

EAST AFRICA



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

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Convention of Associations of Nyasaland

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Use Planters' Association

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to the East African Territories.
Continued Progress,
Prosperity and Service

to those who believe in the unswerving
Strength and Recognition

all who strive to link more closely
East Africa and the homeland,
in power

East Africa

wishes all its readers

A Bright Merry Christmas

and

Health and Happiness

throughout the coming year

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Among the firmest champions of the African are those who know him best, who have lived in closest daily contact with him, and who...

Mr. Melland had a servant who was to be done and was usually performed by prisoners. There were no prisoners at the station, but on inquiry, Mr. Melland found that the work had been done, and that his servant, Chumia, had done it.

If the proposal of Lord Kirkby's Mission to accept by the financial Government, the first step towards an amelioration of the...

TO INCREASE Rhodesids will be in the economic TRAFFIC WITH, and not in the political field, for as RHODESIDIA, removed, in this respect the five experienced business men who constituted the Mission, and the opinion of a new Trade Commission...

Should we attempt to secure the abolition of the payment of a Native Bridgroom? It would for want of a better word, is usually termed the NATIVE WEDDING, and is usually terminated by the bride price. In this particular, have been inclined to regard the system as undesirable and have therefore thought to secure its abolition...

Mary's thought a person has been puzzled to explain why the names were which sold the invaluable drug... The original botanical name of the quinine was Quina, but it was apparently changed to Chinquin when the name of Ribera, the second wife of the Count of Chichon, Viceroy of Peru, who was cured of malaria by the plant...

EAST AFRICA

AFRICA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON SCIENTISTS

AN INTERESTING IMPLICATIONS OF THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE.

By Dr. The Hon. W. C. A. ... M.P.

There are three main causes for the comparative backwardness of Africa and the African in the economic sphere. The first is the fact that the excruciating destruction of the great forests of the West Africa forest there were no usefully economic plants in the remaining fields. The second is the character of the second tropical diseases of man, animals and plants. These latter are a mostly insect borne, and are potentially the richest health of Africa, from the Gambia to the north-west to Zululana in the south-east, and his domestic animals have had to contend with diseases borne by the tsetse fly, the mosquito and the tick. Only in this generation has mankind begun to understand the true scientific value involved in this warfare, and is by no means master yet.

Take that fact as the fact that the African is not absolutely all the food and economic crops which grow in Africa have been introduced by the hand of non-African races. It is so apt in Africa to regard the import of maize, the basic food of the African, that we forget that the maize which Portuguese brought to that continent in the sixteenth century was grown in central and southern Africa, and the banana which the Arabs had already introduced to the Cape had been taken from Asia. The scientific cereal I have just mentioned may have been introduced from a miserable African called *alcher* still grown by some of the primitive tribes in the highlands in Africa.

Cotton of a fine quality is grown in Africa but only thirty years ago cotton was a crop in some of the countries of the Empire. Many of the people of such countries as the Uganda had a habit of wearing a wrap made of a certain material, they fastening together the ends of a tree bark machine the use of our silver latch. It was under the rule that African agriculture of the primitive type was developed and tribes like the Masai in Kenya, the Nandi in the West and the Kikuyu in the East had their cattle and the abundant wild game animals that still roam the country in thousands of many parts of Africa.

The potential wealth of Africa is not only agricultural. Its ability to buy products of European industrial skill and to share in the progress of the world is the standard of living and of production which the world needs and is fresh to take advantage of. In many ways Africa is the tropics of the natural world of the earth's resources. In countries where there are no frost winds, there is constant high temperature and abundant rainfall throughout the continent, and abundant natural resources in the form of minerals and other natural products. It is a land of extraordinary richness of resources. The tropics of the earth has bestowed its resources in the form of economic elements. It has a wealth of minerals and other resources, a slightly larger population than any other part of the world, not only in itself, but extends over millions of pounds worth of agricultural produce to all parts of the world. Above all, its Native population has increased in the last few years.

The progress of the continent of Africa has been slow and its economic development has been small. It has not reached the economic position of the other continents. It is a story of the continent of Africa.

For a description to quote these passages we are indebted to the reviewer, the British Broadcasting Corporation and 'The Listener' in which Journal extracts from this work are published.

In 1880 the Gold Coast exported ten tons of cocoa. In 1920 it exported 124,000 tons and in 1929 it exported 220,000 tons. Taking cocoa as a worth we may say that in the present world slump it is, of course, less than that. The development in purchasing power the introduction of the rubber into Africa is a great thing. Another important commodity of the West Indies is the sisal. The raw material for the world is a Mexican aloe introduced into East Africa by a Portuguese trader. It was introduced into East Africa by a Portuguese trader. It was introduced into East Africa by a Portuguese trader. It was introduced into East Africa by a Portuguese trader.

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The Importance of New Crops

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A crop like cocoa is an important one, and it is a fact that it is a very valuable product of the land.

Now for the health of the people. The potential health of the people is a very important factor. It is a fact that it is a very valuable product of the land.

It is a fact that it is a very valuable product of the land. It is a fact that it is a very valuable product of the land. It is a fact that it is a very valuable product of the land. It is a fact that it is a very valuable product of the land.

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 ... all too frequently ...
 ... diseases are ...

Native Amoy.
 ... but the ...
 ... Nature are not limited to ...
 ... human and animal ...
 ... for instance ...
 ... in East Africa ...
 ... and particularly in the Kenya Highlands ...
 ... coffee industry of Ceylon was wiped out almost in ...
 ... the arrival of a fungoid disease called the Humblaba. In Kenya it is, as with most things in Africa, a fight against insects—and next to the medical and veterinary research worker, the ...
 ... man who is in the vanguard of the African struggle in Kenya coffee can only be kept going by the price of eternal vigilance.

In my view the advance of Africa ...
 ... depends today almost entirely on the African ...
 ... scientific ...
 ... If he is to succeed, he must be ...
 ... the support and aid of his ...
 ... but of ...
 ... the Africans themselves. And this is why I ...
 ... firmly believe that we must give a ...
 ... of all ...
 ... Man has to ...
 ... to master ...
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We cannot ...
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The economic civilization of the world is ...
 ... Africa, and ...
 ... Africans have to adapt themselves to new forces which ...
 ... are almost blind in their impact. Our political and social ...
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WILL KENYA'S CRISIS PLEASE NOTE?

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SIR JAMES MAXWELL ON "PARAMOUNTCY"

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The Hon. Captain ...
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THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON EAST AFRICA

We are ...
 ... from East Africa ...
 ... before the Joint ...
 ... had been ...
 ... had been ...
 ... had been ...
 ... had been ...



Mrs. C. and Scott's Lion...

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AN ELEPHANT HUNTING INCIDENT

Ary Humbur of a Native Headman

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir - The following incident took place some where in E.E.A. towards the end of the 1925...

It was an enormous elephant with the dead headman and we came up with it... The following incident took place some where in E.E.A. towards the end of the 1925...

When at the moment was seen any companion... Yours faithfully, Army The M...

In the Blue North-West Rhodesia

SETTLER ON WHITE SETTLEMENT

Contact between White and Black

To the Editor "East Africa"

Sir - The European of East Africa can survive and multiply only as long as the conditions remain favourable... What is a white man's country but one in which he can survive to the exclusion of all other races...

and with a view to... The following incident took place... Yours faithfully, Yours faithfully, Yours faithfully

THE ALBHOESIAN REPRESENTATIONS

Disagreement with "East Africa" To the Editor of "East Africa"

Your leading article of December 11 seems hardly fair to the representatives of Northern Rhodesia with regard to their poetry and many will disagree with you in thinking that their language was good. They are perfectly right in your opinion.

It is not true that our countrymen abroad should use language which can be understood, instead of like politicians being diplomatic... Yours faithfully, Yours faithfully

SOME FALLACIES ABOUT KENYA. III. THE SETTLER.

By A. Davitt.

There are various opinions about the Kenya settler. A portion of the British public, and by certain narrow-minded and ill-informed newspapers, have decided views of the class of people called in Kenya. In their eyes they are the near approach to slave-drivers that these more or less of complete freedom of everybody can reasonably admit. Only fear of the League of Nations keeps them within bounds of superficial decency. The settler class, consists, they appear to think, of those who have emigrated from the Mother-Country and from South Africa, Australia and elsewhere mainly for the set purpose of making money over the simple and happy African aborigines.

The main types of species of thought are that, as a rule, the settlers are of the same good quality as their kindred in England. Why should mere life overseas have such an effect on them? Or is it the climate and sunshine, or the wind? The strange thing about this alleged metamorphosis of character is that the official class that rules the settler strength from Downing Street does not seem to perceive this lapse in moral conduct. No special local measures are taken to protect the poor Native. There is one law for all yet the miscreant Briton who happens to choose Kenya as his home is neither brought to book for his crimes nor is the Native specially shielded from oppression. A special Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Natives, as one has in the home, children and animals has no existence in Kenya. There seems something wrong somewhere, but the fact remains—and all these people know it—that the Natives are ill-used slaves, and that under the cloak of good colonisation, a bitter and busy

struggle exists.

But there are others in England, mostly those who have visited Kenya as tourists, who have got another impression of the settler. To many of these people the settlers are mostly younger sons of good families who go out to Kenya to spend money. Having first acquired a farm, they spend most of their time in cafes and in leading a jolly life of dissipation. They do little work and spend a lot of money. In the end they either go broke or make a little fortune and then return home.

But this other view of the settler also does not seem to fit in with actual facts, for if such be the case, how is it that exports of our country produce have increased by leaps and bounds during the past few years? All the produce from which the bulk of this produce emanates are European owned and all these exports are in short terms of time and receive regular pay. They come and go, the spirit moves them.

Take their real value. On the impressions of the settler press, a public man, in many another trouble, is seduced by the promises, the reply is so simple. The fact is that for the last six years the average Briton of the colonising sort

He comes from a good family of no family. He is a roan or an Indian driver, a butcher or an accountant, a man of means, the object of a man

of means by industry, he is a South African or an Australian, an American or a Dutchman, a Jew, or a Bohemian or a Pygmy or a worker. He is a worker and a speculator, a speculator and no worker. In short, he is the average man from Yorkshire, Glasgow, London, Cheshire, or Cornwall. Some come from Ceylon and others from Simla. One knows of no peculiar species of mankind particularly endowed to develop into a Kenya slave-driver. So his probabilities and evolution be is no better and no worse than the average Briton who clings to his Motherland.

Class emphasis seems to be rather necessary, for the late cousin Jack of Cornwall or Brother John of Leeds concluding hastily that his relative overseas in changing his home has changed his skin. The solid and tolerant Home breeds whose main aim in life is to love his neighbour, and who do not overstrain themselves with hard work and long hours, directly they get abroad to Kenya become slave-drivers and exploiters of the under dog. Why the distance that divides them should have this effect is inexplicable—except, perhaps, attributable to Einstein's relativity of atmosphere affecting outlook.

The adaptable settler.

The real Simon Pure is not an ordinary or rational person. Upon settling in Kenya he discovers a new land where the soil is perfect and the labour he has to employ very imperfect. But like a true colonialist Briton, he adapts himself to his surroundings. He is a good tempered African, falls readily into the changes of things, though his sense of justice has been atrophied by centuries of wild freedom and a simple life.

The Native looks very indulgently on the white man's ways. A born adventurer, he takes as much advantage as he can of the benefits to be derived from the strenuous efforts of the white adventurer to make money and establish a home for himself and family. *De cetero*, the settler accepts the labour conditions as they are, and substitutes tractor ploughs and other agricultural mechanical aids, as far as his means and judgment permit.

The average Kenya settler is not long in the land before he takes an interest in politics. Cut away from continuity of the old world, or neighbouring any other rival political star of magnitude, Home and world questions fade from interest, and his political mind, if any, is directed upon the questions at his doorstep. He forms a local Association, these local Associations combine in a convention, or Associations regularly meeting at the capital.

There are two or three main lines of expenditure—rent, expenditure and demand for Government services, and demand for Government services. The settlers require branch districts, ways and branch districts, roads, water, and the railways. They require district schools and expansion of the increased expenditure. They want more attention by the Agricultural Department and complaint of the increase in officialdom. They like the Government to be more progressive. Some stick to their farms and others frequent the towns in pursuit of amusement. In fact, they are little better and no worse than the average man of action or no action to be met elsewhere. They elect their leaders and then denounce them again just like the normal voter anywhere.

The settlers are in closer contact with those who govern them than are the voters in England. They are more patriotic and have a better feeling towards their Mother Country than their Mother Country has for them. Their general intellectual standard is higher than the mass in Western Europe, for the reason that they have more time to think. There is little real poverty and therefore no plutocrats. They are intent upon building up a section of the Empire in a distant land, and thus adding to the glory of the Empire. They have very decided views upon their local affairs, they are not dangerous to meddle with. What may be laid down as a general system of policy in the capital of the Empire is very particular persons interest in them when this policy affects the settler's communal welfare. They may be despised as a small community in London directed by a few big men, but they occupy and really control a splendid country bigger in area than Great Britain itself. The Home province must be better satisfied to have a few thousand

What is not necessary to be done, lives with all Mr. Davitt's opinions as expressed in this series of articles.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

"It was in Fort Jameson, in 1808, that the last caravan of slaves in East Africa was liberated." — Mr. H. Meliani, in a lecture on "Aethiopian Rhodesia" at the Imperial Institute.

The first block of Zanzibar's position as the arch-centre of East Africa was struck when the laying out of the Kenya and Uganda railways was begun in 1895. — R.F.E. 1895. D. Rankine, British Resident in Zanzibar.

"To be a good settler in Africa you must be a first class biologist and you must be a knowledgeable and sympathetic anthropologist as well." — Professor Tullidge Huxley in an article in "The Times".

"My own belief is that the farmer who is prepared to mortgage his back teeth, or pawn his wife's relations, in order to hang on and till his land, is bound to get his reward in a year." — Varghese in a column in the "Kerala News".

Sometimes it has chanced that the front rank men of statecraft, of commerce, and of industry, the men whose names history jealously saves from oblivion, have succumbed to the adventurer type. — A trailing article in the "Livingstone Mail".

"To me all human beings are equal, be they Arabs, natives, Comorians, Europeans, or Hindus. I try to push them forward as much as I can. I help those who try to help themselves." — Sir Ali bin Salim, K.P.S., C.M.C., in an address in Zanzibar.

Northern Rhodesia is one of the most important places which Lancashire cotton traders ought to consider. Although trade there is only small, it has great potential importance. — Mr. R. Waddington, a member of the British Economic Commission which recently visited Northern Rhodesia.

I am certain that the demand for qualified veterinary surgeons from the Shika, Mashanganyika, and other regions are worth £600 to £750 a year with a pension at forty six years of age that works out to about £600 a year. — Professor J. T. Hobday, Journal of the Royal Veterinary College, in an interview.

In 1874 I travelled down the Red Sea in a P. & O. steamer by way of Suez. I was in a cabin below deck with seven others and we had two wash basins. A number of the cabins were in the main saloon and they shared a ou-lain with the passengers. The carpenter came along at ten o'clock to wash the ship's hull, and a candle was provided for the purpose by the doctor's order. — Lord Loch, at the opening meeting of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company.

