

# EAST AFRICA

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

Vol. 2, No. 341.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1931.

Registered at the P.O. as a Newspaper.

Annual Subscription

30/- post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON.  
EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES,  
61, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.  
Telephone: Museum 7370. Teleg. Address: Jentifer, London.

**Official Organ in Great Britain of**  
**Convention of Associations of Kenya,**  
**Convention of Associations of Nyasaland,**  
**Associated Producers of East Africa,**  
**Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and Uganda,**  
**Cotton Planters' Association.**

## SIR D. CAMERON'S STRANGE STATEMENTS.

For a day and a half last week we listened to Sir Donald Cameron's evidence to the Native Affairs Committee, and not once during that time did either from his lips one single word of commendation of British enterprise, agriculture or commercialisation in African Territory; therefore praise in plente for Germans and Indians, but marked dismision to admit that British subjects—apart of course from officials—play any important part in the structure of the Empire. After having had an opportunity of reading your report *Ad Hoc*—especially at the first session Sir Donald could easily have been struck by this fact, or he might have said so at session two, if the statement that "I do not consider it good as meaning that he did not think plantation in Africa of great importance. But that was all he did not consider it necessary to amplify that admission in any way, or to qualify any of his previous statements. The world is therefore presumably to understand (a) that he will not admit that the example of Europeanisation is of value to the Native, because "the Humanly there are several places where the European has not taught a lesson the Native should learn; he is living here and living a very poor life in a very poor way," (b) that he would encourage no one to farm in East Africa unless he had sufficient capital to do so, and (c) that, "economically, Tanzania would be secure without white settlement." If this is what he suggested, the Joint Committee chairman, meeting in Manganaro, meant six or twelve years in a bush bar" (d) that the main enterprises are now emerging in East Africa (f) that "at present the whole of the wholesale trade is in the hands of Indians" (f) that the experienced and successful business men of India for years past have planned for co-operation in the economic service of Africa, attempting to win a break which covers a multitude of sins. Of course

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

Sir Donald Cameron's Strange Statements	905	Personalities	914
Matters of Moment	905	East African Over seas League	917
Joint Committee: Sir D. Cameron and Major Renton	908	East Africa Affairs Book Shell	918
Letters to the Editor	911	East Africa in the House	920
East Africa's "Who's Who" in African Affairs	913	East Africa, the Press, Steel, Sub-Section Meeting	921

East African settlers entertain "a dream of a great White State stretching from Kenya to the Cape" that the nomination of unofficial members of the Legislative Council were made by Sir Donald Cameron after informal discussion with public bodies (f)—but why continue? There are so many doubtful statements, apart altogether from those regarding Native policy, which we will briefly examine next week. And with the above assertions went the reiterated and emphatic declaration—so emphasised by one Speaker—might have been pleased about—that the British in the Territory are but "a mere fraction of the Europeans, and the Indians are just as ignorant as the British." In this connection it is unfortunate that the Committee did not call in the Bishop of Nairobi to wonder whether there are not two sides to such questions. By so weak an argument as (a) the witness gave the impression of not wishing to find any good point in white settlement; (b) conflicts both with the facts and with the convictions of men who have unquestionably greater experience than Sir Donald Cameron (c) contradicts his own statements as Governor (d) is perhaps best described as a joke; (e) will scarcely have convinced the British of German machination; (f) is spent largely during the eleven months of last year, and last year (1930) was hardly endorsed by the present Governor (g) to Sadiq Ahammed, (h) concerned in the appearance of a witness who is unable to name his place of birth, (i) had the facts, and if the answer deserved in (i) had been as the answer indicated, who did the official community find it necessary to cover up? (j) that concerned directly or indirectly with his departure? If the non-official workers from East Africa do not give fundamental evidence to support the price-gouging statement, we shall be amazed.

# MATTERS OF MOMENT.

The Kenya State Delegation appointed to appear before the Joint Committee has been instructed by the Convention of Associations to demand formal withdrawal of the White Paper.

**TO HER**

**BETTER DELEGATES**

on Kenya Policy, a document which we have criticised severely, and still believe to have been so badly phrased that it has fully merited its hostile reception throughout Africa. That such criticism has not been unjustified has been admitted by implication even by those responsible for the Memorandum, the present Secretary and Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, having both gone a long way towards withdrawing from the untenable position which the Government recklessly attempted to take up, explanations made in the House of Commons, the exhortation given by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to his Legislative Councillors, and the proceedings of the Joint Committee combine to make it perfectly clear that as a practical political issue "parliamentary" is dead. Not one single witness has yet been able to put it in a good light in support of those features of the Native Policy upon which rooted objections have been taken.

In these circumstances we can only say what we do because we believe a frank facing of the issue to be essential in the best interests of East Africa. UNWILLING DEMAND FOR WITHDRAWAL OF WHITE PAPER. Kenya's spokesman to demand formal withdrawal of the paper which is to all intents and purposes a dead letter. No Government whatever, its political complexion is likely to humiliate itself by such a foolish confession of incompetency as would be involved in the withdrawal of this or any other White Paper. Explanations amounting to annulment of an objectionable feature can, and should be obtained but in our view Kenya must make the same countermaking formal withdrawal of the four cardinal demands. It would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that all East Africa's peace is dependent on the country considering the demands likewise, and we sincerely trust that before they will leave the colony a month hence their instructions on this particular will have been amended. Nobly sympathetic more fully with their object than words, but candour requires the admission that in the opinion of the experienced politicians in other countries whom we have consulted, and in our own, the advised means are not suggested for the achievement of an end which may be secured much more readily another way.

Months ago the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika were requested to write Dispatches giving their views on the whole subject. PUBLICATION OF DISPATCHES. Of these, the Secretary of State informed us, they were present. These dispatches documents as they were in form before his promise was made, disappeared, delaying longer than to the public cannot be caused by printed mistakes, a plea for prompt publication. Meantime two of the three were published, and have been accepted by the Kenyan Parliament, a third, fee "a sum of money" of course sufficient to cover the expenses, does not pass, and the fourth will be

ferred to the Governors and to East African Council to publish the Governors' views. Why should not officials be put in the position of having to testify without knowing what the Governor of their own particular territory has reported? If they know, they may be able to volunteer corroborative or conflicting testimony on certain points if they do not know, that evidence may be withheld unless it happens to be elicited cross-examination. Since this subject is public, we should strongly favour publication of every memorandum submitted to the Commission, and publication prior to the appearance of the writer as a witness.

At the recent Nairobi session of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, our statistics on the latest Judicial Report of this Colony OUR CONDEMNATIONS ENDORSED BY THE CONVENTION were discussed at length and unanimously endorsed the resolution on the subject reading:

"That this Convention expresses its disapprobation at certain unavoidable errors which appear in the crime statistics contained in the Report of the Judicial Department for 1929, and calls upon the Government to take steps to correct them; that more care has not been exercised in the presentation of these statistics, which, in their present form, are calculated to convey an untrue and misleading reflection on the European population of this colony. Further, the Convention requests that further steps should be taken in such a way as to discriminate clearly in every section of the report between technical breaches of the law and opposed to moral offences." Dr. Kenneth Argar, who moved the resolution on behalf of the Executive said that the purpose of the meeting was to bring to their attention East Africa to which several speakers referred generally in terms of what laws are applicable. We learn that the Chairman had in mind above all of the "Morgan Law" introduced January 1929, by the Government of Kenya simultaneously in the colonies of the U.K. for the same purpose. The point of the debate requires only that the suggestion that the "damaging" and "reckless" character of the Report was discovered "only by chance." On the contrary detection was but the natural result of the careful and impartial scrutiny to which this Convention endeavours to subject every official publication from British East Africa.

Strangely enough the suggestion of established in the north, the chairman, that the chief concern of the members of the Great Producers and Distributors Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce INTERNATIONALISM UNGUIDED BY SIBYL SUB-SECTION must be with the interests of the sisal industry as a export and not primarily with those of the British section of the industry was opposed at last week's meeting. Mr. McLean, Mr. Walsh and Mr. Brausby, whose plea that the duty of the Sub-Section is to serve first and foremost the interest of British interests, and not of foreign ones, yet when asked the views of the Chairman, was unfortunate, the Sub-Section owes allegiance to the East African Section of the Chamber and through it to the Colonial, which would seem to state that the whole duty of every Section, Sub-section and Committee

facilitate British commerce, and not willingly to adopt measures calculated to sacrifice British interests to what may be thought the wider interests of any given industry. We hope that the doctrine enunciated in the Sub-Section will be put to the test in the full East African section, in order that the public may learn definitely what measure of relief it can place on the London Chamber of Commerce as an instrument for the progress of British trade. When such species of internationalism appears as is discussed in the prime Chamber of Commerce in the Empire, it is evidently time for an unequivocal declaration that the London Chamber exists first always, and solely to serve British interests.

The House of Commons has discussed the quality of the coffee supplied to its members; one member described it as "a miserable stuff."