This is a critical period in the evolution of your country, and though the future is uncertain, yet much remains to be done. Lack of integrity, lack of progressiveness, and an exaggerated view of one's own importance are evils which attack every country especially in the initial stages of development. One must be day after day that your ruling yeomen should face and defeat these evils. — Mr. C. P. B. Bwethwale, Provincial Commissioner of Baganda at the annual conference of the Lukiko of Buganda.

WHO'S WHO

Mr. Alfred Vincent



VINCENT

Copyright East Africa

Not many business men have had so wide an experience of East African commercial affairs as Mr. A. Vincent, who first went to Kenya in 1895. For many years he was the general manager of the East African Engineering Works, and later a director of that company. He then went for some years to the service of the Lockett Ltd. as agent of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of British East Africa, of the East African Kameel Club, of the Tea Growers Association and of the East African Tea Book.

He was one of the first elected members of the Nairobi Corporation, and also served on the committee of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce. Owing to ill health he came to Europe in 1911 and did not return until three years later as manager of the Mombasa and Warapese Co. Ltd. He was appointed to the present position of managing director of the Victoria Warehouse & Bank Ltd. in 1914, and in 1915 and 1916 he was elected to the office of Mayor of Salamis.

Mr. Vincent is keenly interested in all sports, especially football, and was one of the members of the famous successful Piratas team of 1912-1913. He originated the "Nairobi Times" in 1912, and has taken part in many of the Gilbert and Sullivan and Amos and Proctor productions since since his arrival.

PERSONALIA

Mr. and Mrs. A. Barton are on their way to Beira.

Dr. and Mrs. E. B. B. have returned from Uganda.

Dr. A. and Mrs. A. have arrived home from Zanzibar.

Mr. John Grant has been appointed a Justice of the Peace in Northern Rhodesia.

The Earl and Countess of Denbigh are spending Christmas in Scotland.

Mr. John Agnew has joined the Board of Roan Antelope Copper Mine.

We regret to learn of the sudden death in living stone of Dr. R. M. Drennon.

Miss H. Wynne has been elected Chairman of the Beira Natives' Club.

Mr. N. Sheriff was recently married in Port Elizabeth to Miss E. M. Hammond.

Mr. W. Beavan, of Cardiff, has been elected a member of the Joint East African Board.

Mr. R. L. Hett, of the Uganda Labour Department, is shortly expected home on leave.

Mr. D. Langford, Superintendent of Police in Lindi, has arrived home on leave pending retirement.

Sir Milson Rees leaves London on Saturday for Tanganyika, from which he expects to return in March.

Mr. W. V. Banting, Assistant Treasurer of Tanganyika, has been transferred from Port es Salaam to Tabora.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field are staying in Gambia having flown up from the Serengeti Plains.

Mr. Ness, assistant manager in Nyasaland for the Imperial Tobacco Company, is at present in the country on leave.

Mr. C. B. Holby, of Egypt, who has spent the best part of his life in East Africa, has just arrived in London.

Mr. E. G. Thorn, recently won the Union-Castle Cup competition in Beira, Mr. E. H. D. D. being the runner up.

Mr. J. H. H. is Chairman of the Close Union Joint Committee, is spending Christmas at Amberley Park, Shelton.

Mr. W. M. has been appointed the Commissioner for Local Government in Kenya. He has served in East Africa for the past several years.

Mr. J. M. ... who has been in Kenya for the past ... in the District Commission at ...

Mr. ... is expected to refresh himself on his return from his ... and British ...

Mr. F. ... has assumed charge of the Mombasa Province of the Sudan, on the retirement of Lieutenant Colonel F. C. ...

General Sir Richard Poore, who died recently, commanded the gunboat "Nassif Kheir" during the expedition for the relief of General Gordon.

Mr. R. ... of the Tanganyika Administration Service, who has been married during his leave service, was in the middle of January.

Vice Admiral W. M. Ellerton, C.B., has been promoted Admiral on the Retired List. He was Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station from 1925 to 1928.

Mr. Harold Wooding, who has hitherto acted as alternate director for the Hon. A. M. ... has been elected director of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate.

The marriage between Mr. R. F. Stowell, of the Education Department, Tanganyika, and Miss Margaret J. Mackintosh, is to take place in Tanganyika in March.

Dr. Bajwa, a Tangi advocate, was recently fired at outside his house the shots going through the back of his head and splintering the windscreen. The assailant escaped.

Mr. J. ... of Nairobi, was recently married in London to Miss A. J. Webb, only daughter of ... and the late Mr. Henry Webb, of Hong Kong.

Mrs. ... Lady Napier, of Malindi, C.I., second wife of our great soldier, Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magill, died last Tuesday at Hampton Court Palace in her ninetieth year.

Mr. E. R. E. ... who was secretary of the recent Tanganyika Railway Commission, has now been seconded to the Colonial Office. He has been in Tanganyika for the past five years.

Colonel and Mrs. W. H. ... are spending Christmas at St. Jean de Luz. Major and Mrs. W. M. ... have also been there for several weeks and expect to remain until the middle of February.

Letters for the following East Africans are awaiting collection by the addressees at P.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London: Mr. W. ... (or ...), Miss Ethel Ward.

Mr. George ... joint general manager of ... and of the British Central Africa Company is staying at Bourne Mouth. He is one of Nyasaland's old-timers, having first entered the country about ... years ago.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place in London very shortly, between Mr. Alec G. Lindsay, of Kitale, and Miss Winifred Hill, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Wisah, of Bristol and Hull, Wiltshire.

Major E. von Arnim, the only visiting East African is stated by *Le Reveil de la Moronne*, a monthly newspaper published in France, to have lost no less than £150,000 on one trip to the Casino in the South of France.

Rear Admiral E. J. A. Kullerton, Comdrant of the Chief of the Coast Guard Stations, who has been promoted to Vice-Admiral, took part in the operations in the Kuffi for the destruction of the German cruiser "Königsberg" in East.

General von Lettow-Vorbeck has written to Mr. Owen Lechery, whose book "Cohort on the Front" we hope to review at an early date, stating that his account of the war in East Africa is a valuable supplement for the understanding of our campaign.

Major W. Lead has been elected President of the Tanza Club, the Committee of which is composed of Dr. C. E. Levers and Captain J. E. Emslie, The Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer are Messrs. E. Manday and P. Derbyshire, while the Librarian is Mr. H. Malcolm Ross.

Sir Charles Smith, who paid a long visit to East Africa some years ago, and who has been a Senator in the South African Legislature for years past, has just retired from active public life in the town of John. Boyce dedicated his book, "The Company of Adventurers," to Sir Charles.

Held with the object of forming an Afro-Club at Tanganyika, a Bar & Saloon meeting recently appointed the following gentlemen to form a Committee, Messrs. J. Robertson, Franking, P. Green, I. Green, Trömp, Seltan, and Cockburn. Financial assistance is to be provided from the Government.

We are able to announce that on his return to Kenya, Mr. H. P. Bingham, managing director of the Nairobi Coffee Co., was invited to contest the Chamber of Commerce at the forthcoming general election in Kenya, but that he was forced to decline the invitation largely on the grounds of ill-health.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi of Mr. Matthew H. Kell, one of the early sisal planters in Kenya. Mr. Kell, who came to Kenya last year, was married in Mombasa in 1901, and before settling in Kenya was tutor to the son of an Indian rajah. He was the five years ago married to a wife and daughter.

Dr. J. P. Leach has been re-elected President of the Nondescript Rugby Football Club, and the following are the Vice-presidents, Dr. R. B. Cornick, Dr. A. D. Williams, Major Guild, Messrs. M. O'Keefe, A. B. Sande, W. W. Playfair, W. T. Swan, R. J. Flint, G. J. Leach, G. W. Dunn. Mr. J. S. Dunn is Captain of the Club for the coming season.

Ernest Geyer, brother of the late William Geyer, Governor of O'Randia, has been appointed Chairman of the Cape Re-Organisation Commission, which Sir Felix, the former General Manager of the Great Eastern Railway, who visited the island several years ago, and was shown considerable interest in East African affairs, is also a member.

Mr. J. H. Balfour, who has just returned from the Sudan, will serve as a member of the Sudan twenty-four years ago, in 1902, he served in Iraq during the last, he is in contact with the Mubarrat Government in Baghdad, the 24th Infantry, Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, and of his return to the Sudan was reported Deputy Governor. In the month ago he assured the Government of the Mongolia Province.

Mr. M. J. French, who is shortly intending to Tanganyika in connection with agricultural research work, has had a very successful educational career. He gained a B.A. in Agriculture Class 1, scholarship of which only three were given for the country, finishing his study at St. Catharine's, Cambridge. For four years he was a teacher, he was awarded a research scholarship for 1900 a year by the Board of Agricultural Research. He has been asked to proceed to Tanganyika. His home is in Stanton.

Mr. H. B. J. Wall, the newly appointed Indian unofficial member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, was born in Wales in 1860 and for the past six years has been manager of the Mwanza branch of the Twentisco Overseas Trading Co. He is President of the Mwanza Indian Association, President of the Mwanza (Indian) Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Mwanza Township Authority, and the only Indian in Tanganyika who is a member of any Cinematograph Licensing Board.

An application was made last week at the Bankruptcy Court for an order for the sequestration of Mr. Harry Augustus Huntley, who was adjudicated bankrupt in March, and who had been concerned with the management and direction of a number of companies, chiefly tin mining concerns, some of them operating in East Africa. The Official Receiver reported that the probable debts totalled £84,068, and that the dividend would be only 20 per cent in the pound. The dividend is expected for fifteen months.

ZANZIBAR'S NEW POLICE COMMANDANT

A first class sportsman, Mr. A. J. Sherman will become Zanzibar's new Commandant of Police, and that he will probably arrive in November of about March next. Mr. Sherman has a brother in the Tanganyika administrative service, first went to Zeylon as a police cadet in 1900, served in France with the 18th Hussars during the war, is a first class cricketer, and a good polo player. He is at present suffering from concussion as the result of a fall from his pony while playing polo. In Zeylon he is regarded as a "front silent man."

MIGHTY AFRICAN HUNTER

By J. G. ...

AMONG the most bitter band of adventurers who in the old days of the Tado ...



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WHITE, BLACK OR YELLOW?

The South African Native Question Once More.

The South African Native Question Without Sentimentality ...

Segregation is a matter of ...

This is a pamphlet which should be read ...

THE CRADLE OF MANKIND

Mr. Graham Mackenzie has written an interesting account of the early days of water ...

WHITAKER'S ...

The first edition of Whitaker's ...

THE ...

The ...

THE GLORIOUS ...

Translated by ...

East Africa in the Press

THE PRINCE AND EMPIRE GOODS.

MR. PERCIVAL RUSSELL'S interesting story in the Daily Nation concerning the sale of slaves from East Africa is well worth a read.

It is the Government of Lagos which is selling the slaves. It had been found that the slaves had not recovered from their astonishment as to how they had been sold. The Government had not recovered from its astonishment as to how they had been sold.

It is the Government of Lagos which is selling the slaves. It had been found that the slaves had not recovered from their astonishment as to how they had been sold.

THE LUCK OF THE LOTTERY.

In order to attract attention to a Memorial Hospital for the Natives, the Natives War Memorial Hospital, the correspondent has written an amusing letter to the Times in London. Commenting on the variety of the prizes he would be said to have won.

It has caused me to associate certain things with the people. For example, I should like to see one of the most prominent members of the financial community with the lingerie of a constable. I think I would like to see you picture Siktor Artois of the ... after investing large sums in the hope of making enough to retire to last year's Christmas ... when he is informed that he has drawn ... and a bag of ...

THE PRONUNCIATION OF "KENYA"

MR. R. T. LAKE, formerly a Commissioner in Kenya, has reviewed the recommendation of the B.B.C. that Kenya should be pronounced "Ken-ya" instead of "Ken-ya".

Mr. Lake says in his account of the fact that the name is a corruption of the Bantu name by which the ... of the ... in the district of ... and the ... who ... and ... the name of the ... and could only be pronounced ... the first two vowels were ... the name of the ... and could only be pronounced ... the first two vowels were ...

MOTOR CYCLE ACCUSED OF MURDER

The Rev. Carl Bennet, of the American Missionary Society, Abyssinia, says in a letter to the Sudan Daily Herald:

There is only one motor cycle in Westport Abyssinia and that is one I bought in Kismayu last year. When I go to Kismayu I am always escorted by a crowd of Natives on horse and mules. Nearly all these people are ... than any kind of a machine before. When I first brought it to Gortel I aimed at the worst. ... someone started the ... and then ... a machine ... and then ... a machine ... and then ... a machine ...

THE NEGRAE SISAL PLANTATION.

MR. W. HAMILTON WHYTE, one of the members of the British Association who visited Kenya last year, has recalled in a letter to the Manchester Guardian Commercial, that he paid to Messrs. Messrs. sisal estate at Nakuru, Nairobi. He ...

One of the most interesting experiences of my ... a visit to Lake Naivasha. On the shores of this lake is developing one of the most extensive sisal plantations in the Colony. ... a family ... are now over 2000 acres under cultivation and the owner informs me that he was increasing the acreage by 2000 acres in one year. ... of 30,000 ... and does not seem to suffer from ... On the whole however, and in negotiation with the Government to secure the services of a ... who would be ... to deal with such evils if they arose, and ... with waste products.

The ... were taken round the plantation by means of a ... railway. Other mechanical plant necessary for ... and extracting oil and alcohol from the waste material has become a large part of the undertaking. ... that a ... is ... I asked with this side of the business. ... of a good ... might be ... of 2000 ... plus a ... of 2000 ... were employed on the estate, and a full-time English doctor ... to look after them, as certain poisonous substances in the plant are liable to cause ...

The three houses occupied by the ... are ... among the most attractive and best appointed residences in the ... visited, not excluding ... They were ... situated by the lake side, ... from the lake, and each with half an acre of garden which was a perfect ... of flowers. Everywhere there was not only the evidence of prosperity but a prosperity based on prudence and foresight. After examining the plantation we were ... on the lake in the firm ... launch and ... three live ...

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Camp Fire Comments.

The Elephant Hunter's Dream.

Two tusks have just been imported in England; their weight is 350 lb., their length 12 ft. 5 in. and 12 ft. 6 in., and their girth 4 ft. 8 in. They are indeed mammoth tusks, but—hard luck!—they are mammoth's tusks, and the first sent from Rhodesia since the War.

A District Commissioner's Nickname.

The late Captain Vere Fergusson, who, when District Commissioner, was murdered by the Nders of the Southern Bush, was given from a boy, troubled by a bad memory, so bad was it that his preparatory school headmaster nicknamed him "Wir vergessen" (German for "we forget"). As a pun, that must be pretty nearly the worst ever; boys have been expelled from school for lesser crimes.

Rhodesia as "Home"

Mr. F. H. Melland told an illuminating story during his lecture on Northern Rhodesia at the Imperial Institute Cinema recently. A young Rhodesian in England contracted tuberculosis, and as there are strict regulations in Northern Rhodesia to prevent the entry of the country of persons suffering from that disease, there was talk about his returning. His mother went to Mr. Melland in London and pleaded with him, "Do something," she begged. "I want to see my mother," Rhodesia is home to the Northern Rhodesian settler.

Coffee as a Disinfectant.

Have our readers ever thought of coffee as the best disinfectant of their homes? A provincial contemporary is responsible for the following statement: "The germs of disease are really decomposed and destroyed by overpowers by the fumes of coffee." The fumes of coffee are chemically powerful. While the other snuff is actually a bluish coffee, the fumes of coffee are usually sufficient to clear a sick room, even in aggravated cases. The best way to employ it is to simply pound the coffee in a mortar, if a mill is at hand, or to boil it on a retort stand or other form of support.

A Rose by any other name.

A correspondent from Sydney, South Wales, corrects a casual contributor who, in "Camp Fire" has applied the name "moreports" to a large fish. The case of "steep" fish is a little more complex. It is a species of goat-sucker or "frog-mouth." Our naturalist friend has been so informed. Daily humbles his friends in the expectation of declaring that the fish is almost certainly a "rainbow trout." The fact that in Australia the name "rainbow" is everywhere heard but those of Don Bradman and Amy Johnson, so that to "rain" up over the same old idea is, in the circumstances, the worst animosity of verbal aims. "We long once more," our correspondent writes, "to see the rainbow."

Hippopotamus Soup.

Many a reader has found hippo fat a very welcome butter substitute in the wilds, but hippo soup is less frequently mentioned. According to General Hennes, hippo soup is comparable to turtle, and he gives the recipe in his book on his work in East Africa. A piece of the tender skin inside the belly is cut off and chopped up into small dice-like pieces. These are boiled for twelve hours, the water being replenished from time to time and anything available, such as a cup of rum or whisky, and pepper and salt, is added. The result is "the most excellent" turtle soup, not to be beaten by the real article. "Folks on safari might note the general's recipe, and profit accordingly."

Is there a 12 ft. Elephant?

Recently *The Field* recorded the shooting by Mr. G. J. Saint of a giant bull elephant, which measured 11 ft. 6 in. at the shoulder, the figures being obtained by taping the distance between two assegais placed at the shoulder and forefoot. This would probably make the measurement of anything a little on the short side, owing to the difficulty of straightening the leg of a wild elephant. But according to Mr. Saint, this bull was not the largest in the herd. The hind foot of the bull he shot measured 23 inches, but that of another bull in the herd measured 26 inches. This was a stout measurement, it is true, but *The Field* says that measurements are not infrequently fudged. It would be interesting to ascertain what those contemporaries of Mr. Saint thought of the bull whose height Mr. Saint described. And it can only be hoped that should the bull ever fall to a hunter's rifle, accurate measurements be taken, and these with a tape of steel, which does not shrink.

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A TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR THE RHODESIAS PROPOSED

Lord Kitchley on Unsuitable Agents

Special Report Africa

THE RHODESIAS, and perhaps Nyasaland, will be withdrawn from the territories now covered by H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa if the Imperial Government accepts the recommendation of the British Economic Mission under the chairmanship of Lord Kitchley which recently toured southern Africa.

From the East African standpoint revelation was one of the most interesting points mentioned by Lord Kitchley, who, with his four colleagues and Mr. James Birken, the secretary of the Mission, arrived in Johannesburg only a few days ago. The report is not to be issued for another month but will be implemented if a decision is taken on the point in an address to the parliamentarians that will be made in the course of the week.

The two Rhodesias as a single market, however, will be visited by the Mission, but it is not clear whether that proposal should also be included. At present the Rhodesias are under the Trade Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, respectively, under the same Commissioner. Considering the time involved in travelling to the Rhodesias as one unit, the Mission is likely to recommend the desirability of appointing a Trade Commissioner to the Rhodesias.

Trade Commissioner

In reply to a query by East Africa the Mission pointed out that the British Economic Mission has far less trade than they have in the Rhodesias and particularly in the mining areas of Northern Rhodesia because the interests are still restricted to sole agents for both in Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth and other South African towns.

Lord Kitchley emphasised that many fresh houses were being built in the Rhodesias and that agents should be appointed to those areas who are adequately supported and remunerated. They are not sufficiently encouraged to make suggestions and that they are not visited often enough by their principals. He urged a deeper understanding of the industry generally means that a wanderer's aspect of a competitor often at another company. One result of the report likely to be issued will be that of "sight" visits would be a recommendation that manufacturers do exports through buying and shipping agents in the country. Goods in the hands of the export and do not leave the country in the hands of shipping houses.

Reasons for Industrial Advances

The report was not only a study of the Rhodesias but also of the Rhodesias and a small number of other African States which were under the same Commissioner. The report was a study of the industry generally means that a wanderer's aspect of a competitor often at another company.

Other points frankly criticised were the inadaptability of many African manufacturers, their refusal to make alterations from their standard products, the use of unsuitable and unnecessarily expensive packings, and the lack of concern in the field of sales and shipping. The report also pointed out that a group of individuals to carry out market investigations. Such action appeared especially necessary in the agricultural sector. The report also pointed out that the report was not only a study of the Rhodesias but also of the Rhodesias and a small number of other African States which were under the same Commissioner.

The members of the Mission were Lord Kitchley, Mr. James Birken, Mr. John Morrison, Mr. Herbert...

A COTTON TRADE MISSION TO EAST AFRICA

East Africa is able to reveal that the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Missions has under consideration the question of the dispatch of a Cotton Trade Mission to East Africa. Considering the success of the last Japanese Trade Mission, we greatly trust that the new one will have no time in investigating matters thoroughly on the spot.

KENYA COFFEE BOARD

The Kenya Coffee Board is a statutory body formed under the Kenya Coffee Ordinance, 1952. It is the sole licenced body for coffee plantations in Kenya. The Board was originally formed in 1952. It is the sole licenced body for coffee plantations in Kenya. The Board was originally formed in 1952. It is the sole licenced body for coffee plantations in Kenya.

MAJOR CHURCH VOTES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

Major Church was the Socialist member of the Ormsby Chace Commission to East Africa. He was in the country last week to vote against the Government. He is the holder of a Parliamentary seat in the House of Commons. Major Church is the general secretary of the Association of Scientific and Technical Officers of the Department of Scientific and Technical Services. He is the general secretary of the Association of Scientific and Technical Officers of the Department of Scientific and Technical Services.

Two Belgian visitors, M. Fabri and Vanderlingen, who are engaged in manufacturing air mail coupons, are between Belgium and the Belgian Congo each a Leopoldville on their outward journey in nine days. It is a regular air service may be established in each direction, and that the rate will be reduced to four days.



WILLS'S GOLD FLAKE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

The report was not only a study of the Rhodesias but also of the Rhodesias and a small number of other African States which were under the same Commissioner.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers, desiring the Editor's aid in any matter. Our objects are to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa and any information which readers are willing to give for their own use will be cordially received. Manufacturers desiring to appoint agents or any agents seeking further information are invited to communicate with the Bureau. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

A fortnightly dance is to be instituted at the New Arusha Hotel.

Kilimanjaro Saw Mills, Ltd., has been established at Usa, Pangani, Tanga.

A wireless station is being erected in Addis Ababa for the Ethiopian Government.

Increasing numbers of Uvaya farmers are planting potatoes for export to India.

The trolley lines which have so long been a means of transport in Beira are being pulled up.

The Uganda Government are contemplating erecting a new technical school at Mpigi.

The section dredger "Kilimankari" has recently launched at Harbortown. She measures 145 feet and has a beam of 48 feet.

Indents placed overseas by the Uganda Government are henceforth to be made available for inspection by the public at Kampala.

The African Marine and General Engineering Co., Ltd., has removed its offices from Mombasa to the Company's new site at Mbaraki.

Regulations of recent date have been ordered by the Indian Government for fishing in the streams adjacent to the Livingstonia Mountains. Fishing should be possible in 1930 to three years time.

The annual East African flight by Royal Air Force machines will be carried out in February and is normally held in the East. It is to be held at three Victoria twin engine troop carriers. The South African contingent is participating in this occasion.

The week-end party which will be held at the Victoria Hotel is to be held in addition to the annual racing special which will be the "Pantomime" at the Victoria Theatre.

The Education Section of the Royal African Society is to be ready for completion in January. The European and African primary schools at Mombasa, Malindi and Lamani, have been closed for the winter. Children resident in the East African colonies are invited to attend the schools.

The Overseas Mechanical Transport Directing Committee, which has for some time been carrying out experiments in the production of a type of motor vehicle suitable for the carrying of produce under Colonial conditions, is about to conduct practical tests in the Sudan.

We have received from the Overseas Mechanical Transport Directing Committee particulars of the newly formed East and Central African Section, one of the objects of which is to bring a better understanding between the Colonies and Great Britain. Full details can be obtained from the Secretaries of the League, Vernon House, Park Place, London, S.W.4.

The Sudan Trade Marks Commission, Esso, provides for the registration of trade marks in the Sudan. However, the practice had been for manufacturers to advertise in the Sudan Government Gazette that they had the exclusive right to a certain trade mark, but such an announcement had no legal force. The Sudan Government has now passed a law which provides for the registration of trade marks in the Sudan. The total estimated expenditure of £331,000 is compared with the estimate of £250,000. The Government asks for an increase of £81,000.

Where is the Government going? and such a big extra cost is nearly one and a half times the original estimate. It is on the basis of this that the Government is asking for its increase. It is not clear whether it is a late order of things or not and that is that we have been obliged to pay our own revenue in order to induce the British manufacturers to buy our clothes in preference to other raw products for their manufactures.

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LIVE LIONS ARRIVE FROM NANTUNG

Unusual markings of the British Society of Zoologists... Africa is able to state that the Zoological Society of Scotland has just received from Mr. S. K. Chou of Nantung, China, a fine group of five lions, two males and three cubs, which have been deposited at the Scottish Zoological Park, Edinburgh.

At a point of view, Mr. Gilchrist has written regarding these young lions in the form and arrangement of the cub spots. The lions are now approaching two years of age but the cub markings are still very distinct, and they are quite definitely leopard-like in colouring, arranged in a very symmetrical pattern instead of the somewhat shapeless and haphazard spots which are usual in lion cubs.

Amongst miscellaneous menagerie board the S.S. "Indra" now outward bound for East Africa are four deer (with fertilised eggs) and the caribou of the Government Entomologist, Mr. J. Ritchie, and are being taken out for the small section of the Kilimanjaro Planters' Association. Mr. W. H. Baldwin, Secretary of the Association, reports the bees as doing well. Mr. G. H. H. and his staff writes a friend aboard the ship that the extra ordinary effects to the livestock and human members of the menagerie.

AFRICAN CLUB IN LONDON

From Mr. Jan H. Koenig, Organising Secretary of the African Club in London, who writes from Grahamstown, U.T. Algarve, Quilima, W.C.A., we have received the following:

Every year increasing numbers of Africans visit London as students or for purposes of business. At present the Africans find great difficulty in obtaining good sports and entertainment in London. It is almost impossible for them to become members of sports and social clubs. It is in our opinion that the African Club in London should be formed to cater for the needs of these people and to give them a chance to meet and follow socially that when they get to their native country they take with them a false impression of English life and often enough retain feelings which do not help towards mutual goodwill.

To succeed in this it is proposed to establish a social position in London a residential committee has been formed a real home in Grahamstown. Mr. Peter Ntantu, Professor of Education at Grahamstown University and Principal of the London Colonies Training College. The Secretary of the London Colonies has expressed his keen personal interest in the scheme and it also has the sympathy and interest of a number of leading business men and officials. The Governors of the African Dependencies have promised that if a club were once started they would recommend substantial financial assistance to the club and the Government would be prepared to secure the active cooperation of African organisations. It is estimated that £10,000 will be required to cover initial outlay including the lease of premises, large firms, decorations and furnishing. Already some £5,000 has been raised privately and the Government is offering to contribute £2,500 on the condition that the club should start the club is obtained. The remaining £5,000 is urgently needed so that the club may be opened during the present winter. It is proposed that a governing body of trustees will be formed consisting of all concerned. All those Africans who make contributions, large or small, will be gratefully acknowledged by the organising secretary.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN COPPER MERGER

Wetter Prices for Good East African Coffee

At last week's auction, good to fine quality of East African coffee realised better prices, as will be seen from the following price list, but lower grades were slow to sale and rather lower in price.

Table listing coffee prices for various regions including Kenya, Tanganyika, Kilimanjaro, and Uganda. It includes grades like 'A', 'B', 'C' sizes and types like Peaberry, London cleaned, and Bold greenish.

Sir Auckland Geddes on the Plan

At last week's annual general meeting of The Rhodesian Congo Border Concession Ltd., Sir Auckland Geddes who moved the resolutions authorising amalgamation with the N'Changa and Bwana Kubwa companies, emphasised that in his opinion the plan would pay dividends to shareholders, both of ultimate share value and of dividends, and disclosed that the proposal was supported by the British South Africa Company, the Anglo-American Anglo-Metal Company, the Selection Trust, and Minerals Separation, Ltd. The only opposing group being the Mining Corporation, of the twelve directors of the company, all but two, Messrs. Henry Rothchild and Messrs. E. McConnell, favoured the scheme, and those two had offered to co-operate loyally when Messrs. M. D. O. Malcolm seconded the resolutions which were carried.

Sir Auckland Geddes stated that the one great discovery already made by the Congo Border Company would cost £200,000 a year in full working, that the present reputation of that company was clumsy and cumbersome, that the consolidated company would secure the best financial backing of Messrs. Rothchild and Messrs. Morgans as leaders for future finance, and that within the next five or six years N'Kana might be producing 100 short tons and R.C.B.C. N'Changa 105,000 short tons of copper per annum. It was a pity that the N'Changa Company had ever been formed as a separate entity.

However, unpleasantly he felt, the finance proposed might look to the financial purist, it was designed to give rise to the new equity holders having a whole share in the present value of their existing equity, and to give them a share in a considerably speculative and undistributed equity. They would get a present for certain, and give up part of a future prospect.

The Bwana Kubwa Meeting

Edmund Davis, addressed the extraordinary general meeting of the Bwana Kubwa Congo Mining Co. Ltd. on the 20th day of December. The body was already known to be in a state of confusion. They were erected at a time when the prospect of treating the concession as a whole was under consideration. It would have been better to amalgamate the whole of the Northern Rhodesian copper workings, but that was at present impossible. The fund provided under the plan were estimated to be sufficient to bring the combined propositions to the production stage, which the directors expected would be reached early in 1933, and thereafter, and when additional funds were required, there would be no difficulty in raising them on quite different terms from those which would have to be offered today. The control was absolutely British.

Other Produce: Owing to the Christmas holidays, many are losing their opening-out issues weekly reports will be delayed.

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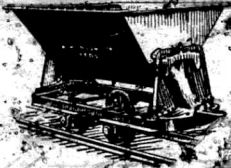
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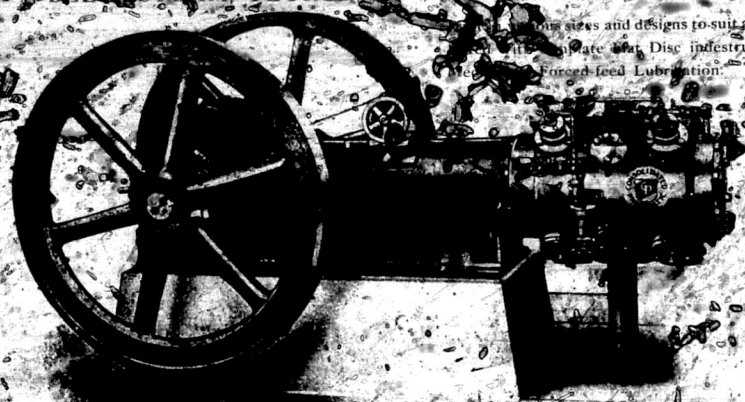
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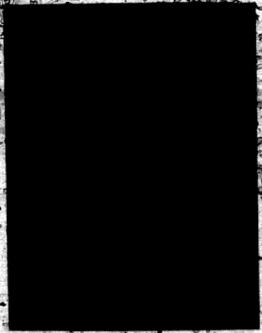
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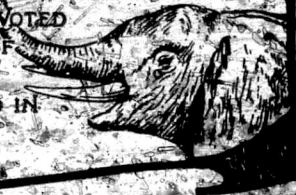
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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EAST AFRICA AND ITS FOOD.