**EMPIRE COFFEE DISMISSED.**—Mountain, Jamaica, and Mysore, the credits of the main coffee producing countries in the Empire, is invoked, and though we have no desire to adopt a parochial attitude in the matter, our concern is naturally with the reputation of the Africans in this case Kenya. The blending may be a truly productive liquid which does not suit the palate of our legislators; or the brewing may be defective through the Chairman of the Kitchener Committee does not admit thus surely something must be interests. Empire comes at heart when he states that when he committee to allow Empire coffee exports to stand and remedy whatever fault there may be with it. Clearly not all Empire coffee and coffee, because the members of the House who are especially interested in East African affairs interest themselves in the masters and will the merchants who supply in East African coffee submit samples of their blends to the Kitchener Committee so that it may supervise the making of a really good brew. But let there be no doubt, lest the opinion again ground that what has been called "the best club in London" is dissatisfied with Empire coffee.

In his latest issue of Africa Canon G. W. Broomefield, the well known authority on the Zanzibar dialect of the Swahili language, writes to K. Roehl:

**ARABIC WORDS IN SWAHILI.**—The advent of the "true Bantuization" of that tongue, Pastor Roehl has completed a version of the New Testament according to his own ideas, in which he has made the least possible use of words of Arabic origin, but Canon Broomefield has had difficulty in showing the weak points in the service. These are avoiding the use of some of the commonest words in Swahili. Pastor Roehl regards the circumlocution *walimamia* (to say) as those who grieved or shone in their hearts as an expression for the pure in heart, in which the African might well find it difficult to understand. Then for *Kukua* (High Priest) Mr. L. J. Jones *Mambere*, a medicine man who points his arrows to punctuate the ancestral spirits, for *akurishi* (to inherit) he insists on *kawanda* (to take), so that "to inherit the earth" is understood to mean "take by force" or "conquer." In Canon Broomefield's opinion Pastor Roehl has produced an improved form of the language, and has even been bold to retain as many as 320 Arabic words in the first two chapters of St. Matthew's gospel alone. He, however, admits that he would discourage the introduction of Arabic words into Swahili, wherever

suitable Bantu equivalents are possible, but only provided the development and enrichment of the language are not hindered.

It is always a pleasure to read Dr. Albert Cook's reports and speeches on medical and missionary work in Uganda, for though no one can accuse him of want of **FACES THE FACTS**, enthusiasm or of energy, that enthusiasm is tempered by long experience and judgment which never fails to set forth fairly both sides of a question. Thus at the recent opening ceremony of the Mengo Hospital Training College for Nurses when mentioning that in the early days of his medical work in Uganda his Native assistants pleaded to be allowed to put on their native clothes in the operating room, as there was so much mess about, he added that ten years ago British surgeons kept their oldest coats for the operating theatre, and now quoted in case some years old of finding one of his junior assistants "cleaning" the delicate operating instruments by splashing on them and rubbing them on his trousers, the doctor going to illustrate the difficulty of teaching the Native. If Cook is free from that continental illusionism which not infrequently enters missionary work, one must not be disappointed. He said, "if in primitive Africa in spite of the magnificence of mud-and-dirt civilisation, culture is still only skin deep. There is a world of wisdom in that remains from a person having given thirty-five years to study and inspired labour in East Africa, is far from the educated, but never diminishes the limitations of the Native. After all, the very magnitude of the difficulties already surmounted is a good measure of the success achieved."

The late Air Commodore C. R. Samson, "Hellfire Samson," was essentially a fighting man of the old bulldog breed, and his opinion of the flying men is worth having. It is of interest to note his unbounded admiration for the King's African Rifles, both officers and men, as recorded in his published account of his flight from Cairo to the Cape and back in command of a Flying Unit. "I have dined with many famous regiments, the wives and officers many men of war, but for mixing with the real goodmen of the nation give me the K.A.R.A. At Tabora, Samson's flying unit and the K.A.R. had a combined field day, and to show how thoroughly the K.A.R. understood war, he declares that they pulled all metal equipment and even made the men lie down on their faces so that their white teeth should not show up!"

To-day when our rulers in this country are looking forward to the increase in the daily rainfall which Easter brings, some of them may think approvingly and even with some sanguinity of the example set by **HOLIDAYS**.  
**ZANZIBAR.**—A glance at the calendar issued by the Zanzibar Government shows that in that blessed island there are no fewer than fourteen days each year recognised as official holidays—Good Friday, Easter Monday, Empire Day, but also Whit Monday, King's Birthday, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, the Sultan's Accession Day, and so on. Muslim and festival days—Prophet's birthday, the Islamic edition of the famous *hajj*, to work in a few more, Southern Zanzibar,

## SIR D. CAMERON FAVOURS PARAMOUNTCY LITTLE FAITH IN WHITE SETTLEMENT

**CONSIDERS INDIRECT RULE FEASIBLE IN KENYA.**

*Evidence specially reported for East Africa*

Sir Donald Cameron, who at his first appearance before the Joint Parliamentary Committee had shown himself as a most emphatic anti-settler, at times almost vehement, in his declarations, was essentially restrained when he further summed up Friday morning, and afternoon, that the change was most important, was the difference in the impression created of those who interested him.

He began with an explanation that "nothing I said about my country should be construed as meaning that I do not feel that plantations in Tanganyika are of the greatest importance. The average European who has gone below the standard we expect to find a few and are a remnant of the War. The figures gave of Native production have been misunderstood." In 1928 the exports of sisal, which I regard as the joint production of Natives and Europeans amounted to £1,200,000, and other non-Native production probably something like £800,000, apart from sisal.

### The High Commissioner's Establishment.

Lord Lugard: "Should the High Commissioner have a Legislature or Advisory Council or none at all?"

Sir Donald Cameron: "I should prefer a Legislative Council, but I doubt whether it is possible. I believe in giving non-officials their responsibility. If the Council is purely advisory they often get sick of it and the work is soon discontinued."

Questioned about the cost of a Central Authority, he said: "The cost of the High Commissioner would depend on the establishment. I think no single human being could carry out the work as proposed by the Hilton Young Commission unless he so surrounded himself by secretaries that the greater bulk of the work was done for him in his office. A great deal of the work in the Colonial Office cannot be seen by the Secretary of State, but that fact is not thrown so violently into the light as it would be in this case. I would prefer that it should be dealt with by the Colonial Office with all their experience, that have a speech vote. On the other hand, a High Commissioner of the kind mentioned in the Wilson Report would not have enough to occupy his time. The Closer Union suggested by the last White Paper would, I think, cost a very considerable sum. You would have to give the High Commissioner a large and good staff. The capital cost of buildings would run into a lot of money. I regard the estimates in the Wilson Report as quite guess-work. The objection of the Tanganyika Government and myself to the Wilson Report all through was due to the fact that Renout was a political bias which would have influenced the whole course of development in East Africa. A Governor-General on the Hilton Young plan might not be to be in Nairobi if the Wilson kind of it where not matter where he was. In the case of the present scheme, I do not think there are any such objections to Nairobi. When the money became available a separate Capital might be built. I look back with regret on the decision that the permanent home of the Conference should be Nairobi. It would have made innovations more in form, and a certain amount of haggling over a central place like Arusha, but that involved the expense of buildings. In Mombasa there is not a great amount of room."

### TOWARDS PARALLEL NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE COUNCILS.

Asked to speak on the development of indirect rule Sir Donald Cameron said: "When the Native Administrations were started in 1919, the big units were very small units. We gradually got them to a reasonable size, reorganising them into Councils. When we started in Uganda I think we had fifty-four separate units. There are now six or seven. I believe we will be able to make a

Province. Councils and not long after Councils covering two or three territories; the Masai and Wanyamala tribes, for instance, are very much alike. And I do not know how many generations it would take for a genuine Native Council, before which would go every measure that would go before a Legislative Council. There would be a non-Native Council covering the same ground with some scheme for joint meetings or joint committee."

"It is impossible in Tanganyika Territory to draw the political field between the races on a geographical basis. It is impossible to form Native Reserves in Tanganyika. Anybody who passes the Tanga hinterland will appreciate the number of existing German Reserves will appreciate that a place like Iringa is not going to have Reserve. You must either refuse to grant suitable land because it is surrounded by Natives or allow the Native, and if you do that you will have to use armed force and you will not succeed even then. The Native living in Dar es Salaam or Tanga would have such representation in some way on his Council, not on a mixed Council, whether by a vote or not. That is my dream."

My conception is that the Native should stand with certain powers and the non-Native with parallel powers. In other but independent and the Secretary of State for an experimental Local Government Board for the two Northern Provinces before long it will bring Non-Natives into closer touch with the Government and assist them in learning responsibility."

### Should Foreign Nationals have a Vote?

Two questions of some delicacy arose. Firstly, whether non-British non-Natives were to have a vote. My view is that in a Mandated Territory, especially where the British were outnumbered by other European races, and where you were taxing the man, he ought to have a vote and ought to be on a common roll. There are not enough for separate electorates for Germans, Greeks, Dutch, and so on. The question arises whether you should give those non-British non-Natives seats on the Local Government Boards. I felt that provision should be made to retain the majority of the seats for British members. That would have raised the delicate question of the Indians. If non-British non-Natives were to be on a common roll, would you unnecessarily offend the Indians, who own most of the freehold property in Tanga and a good deal of plantations? My view was that in a Mandated Territory it would be impossible to discriminate against them. My friends on the unofficial side agreed with my views. The Secretary of State asked me not to proceed until the larger matters being dealt with in this Committee had been decided. I thought the majority of the seats should be reserved for British members because the Parliament of Great Britain is responsible. My friends in East Africa would argue that it is not worth discussing because the Mandate will have ceased to exist by then.