However civilised man may become, food is to him a matter of perennial interest. Of its importance, some hold that different foods have produced different types of man: the fish-eater has become the fisherman, the sailon, the sea-eater, the Viking; the agriculturist, a starch-eater, has developed into the man of peace, patient and plodding, his horizon bounded by seed time and harvest; the meat-eater, primarily a hunter, chasing game through the forest, fighting hard to come with wild beasts, trapping and shooting, is essentially a man of fierce passions, and at best a ruler of weaker men. The theory is simple, perhaps delusive so. But as for East Africa and its peoples, support it. Dr. Walter Elliott maintains that the Masai, thanks to their diet of meat, milk and blood, towered it over the starch-eating Kikuyu "like waves over sheep" of a comparison collected by Dr. Foster and published in *The Kenya and East African Medical Journal*; "we see that the Masai are, at all stages of their growth, taller, stronger, and more healthy than the Kikuyu, who, and this is the acid test—Masai boys in Government schools, fed on a diet similar to that of the Kikuyu, maize meal, beans, and a small ration of meat, are weak and protracted in their physique to Kikuyu boys." Meanwhile Masai boys living in home, and fed on the traditional tribal diet, exhibited the tribal characteristics of "wood condition" and bodily fitness: "this is strong evidence that food does make the man."

Probably East Africa affords as good examples of the influence of food on physique as the rest of the world can furnish. It is that can illustrate the effect of a parasitic and excessive milk diet better than the

royal women of Canada, so huge even at fifteen years of age that they could not stand on their own feet, and whose measurements, as taken by Speke, make the famous Daniel Lambert look a light weight. How does modern medical science explain the patent fact that some East African tribes can devour meat in a state "of the most horrible putrefaction"? Sir Frederick Jackson testified that the Kavirondo readily bought and ate, with obvious enjoyment, huge piles of meat, "ficed" (i.e. cold) a mass of corruption and pea-green in colour. And yet, so specialised are the constitutions of the different tribes in the matter of diet, that banana-eating bananas will perish from digestive troubles when placed in circumstances to live on maize, and so compelling is tradition that many nourishing and satisfying foods are refused by the tribe while insisted by that. The commander of Jabour with a number of African hunters discovered this many years early in his experience and is seldom free from the complaint it causes, and the dieting, framing, flogging, etc. for prisons and Government institutions has, in the task of a task, full of embarrassment, what with bodily ill-health, and the traditions, religious susceptibilities, and scientific theories of nitrogen balance, calories, and the excess presence of vitamins denegated by most of the earlier letters of the alphabet.

But what of the white man in all this? What shall be his food in East Africa to keep him in health and enable him to retain his predominant characteristics? Whatever theory may say, the aforesaid white man has often to submit the why he can get so pale, infrequently, skinny, chickens, weak, mealy, string beans, sweet potatoes, and milk of whose origin and handling he is so peace-loving and so best in ignorance. Can it be wondered that "filling a thin stomach with known food" becomes a habit, even vice?

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Professor Julian Huxley seems to have made good use of his time during his recent brief visit to East Africa. Since his return to England a stream of articles has issued from his pen, and his views on everything East African, from Natives to ant-hills, from high policy to methods of travel, from religion to climate, have been promulgated for the instruction and amusement of the public. In the November number of *Harper's Magazine*, under the title "Missions and the Life of Africa," he discusses a general subject with insight and moderation, and reaches the conclusion that, as missions have been and must remain a vital part of African economy, and as the missionary in Africa "is a man who sets out to remould the immemorial life of whole peoples," definite training should be instituted for missionary candidates, as is done for other professional careers.

Medical missionaries already undergo such a training, of course, but the Professor speaks rather of the rank and file. Is it too much to ask, he writes, "that they should prepare themselves beforehand by passing courses in the history and geography of the country where they intend to go, in psychology, if possible in science, notably as regards elementary physiology and the biology of reproduction and sex, and very definitely in social anthropology, so that they may understand the meaning and value of the institutions and beliefs they are setting out to alter?" He does not think it is, and he maintains that Governments of African territories could ensure "so desirable a preparation by giving notice that, after the lapse of a certain time, missionaries would be allowed to enter the country only if they could produce a certificate showing that they had passed through such a course of training."

In the current issue of *Africa*, the Journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, Brookmield

of Zanzibar, utters a very impressive and well argued plea for the development of the Swahili language. His article criticises, through the criticisms of those who, like Bishop Kitching, would have English the *lingua franca* of Africa, and Brookmield admits that it is neither possible nor desirable to preserve all African languages and dialects, but he insists that Swahili embodies the real genius of the African, and that its adoption and development are essential if East Africa, at least, is to evolve a genuine culture of its own. His argument from the development of English as a successor of Latin and Norman-French is sound, and his forecast of the growth of a Swahili literature is stimulating. An acute criticism of his statement that "few Africans have got beyond the stage of trying to write as they speak" — for only in primitive stages are the written and spoken forms of any language identical. He claims that Europeans, with their command of literature, will be the agents through whom Swahili literature will be developed, and that as their education advances, this literature will be recognized by Africans as truly African.

As Labour Commissioner in Tanganyika Territory, Major G. St. J. Dore Browne, displays in his annual reports a sympathy with, and a sound understanding of, the Native which HOUSEHOLD arguments favour for the success of his ON ESTATE Department. He is no doctrinaire sentimentalist. An example of his wisdom is the type of accommodation for Native labour on estate, advocated in his latest report. "The village type of lay-out," he writes, "has been the production of something with due resemblance to home conditions in preference to an unwholesome and repellent though hygienic, barrack, while this entails a somewhat lower standard of sanitation and appearance, but produces far more wholesome and natural conditions of life. Women are encouraged to accompany their husbands, and a proportion of children can be seen in the labour lines. The place, in fact, is much like the home village, but with an improved standard of cleanliness and good repair. While such an atmosphere must in itself be more acceptable to the labourer, there is the added advantage that there should be some appreciable effect on the standard of the labour force, a fairly easily obtainable ideal of hygiene and decency is established, whereas the scientific perfection of reinforced concrete construction admits of no comparison or imitation. It is believed that both the material and the moral welfare of the workmen benefit from this policy."

Some of the ageless "white washing" of historical personages of doubtful reputation, in a correspondence recently published in NEW EIGHT, these pages the Rev. E. W. Smith and ON CHAKA. Dr. Alice Werner, both put in a good word for Chaka, the notorious Zulu monarch. The Rev. thinks "the ferocity of the Zulus, and the extent of the slaughter have been greatly exaggerated," and the latter, on "the other side of Chaka's activities have been somewhat unduly emphasised." Now, to find a "Catherine" among the Zulus, "The Crime Dazed" is painting a picture of Chaka which puts him in a class by himself. In truth, he writes, "there is not a square mile of Natal that was not soaked with the blood of Tshaka's victims." He has seen called the "Black Napoleon," but compare with Tshaka, Bonaparte was an amiable and benevolent country squire. He quotes Fynn, an eye-witness, as saying that 7,000 men, women and children were slaughtered at the death of Chaka's mother, on one day a whole village was executed in his presence on another, for a hundred or more strange deaths for no apparent cause. Isaac, also an eye-witness, declared that "In war he is an insatiable and exterminating savage, in peace an unrelenting and ferocious despot who kept his subjects in awe by his monstrous excursions, and who was unrestrained in his bloody designs." The author concludes that "he decimated three hundred

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Captain Edge on the Mombasa Life

Last week we were able to state... of the director-secretary of the British Congo... of the director-secretary of the British Congo...

Where is Political Power to Reside?

So we come to the core of the problem... in Africa almost the entire world... in Africa almost the entire world...

The lions were carried... and stood upon the deck... The lions were carried... and stood upon the deck...

SOME FALLACIES ABOUT KENYA. IV. ITS INHABITANTS.

By G. Davis.

THE ethnological condition of Kenya is variously regarded according to the prime question of the moment—the point of view, and the preconception or biased opinions of those who dilate upon it. In one instance the people of Kenya are essentially African; at another the Indian element preponderates in importance; again the European settlers are claimed to be the main consideration. A few years ago when the settlers were figuratively almost universally up in arms against the British Government's attempt to treat Kenya as a kind of annexe to India, the settler leaders used the Natives as a pawn to repudiate any such wrong impression, and the expedient, seeing the boomerang fasten and hit them when the Imperial Government shifted ground, and declared Native interests to be paramount in the land.

The fact, the situation, is, however, an extraordinarily peculiar one in race and language. The tribes differ in character and in so much as nationalities differ in Europe; in Nairobi streets, for example, may be seen English, Indian, Armenian and Arab, Hindustani, Sikh, Zulu, Swahili and European. Swahili and Zulu are all representatives of the respective "races" of "Africans." There is little community of ancestry, but no cohesiveness derived from common lineage or tradition among these diverse races, yet most of the settlers, with the exception in England, of the African, see one might say the Bulgarian—as having accepted political and racial entities subject to common treatment.

A Fantastic Notion

The notion is fantastic. The various Kenya "species" differ in language, in different beliefs and religions, and the only common trait among the divided tribes is that they are all of a different skin. These "races" and "nationalities" are more mixed in origin than in southern Africa, and British statesmen and many missionaries and publicists airily designate them as Natives—a group of common material origin, in the same singular treatment. If ever the "white question" of Kenya will be traceable to Home in any way, it will be against colour, and not to local causes, for the clashing of the forces of the "races" of Kenya is not that the countries of the Kikuyu, the Kikuyu, the Wakuhi, the Masai, the Kavirato, the Luhwa, the Suk, the Nandi, and others. Except through the "white question" of East Africa, Swahili will be, though not universally spoken, and understood in most of these tribes do not understand each other. Only a number of Somalis—a class of various sects and places of origin—are scattered among the towns and districts of Kenya, a large portion having been driven into the country by British conquest, and very distinct from the Bantu Africans. The German population, mostly of African lineage, with a lot mixed with the Swahili, and the "white" population of the Zulu, the Adama, and Musgals.

That the statements just made of the common accepted fallacy regarding the "colour" of the Native population as homogeneous in political and national treatment are present conditions are all significant.

...for natural rights in between the really coloured races of Kenya. The common notion of their "rights" and "paramountness" only from the people of England, which may be parodied by saying that they are "erected on" by Home opinion to assert themselves against the "rights" and "paramountness" of the Home opinion.

The Position of the Indians.

The Indians, though divided into diverse religious sects and racial lineage, as in India, are more homogeneous in character than the Natives. There is some concrete Indian opinion and expression, and Indian interests are, as common. But among them there are lines of distinct cleavage. The extremists and agitators, as in India, become periodically rampant and shout for equality with the Europeans, the moderate turn panoply to Native interests as a foil against the predominance of the European. The Natives are static between the two opposing and more active ethnological divisions.

But the extremists among the Indians are unwilling to too closely suit the interests of the more responsible portion of their class. There are some very prominent and wealthy Indian firms in Nairobi, who have establishments in the various commercial strongholds, who do a considerable trade with the European residents and settlers. The few Kenya Indians who do not share the views of the extremists are better class Indian traders, who recognize the loss to him and his family of some of their property, presented to the local Office of the Government by the very Indian firms and individuals who had seized those portions. The Indian population in Kenya, as in other numbers of the European population in the same, has succeeded in establishing even one respectable and accomplished organization, the Anglo-Indian Club, the Anglo-Indian Club, the Anglo-Indian Club, the Anglo-Indian Club.

Apart from these "Indian" outposts, the European and Indian populations are in ordinary relations. They trade together in the usual way, though the balance of mutual custom is in favour of the Europeans. The Indian population is largely engaged in the export trade, and is largely in the hands of European houses. The small business of the Indian of Kenya are those of petty trades, petty trades and petty trades. In these spheres they are both assisted and benefited. As a class they have not been able to do the superior work which the European has done, but they are yet seriously handicapped by the European advance in their work, and the European progress has been slow in art and craft, and even in the size of the employment of the Indian population. The Indian population is largely engaged in the export trade, and is largely in the hands of European houses.

The European Element

The European element in Kenya is represented by a few individuals, who are directed towards the export trade, and are directed towards the export trade, and are directed towards the export trade. The European element in Kenya is represented by a few individuals, who are directed towards the export trade, and are directed towards the export trade, and are directed towards the export trade. The European element in Kenya is represented by a few individuals, who are directed towards the export trade, and are directed towards the export trade, and are directed towards the export trade.

We do not necessarily assume ourselves, with illustrations, to be present in this series of articles.

FOOD IN THE TROPICS

Its Effects on Natives and Europeans

The Masai found out long ago what was the matter with the country. It is short of phosphate, lime short. It is short of salt and of all the elements... The Masai turned to the sea and took to milk, tallow, meat and blood. They looked at among the starch-eating Kikuyu like waves among sheep, fifty thousand of them among some two and a half millions. The following lean, meat-eating, unpeared hunter-gatherer in East Africa has been neglected for and scorned by such and the Masai to do them justice... to write about it.

The Dr. Walter Elliot, as noted by Dr. J. Leitch in his book, "Notes on Warm Climates" (Harrison and Sons, 255, Regent Street, London), pathologist to the Sierra Leone Government, has made a special study of his subject, and his views are sane and respectful to the "natives" (this is the only word the natives use, superlatively).

We find writers in Europe and America extolling the simple life of many of the natives, telling us that people are leading a more healthy and happy life than in our own country, holding up their dietary as an example for emulation. The daily life of the natives is, it is supposed free from disease is merely apparent and is dependent on his distance from facilities for a thorough investigation; his life, in fact, is a miserable struggle for existence.

In the Masai and Kikuyu the authors' authority is Dr. Foster, and it is shown that the Masai are taller, heavier, stronger and more healthy than the Kikuyu both in childhood and as adults.

A point of great interest arises from the difference between the physique of the Masai boys living at their own homes and the Masai boys living at the Government school. Boys living at home are in exceptionally good condition; they receive the traditional tribal diet of milk and meat. The physique of the school-diet is almost identical with the tribal diet. Kikuyu diet, and consists of a heavy maize meal with a few beans and a small meat portion. At the Kikuyu diet are seen to follow Kikuyu food to a remarkable manner.

Dr. Leitch's book is not only provocative and outspoken, but it is also a masterpiece. Joseph Payne, Governor designate of Kenya, who appoints our Dr. Leitch, has succeeded in indicating how native diets can be improved with a little extra increase in cost. It is a book which should appeal to medical men, administrators and to the many settlers who show a deep interest in the relations of their employees to detail and to the health of their land. It is a matter for the publishers, rather than for the author, as many advertisements are inserted among the text on matters the price seems excessive. A. L.

FACTS OF ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE

A book which contains an extraordinary wealth of detailed information about places of economic importance in East Africa, is "A Guide to the Economic Regions of East Africa" by D. W. L. Leitch, which is published in London by the Cambridge University Press. It is a book which should be read by all who are interested in the economic life of East Africa. The book is divided into two parts, the first dealing with the general economic life of East Africa, and the second dealing with the economic life of the various regions. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and is a valuable reference work for all who are interested in the economic life of East Africa. The price is 10s. 6d. net.

AFRICAN AFFAIRS REPORT

The first issue of the "African Affairs Report" promises to be of exceptional value to all who have dealings with East Africa. It is edited by Mr. Owen Clough, and published by Messrs. Harrison and Sons at 10, 11 and 12, the various official residences of the British Legations in Africa. The report is a condensed and up and analysed, and the information is condensed into a compact and easily assimilable form. The editing has been done by Mr. Owen Clough, who has had thirty years' experience as a Parliamentary Reporter in South Africa, and is noted for the issue of the report. The report is published by Harrison and Sons, and is a valuable source of information on African affairs. The price is 10s. 6d. net.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The book which accounts the origin, history and present status of the British Empire is superfluous. The Empire exists, and the people who inhabit it are presumably well educated people, who know the facts and its extent. The book is written by Mr. J. H. Clough, and is published by Harrison and Sons. The book is a valuable source of information on the British Empire. The price is 10s. 6d. net.

SPECIAL ECONOMIC DATA

The book which is devoted to the study of the economic life of the British Empire is a valuable source of information. It is written by Mr. J. H. Clough, and is published by Harrison and Sons. The book is a valuable source of information on the economic life of the British Empire. The price is 10s. 6d. net.

A HUNTER TALKS

Apparently Mr. W. Robertson's book is an original work written by an American leader, but it is published in book form. It is written by Mr. W. Robertson, and is published by Harrison and Sons. The book is a valuable source of information on the life of a hunter. The price is 10s. 6d. net.

THE HISTORY OF EAST AFRICA

Dr. D. G. Campbell has probably travelled over most of the continent of Africa. His book, "The History of East Africa" is a valuable source of information on the history of East Africa. It is written by Dr. D. G. Campbell, and is published by Harrison and Sons. The price is 10s. 6d. net.

THE SUDAN DIRECTORY

The Sudan Directory and Publishing Company, whose head office is in Cairo and editorial office in Khartoum, has issued the price of P.L. 100, the 1930 edition of "The Sudan Directory". It contains everything of interest to those living in or dealing with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, from a history of the country to a list of names of all other tribes and Muslims. For reference purposes, it is of great value.

EMPIRE AND PROSPERITY

In a little book entitled "Empire and Prosperity" published by the Royal Society, the author, Mr. J. H. Clough, discusses the relationship between the British Empire and the prosperity of the British people. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and is a valuable source of information on the relationship between the British Empire and the prosperity of the British people. The price is 10s. 6d. net.

LIFE ON A KENYA FARM

The White Settler does No Work

SHINING light on the peasant life in the British Home of "Conquest" recently declared publicly that, having been "given" land in the highlands, the white settler went out to East Africa with no intention whatever of working. To this gentleman, who declared himself an "student" of all literature dealing with East Africa, I recommended the careful reading, noting and judicious digesting of Mrs. Carnegie's revealing book "Pages from a Kenya Farm Diary." (Blackwood, 6s.) He admitted that the white settler in Kenya has a far more strenuous life than some Home politicians, who, having taken their £400 a year from the British taxpayer and a free class ticket on the railway, are content to regard their job as that of engaging in back-chat in the House and addressing meetings of the women's association.

Miss Carnegie and her husband, who was recovering from serious illness caused by service in the War, arrived at their embryo farm on the Nairobi plain in Kenya on August 27, 1919.

Our little house, with a woman's place, for several months, as I became very fond of it. True, there was no money, and the household consisted of what stood in the middle of the plain. The kitchen and the numerous progeny of the cow, which I shared my room at night for several months, each in her own special corner, and I must say that they behaved very well for during the whole of that time I only caught two rats.

A new house was built—the first was just a hut—and the *nyanja* major was a poor eater at a dinner. The humble staff in the house was confined to holding the most important end of the snuff-box, and that was their job at intervals.

Miss Carnegie was assigned the cooking of the sheep, which numbered some ten thousand. Only once did she manage to count the ewes of the flock, and when her satisfaction was lessened by being to have dropped up against the fence with her leg broken, owing to a ram charging, she found that, and crippled ones, some ten thousand were up in the day's work.

The garden of the farm was a special charge of all my *nyanja*s in East Africa, but that entailed no real work. It was a garden of stumped and ploughed ground, and a man ploughed and sowed maize and roses and other flowers, and the garden was the best of its kind in the day, and nothing but roses were seen in it.

Mrs. Carnegie had been taught to make butter, as to its dairymaid and the contents of the *nyanja* boxes, as to the quality, manufactured over a number of years of butter for the *nyanja*.

Doctoring *nyanja*s is *nyanja*'s work. The *nyanja* on a farm is a specialist on a Kenya farm. The *nyanja* had to be a generalist as well.

For my evening round of the *nyanja*, the Lumbwa, who was in charge of these sick beasts, carried a large coil of twine, a funnel, and a cup, lime, a bucket of trenching. I followed with a string, disinfectant, and the usual *nyanja* material, and a *nyanja* stick. The big *nyanja* was in the pen and could not even lift his head. I took a full *nyanja* and a *nyanja* and how heavy and stiff the *nyanja* was. The other *nyanja* I inserted a *nyanja* and found the *nyanja* cautiously down her throat. She breathed a *nyanja* in her covered jaws that I could scarcely hear to burst at last the *nyanja* was over and I turned to the next victim. We finished the *nyanja* feeding when started on our surgical work. The *nyanja* stood in dejected attitudes.



LEFT BY THE ARAB BRE OUT OF A SMALL MARE.

leads to the same thing. I gave you little trouble even when one had to brace them. I had a *nyanja* behind the shoulder, where the needle went in, but these might be anywhere, and some *nyanja* had to be cut before they could be attended to.

Dipping a hundred fowls was a very interesting incident; it was the surgical work which called for a *nyanja*.

Under a lot of more skilled aid, one is called upon to do a lot of things. Take the *nyanja*s; inoculate for snake bite, and arrange out of the house. Neglected *nyanja*s and *nyanja*s are in the pen, with their overpowering smell and swarming maggots, and when subjected to such a case—often just when sitting down to a meal—I am conscious of a sinking of the heart. Impossible to go on with functions knowing of some creature suffering in that place, from lack of attention outside, equally impossible to proceed with it afterwards, once hand-reckoning of disinfectant, and all the horrors of the *nyanja* still fresh in one's memory.

Classing wool was done by the *nyanja*s and the *nyanja* made a *nyanja* though it is done that can hardly be called real work for a while, a man near the Equator. Post-morteming dead *nyanja*s has to be done scientifically.

"The gall bladder is enlarged, but that is expected. I believe this is an unusual case. Now for the *nyanja*. We treat out carefully and see if we can't get the *nyanja* to eat, then we give it a *nyanja* with the *nyanja* and *nyanja*. We get so much *nyanja* as to *nyanja* probing but it is only when a slight cough from the *nyanja* makes me raise my head, that I see my *nyanja* standing there, and handkerchiefs, used to wipe *nyanja* against the *nyanja*."

The *nyanja*s remained on their farm until December, 1928, when the diary ends. The *nyanja*s are quoted as *nyanja* of the *nyanja* that fell to the *nyanja*, but they are fair samples of *nyanja* who do not expect to get apologies from *nyanja* who appear to delight in *nyanja* *nyanja* *nyanja*. But it is not often they *nyanja* *nyanja* *nyanja* by such *nyanja* as *nyanja* do *nyanja* (A. 2)

RECOMMENDED COPY

This is an excellent book from every point of view. Says *African World* of our recently published *nyanja* Coffee Growing, with Special Reference to East Africa. Our contemporary continues. It is thorough up to date, deals fully with every aspect of coffee growing. The author has a *nyanja* *nyanja* *nyanja* *nyanja* *nyanja* experience, and is a *nyanja* *nyanja* *nyanja* especially a technical book. The results of the latest scientific research are given in full and in clear language. It is a masterpiece.

"I have enjoyed East Africa immensely."
W. H. R. Russell, New York.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BRITISH CONSUL IN S.W. ETHIOPIA.

A Tribute to the late Mr. W. P. Holland.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In your issue of December 18 you quoted a telegram from Nairobi to the Select Committee of the Kenya Legislative Council referring to the position of frontiers. It is stated that the post of British Consul at Maji, South Western Abyssinia, had been vacant for the last eight months.

This is not only incorrect, but an intolerable injustice to the late Mr. W. P. Holland, British Consul there, who died at Maji recently as July or August 1930, having returned to his post after leaving England for vacation, I refer you to your own issues of East Africa during September or October for the actual date is unfortunately lost when you published an obituary notice and appreciation quote from The Times.

To do justice to the memory of the man who held with such signal honour and success this most difficult post, the statement of the Select Committee should be withdrawn as publicly as it was made. It should have been vacated since his death, it is only because no other man is eligible, big enough to fill the position after him.

I feel sure that Africa will be the first to uphold the honour of the late Mr. Holland by drawing the attention of the Kenya Legislature to their mistaken assertion.

Everett Hill

Packerfield

Ware, Kent

We are willing to contribute to this sacred tribute to the memory of Mr. W. P. Holland, an employer whose transfer recently took an keenness in his job made we know a great deal more in those days than we were chiefly responsible for its success. In distributing the obituary notice, no reference was made, in our issue of September 21, to the fact that the Select Committee of the Kenya Legislature should have been misled into stating that the appointment of British Consul at Maji had been vacant so long, but they, we feel certain, cannot have been without a knowledge of the fact that Mr. Holland died at his post.

INDIANS' BRITISH LEGION APPEAL.

The Thanks of Earl Jellicoe.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

I wish to send you my warmest thanks for your aid in the excellent support given to this year's Remembrance Day Appeal.

Although the final figures for the year's appeal are not yet available, there are indications that another record has been achieved, and to your encouragement I trust that this Appeal meet with the generous measure of sympathy and support at such a difficult time.

It is a very gratifying section of the community who are the gratitude of ex-servicemen and their dependents is as long as a help, and the annual appeal may be the best thing that the world will ever see. I am sure you are doing a great deal for the world's welfare. I am sure you are doing a great deal for the world's welfare.

Yours faithfully,
A. F. [Signature]
President

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S IRON AGE.

Professor Dart's Surprising Claim.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Professor Raymond Dart of South Africa, already famous as the discoverer of the australopithecus, has been very early and primitive types of man is as good as the thought as declaring that the iron age in Northern Rhodesia dates back some 2,000 to 4,000 years. The statement is apparently made on the evidence of the finding by an Italian scientific expedition of a foundry slag and asiles at a depth of six feet in a deposit containing fragments of iron stones. The stones are of the type of iron which is used at Germ in Palestine. Professor Dart's statement is surprising, not to say revolutionary, but a really surprising claim is that the Rhodesia has really means that slave-dealing Arabs established themselves for a time in the caves and during their stay made iron weapons for defence against the Natives. This would date the find at anything from A.D. 1500 to almost 1000, and put any claim that came out of court. Here we seem to have another Zimbabwé problem, with a coming conflict of the iron age. The Italian expedition has not published its work, and a full account of the find with critical information will be awaited with interest.

Yours faithfully,
London, S.W.4. [Signature]

EAST AFRICA AND THE CATTLE SHOW.

Participation by the London Office.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The participation of East Africa in the South African Cattle Show through the East African Dependencies Office will be keenly appreciated by those interested in Eastern Africa. The show is essentially a farmer's show and the fact that the E.A. Dependencies Office had their finger on the pulse, so to speak, indicates that imagination and vision are still active in the London Office. I venture the view, not more important show as in London for East African settlers and farmers in Smithfield, and let us hope that they will see that the East African stand in a far more prominent position than that allotted to it, can be a new one.

Should the stand and its proximity to the press might even have been calculated to dampen the enthusiasm of those people, it appears to have had astonishingly good effect on the breezy and cheerful energy displayed by Major Corbett Ward, who, as usual, has the opportunity of preaching East Africa to Hodges, his associates and employers.

Yours faithfully,
32 Lambard Street,
London, E.C.3. [Signature]

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

- Jan 6, Royal F.M.S. Society Luncheon at the Clarendon. General's General's representative of East Africa, at Hotel Clarendon, 100, me.
- Jan 7, East African Club Meeting, 100, me.
- Jan 13, Royal F.M.S. Society Luncheon at the Clarendon. General's General's representative of East Africa, at Hotel Clarendon, 100, me.
- Jan 20, East African Club Meeting, 100, me.
- Jan 22, East African Club Meeting, 100, me.
- Jan 23, East African Club Meeting, 100, me.
- Jan 24, East African Club Meeting, 100, me.
- Jan 25, East African Club Meeting, 100, me.
- Jan 26, East African Club Meeting, 100, me.
- Jan 27, East African Club Meeting, 100, me.
- Jan 28, East African Club Meeting, 100, me.
- Jan 29, East African Club Meeting, 100, me.
- Jan 30, East African Club Meeting, 100, me.
- Jan 31, East African Club Meeting, 100, me.

EAST AFRICA'S LARGEST SISAL PRODUCERS

NYASALAND MINERALS MAY LIQUIDATE

Annual Reports of Major Walsh's Companies.

Meeting of Creditors this Week.

THAT the profit and loss account of Bird & Co. (African) Ltd. for the year ended June 30, 1930, shows a much stronger position than the previous year's figures, as may be noticed in these times of depression in the sisal industry. The net trading profit is up from £2,058 to £40,910, in each case before charging £7,000 for Depreciation interest; the courageous course has been taken of increasing the amount of provision for depreciation from £14,731 to £22,733, and the credit balance transferred to the balance sheet is up from £288,207 to £327,134. Land and buildings appear at £100,222, development and other assets at £704,584, and plant and machinery at £55,042. The company has issued £1,280,000 in shares of £1 each, and there is a reserve of £1,000,000. The Debenture Stock issue of £1,000,000, issued by the Nyasaland Sisal Company Ltd. earned a net profit of £1,212 after a deduction of £1,000 for depreciation reserve, and with the amount brought in the carry forward is now £5,437. The production of sisal during 1,000 tons during the months ended June 30, 1930, is reported to include the production of the previous year. Both the reports include the bank's admission that the market is again to the disadvantage, the heavy fall from 4.42 to 2.22 per cent in the market value of sisal must adversely reflect on the value of the estates and properties held by the company in Tanganyika Territory. In both cases the directors have advised payment of cash fees.

Further particulars of the group are given in Mr. O. C. McEarnard's speech at the East African Investments Company meeting, which is reported elsewhere in this issue. Messrs. Bird & Co., who for years past have planned to achieve an annual production of some 5,000 tons of fibre, had when the accounts were closed already fulfilled nine-tenths of this plan, the output during the twelve months under review being 4,505 tons, or 376 tons more than the previous year's returns; now, we understand, production is up to the 5,000 ton annual basis. The most modern machinery has been installed on most of the estates, which ought to be in a favourable position to benefit from an improvement in sisal prices to remunerative levels. The group shows the excellent example of combining its purchases of plant and equipment almost entirely in British goods.