I also proposed consultative committees on agriculture and Native land, etc., with the object that if anybody had a grievance he could move the proper authority. I thought it would be of great assistance in the administration, and my unofficial friends thought so. Now we have the European Education Advisory Board, the Indian Education Advisory Board, and the Native Education Advisory Board.

### Indirect Rule Feasible in Kenya as in Tanganyika?

Sir Donald Cameron: "If you are going to have indirect Native administration, you must be certain that certain aspects of the Native institutions still exist. Whether they exist in Kenya I cannot tell, but I strongly suspect they do. I have more than one senior administrative officer who served in Kenya, and their view is that the conditions in Tanganyika and Kenya are not dissimilar."

In the Msimba district west of Lake Victoria there is a river flowing east and west - the Mara River. The trans-Mara people are a promising people. I put an administrative officer to live there two years ago, and he is forming a Native administration. I am confident that it is going to function. I cannot believe that the remnants of the tribe across the border in Kenya have not the same remnants of tribal rule as we see on the side of the border. You could administer the areas and the Native areas of the Mara boundary without any interference in overhead charges. In principle I do not see any objection. The Nigerian Government administers the British Cameroons under Mandate."

The question is: How you propose the organization of the Government of a Mandated Territory, about administering British Transvaal?"

Sir Donald Cameron: "The annual report to Geneva would not cover the parts of the territory not under Mandate."

What could be good Tanganyika's only revenue will be from the Native and Uganda Railways. I think it would be contrary to the Mandate.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "I do not see why."

Sir Donald Cameron: "Unless you keep entirely separate accounts you would not be able to know whether any Tanganyika revenue was being diverted for other purposes."

Sir Robert Hartington: "You speak of the possibility of Tanganyika becoming a model mixed State?"

Sir Donald Cameron: "The work done in Tanganyika towards preparing it to play its political role in the future has been done in the shaping of the political future. There is a knowledge of the law given by a Press. Under such a Union these advantages might be hampered."

The chairman: "In practice before making a nomination to the Legislative Council do you informally discuss it?"

Sir Donald Cameron: "In practice that right has existed, though not formally."

#### Paramountcy.

Sir Donald Cameron told Mr. Buxton: "The thing more than anything else is the declaration of H.M. Government on Native Policy," and in reply to a question on Paramountcy, he said: "The paramountcy of the Native is an underlying condition, subject to which every thing must be done. But the interpretation and application of the doctrine must be solely in the hands of the chief executive. District officers cannot be left to apply it. It only has to be applied in a general manner, and it cannot reconcile any case in which the reasonable and legitimate desires of the non-Native population have been disallowed on the grounds that the rights of the Native must prevail."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "Has not the agricultural officer in the Northern provinces said that his sole duties were to the Natives and that he had no responsibility to the Europeans?"

Sir Donald Cameron: "That doctrine has disappeared. There are no distinctions at all. The non-Native planters of Moshi and Arusha are on good terms with the Agricultural Officer."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "You have not envisaged and do not envisage the introduction of the Western system of voting for Natives, and you do not wish this Committee to recommend that even the best and most worthy products of your chief school at Jabora should be put on any franchise roll?"

Sir Donald Cameron: "No. I want them to be part of their political picture. If over the genius of the Native ran in the lines of Western democratic administration he should have it, but it should not be forced on him."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "You envisage in the future a State in which no one will be politically paramount over the other, and that each community will be safeguarded from oppression?"

Sir Donald Cameron: "Yes."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "Do you not think that the use of the word 'paramountcy' is a dead seal of mutual understanding?"

Sir Donald Cameron: "I think a good deal has been manufactured out of it, with nobody took any exception to its use. I regard it as a convenient party cry."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "Are the Europeans not frightened that the Government are going to ignore their just rights?"

Sir Donald Cameron: "The Europeans are frightened because their dreams of proceeding to responsible government will not be achieved."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "Is the standard of European civilization low and will they be merged sooner or later into company management?"

#### These Settlements will Prosper.

Sir Donald Cameron: "I am afraid that in destroying districts the settlers will disappear. In Arusha there are some charming farms, beautifully kept, and our big lesson is farming."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "They are British."

Sir Donald Cameron: "Not only British—one which I have in mind is run by a Czechoslovak."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "These charming, successful farms are on a large scale."

Sir Donald Cameron: "Now, I am sorry to admit, I am not a collector. To me, from regarding the relative settlement possibilities of Kenya and Tanganyika, the best I made a trip to the highlands of Kenya and I have never seen anything more encouraging of charming, beautifully green lands in which you could plant, any kind of crop—wheat, maize, coffee. I cannot point to

anything like it in Tanganyika, certainly on Kilimanjaro, anything in Arusha, in Tukuyu. The best is to great extent arid deserts."

Lord Orlow: "Can I give you the approximate annual immigrants into Tanganyika of non-Native non-British settlers?"

Sir Donald Cameron: "There are only a small number."

Lord Orlow: "What used to be the German population before the war?"

Sir Donald Cameron: "It was larger than 100,000."

Lord Orlow: "What are the feelings that the white race cannot increase very largely in the land?"

Sir Donald Cameron: "Yes."

Lord Orlow: "In a hundred years there would be a large swelled Native African State?"

Sir Donald Cameron: "Right, nothing new. You have the same thing in the Americas. All the millions of Colonies, the British Empire, all the people are on the vote." (笑声)

Lord Orlow: "Your opinion is that it is the inevitable result that in a hundred years there would be a large swelled State in the centre of Africa?"

Sir Donald Cameron: "The Africans, Indians, and Europeans will share in self-government. The more you press a limited system of Government on him the sooner you will bring about political consciousness of the Native. First the natives will become educated and then they will get their status on the road. Inevitably they will predominate."

Lord Orlow: "The other interests will perish and will become less and less."

Sir Donald Cameron: "I see no remedy unless you remove the Natives from Tanganyika."

Sir John Sandeman Allen: "You do not think Tanganyika the place for development by small farmers?"

Sir Donald Cameron: "Not unless the persons has money invested in a pension, if he has, say, £700 a year he could devote part of it to educating his children at home, leaving about £200 a year to work with."

Greeks and Germans have attempted to grow cotton on plantation lines, but it has been a failure. In the last few years in the Morogoro district the Africans, having observed by working on the farms of the non-Natives, are now planting cotton themselves on a plantation scale, employing other African labour to help them."

#### Other Witnesses not Corroborated.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: Sir Edward Grigg said there was an idea of a Tanganyika railway extension to the Belgian Congo."

Sir Donald Cameron: "That is news to me."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "Neither you nor your General Manager has suggested an extension south of Lake Victoria and up to the Belgian Congo?"

Sir Donald Cameron: "We turned it down. It was never a serious proposal."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "Sir Hilton Young told us that he had heard a good deal about friction in regard to the administration of the health services round Lake Victoria and that in his opinion the health services should be unified. Have you ever heard any suggestion of that kind?"

Sir Donald Cameron: "No."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "There have been complaints regarding different interpretations of the Customs regulations in Kenya and Tanganyika."

Sir Donald Cameron: "Since 1926 I do not know of any difficulty. If it does arise all that has to be done is for the Governments to call the two law officers together to interpret."

Ford Dickinson: "If you had the power to make a single light railway system for Tanganyika, in what direction would it go?"

Sir Donald Cameron: "A debatable question. My own view is that if the south-eastern provinces are to be opened up the most urgent is a railway from Dodoma to Tanga and thence to the east and south of Tanga."

In reply to a further question the witness said: "In 1920 or 1921, against the repeated protests of my predecessor to the Government of Kenya, Kenya demanded the extension of the Kenya and Uganda Railway to Mombasa. The result was to create competition between the Tanganyika line and the Kenya-Uganda Railway. Another result was to depreciate the capital value of one of the bases of the Mandated Territory, because naturally that part of the country was unable to support two railways and for the right to come into Mombasa take advantage of the transhipment facilities the Tanganyika Government had the disposal of 2,000 acres."

Sir John Sandeman Allen: "Any other meeting of common services would be preferable to Tanganyika."

Sir Donald Cameron: "No. It would not be worth the money that would have to be spent." Mr. Sandeman Allen: "That's not entirely the view of the community or community."

Sir Donald Cameron: "No. But do ask the experts to start their work. I have not been able to get them. I ask that it be remembered that Tanganyika is a self-contained unit. I can see the difficulties that arise in regard to Uganda, which is not a self-contained unit."

Sir Donald Cameron: "Supposing the Committee feel there should be somebody to hold the scales between the various races and also between the territorial interests."

Sir Donald Cameron: "The cost which would fall on Tanganyika should be defrayed by H.M. Government and not by taxation upon the Territory."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "Is there not a great danger if research is so limited that the standard would be lowered and that the territories would lose the organisation built up during the last few years?"

Sir Donald Cameron: "I agree."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "Whatever may be done in the future, it may be premature to envisage the closer union between the Government."

Sir Donald Cameron: "I cannot conceive how the High Commissioner could ever know anything about the Native conditions in such a vast territory as Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and it is well away and among them he might get harm. He would lower the authority of the executive Government in the eyes of the Natives, or the Natives might begin to regard him as a cipher."

#### NATIVE AUTHORITY SPECULATIONS £1,200.

Of the Native authorities the witness said: "Apart from one case—which has lacked some prominence, and in which, owing to the lack of supervision by certain officers, contrary to the definite instructions of Government, a certain sum of money was lost—the Native authorities since 1925-6 have collected on behalf of Government over £3,000,000 with a loss in regulation of something less than £200."