Write this issue of *East Africa* is being printed, a meeting of the creditors of Nyasaland Minerals, Ltd., will be held in London to consider whether a liquidator shall be appointed to wind up the affairs of the company, which on December 22 possessed assets totalling £275,504, from which to meet the claims of creditors for £91,122.

Among the directors of the company are the Directors Messrs. J. H. Wallers (Chairman), Mr. R. W. Ansell, Mr. J. E. Edders, A. H. Grant, Mr. E. W. Janssen, and Mr. C. E. Poston. The latter, though entitled to fees totalling £1,100, have drawn only £15 each; eight members of the European staff in Tanganyika, who are entitled to a total of £1,784 in fees, have drawn only £100 each, and seven of the staff have received £15 each.

Seven members of the staff in Nyasaland, who are entitled to a total of £4,224, among the latter are the British Central Africa Co., Ltd. (including an advance for salaries and passages), the Nyasaland Government (£1,478), Kuyana Stores (£1,210), and the Nyasaland Motor Company (£230). The company was registered in July 1928, with a nominal capital of £50,000 in 1s. shares, and the annual general meeting held in December, 1929, authorized a capital increase to £200,000, an exclusive issue of £100,000 was held in February 1930, and £100,000 was held in March 1930. The company from the Colonial Office to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and especially in respect of the Sumburu and Chiro coal areas, and the deposit in the Sumburu area. The company is also considerably interested in Tanganyika and has a prospecting licence in the Sumburu area, and has a prospecting licence in the Sumburu area, and has a prospecting licence in the Sumburu area, and has a prospecting licence in the Sumburu area.

Tea growing experiments on a considerable scale are being conducted in the Nandi district of Kenya.

TWO NYASALAND TEA-PLANTING COMPANIES

FOR the year ended June 30, 1930, the East African Tea Planting Co. Ltd. report a loss of £3,350 after providing for depreciation and Depreciation interest, thus reducing the carry forward to £5,919. This unfavourable result is due to a decrease in the price of tea from 12.13d to 10.1d, and the average yield realised, and attributed by the directors to the flooding of the market with tea from Java and Sumatra of inferior quality to that of Nyasaland. The company now has 250 acres in bearing and 148 not yet bearing; the crop was 252,660 lb., compared with 221,000 lb. The company has issued share capital of £1,000,000 in 1s. shares.

The East African Tea Planting Co. Ltd. report a loss of £3,350 after providing for depreciation and Depreciation interest, thus bringing the deficiency on profit and loss account to £1,053. The company has 250 acres of fully bearing, 163 acres in partial bearing, and 162,862 lb. of an increase of 410,000 lb. on the previous year. The selling price fell from 12.05d. to 10.1d. per lb. The issued share capital of £1,000,000 is convertible into £1,000,000 of Debenture Stock at the rate of £1,000 to £1,000.

DANES SALAAM HAS NOW A BRITISH HOTEL

East Africa writes has always strongly advocated the development of British enterprise in Tanganyika, and has been instrumental in the formation of Tanganyika Hotels, Ltd., an entirely British concern which takes over the New Africa Hotel, Dar es Salaam, from the Germans. The hotel has been renovated and refurbished, electric fans have been provided, and the sanitary arrangements thoroughly overhauled. Major R. Fisher, Chief of the Tanganyika Administration, will direct the new company.



Nature's Gift of Health

NATURE'S GIFT OF HEALTH. You are full of perfect health. The secret of obtaining it or stored in the body is a nourishing food—ripe barley malt, creamy milk and wheat germ. Our scientific process concentrates the health-giving food elements they contain in a concentrated, invigorating food beverage—Oxalite.

The new Quaitine Oxalite is accurately adjusted to the needs of brain, nerves and body. Promote its consumption for giving and maintaining health, strength and vitality.

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TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists, Grocers and Druggists in the British Empire.

Manufactured by W. & A. N. D. Quaitine, Ltd., London, S.W.

GAME IN KENYA

STRENGTH TO KENYA'S LIONS

Native Poaching the Danger

In view of the discussion which is proceeding on the topic of game in Tanganyika, Secretary of the Interior of the Government in that Dependency, it is interesting to note the verdict of Captain A. Ritchie, Game Warden of Kenya, as published in his Report for 1949 Government Press, Nairobi.

It is our duty to have taken care that the game reserves form of Native poaching that I have known," writes the Warden. "The reason for this was the continued drought, which endured two mutually aggravating conditions. In the first place, all those who, though natural hunters, were, by the beneficial influence of the police and game-keeping administration, become settled to agriculture and pasturing habit, have been forced to give up their hunting as a means of livelihood. Secondly, the game reserves have been subjected to a heavy shortage of water among their areas of water among the districts combined to produce a heavy mortality of game. The horns, teeth, and, to a lesser degree, skins are the means of purchasing the commodities of life, food, cattle, wives, and tax resists."

That illuminating passage throws light on the game problem in Tanganyika where it appears to be the policy of the Government to drive the Native outside the ambit of the game laws, and practically to give him the game that he has owned. It is a policy, however, that is non-Native poaching in the past, and is gratifying, and his free-will attributes directly to the problems of the Game Act and Ordinance, by which the sale of live game, game meat or trophies was forbidden, and a ban was laid on the Game Warden. As far as the Native is concerned, the Native seems to have been unaffected by this Ordinance.

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We have received protests from this island that the views of certain Government officials have been given prominence by the local administration. It is stated that in the case a wife is acting as a husband and...

It is a queer thing to remark the traveller from Tanganyika that the lion has become unable to take the motor car as dangerous to those hundreds of lions have been shot from cars, but to nobody anyone can get up to them in a car without their making any notice.

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AN AMERICAN VIEW OF AFRICAN MOTURING

THE AFRICAN motorists are well pleased to read that an official bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society of America says in announcing the formation of Trans-African Motor Clubs, which are now conducting a tourist traffic between Juba, in the Southern Sudan, and Cape Town.

African chauffeurs set their cars over the snakes in their paths to be sure of killing the reptiles. In Tanganyika and Kenya the roads through the bush are past game preserve plains, through the thousands of African animals. Up roads of such hills, herds graze peacefully while cars run over them in unhesitating feeding grounds.

It is a queer thing to remark the traveller from Tanganyika that the lion has become unable to take the motor car as dangerous to those hundreds of lions have been shot from cars, but to nobody anyone can get up to them in a car without their making any notice.

PERSONALIA

Miss J. E. Jardine has left for Durban, Natal.
 The East African Airline has returned from Ethiopia.
 Sir Allen Hamlin left Marseilles last week to visit Kenya.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Healey have arrived from Uganda.
 Mr. R. W. G. Murray Jardine is out of the country for Nairobi.
 Mr. A. J. M. Cameron has returned from Kampala.
 Mr. C. F. B. Burgess has been granted leave on sick leave.
 Mr. and Mrs. Russell have returned to London from the United States.

Mr. E. J. Mardon is shortly leaving on a three months' visit to Kenya.
 Sir Edward and the Hon. Lady Gwynne left London on Monday for Switzerland.
 Mrs. and Miss W. S. Gray have left Geneva for Mombasa and Nakuru.

Mr. Alexander Colm, Director of Agriculture in Kenya is shortly coming home on leave.
 Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn Ridley are leaving Kenya for a holiday in this country in the spring.
 Mr. W. Harris of the Tanganyika Police left London last week to return to the Territory.

Mr. C. J. J. T. Crowe, Crown Counsel in Nairobi, and Mrs. Dorah have left London for Mombasa.
 Mr. J. C. Harding, of the Tanganyika Forestry Department, arrived in Mombasa from Christchurch.

Mr. J. D. Sully has taken over the management of the Jinja branch of the National Bank of India.
 Mr. A. F. Clewley, of the Zanzibar branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has arrived home.

Major G. E. Corp of Kitale, has been elected Chairman of the Trans-Nesia Horticultural Society.
 Colonel and Mrs. Peakey have arrived home from Kenya, and Dr. and Mrs. J. B. C. Madge from Zanzibar.

Mr. C. Campbell Black, recently flew from Nairobi to Cairo with Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field as passengers.
 Mr. G. W. G. B. ... Agricultural Officer of Tanganyika has returned to London.

Captain W. W. ... District Officer in Tanganyika, has arrived home from Kahanu.
 The engagement is announced of Miss ... The Rt. Rev. Basil William Peasey.

... although has left ... and ... Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Bosca ...
 ... one of whose ... the Transvaal and ... London to revisit Kenya.

Captain ... H. Lambert, M.C. has been ... Assistant District Commissioner at Fort ... his return from leave.
 General ... D. Rhodes scored 40 in a recent ... match in Nairobi between the ... and the Railway Europeans XI.

Colonel ... W. Tucker has left to spend ... in ... but will be back in time to attend the East African Dinner on January ...

The Hon. H. H. Hunt has been re-appointed ... of the Legislative Council ... for a further period of three years.

Mrs. Evelyn Walker, formerly of Ghoma, Northern Rhodesia is reported to have been ... in Southern Rhodesia.

Sir ... 45 ... of British Somaliland ... on Saturday ... the ... Duke of ...

Mr. ... who has ... East Africa for the past four ... on his way back to ... Provincial Commissioner.

Mrs. ... has been posted to ... on her appointment to the ... Department of ...

Mr. E. H. Warren, Comptroller of Customs in Nyasaland was appointed as official ... of the ... introduction ... Customs Ordinance.

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His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester arrived in England yesterday from his visit to Ethiopia and British Somaliland. He joined the Royal Family at Sandringham for Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. R. Beckland were recently married in Dar es Salaam. Mr. Beckland is a daughter of Colonel and Mrs. A. Frankland.

L. S. B. Leakey, F.R.S., The Stone Age Centre, Kenia, is to be published in the spring. It will contain the results of the East African Archaeological Expedition's work in Kenya.

Dr. J. A. McGregor, of the Medical Department in Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred from Livingstone to Maseru, and Mr. H. C. Brooks, M.B., District Officer, from Namwata to Mbulwa.

Mrs. A. B. Charter, Traffic Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, has arrived home on leave. Before joining the Tanganyika Railways in 1917, Charter served for ten years at the South Indian Railway.

Mr. D. R. Trivedi, a Indian in the Transport Department in Zanzibar, has obtained his licence as an air pilot during his leave in England. He is probably the first Indian in East Africa to possess the licence.

Mr. K. M. Gorman, who has just arrived home on holiday, takes a keen interest in the public life of Kitale, where he has been a settler for several years past. He is well known as a leading member of the Kitale Players.

Mr. A. Eustace Berry, chairman and managing director of the Manbré Sugar Company, left London a few days ago for a quick trip to East Africa. He is accompanied by Mr. Pratt, the well-known New York trader.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, a director of the Standard Bank of South Africa, is visiting South and Central Africa, and proposes to tour Northern Rhodesia and parts of the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo.

Mr. J. Hart, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hart, of Bletchingley, Surrey, and Miss Constance Katherine Poole, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Poole of Nairobi, were recently married in the local cathedral.

Mr. H. Campbell Clause was recently elected president of the Ethika Sports Club with Mr. V. Nash as vice-president. Messrs. W. H. Doods and R. S. Woolsten were appointed Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer respectively.

Mr. Henry Wolfe, who has just been transferred from Deputy Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika to a similar position in Kenya, has been in the former Territory for the past ten years, before which he served in South Africa.

In regret to learn of the death in Bagamoyo of Mr. C. Chisholm Richards, who had served in the Tanganyika Administration Service for the past nine years. Prior to 1910 he was attached to the 1st King's African Rifles.

Mr. R. F. Mayer, Captain H. E. Schwartz, and Mr. L. A. Howse are representing the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce at the January session in Dar es Salaam of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in Eastern Africa.

Miss Frances C. G. Gillespie Bailey, only daughter of the late Mrs. E. G. Bailey and Mrs. Gillespie Bailey of 47, Montserrat Road, S.W., was married in London last week to Mr. Alexander Curle, of the Somaliland Administration.

Mr. A. H. Wilson, formerly manager of the Livingstone branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has arrived home pending settlement. Previous to his departure he was on a presentation by the local financial community.

The following gentlemen with East African interests have been elected to the Committee of the South African Luncheon Club: Sir Roderick Jones, Lord Kesteven, Mr. B. Snowden, Sir Edmund Davis, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Cobb, and Captain D'Almeida.

Mr. W. H. Edgeley, until recently the owner of the Nelson Hotel, Nairobi, is on holiday in South Africa. His departure to the Marine Hotel, Durban, until the Cape Colony, when he will return to Nairobi in three months before proceeding to Europe.

Mr. A. S. ... who has served in Nyasaland for the past twenty years, on his way home on leave from Europe, in the Murray, has recently devoted a good deal of time to the compilation of a handbook on Nyasaland, written particularly from the tourist's point of view.

Lieutenant ... who is on his way back to Kenya, was during his last tour, in charge of the building of the new water at the mouth of the Kagera, and the investigation of the navigation possibilities of the river.

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PERSONNELIA (Continued)

Mr. J. C. Abraham, who has arrived home on retirement from the Nyasaland Administrative Service, first went to the Protectorate in 1904. During the War he served with the Carrier Transport and was mentioned in despatches on three occasions. For some time past he has been an examiner in the Shwato and Chinyama languages.

His many friends will be glad to hear of the good progress being made by Mr. W. L. Hooker, who underwent a severe hernia operation in August and is still not likely to be able to return to business for some time. The operation was a dangerous one, and Mr. Hooker knows that there was small chance of a man of his age, he is in the late seventies, pulling through, but he is making a wonderful recovery. May 1931 has been his best year yet.

Mr. G. F. Bird, who arrived home from Kenya last week, went to the Colony seven years ago to establish the bacon and ham canning plant at Uplands. He has been associated with that industry for over thirty years, and was the first to introduce canning in Kenya. Uplands conducts all stages of canning, from the manufacture of the tins upwards, by Natives whom Mr. Bird has trained, the more expert work being carried out by Mr. Bird and his son.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place at the end of April in St. Catharine's, Nairobi, between Hugh Brian Herkeward Lucas O'Neill, late of the Colonial Service, Uganda, eldest son of the late Colonel the Rev. O. A. W. O'Neill, Chaplain to the Forces, and of Mrs. O'Neill of Queen Alexandra's Court, Wimbledon, and Monica, a Frenchman, third daughter of the late Frederick Pick, and of Mrs. Pick, of South Lynn, Sharnon-on-Stuff, Worcestershire.

Several changes have recently been made among the Commanders of Union-Castle steamers. Mr. Benjamin Chubb has been appointed to command the "Carnarvon Castle," which Captain G. Owens leaves for the "Windsor Castle" motor or mail vessel which will make her maiden voyage early in 1931. Captain C. E. Dickford has been appointed to the "Llanstephan Castle," and Captain G. H. Brocq to the "Windsor Castle." Captain A. Barron is to be transferred to the "Walter Castle," and Captain C. R. Jackson is to take command of the "Saxon."

The death at the age of sixty-two of the first Lord Metchett means the succession to the title by his only son, the Hon. Henry Mond, who has varying interests in Northern Rhodesia and has shown consistent concern for the development of white settlements in East Africa. The new peer, who was born in 1868 and married in 1920, was a Liberal M.P. from 1923 to 1924, and has been Conservative Member for the East District Division of Liverpool since 1925. He served in France, from 1915 to 1919, with the South Wales Borderers. He is a director of Barclays Bank, Imperial Chemical Industries, the International Nickel Company of Canada, and other companies, and is a member of the Executive Committee of the Federation of British Industries.