"It will be increasingly necessary to keep the Native

Councils in mind, and to see that the chiefs are as well educated as their men." Mr. Sandeman Allen: "The Councils will generally be no doubt, I may say—If all depends on the genius of the people as managing their own affairs. Whether in the hands of the Native will turn to a Western system of Government with a vote and ballot. I do not know. In towns where you have in times Native barristers and doctors it will be very difficult to fit them in, you will probably have to let them continue on the same lines."

The Native chiefs and headmen in Tanganyika have a real administrative genius, and their tendency is to go too far sometimes too fast for their own people. The Native administration can enforce what we could sometimes not enforce—for instance, in the matter of Native liquor, the consumption of which they sometimes forbids. There is daily evidence of the progressive spirit of these people."

Tanganyikans recently had to complain bitterly that they are being constantly harassed from rinderpest from Kenya."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "Which does not seem the best form of increasing Native production, and the fruits of their instruction in their own Reserves."

Sir Donald Cameron: "I do not."

#### NOT CONSCIOUS OF THE MANDATE.

To a question from Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Sir Donald Cameron said: "My own view is that the future of the Native in Tanganyika—if he is really going to become anything—a good African—depends on his becoming Christianised."

He told Miss Dickinson that with attempts to codify Native law you will merely stimulate barbarism."

Lord Marshy: "As Governor of a Mandated Territory you have a special duty as different from that of an ordinary Governor."

Sir Donald Cameron: "I was never a Governor before. Sir, I am not conscious of the Mandate. I am definitely against what used to be called the Colonial System. This country should not derive benefit."

In an objection to Closer Union and more centralised control, he mentioned that Mitsara, 12 miles from Kampala, now received mails once weekly. In view of the air mail a neighbour of his had offered to call the mails daily by motor from Kampala at the nominal sum of 10s. a month, and though the postmaster, Kampala, had supported it, the Postmaster General in Nairobi turned it down; thus mail carried by air from London to Kampala in eight or nine days might take another ten days to be transported 47 miles to the addressee! Sir Donald difficulties arose with Customs. Against its better judgment, but in the urgent request of the Trade Commissioners, he had sent out orders for a tea factory. He had been charged heavy duties, yet when inquiry was registered an went in his favour.

Uganda planters saw advantages in amalgamation with Tanganyika, particularly with Kenya. Mr. Sandeman Allen: "I think the suggested amalgamation would be a good thing, and that under the chairmanship of the former Secretary of the country in which the committee met, with your chief, and with much could be done with European plantations invested in which in his opinion will with a generation like another Ceylon. In Ceylon," he said, "I have seen grown where we find Uganda would not put a goat on. Uganda has soil and climate essentially suitable for tea production, but it is not a fruiting country. It is splendidly suited to tea and tobacco growing—I have grown 95 lb. of made tea to the acre; you cannot do that in Ceylon. I do not see why Native should not grow and bring it into central factories for preparation."

#### We Object To Aloofness.

Questioned by Lord Marshy whether the Native population is politically apathetic. We asked if the High Commissioner might live hundreds of miles away and be still more aloof than some of our Governors. "I don't mind Autocracy, but we do object to aloofness."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "The planters feel the Closer Union and a High Commissioner would be unnecessary, except for some political purpose, and as satisfying uncertainty regarding the future of the Tanganyika Mandate."

Major Renton: "As far as I am concerned, I am not afraid they would just as soon see the planters go back to Germany. We are not prepared in any way to be asked by Lord Marshy if the planters' attitudes were represented. In the Tanganyika council, he said he did not think

## EVIDENCE ON BEHALF OF UGANDA PLANTERS.

### MAJOR LESLIE RENTON AS A WITNESS.

Major Leslie Renton, who said that he had been a settler in Uganda for twenty years and represented the two Planters' Associations, gave evidence on Monday. He disagreed with Sir Hilton Young's suggestion that the Native would squeeze the Asiatic out of East Africa. "In Uganda Indians had a monopoly of the cotton trade and a great share of the distributing trade." Sir Donald Cameron's statements that he was not in with his worst enemy to take advantage in Tanganyika did not meet a great deal of capital, and that other meetings took place in public houses showed that the planters in Tanganyika had the same outlook as the Governor of Uganda, who had told him (Major Renton) that there was no such thing as public opinion, an idea which now, unfortunately, vaccinated the junior officials. Both Governors had come from the West Coast and represented the situation in which they were subject in East Africa.

#### Government should be in Closer Touch.

Uganda planters would always give and take. Ten years ago the whole of the receipts of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, 75% of which came from Lake Victoria ports, went into the general revenues of the East Africa Protectorate, and that situation, which was somewhat amicably, was much greater than anything now likely to arise. He stressed that the Governors should have closer touch with the agricultural commissaries, who worked strongly for the removal by the end of the Director of Agriculture suggested the restoration of areas in the basin of Lake Victoria ceded to Kenya, as well as Uganda. Native policy being placed under anyone but the Governor of Uganda, considered it impossible to co-ordinate Native policy, and differed fundamentally from the suggestion made in the 1930 Native Policy Paper.

Rinderpest was still entering Uganda from Kenya. The Uganda unofficial community criticised some of the rail-way rates, though on the whole satisfied with the East African Railway, until there was a survey of the roads. The Engine too was still needed. There was an unofficial road in which a confidential committee was working, and was under consideration by an official committee.

so and that he did not think Uganda had any Native Commissioner.

Lord Cranworth: "I am not popular and no one represents the Native or the Native Council."

Major Renton: "These meetings of course it will look up."

Lord Cranworth: "I have seen the Secretary, he does not seem to be a very prominent figure." (Laughter.)

Major Renton: "He seems to be someone—probably there."

Mr. Passfield: Having pointed out that Major Renton's objection to Native growing in gardens was reasonable, the witness said he knew no reason to doubt his view that the Native gardens were nothing but disease. The practice of African culture had recently made the startling suggestion that the Natives had reached saturation point in cotton production. That was an almost insatiable statement. There was no more evidence from Uganda than that an undeveloped land could not support a greater number of *Chiefs* collected *Land and cattle* and *Land and cattle* pictures.

The total area of the protecorate was 105,000 square miles, of which only 10,000 square miles were under cultivation.

Major Renton: "Would you put Africa on a distinguished committee?"

Major Renton: "If you could find a place capable where I think you would have the greatest difficulty. The African has only just seen a place though I admit that some Baganda are extremely intelligent."

Lord Passfield: "More interested than come European."

Major Renton: Undoubtedly undoubtedly more intelligent than Fair. I think it would be very useless to have a Native Advisory Committee."

Lord Passfield: "Without insisting at that point."

Major Renton: "In my opinion of my Native, he cannot believe that they would be capable to sit on their committees."

### Joint Committee Depiles.

The Joint Committee has adjourned until April 20th. Canon L. F. Lusk's evidence, given on Tuesday afternoon, will be published next week.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri is expected to act as chief spokesman for the Indian Indians.

The Earl of Onslow left London on Saturday last for Kenya, where he will spend Easter with the Committee at Christow.

Kenyan settlers delegates are, we understand, likely to leave the Colony on May 2 and to arrive in England about June 1.

Major Land and Major Bown, the two Tanganyika settlement delegates, reached London last week and are now established in the office of the Foreign Office, a number of East Africans.

Mr. G. E. Maxwell and Mr. J. E. MacKenzie, Secretaries of the Kenya and Tanganyika Native Affairs Department respectively, are to accompany Native witnesses from their territories to England and appear before the Joint Committee.

Mr. C. H. Riston, of the Uganda Administrative service, has been deputed to accompany to England the three Natives from that Protectorate who will appear before the Joint Committee.

The Hon. C. J. Amin, an Indian member of the Uganda Legislative Council, is to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the Uganda Indians.

The London house of Lord Stanley of Alderley, Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on East Africa, was robbed last week, and a large quantity of property, valued at some thousands of pounds, was stolen.

Dr. T. H. Hunter, senior medical member of the Uganda Legislative Council, arrived in London last week by air from Port Bell to give evidence before the Committee on behalf of a commercial interests in Uganda.

The three witnesses from Kenya are due to reach London on April 12, but it is expected that their evidence will be heard on April 28 and following days. Archdeacon Owen has been asked by the Colonial Office to interpret for the Kavirondo witness.

The Arab Association, Mombasa, has protested against the decision of the Kenya Government to send Sheikh Ahmed Malomed to England as representative of the Arab community to give evidence before the Joint Committee, in view of the fact that at a mass meeting an overwhelming majority had favoured another name.

Three Tanganyika Natives who have been selected to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee are Chief Wainaina Mwana, Usha, President of the Mwana Council, and Mwana (sub-chief) Tanga, President of the Bokoba Chiefs' Council, and also Kagera, Chief Clerk in the office of the Provincial Commissioner at Tanga. The latter is also a member of the Central Advisory Committee on African Education.

The Nyasaland Convention of Associations has resolved unanimously:

"That this Convention favours Closer Union with the Rhodesias, with the necessary safeguarding of Nyasaland's native and other established interests. The Convention further requests that the Nyasaland Government in the event of a conference being held between the representatives of the two Rhodesias with a view to closer Union between those two territories, arrange to send appropriate delegations to such a conference."

It is understood that they could not contemplate sending so large a number of Indian witnesses, whose expenses would be paid by the Imperial Fund, unless the Joint Committee made use of the services of a national interest in East Africa and thus all commercial, the Dar es Salaam Indian Association is urging that no representative should be sent to London, and has asked up-country associations to endorse its view. Such a course will enhance the reputations of the Association for all the community it claims to serve.

### To THE END IN SIX DAYS.

COMMANDER GLEN KIDSTON left Newmarket Aerodrome, Salisbury, at 9 a.m. on Monday in his large four-engined American aeroplane to attempt the record of a nonstop flight from Cape Town to Cairo. The machine, with a flying speed of 145 m.p.h., can fly 2,000 miles nonstop, and carries a second pilot and wireless operator. Commander Kidston has kindly taken up him topics of East Africa addressed to editors of various East, Central, and South African newspapers.

### ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.

SIR JOSEPH BYRNE, Kenya's new Governor, has already embarked upon a campaign of government economy. Foreseeing a reduction of £138,000 in revenue, he hopes to save £50,000 on the various departmental votes.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways are curtailing services and retrenching staff. Already a saving of £20,000 is effected, but the revenue is expected to show a shortfall of £32,000.

Sir Stewart Symes, the new Governor of Tanganyika, left London on Monday for the French Riviera, where he will remain until the end of the month before sailing for East Africa.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## ATTRACTS OF NORTHERN RHODESIA.

*An Interesting Letter from Serengeti.**To the Editor of "East Africa."*

Permit me to comment on certain extracts which have appeared in your esteemed journal in so far as they have a bearing on the railway equities extending in a north-easterly direction from the railway at Broken Hill to the Tanganyika border.

Referring to the Rhodesian copper interests and the possible outlet to Dar es Salaam, Dr. Sydney Hahn wrote: "I do not say that they might not find some advantage in the Dar es Salaam route, but this would involve them in the construction of 100 miles of railway through unproductive country within their own territory."

I suggest that that country is unproductive only because there is no railway. It contains the usual types of African soil, but it has a better rainfall than Southern Rhodesia or Tanganyika, and it contains perennial streams that any other country could know, so that small irrigation schemes are possible for perennial crops.

In view of the country he visited, Dr. Sydney Hahn wrote in his diary: "It is impossible to describe its richness in minerals," and he found consolation for the mishaps of his journey in the thought: "I will make this beautiful land better known, which is an essential part of the process by which it will become the pleasant haunts of men." The view expressed there is not of the country as a market for European goods of one kind or produce required in Europe, but simply as a place for people to live.

The Rhodesians will become better known now that it is on the route of Imperial Airways. It will be seen by travellers at all seasons of the year and be compared with the more civilised parts of Africa.

Dr. Sydney Hahn also said that Dr. Dravindra Sheth was against the building of more railroads in Africa, although modern civilisation is entirely dependent on railway transport. Cement costs £25 per ton by motor transport to this place; elsewhere near a railway £5 per ton is considered a high price. It costs more to bring a mile of fencing from a railway a Bro. Hill than it does to make it in England and ship it 8,000 miles by sea and 80 miles by road.

There can be no proper civilisation without heavy durable things. Without such materials, too much time is spent in carrying on the difference between civilised and uncivilised countries. The Bantu know this and are very strong leaders towards our civilisation, unlike those who have never civilisation of their own.

You have also mentioned that a leading article in the "Daily Mail" of London of the 1st of October is misleading in its statement of the Rhodesia's position.

It is true that white colonists mostly come to a few places to be high-salaried, not few. The whole of that 200,000 square miles of country is about 9000 feet altitude. There is room in the country because the Colonial Office treats parts of it like a playground. Seven-tenths of the country is large which could place 100,000,000 persons comfortably. In the Colonial Office there is no consideration of the physical conditions of the country, which however depends on physical conditions and not on the climate. Some would prefer to say on the climate.

Anyone who has been to Rhodesia and also in

tropical climates knows that this is not a tropical climate. The winter of 1926 was never felt by a white man, and hardly anywhere in the open without discomfort. The rainy time of the day or year is indeed as dull here as it is in the bushy than indoor work in England. A thick hat is essential at those latitudes, but so also is thick woollen clothing essential in Northern Europe, both are inventions to enable man to withstand adverse physical conditions.

I have quoted Livingstone's words because the common case against railway cannot be brought against his memory. Imperial Airways will make this land better known so that those empty spaces may in time become the pleasant haunts of men, but not without a railway.

Yours faithfully,

S. R. TANNATELL.

R. E. Lloyd.

Northern Rhodesia.

## MR. C. C. TANNATELL ON THE AIR MAIL.

*With British Shippers note his suggestion.**To the Editor of "East Africa."*

From the commercial point of view it is almost impossible to exaggerate the importance of the new air mail service which reduces the period of transmission between London and Nairobi from twelve to two days to twelve.

I take this opportunity of calling the attention of British shippers to the advantages of this service for the transmission of shipping documents. If the bill of lading miss the steamer carrying the goods, their dispatch by air mail will now enable them to arrive before the goods; further than that, it is not sufficiently realised that Nairobi is 220 miles from the port, with up-country towns still further off, and even when bills of lading for Nairobi are dispatched on the same steamer, it is impossible to get them to the port of Nairobi to the port until three days after the arrival of the steamer, and now that the train service between Mombasa and Nairobi has been reduced from a daily train to four trains a week, the delay will be extended to five or even six days, with the consequent liability for demurrage charges. Importers will use the air mail for shipping documents. They and the air mail will be conferring a very great benefit on East African importing houses.

It is doubtful if you will have seen the associated article in the "Daily Mail" had before it in the Dar es Salaam Station the question of sending produce samples by air, and it is hoped a rate will be arranged which will enable this rapid transmission to be utilised for samples. If, in addition, it can be arranged that we in East Africa can read them in your "Daily Africa" ten days earlier than we have hitherto been able to do, then we are indeed approaching the millennium.

Allow me to take this opportunity of sending my thanks as sincerely reciprocating your greetings.

*C. C. TANNATELL.**President of the Chamber of Commerce, Nairobi.**President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mombasa.*

## NOTES FROM LETTERS.

I am particularly anxious not to receive copies of "East Africa" as frequently as possible. I have filed each issue since the copy sent me last year that I am coming along on Friday. I do not wish to be weighed down with the journal.

*R. E. Lloyd.*

## Some Remarks on My Hunting.

It is a pleasure to be invited to speak at a meeting of the Royal Society of East Africa, and I hope that you will be interested in the following notes on my hunting experiences.

We talk about the application of anthropology to political affairs, and an anthropologist's advice to a statesman would be worth while. Mr. E. G. Smith, lecturer at the London School of Economics:

"In the Sudan we are governing a territory as big as Europe excepting Russia, and using some of our best brains and most capable administrators in order to peace and prosperity. — Mr. A. J. B. Peden, in the *News Chronicle*.

"On two separate occasions I have seen a pure white bushbuck in the Murchison Range, within twenty-five yards of it but could see no trace of any dark markings . . . this is the first time I have heard of an albinic bushbuck." Capt. H. C. Brookfield, in "Game Animals of the Sudan."

"If the Great North Road through Nyasaland linked up the Cape to Cairo road we should have a thousand cars a year from South Africa alone using the round trip through Salisbury, Nyasaland, via Lake Victoria Falls, Bulawayo, thus adding considerably to Great Britain's revenue." — M. H. Sanders, M.C., of Nyasaland.

"In Kenya there are Africans in every stage of detribalisation, and I often wonder whether the missionaries are not the biggest blackguards who ever entered the country. They were told to believe a religion that in some cases they did not even know. They were made to go to school, and in their school dress." — The Rev. Dr. J. M. Macmillan, speaking of Mandera, as reported in the *British Advertiser*.

"Despite of the fact that finance and the budgets are but little understood by the majority of the missionaries, and that a desire to note increases salaries and allowances to themselves and their friends is very noticeable, it can be safely said that considerable progress has been made on sound lines, and that various (Native) Councils can point to commendable results from their activities." — Mr. W. H. C. Commissioner, Kenya Colony, in his Annual Report for 1929.

The most impressive aspect of the trade in Kisumu is that the bulk of the goods sold to Natives has a foreign origin, especially blankets, shins, vests, handkerchiefs and shirts. So far as I have been able to ascertain manufacture of any kind has never been attempted by any Native, nor have they ever attempted to advertise their goods. It is felt that were more to be done to suit the English commercial travellers throughout the districts, it should be of great help in encouraging English trade. — *Kenya Native Affairs Report for 1929*.

It is greatly to be desired that the local missionary societies play so little importance upon native tribes that they do not consider arranging with their probationers need to pass before full missionary status is attained, a condition that a knowledge of the Native language, perhaps the first essential of a useful missionary work, is not through an interpreter is to approach a tribe of Native from without the bars." — D. C. M. Duke, in his annual report on the Classification of the Shona tribes.

EAST AFRICA'S

## WHO'S WHO

Mr. Warren Samuel L. Wright, F.A.S., LL.B.