SOME FALLACIES ABOUT

Kenya (Continued from page 517)

country is from the European and his own. The Indian and his people bring nothing to the Native, the reason being that the Indian is a saver and also a gambler. The Indian crops are among Indian financial magnates are common. The European is more stable. But there are more dangerous effects among the Indians. They are more traders than among European houses. They are more powerful financially, and have been open to European. The Chambers of Commerce and the moral and intellectual force of the European, and the power that sustains progress. It is Kenya that the European colonises, and the whole economic structure of the country would dwindle to small proportions if it were not for the European element.

Both form and physical force are likewise vested in the European element. Now, under the British Kenya Ordinance, the latter is the backbone of modern Kenya. It is order, discipline, and riot. The Kenya military force is represented by a battalion of the King's African Rifles, with African rank and file, and a company of the large region being administered. There are no other serious units ahead, but should they spread throughout the various regional checkers, as in the European Defence Force units, in the various settled districts.

Since the racial problem in Kenya is so deep, it is often represented to be in England. It is not a question of native rights, Indian rights, and European claims. Nor is it a question of small vital interests. Just as in the case of a small vital interest, it is discarded, especially in a public struggle, and relative importance to a native does not depend on mass or weight. So, in Kenya, the body politic and economic, the most vital is the vital force and not the most common. To state that such a situation is interdependent may be true, but the fact is that the situation is not so essential. The fact is that the position is almost fatal to the racial problem in Kenya.

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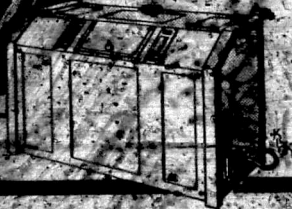
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 * East Africa in the Press *

MAKE WAY FOR THE OSTRICH

MRS. MARTIN JOHNSON, describing in *Good Housekeeping* a day spent in photographing wild animals round a water-hole, says:

"Once a surprising thing happened. As we began some compass, the animals formed a straight line through the water-hole. I wondered what might dwell in the plains was now approaching. I knew that it was not *Simba*, for had his king of beasts appeared in the neighbourhood our magazine would not have carried his picture. The line remained open for a moment, when what should come walking along came the ostrich, announcing his approach by a series of bounding gaits."

"The ostrich is a peculiar bird. He seems immune to both fear and heat. Whenever he wants a drink he goes along and gets it. He seems to bluff all the other beasts of the jungle, although I have never seen him fighting. It was astonishing to see those other proud creatures stand aside while this lumbering old ostrich marched straight into the water-hole and gobbled up great beaks full of the moisture."

FREE-LANCES OF THE OCEAN.

In an enjoyable article on "The Dhows of the Indian Ocean" in *The Blue Peter*, Mr. L. G. Green gives a knowledgeable account of these ancient types of ship. "Dhow sailors," he writes, "are the Vikings of the East. They make incredible voyages in vessels which have hardly altered in design for a thousand years."

"The Indian Ocean exacts heavy toll from the fleets of dhows that sail each year from the Red Sea bays, running down to Zanzibar before the north-east monsoon. Cape Guardafui is littered with the bones of dead ships, dhows that could not claw off a lee shore. Sometimes they come down at night, for the dhow sailors never think of danger until it becomes visible; they seldom carry the red and green lamps of civilized custom. Shifting cargo must cause dozens of them to founder, but the story of a missing dhow never finds its way into the newspapers, and no bell at Lord's tolls for them. I have heard of a dhow so frail that the cattle she carried pierced the hull with their horns, so that the crew had to work feverishly plugging the holes with every rag on board to save the ship."

"Nearly always there is shortage of water and food on a long passage. That means holding up a steamer in mid-ocean and beseeching the captain to give supplies, an event repeated so often that annoyed shipmasters are said to be wondering whether the unwritten law of the sea should not be overhauled."

"In the old dhow trade flourishes year after year. These free-lances of the ocean risk cyclones and fatal reefs and death in a dozen shapes, as they make their astounding passages with a crate of oranges and bread fruit, a barrel of rice, and a red flag over their heads, their great lateen sails and steer away from the crowded Zanzibar anchorage, away over the horizon, one of the most beautiful visions of the Eastern seas."

The American expert to Ethiopia generally has to choose between the need and the risk of granting or extending credit," writes the American Vice-Consul in Aden, Mr. James L. Paris in *Commerce Reports*. "The world-wide economic depression has had probably a more than average injurious effect upon Ethiopian trade, due primarily to silver depreciation, by which the national specie wealth has been cut to less than half its normal value. Consumer credit is increasingly desired. When it is not available the Ethiopian simply does not buy. Credit is extensively granted, and many local firms seem willing to wait indefinitely."

A "POSITIVE FACT" ABOUT THE HONEY BIRD

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FRANKS RICHARDS tells an interesting story of the honey-bird in *The Tattler*. He says:

"We were following the trail of an elephant in Kassa, and when we decided to follow the trail and I started whistling a honey-bird. Having followed it for half an hour or so, it started showing signs of excitement, and when we came across the honey-bird it flew up and finished when the bird again started whistling. Thinking that he might know where there was some honey, we again followed him, and soon after one of our boys gave a low whistle. He stopped, and after the bird quaffed and ran a few feet more than forty yards away. We shot him."

"Afterwards we found that we had committed a gross breach of etiquette in not giving the honey-bird any of the honey after he had led us to the spot where it was found. It is a positive fact that it would have the bird's share of the honey, and of course, had you not the tail of some gorgeous animal."

Can any of our readers quote support for such a positive fact?

EARL WINTERTON ON LORD PASSFIELD

In the course of an article in *The Empire Review*, Earl Winterton, M.P., formerly a member of the Under-Secretary of State for India, has described Lord Passfield as "that infanter of men and endless pronouncements," says:

"Lord Passfield is not a pliable man, and has a well-merited reputation for most of the House of Commons members of his Party. He is an authority on the regard of humanity to have to deal with a pompous and pontifical memorandum is to have a labour of love. In these circumstances, as I believe, was Lord Passfield conceived and born."

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LATE NEWS IN BRIEF PARAS.

AN AFRICAN CLUB IN LONDON.

Particulars of the Proposals.

Air Services in East Africa.

The opening of the Cape to Cairo air service which was due to begin from Cairo on January 1st is now being postponed for a further few weeks.

A Fabrik correspondent states that general dissatisfaction at the top of the presence of many conditions and illnesses. One man eater was recently killed on the roll course after being hunted by a number of local residents.

Dissatisfaction has been expressed by the elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council at the delay on the part of the Government in answering questions. They considered the Government indulges lethargy in that direction.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & Co.) is to pay final dividends for the year ended September 30 at the rate of 8% per annum on the Cumulative Preference shares and at the rate of 5% on the A and B shares, making a total distribution of 4 1/2% for the year on the latter shares.

Considerable satisfaction is felt in Uganda at the rapidity with which the new railway and road bridge over the Nile has been constructed under the supervision of Mr. H. F. Birchall and his staff. It is now anticipated that the first engine will cross the bridge before the end of the year.

Drummers boys of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment have built upon the Red Sea Hills at Gebel in the Sudan a huge replica of the regimental crest. The design covers an area of about 700 square feet, and has been built with black and white stone hammered into the hillside.

An aerodrome has been constructed on the Kangia Estate, half an hour by car from Tanga. Messrs. Birds and Company, the proprietors of the land, offered the ground to the Government at the nominal rental of one shilling a year for the twenty-five acres required. We congratulate Tanga for its new landing ground and the company for its public-spirited action.

Major Walsh has given notice that at the next meeting of the East African, Indian, Producers and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, he will call attention to (a) the Vegetable Fibres Committee of the Imperial Institute and its relation to British and producing interests in East Africa, with special reference to Tanganyika and (b) shipments of sisal per the "Llanstephan Castle."

The sloop "Stamin," ship of the Senior Officer of the Red Sea Division, Captain J. B. C. Dicken, O.B.E., D.S.C., completed refitting at Malta Dockyard on December 31, and will leave shortly afterwards to return to her station. During her absence the "Dahli," Commander R. A. Jackson, was on duty in the Red Sea. It was in the "Dahli" that the Duke of Gloucester travelled from Aden to Aden on returning from his mission to Ethiopia.

Sir Pierre de Rivecourt, Director of Air Services in South Africa, who left England on December 20 stated before his departure that the new trans-African air route would not only be far more comfortable to the traveller, but also definitely safer than surface journeys across such a high portion of the route. The airway would, he was convinced, encourage settlement, create traffic, stimulate development, and put a new and more favourable aspect on many problems with which Africa is faced.

The British Government announced last week that it has given its sanction for the opening in London of a club for Africans. Now, on the authority of Mr. J. H. Keens, the organising secretary, we are able to give further particulars.

Mr. Keens, who has been for some time in Bloomsbury, London, in connection with the club, containing a large lounge, dining room, bar, and writing room, and two floors of bedrooms, is not to provide a hostel for the accommodation of Africans when on holiday in London. On their first arrival, endeavours then being made to help them find suitable lodgings. If it is found necessary to house students permanently, a separate breakfast hostel would probably be established. It is proposed that the club for meals, study and comfort. It is proposed that members should pay the normal club subscription, and that charges for accommodation and meals should be as cheap as possible to cover the running expenses.

Mr. Keens informs us that the Governors of a number of the British African Dependencies have promised yearly subscriptions to the club to help defray such expenses as rent, rates, taxes, etc., but that the capital necessary to inaugurate the club must be raised by a charity fund. There is to be a governing body of men interested in finance, consisting chiefly of the present Committee, plus representatives of any large-scale contributions. The management committee—distinct from the trustees—would be elected by the members themselves. In the addition of a representative from the governing body and probably the secretary's office.

TRANSFERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS.

The Usambar Planters' Association has put on record its unanimous conviction that transfers among the staff of the Administration in the Lusitote district have, during the past few years, been far too frequent, and that they constitute a serious administrative officer on the mentalty to the interests of the area.





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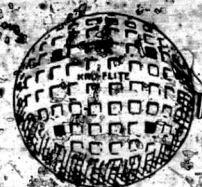
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Camp Fire Comments.

A Fine Kenya Bongo.

The Field has published a good photograph of Mr. F. W. Groszwole-William's bongo head from Kenya, the horns of which measure 352 in. on the curve, 30 in. straight, 12 in. in girth, and 21 in. from tip to tip. This, says our contemporary, is but slightly smaller than the actual record, and the bongo is an animal so difficult to hunt that an absolute record may well be in hiding in the dense forests of Kijabe.

Early Uses of Quinine.

There is something delightfully naïf about the language used by the early physicians in their medical books. They used real English and called a spade a spade. Sir Robert Talbot (or Tabot) was the first doctor to popularize the use of "jesuit's bark" for he cured the Dauphin of his day with the drug and wrote a book on its treatment which introduced him to the English King, Charles II, and made him famous as the Court physician. His work, in English translation, dated July 15, 1672, deals with "Agues," and the bark is recommended as a cure for "feavers and the Griping in the Guts." The language, to modern ears, lacks delicacy, but no one can say that the doctor funk'd describing symptoms.

The Schoolboy's Tame Lion.

A schoolmaster's correspondent, who declares that "howlers" are his one compensation for marking hundreds of examination papers, sends the following delightful example: "*Nemo est fortior leone, tamen leonem suum occidere potest.*" translated, "No body is stronger than a lion, but a man can kill a tame lion." "*Tamen leonem suum*" and "Non" must be read with the force of "the sorrowful wail," which, as recorded in "Tom Brown's School-days," caused that great and good man, Dr. Arnold, to laugh, to lose his temper, a rare thing with him, to the extent of throwing a book at the culprit's head. "I think," concludes the correspondent, "that this howler is worthy of a place in your gallery of comments on lions."

Can a Camel Swim?

It is certainly a common belief that camels can swim or will not, but this belief, like many another, seems to be based on a complete insufficient fact. Mr. John Bore's records in his book, "The Company of Adventurers," that on his famous safari from Addis Ababa to Nairobi the Bore's camels cross the Uaso Nyiro quite easily. "This was an easy operation than I expected," he writes, "for it is generally believed that camels are afraid of running water, and I was prepared for difficulties with them. But they walked across, a fine demonstration being held on one of the water. It was not a year ago that I read that 'Now The Sudan Herald reports that in the White Nile Province a ferry boat carrying two camels sank in mid-stream. One camel went two hundred yards from the bank with two men who could not swim holding on to the boat. It happened to the other camel is not saved, but it is evident that on occasion the camel is as natural a swimmer as other animals."

A Sitwell's Farewell to East Africa.

Many men experience real regret on leaving East Africa at the end of their service, and some confess to a mysterious and compelling urge to return which cannot be explained other by the conditions of the country or the pleasantness of their experiences therein. Some, on the other hand, are glad to go, and of these Captain Sitwell, who was in East Africa with General Ternan in the old days, must be accounted one. Apparently Captain Sitwell did not like East Africa from the start, and on his leaving Mombasa in a rowing boat for the steamer, "we were surprised," writes General Ternan, "to see him remove his boots, and then carefully knock them against the side of the boat, shouting to us that he was finally and thankfully shaking off the dust of the inexpressible continent from his feet for ever."

A Typical (sic) Kenya Dinner.

As read in an English provincial paper, writes an amateur correspondent, "that a former Kenyan gave in London what he alleged to be a replica of the dinner parties he used to give in Kenya at an up-country station. The meal began with 'first toast', the soup was *ngombi*, the fish cakes were made from tinned herrings, and the joint was *ngombi* which, like the *ngombi*, was specially brought from Kenya. The port was of the *ngombi* variety, the only sort of port obtainable in the up-country districts. I will allow that *ngombi* cannot be obtained in London, but why import *ngombi*? There are plenty of the beasts in Smithfield. I have had better meals than that while on safari, but the invalid port, a brand which I confess I have never met, is a country. Our Kenya friend must have been unfortunate in his cook while in Africa, and his dinner must have given his guests quite a false idea of living conditions even in the back-blocks of Kenya."

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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the service of subscribers and advertisers. It is the Editor's aim in every matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British Trade throughout East and Central Africa. Any information which readers are willing to give for these purposes 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.

More diamond finds are reported from Shinyanga.

A new motor bus service has been started in Mombasa.

A midge golf course has been erected on the roof of the Palace Hotel, Mombasa.

The East African Agricultural Show is to be held in Nairobi on January 5 and 6.

Captain Thomas, representing the Dunlop Rubber Company, was in Zanzibar in mail week.

The Nairobi Municipal Board is preparing a Valuation Roll of all rateable property within the Municipal boundary.

A branch of the Uganda Bookshop was recently opened at Mombasa, Uganda, by Bishop Kitching, who has been in East Africa since the Easter of 1919.

Zanzibar is to extend its purchases of lorries, motor cycles and labouring plant, especially for road work, which it is to buy in 1920, in the near future.

A professional hunter's licence is not to be granted in Tanganyika to a person who is not bona fide resident in the Territory, unless he shall have been married.