Mr. Warren Samuel L. Wright, F.A.S., LL.B., is a well-known figure in East Africa. He was born in 1875 and received his legal training at the legal firm of Adams and Wright, in Nairobi. In 1902 he was appointed to the Bar of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and in 1903 became a Resident Magistrate of Mombasa. In 1906, he was appointed to the Bar of the Court of Appeal for Kenya Colony, on August 3, 1904. He was appointed to the Bar of Mombasa, and subsequently to those duties until late in 1913 when he was given a commission in the 3rd King's African Rifles with the rank of Captain. In 1914, he joined the Abyssinian front, and in the end of 1915 being then invalided out with the rank of Major.

After long service at home, he returned to Kenya in 1919, and joined the Mombasa Bar. He was a partner in the firm of Kenyatta & Wright, an unofficial member of the Kenya Legislative Council, acting as Government counsel for the Mombasa constituency, and later, after the Coast constituency was created, as its member. He was a member of the Mombasa District Committee and the Mombasa Town Planning Committee. He helped to found the Mombasa Rugby Football Club, and was Vice-president of the Mombasa Golf Club in 1920 and 1930; is a founder and a member of the Mombasa Yacht Club, and one of the oldest members of the Mombasa Yacht Club.

## PERSONS

Mr. F. M. Rivers has arrived home from Amman.

Mrs. Clifford Moody has arrived from Kampala.

Sir Douglas and Lady Broughton are expected back in England next week from South Africa.

Mr. H. B. L. O'Neill is to be married to Miss Elizabeth on April 21 to Mr. Maita J. P. Maita.

Mr. C. F. Hall, ex-Knowsley Rugby football player, has arrived home from Eldoret.

Dr. J. G. Shire, a doctor of medicine and sanitary Services in Tanganyika, is on leave.

Congratulations to Mr. Thomas Aspinwall on his election to the board of Natura Plantations.

Sir Edward Grigg is to open an Empire Exhibition and Festival to be held at Cheltenham on May 25.

Colonel Lord Francis Scott, appointed Commandant of the Kenya Defence Forces.

Mr. Frank Hutchins of Kettering, technical lecturer in that town of the New WIU Life Department.

Mr. G. S. Haslehurst, a director of Messrs. Constance, Dore and Co. Ltd., is re-visiting India.

Mr. W. J. Pike is in charge of the management of the Kampala branch of the British East Africa Corporation.

Mr. G. Gordon Main Manager of Unilever reached Port Said last week having travelled via Suez and Aden.

Mr. Cyril William Beech of the Sanatorium Service, was married in Oxford last week to Miss Alison Gilroy.

Mr. Harry McGowan has been elected Chairman of the Magadi Soda Company in succession to the late Lord Melchett.

Moher, the Governor of Uganda, has again recently stayed in Nairobi and Kampala en route for the Congo.

Mr. W. B. Panton is now writing *The Uganda News*, Kampala, the offshoot of *Kenya Times* African Weekly, Nairobi.

We regret to learn of the death in France of Mrs. Bertie, who had resided in the Protectorate for the past twenty years.

Malcolm has been appointed Chairman of the Belgrave Wood Memorial London Management Committee, in succession to the late Mr. Otto Bell.

Sir Donald Cameron last week addressed a private meeting of the committee of the Empire Veterans' Association on "Regent" Project, in Tanganyika.

Andrew's Women's Guild, Messrs. J. B. Orr & Sons, elected President for 1931.

Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, recently opened the "Mongo" Hospital Training College for (Native) Nurses.

Our friends in Tanganyika will be interested to know that Captain G. E. Rickard has been appointed Town Engineer of Nakuru.

Mr. C. F. Cole has been appointed Chairman of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of commerce, with Captain H. G. T. Hawes as Vice-Chairman.

Sir Humphreys and Lady Egerton have left for the South of France, and Sir John and Lady Sandeman also are spending Easter in Cornwall.

Firstly comes Mr. J. H. Miller, a senior African official who served on East Africa during the Great War, serving the Rhodesians.

Mr. F. M. Withers, formerly Hon. Secretary of the Nyasaland Pastors' Association, was recently passed in Blantyre to Miss Beatrice Smith.

Miss S. L. Ryden of the Tanganyika Nursing Service, who recently arrived home from Leopoldville, served in the Territory for three years.

Mr. G. M. S. Clair Thompson, Bacteriologist in the Tanganyika Disease Research Department, has been transferred from Koma, Arusha to Shinyanga.

Miss Vere-Jones, who recently came to Tanganyika Education Department from Nyasaland, has been transferred from Mboma to Mwampwa.

Major R. A. L. Avery, who has been appointed Town Clerk of Nairobi, lived in New Zealand for many years before going to Kenya a few years ago.

General Sir Charles Crews, who commanded the 1st Division during the Campaign, travelling home from South Africa via the East Coast.

We regret to learn of the recent death in Nairobi of Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. Molony, D.S.O., who for the past ten years had been a coffee planter there.

Lord Verulam has been elected President of the Njoro Country Club, of which the Vice-Presidents are Commanders F. J. Andrew and Mr. A. H. Wright.

Mr. J. M. Y. Lester, of the Land and Survey Department, has been granted leave to Nigeria after serving in the former Province for ten years.

Captain G. W. Anderson of Mount Margaret Estate was married recently in Nairobi to Miss Ruth M. Lyon, daughter of the late Mr. A. S. Lyon and Mrs. Susan King, of Springfield, New South Wales.

Mr. G. A. Mitchell, of the Langanyika Administration, who has arrived home, was in the U.K. before his transfer to the Administrative Services three years ago.

Mr. G. A. Mitchell, of the Langanyika Administration, who has arrived home, was in the U.K. before his transfer to the Administrative Services three years ago.

Mr. G. A. Mitchell, of the Langanyika Administration, who has arrived home, was in the U.K. before his transfer to the Administrative Services three years ago.

Mr. G. A. Mitchell, of the Langanyika Administration, who has arrived home, was in the U.K. before his transfer to the Administrative Services three years ago.

Mr. G. A. Mitchell, of the Langanyika Administration, who has arrived home, was in the U.K. before his transfer to the Administrative Services three years ago.

Mr. G. A. Mitchell, of the Langanyika Administration, who has arrived home, was in the U.K. before his transfer to the Administrative Services three years ago.

Mr. G. A. Mitchell, of the Langanyika Administration, who has arrived home, was in the U.K. before his transfer to the Administrative Services three years ago.

Mr. G. A. Mitchell, of the Langanyika Administration, who has arrived home, was in the U.K. before his transfer to the Administrative Services three years ago.

Mr. G. A. Mitchell, of the Langanyika Administration, who has arrived home, was in the U.K. before his transfer to the Administrative Services three years ago.

Mr. G. A. Mitchell, of the Langanyika Administration, who has arrived home, was in the U.K. before his transfer to the Administrative Services three years ago.

Mr. G. A. Mitchell, of the Langanyika Administration, who has arrived home, was in the U.K. before his transfer to the Administrative Services three years ago.

Mr. G. A. Mitchell, of the Langanyika Administration, who has arrived home, was in the U.K. before his transfer to the Administrative Services three years ago.

Mr. H. Franklin, M.A., Vice Chairman of the East African Commission, left Nairobi this morning for Nairobi accompanied by Mr. Franklin, whose health improved in health since convalescent operation.

Major E. Irving, who has just arrived home on leave, served during the East African Campaign, and was seconded to Zanzibar as a medical officer in 1916. He is now in Comptroller Customs in Zanzibar.

Mr. C. W. Ragent, who has just arrived home on leave, served in the Union of South Africa Department of Mines from 1910 to 1917, when he was appointed to Tanganyika, where he was a Provincial Commissioner.

Mr. J. H. Bruce, a director of Motor Mart and Exchange, Ltd., is on his way out to Nairobi. Mr. R. J. Edmund, the Chairman of the company, and his son, John, are expected to return to the country in a few days.

The Hon. W. G. Brook, M.L.C., and Mr. A. J. Gilbert, Assistant Chief Secretary to the Zanzibar Government, were awarded the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar 3rd Class on the occasion of Sultan's *baraza* on February 21.

Mr. C. R. Evans, who is shortly leaving for Malaya on behalf of the Boss Institute, to organise anti-malaria measures in connexion with the construction of the Lower Zambezi Bridge and the extension of the Shire Highlands Railway to Lake Nyasa.

Mr. R. Denny, Administrative Officer Northern Rhodesia, and his wife Ruth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Denny, a white couple recently married in Gao Town.

Miss Jessie Macmillan Wilson, the sister of Mr. W. Macmillan Wilson, one of Kenya's oldest and best respected settlers, has recently married to Captain W. K. Lamont of Nairobi.

Mr. James Russell, a former Mayor of Nairobi, is the chairman of a new association formed in Nairobi to protect always possible the interests of European employees in East Africa.

Mr. T. M. Partridge has been elected President of the Standard Teachers Federation, with Messrs. G. Thorneycroft and C. E. Ingall Vice-Presidents. The Committee comprises Messrs. C. Ellberry, Mr. W. Tait, Mr. H. M. Nourse, G. Beston, G. S. Fiddes, and Captain W. H. Evans.

The marriage arranged between Christopher John, second son of Colonel John and Mrs. Rowlands, of Durham, and Joyce, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hedley, of Gainford, Co. Durham, will take place in Mombasa early in March. Miss Hedley is leaving England May 1.

Representatives of the Nyasaland Convention of Associations and Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Sanders, Chairman of Mr. W. Evans and Major H. F. Palmer, Vice-Chairman of Committee, Messrs. W. L. B. G. G. and T. S. S. Hadlow, Mr. Partridge, G. Thorneycroft, W. H. Timcke, and W. H. Evans.



BURGESS, WELLSTONE & CO.

Plain or sugar-coated. Bottles of 25  
and 100. All Chemists and Stores.

## PERSONALIA (cont'd.)

Major General Sir Charles Hemmest, who has just taken command of the 5th N Native Battalion, Division of the Territorial Army, at Nairobi, Kenya, Africa, between 1890 to 1900, he served in the Sudan during the 1896-1900 war; he was commanding officer of the 5th K.A.R. from 1906 onwards. He was awarded the D.S.O. for services during the operations against the Maasai, as mentioned in repeated orders during the operations in Northern Kenya.

Messrs. G. Wright and G.M. Hutchinson have been reelected President and Vice-President of the Nairobi Sports Club, with the following Board of Directors: Messrs. J. F. Alexander, Mr. Ashton, J. A. Brown, Mr. M. Gill, Mr. McCall, Mr. Phillips, Mr. P. L. Peasey, and J. de Menezes. The life membership subscription has been increased to £50 for each member and £25 for country members. Subscription to entrance fees for 1931 amounted to £644.

Seven Indians have been nominated by the Government to serve on the Nairobi Town Council. They are Messrs. Teekali M. Adiani, Bustah M. M. Canji, Momin M. Khan, Malik, Dr. M. A. M. Aliani, M. I. Patel, and Narineh Singh. The following have been nominated to serve on the Mombasa Municipal Board: Messrs. A. Rahman, Mr. E. Jivani, T. Sabha A. Adiani, G. M. Aliani, Rajabali K. Suleman Virjee, A. Desai, and Dr. S. D. Karve.

The following officers have been elected to the Aero Club of East Africa for 1931: President, Major C. A. Hooper; Vice-President, Sir Mostyn; Mr. E. K. Wilson, Hon. Secretary; Mr. G. Gallo, Hon. Treasurer; Mr. Eric Fletcher's Committee; Mr. F. C. Price, Captain Green; Captain H. Dunphy, Mr. G. Camp; Mr. H. H. Bramshill, Mr. R. G. Maver, Major F. Stratton; Mr. E. B. Fiddian Green; Mr. H. Bragg and Mr. W. B. Evans.

Count Chiara Giulini, of Milan, has recently sent a cheque for £50 towards the expenses incurred by Mr. H. H. Bramshill and J. de la Mothe in coming to London. "You have done a great service, and I have made great sacrifices upon myself in assisting you. I could not be satisfied by the gratitude of the East African population whose interests you spontaneously went to London to defend. But you are an disinterested fact which was absolutely necessary, and without you there would be all."

At a meeting in Dar es Salaam of the newly-formed Tanganyika Flying Club the following office-bearers were elected: President, Sir Donald Cameron; Sir Stewart Symes, Mr. Charles Wakefield, Vice-Patrons; Members of the Air Board during their tenure of office, Mr. J. M. Stewart, The Oberstleutnant, Mr. E. L. Scott, and Mr. D. E. Mitchell; Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. Lockhart Mure, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Bassett's Committee. Messrs. Tate, Stann, Curtis, Green, Franklin, Finn, Salter and Weston; Messrs. Atkinson, Wright, Bowd and Morrissey have agreed to act as Honorary Editors to the Club.

At a recent annual meeting in Nairobi, the Aero Club of East Africa, Mrs. E. K. Wilson was invited to become a Vice-President in recognition of her energetic efforts toward the development of aerial travel in East Africa. The Mansfield-Gibson Gold Trophy for the most meritorious flight during the year was again awarded to Mr. T. Campbell Black for his flight from Nairobi to Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Mombasa, and back to Nairobi in one day. Mr. Black has thus won the trophy two years in succession.

The members of the Committee appointed by the Tanganyika Government to report on the present financial situation of the Province and to advise how the shortfall in the public revenue can be made good, either by additional taxation or by reduction in expenditure, or by both, are the Hon. R. W. Taylor (Chairman), the Hon. Ernest Adams, Captain T. C. J. L. Berne, the Hon. William Sturtz, the Rev. M. Chitalu, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. F. M. Lowry, and Messrs. H. H. Hignell, H. H. Robinson and J. Durman.

Mr. Tom Lockhart Mure, Dar es Salaam manager of Motor Mart and Exclusive Garage, arrived home by his motor-car for several days. On his first stop abroad outside of civil aviation, he was recently responsible for the formation of a flying club in Dar es Salaam—he flew the last stage of his journey from Marseilles to London, a fellow aviator being Monsieur Costi, the French aviator who flew the Atlantic last year. Mr. Mure, who does the Dar es Salaam Aerocar trip by road each year, with the aid of "service" clients of his company, was on the Nairobi staff before opening the Dar es Salaam branch two and a half years ago.

Mr. T. Culwick, of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, recently transferred to the Royal Anthropological Institute's "Rock Paintings" in the Great District of Tanganyika, illustrating his paper with lantern slides and full size reproductions in colour of the paintings, which had been investigated during 1928 and 1930 by his wife and himself. On one site five styles of rock art, being chronological orders, outline drawings, darkly outlined figures filled with pigment, and uniformly filled figures without dark outline, another site the technique of rock-cutting was observed, addition to the application of pigments. The figures showed subjects such as elephant, leopard, and hyena, and a tree. At some of the sites there were unmistakable signs of human occupation.

**PRACTICAL FARMER REQUIRE APPOINTMENT**  
An experienced and practical Dairy and Mixed Farmer desires appointment in East Africa. Willing set any capacity. Write Box 2175, *East Africa*, Great Titchfield St., London, W.1.

**MARRIAGE.**  
THE MARRIAGE will take place in Liverpool, on April 19, 1931, Mr. F. R. F. Smith, the Native Education Department, The Reservoir, and Miss H. C. V. Riddoch, of The Hague, Holland.

**Our Weekly Caricature**  
The above original sketches, approximated three times as large as the printed reproductions, are for sale at cost. Applications may be made to the Secretary, *East Africa*, Box 2175, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

## THE EAST AFRICAN BODY IN LONDON

Lady Eleanor Cole at the Helm.

An East African Branch of the Overseas League has been formed, with Lady Eleanor Cole as chairman of the Executive Committee. The other members of which are Mrs. Morgan (Vice-chairman), Lady Adon, Lady Anderson, Miss Anderson, and Messrs. F. P. Cawley, Mr. G. W. Hobson, and J. C. Green, who is Mr. Robinson, in acting as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer *pro tem.*

A meeting held last week at the Overseas Club in connexion with the new branch was attended by about thirty-five people interested in East Africa, mainly ladies, who said that there was a need for such an organization.

Lady Eleanor Cole said there was no point if the membership could be enlisted "active workers" and adequate finance was forthcoming. It was more than important that the public should learn the truth about the Overseas Empire, and nothing had proved true understanding more than personal contact. Immense benefit would result from every person and almost every village committee who had lived in one of either of the Dominions Colonies could be persuaded to tell others about conditions there, not necessarily by way of printed or historical lectures, or "Talks" given by others, for instance would go to farmers, wives and talk to English married wives telling them about their homes and children in East Africa would be very good.

Mr. Cawley said that some and effects of the branch should be defined closely at that stage; Mr. Cawley, speaking as one who had resided in Kenya for twenty-four years and had now decided to settle down in England, considered the movement would be of great service. Major Ruxton, General propagandist of the fight for independence, since many people still pictured the East African settlers as wearing big hats carrying a stock-whip and beating Natives; and Mr. Guy Eden, as one who had lived in Uganda for thirty years and still considered it his home, mentioned any help in his power.

### Valuable Propaganda Work waiting to be done.

M. H. H. Beamish emphasized that he would judge the success of the Branch by its achievements in spreading the right type of information. In the first place was to concentrate on propaganda immediately to East Africa, there was a tremendous Press campaign against the territories, as there had been against Rhodesia in early days. He had attended a number of meetings in which East Africa was deliberately attacked. Seeing Mr. Anderson was to speak on "Slavery in Central Africa" and wanting to know where it visited, he attended one meeting in the U.S.A. where it visited, forced the lecturer to admit that he was referring to conditions thirty years ago—("Slaves") which the audience could certainly not have gathered from the speaker. He thought that if the Branch appointed a committee of not more than three active workers on the right and to receive Press cuttings and reply promptly to misstatements they would be doing their most valuable work. Hitherto the Imperial demotes had had to depend entirely on "East Africa" (apart from the only paper that really did stand up to the editor).

Lady Corrydon, who was in the chair, referred very appreciatively to the work of Mrs. Anderson, whose efforts had led to the formation of the Branch.

## IMPROVED HEALTH, FIGURES OF THE CONGO.

With the increase in knowledge of tropical diseases and improvement in the amenities of living in the Belgian Congo, the death rate among European employees has fallen remarkably, as the following figures show:

Years	Deaths
1860-80	800
1890-1910	100
1910-20	40
1920-30	10

Death rate per 1,000.

The committee appointed to inquire into the present state of the Kenya coffee industry considers that the Government will require to advance £80000 to finance the 15,000 acres of plantations in respect of which tenders are needed.