The Nairobi extension of the Granga Railway, which has now been completed, is to be operated by the Mombasa and Meru line at Sinyu Station, from which it will go to Nairobi, about thirty miles distant.

Members of the Gloucester Beekeepers' Association, which recently visited Rhodesia, are shortly to attend meetings in various towns to give the results of their investigations and to retail orders for British goods.

A new stamp issued to commemorate the coronation of the Emperor of Ethiopia, the King of the Lush, with the acceptance of the throne by the descent of the new Emperor from the Salomon and the Queen of Sheba.

A new breakdown crane has recently been built for the East African Railways. It is designed to haul loads of 100 tons, and is designed to haul with loads of 100 tons at a rate of 100 tons, and has been tested with a load of 100 tons over the road.

Visitors who have stayed at the Rest Camp at Mubende, midway between Kampala and Fort Portal, will be interested to know that it is now being run as a hotel, under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys. It is called the Mubende Hotel.

Samples of the unique blue marble recently found in the Kenya Marble Quarries at Mado are on their way home. It is said that no other of similar colour has been discovered anywhere else. It also has the merit of being one of the hardest marbles in the world.

Notes on tropical hygiene are to be given at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine by Lieutenant Colonel B. P. Stammers during January and March. Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary of the School at Keppel Street, W.C.1.

A Commission recently arrived in Lourenco Marques to investigate the development of air services between Lisbon and the Portuguese Colonies in Africa. It is composed of two representatives from Portugal and two members of a Portuguese aviation company.

The Sudan Government has amended the Excise and Consumption Duties Ordinance providing for the levying of a consumption duty of 2% ad valorem on refined sugar imported into the Sudan, and an excise duty of 60 millimes per kilo on raw and refined sugar produced in the Sudan.

Mr. W. T. Storm, Tanganyika's Postmaster General, told the Chamber of Commerce recently that the postal authorities would seriously consider an application from any responsible company to carry coastwise postal water-bair. If such a service were instituted, the public would be expected to pay only a small air-mail fee.

Sixteen firms of export shippers doing a direct business with the East and West coasts of Africa desire the attention and offers of any articles of commercial or novelty, and suitable for those particular markets. Applications should be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade, Old Queen Street, S.W.1. (Reference 483).

The Rhodesia branch of the British Empire Manufacturers has approached a number of British manufacturing concerns suggesting that they might co-operate in a Scheme whereby Rhodesian youths should receive technical training in England. A number of the firms have replied offering to take young men as apprentices.

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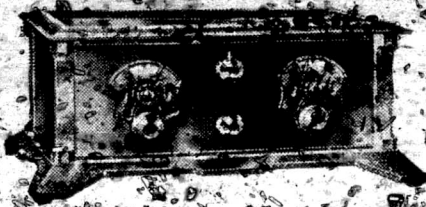
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EAST AFRICAN COMPANY REPORTS.

EAST AFRICAN INVESTMENT CO. LIMITED.

RESULTS OF THE SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

Proceedings at Fourth Ordinary General Meeting.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the members of East African Investment Company Limited was held on Monday, December 22, at the registered office of the company, 3, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4.

Mr. D. G. M. Bernard was in the Chair. Mr. J. H. Hugh, representing the secretary, Messrs. Matheson and Co. Limited, having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the Chairman said:

The Chairman's Speech.

Gentlemen—As substitute for Mr. David Landell, who is absent on a short visit to the Far East, the duty of addressing you to-day devolves upon me. Although this is the first occasion on which I have presided at the general meeting, my interest in the company is not of recent date. Through my association with Messrs. Matheson and Co. Limited, I have been in close touch with developments during the past two years and welcome the opportunity which enables me to obtain a more direct contact with the company's affairs.

The directors' report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I propose with your concurrence to take them as read. The only change in our investments during the period has been the substitution of shares in Messrs. Bird and Co. (Africa) Ltd. for our holdings in East African Development Company, Ltd. in consequence of the liquidation of the latter company.

As a result of the acquisition of the shares of the two companies in the territory in which our interests are concentrated,

BIRD AND CO. (AFRICA), LTD.

Dealing with Bird and Co. (Africa) Ltd. I am pleased to report an improvement in the working of the company for the year. From the directors' report it will have been noted that for the year ending June 30, 1930, the net profit was £15,427, 6s. 4d. After providing £2,253, 3s. 6d. for depreciation and interest on debentures, £17,000 for Debenture interest and £27,750 for income tax there remained a net profit of £7,902, 6s. 7d. which together with £10,888, 6s. 7d. carried forward from previous year, left a balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account of £18,791, 3s. 4d. which was carried forward.

The directors of that Company decided not to pay a dividend, as they felt that in view of the depressed state of the market it was desirable to conserve the company's resources.

Output.—The output of fibre for the year was 2,055 tons, against an estimate of 4,205 tons, the output being a satisfactory increase of 300 tons over the previous year, and being rendered possible by the new machinery installed at Mwashiri and Kangu.

New Machinery Installed.

Education and Development.—The cleaning of the young sisal trees was kept up to date during the year and the general condition of the grove. No planting was done during the period under review, as it was the agreed policy to concentrate on the large programme of construction and installation

of new machinery. The estates are now equipped and planned for a programme of 5,000 tons per annum. During the year a considerable amount of the new machinery has been installed and new locomotives and transport supplied. In addition, some reconstruction work has been done and, as a result of this there has been a marked reduction in the cost of production, and economies in other ways have also contributed to the same end. With the exception of Mruazi, the estates are now fully equipped with good machinery and their needs are met. High power presses are required for Mwashiri, Geigitz and Mruazi and a new decimator will also be required for the last-named estate.

The severe fall in the price of sisal has directed the attention of all players to the question of means of distribution, machines and labour-saving devices of all descriptions. The company's technical staff has kept in close touch with all such ideas and experiments.

Stores.—The policy of maintaining continuity in the same staff of the estates has been followed throughout the year. It is pleasing to record that most of the members of the European staff are going into their second agreement of service with the company. The health of the staff generally has been good. Housing accommodation is satisfactory, though attention will have to be given to some future date to further arrangements at Geigitz and Mruazi. The work of the staff was excellent, and great keenness was shown in maintaining output and effecting reduction in costs of production.

Labour.—The labour conditions were fairly settled throughout the year. Food supplies were adequate and not unduly expensive. Health conditions were satisfactory.

THE USAMBARA SISAL COMPANY LIMITED.

The accounts of the Usambara Sisal Company Limited for the year ending October 31, 1930, showed a profit of £5,485, 8s. 6d. After providing for depreciation, £1,350, net income tax and contingencies, the net profit was £2,135, 8s. 14d. Plus, together with £2,000 brought forward from the previous year, left a balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account of £4,222, 10s. 11d. Since the directors of that company decided to close the accounts in future on June 30, and for the eight months ending June 30, 1930, the net profit amounted to £3,301, 7s. 4d. After providing £2,000 for depreciation and £150 for income tax, the net profit was £1,211, 7s. 4d., which, with £1,222, 10s. 11d. brought forward from the previous year, left a balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account of £2,433, 17s. 4d. which was carried forward.

The production of sisal for the eight months was 700 tons, which compares with 1,000 tons for the full year ending October 31, 1929.

During the eight months a further 224 hectares have been planted as part of the development programme in view of the severe decline in sisal prices. The directors of the company have decided to suspend the planting of further areas, but under suitable conditions would have to be carried out pending an improvement in the market.

Water supply, which is being made with satisfactory results to cut down the operating costs of the estates, further reduction can only be achieved by an outlay on new and up-to-date machinery at Mwashiri.

The health of the European staff and the labour has on the whole been satisfactory.

General

TRANS ZAMBESIA RAILWAY REPORT.

It is usual on these occasions to convey some idea of the future prospects of this company. You see yourselves quite familiar with the very depressed condition of the commodity market, and sisal has had to bear its full share of the depressed conditions prevailing to-day. The crop in the past has been abnormal, yet production appears in the way to have been affected.

The future of the sisal industry is largely dependent on the amount of sisal twine but it is satisfactory to note that new uses are being applied to sisal, making a general survey of the position at this moment to-day, there is no cause for gloom and despondency when it is realised that the total production of the world's sisal has for years been absorbed almost entirely on one article.

Research work now being carried out is directed towards new outlets for sisal, whilst manufacturers of machinery are giving special attention to improving mechanical devices aiming at more economical operations on the estates.

The Empire Marketing Board are considering new uses for sisal, and when the Imperial Economic Committee is set up it is their intention to study the question also.

The position of the sisal industry.

The sisal industry, being a new one, is meeting at the moment the difficulty inherent to a young industry, but it would be deplorable to subscribe to the view that an all-round fall in commodity prices, produced by economic pressure should be magnified into a loss of confidence as to the future of our produce.

The market is in a relatively weak condition at the moment. Spindles are meeting the day-to-day requirements from the large quantities of sisal coming forward unsold. The sisal market is in a disorganised state, and the prices have not been slow to appreciate.

The company in the past Messrs. Matheson & Co., Limited, a very close competitor in the position, and as soon as an improved demand sets in they will be able to offer supplies of the best grades of East African sisal grown and dehydrated under the most improved conditions.

In the meantime the directors have decided to waive the dividend.

I propose to convey to Mr. Aona Gray and estate managers and sundry, our appreciation of the valuable work done by the company in the past and to express our sincere thanks to the directors, Messrs. Matheson & Co., Limited and the sisal company, Messrs. Matheson & Co., Limited, for the facilities of the estates, which are quite noticeable, and to the various firms which they like to myself, are producing sisal.

No question has yet been asked, the report and accounts were adopted and the directors retiring directors re-elected, and the dividend is recommended.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS.

It is usual on these occasions to convey some idea of the future prospects of this company. You see yourselves quite familiar with the very depressed condition of the commodity market, and sisal has had to bear its full share of the depressed conditions prevailing to-day. The crop in the past has been abnormal, yet production appears in the way to have been affected.

The report of the Trans Zambesia Railway Company Ltd. for 1930 gives the gross receipts as £2,052,488, compared with £1,519,734 in 1929, and working expenses as £1,224,367, compared with £1,120,804, and the net receipts therefore as £828,121, compared with £398,930 in 1929. The gross receipts from the sisal and Government sisal are guaranteed as £2,702,714. Of 700,000 tons transported, 400,000 tons of sisal, 200,000 tons of sugar, and 100,000 tons of tobacco. A good proportion of the amount is that of corresponding figures of 1929 are exceeded. In addition to 25 issued shares, 100,000 shares of £1 each, and 100,000 shares of £1 each, are outstanding. The railway is an artery to the sisal, including the sisal, and is a rising stock in the market at £107/9.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar leave at 6 G.M. London, at 6 p.m. on January 1st per s.s. "Malva" to Mombasa. Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa, leave at 6 p.m. London, at 11.30 a.m. every Friday. Mails from East Africa are expected on January 5 by the "Chambard", on January 21 by the "Kaiser-Hind", and on January 28 by the "Bernadotte de St. Pierre".

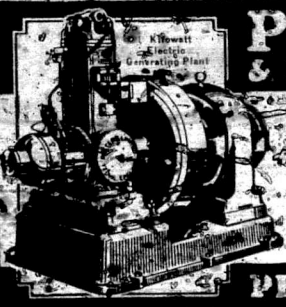
EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE PRICES.

Our usual weekly prices are available owing to the Christmas holidays, but will be resumed as soon as the markets reopen.

Mr. Louis Avelis, export director of Messrs. W. and A. Jacob and Co., Ltd. of Lisbon, is at present in Southern Rhodesia en route for Portuguese East Africa, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar and China. The object of his visit is to obtain first-hand information with regard to the market for British biscuits, and also to make a personal acquaintance of the many clients of his company in those territories.

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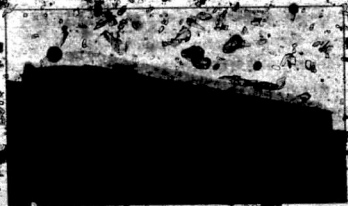
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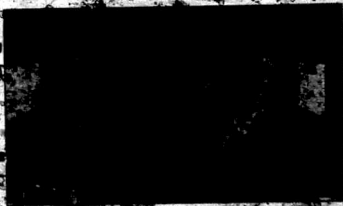
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For further information apply to the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Information Office, Royal Communications, Colaba, London, or to the District Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Headquarters, Nairobi, Kenya.



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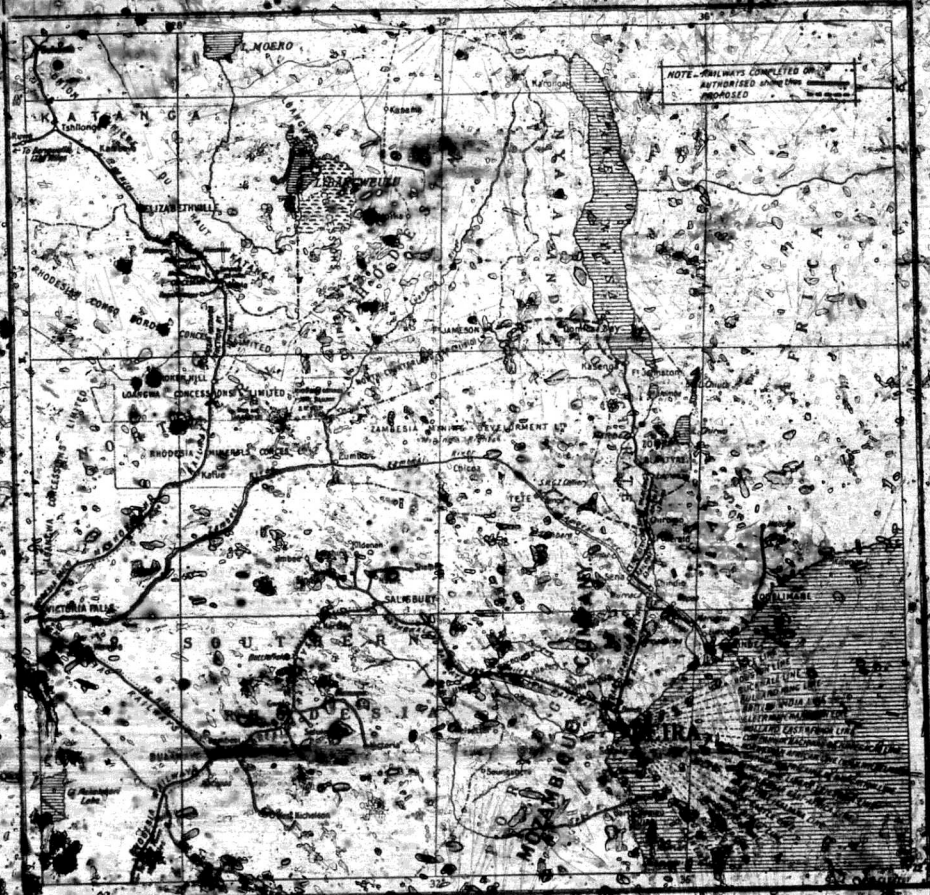


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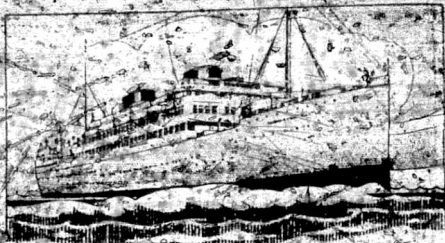
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