## KENYA COFFEE FOR THE POPE.

It is announced that the Kenya Coffee, Curing works at Kajiado, near Nairobi, recently prepared and shipped a parcel of five tons of Mau Mau coffee to the Pope, the coffee having been grown on the estates of the Italian Missions. Father in Kenya will be grateful to Bishop Hynd for getting coffee from the Colony introduced into the African City. Hopes are already entertained that Italy may become a large consumer of East African coffee.

## SHALL ENGLAND DREAM?

Shall England dream when all her destiny depends on deeds of valour, not on dreams?—Silent when her land, once free,

Is caught by Fortune's mocking net, or seems To drift with Windy chance? Shall England sleep

When day demands her watchful and awake Her fears, schemes or cowards' plans are cast;

Dreadful in the west and their fathers' sake Shall she grow old—but loving pleasure ease;

Shall she despair for her departed weal?—

False trusting people when she sees  
Theirs as they play on their bairns' parts;

No England never shall do this—

The ready answer beating in our hearts—

England is ready still and still she stands.

V. K. DE LACY WADE.

Articles can be dispatched by air to East Africa at the following rates per kilo: Cairo as 1d.; Wadi Halfa 6s. 6d.; Khartoum 7s. 6d.; Juba 9s. 6d.; Kisumu 10s. 1d.; Mwanza 10s. 1d.

## Delicate Children, and Invalids need **VIROL**

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

### For NERVES and SLEEPLESSNESS

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

## VIROL AND MILK

ALL STORES STOCK BOTH

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, ENGLAND

## EAST AFRICAN BOOKS

## MR. J. S. HUXLEY ON EAST AFRICA

For some time now Mr. Julian Huxley has been interested in the education of Africa. He has, with A. V. Williams, F.R.S., the Colonial Office Advisory Committee on Native Education, a collection of 34 volumes on East African schools upon certain aspects of Native education. I was very ready to do so, and accordingly set sail from Marseilles in August, landed in Tanganyika Province early in September, and spent the next sixteen weeks travelling back through considerable parts of our East African territories, with even a dash into the easternmost part of Belgian Congo.

That is briefly stated. As his companion, the outcome of his travels, is given to us in his own words, the journey certainly does not merit the more honourable name. It is a handsome book, of over 450 pages with 40 illustrations and contains, which chapters, on specific topics, are concerned either by chapter or note into a readable whole.

Mr. Huxley has had a distinguished academic career, is a specialist in Zoology—in which subject he has distinguished professorial posts—and is the author of many fine names but there does not seem to be any great originality of thought. His chief interest is, however, as such. Of Africa he says: "I deeply appreciate this experience."

"I have come back with every possible desire to tell the other members of my know-how and that Africa—she has only been able to see a fraction of this fraction of the continent. Much this book, as this does not pretend to give more than a personal impression of what happened to strike a single traveller."

This, modestly disarming, criticism, Mr. Huxley fills twenty-one pages with a treatise on "The Education of the African" and devotes other long chapters to "Biology," "Empire," and "Education," "Racial," "Chess," and "Political Issues," with a sentimental "Epilogue" all of which will tell the experienced East African as nothing monumental either to erect on the arcaneous basis of four months' actual experience of the country. It would be interesting to know exactly what Mr. Hanns Vischer, the adviser in African education to the Secretary of State, thinks of these lightning surveys.

As was to be expected, Mr. Huxley's views are lucidly put, well argued and stimulating.

"What is such a culture to be in African education? Assuredly, not classical, stately literature or modern languages, religion, or art of conceivable which it is not could be made to fit into the life of the people. Simplicity of purely practical activities, colourless and unobtrusive background of ideas. There remains history, geography and science. History is probably as suitable as the key subject, the course. Birds make fitting life and in the teaching of the book-learning attitude and the initial of academic handling are more difficult work. Further, in hygiene and agriculture—which are reinforced in the curriculum of every African school—the two subjects which cry out for a little of solid science. It is no less fundamental, for instance, that hygiene without a good deal of basic biology is an empty and vain subject."

For these and other reasons, I think that history and geography make the best cultural base for the educational side of Native education. The geography will be largely physical and social; geographical and then much as it will, if you like, historical or at least complementary to Biology. History, which will begin with tribal and African history, can bring logically enough out of social geography. The elements of physics, chemistry, science, important as anthropological studies are, are interesting to the idea of order, the nature law and the child's mind to the idea of order, the nature law and the accuracy of thoughts and method, are soon found necessary to understand historical facts and then can be developed as seems best. And the work in hygiene, in agriculture, in economic geography, and in agriculture will all, in one way or another, be having a basis or a background of biological ideas.

But hardly, by profession and vocation, would have in East Africa a dozen or more such scholars and men interested in education at the service of the Education Department, so though he confesses that it will probably not be easy to obtain sanction for their appointments, nor to find the eight men once they are sanctioned, but they ought to be appointed.

The danger is that Mr. Huxley, on his strength of his sixteen weeks' visit, may be accepted in England as a real authority on Native education in East Africa and as having solved the immensely intricate and difficult problems which face the local educationists. To form a sound judgment of his eight counsels carries, it is necessary to consider the book as a whole.

Such a criticism starts with his arrival in蒙巴萨 (Mombasa).

The most important point to realise is that not only in the East or South African tribes is pure Negro, all have a Hamitic mixture, and some are in blood and physical type as classifiable to men of Southern Europe or the New World as to the Negro of West Africa.

Very recently, speaking of the Negroes in Kenya, Mr. Huxley said: "There are black Negroes, brown and dark brown black Negroids" (sic) exceed Negroes in number. This seems to leave no room to suppose that tends to colour the entire area of Native life in the sun country.

He appears to have no objection at face value to the last two limits.

An important Moshi man recently visited the (Moshi) school, admired the building and asked how much it cost. On being told several thousand pounds, he answered, "It cost me, sir. Because these I have to buy in India and give it to my son. And he could have bought it in India as he owned cattle there many times more money."

And again:

"There was a white man to pass the time of day with an official of the Public Works on the job of repairing the road, in camp with his wife and baby. The other day his wife sent her Native boy running to say that a lioness was in the kitchen, so he came back and shot it."

Mr. Huxley's comment is: "A missnomer, one inclined to think that in this incident is even as typical of normal events in East Africa." "Shooting" would be a better word. He displays at least a receptive mind.

He is irritated, dogmatic on the subject of National Game Parks, which were even then being considered and reported upon by Major Hamilton, and his reference to the Kruger Park, Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton's great work, is both belated and inadequate. His statement that "modern protective measures have failed" given up the idea of controlling malaria by getting rid of mosquitoes" may be left to scorn by Sir Malcolm Stevenson and his colleagues. Colonel Janes's advocacy of base location in East Africa, by the means so constituents as Mysore, Bengal, etc., have the lay readers believe a and, though he does not actually mention "Nandi bear," he also is less sceptical of prehistoric lava-like creatures, only this year sent back from Uganda, for which he sees a possible new addition to the African fauna. One passes over his impossible misprint in "Bantu" for "Bengal" (colon), he says, is passed in "Africa," "Asia," and "Europe," and what one expects of a man of constant international travel.

The cumulative effect of these errors convinces the East African reader that Mr. Huxley bases all very human and that while he evidently enjoyed his East African trip its educative effect was just as superficial as was to be expected from so brief a tour. It is comforting to know that he learnt

the real value of the higher fields of administration of Empire. But on the whole she tends to Delitainment which does not inspire confidence in her more political pronouncements, and to a preoccupation with the coming of such inciting terms as "Kiplingism" to describe Imperialism, and "all-solitary narcissism" of British savagery.

He does not seem to have dug very deeply into the history of East Africa, but it is clear that he has a great deal of information about the building up of the government, the relations of the population with one superiority to the Germans who had so neglected for years the military and medical services they had so well fagged over to the Medical Department while it is said that the Army of Abyssinia.

He went nearly dead during this tour, and would never find another back so sorely puffed up as the junctions. If it had not been for the energy and devotion of one Mr. Rogers, the present Superintendent,

the funds obtained would not be due to Sir Horace, but who preserved and popularised the Institute just under the German, and the latter an English Director, thus effectively keeping the financial and plots going and holding the world geometry at bay long before Mr. Rogers arrived; the Institute will always owe a debt to Sir Horace, as well as to Mr. Rogers whose good work no one will belittle.

Mr. Huxley's political views are evident throughout the book, but when the grossly sarcastic about "Big Business" and "money-grabbing commercialism," the reader is reminded that he himself highly rates corporation commercial possibilities which is as far from me as it is from him to mind his considerations. Since his return from his East African tour a positive spate of articles has issued from his pen which has also produced this book and it is given to another To one whose business it is to review current African literature Mr. Huxley looks as the typical educational forceously asserting it's not for many years can any writer have made more literally and presumably financially out of a four months' trip than the author of "Africa's View" "Real Big Business."

## AFRICAN STORIES A. L'AMERIQUE

In 1908 A. D. Lejeune, author of "African Stories" then a young man of twenty, spent most of his time among the tribes of Central Africa. Natives, who are now a medium primitive group. His book which is written for the American market and has a foreword by Professor Franz Boas of Columbia University U.S.A. gives a collection of Native stories told round the fire-side, at which the author was a welcome and often unnoticed guest."

The stories, though they have been accepted in the United States as a serious contribution to the Native folklore are open to criticism. For instance there is a story about "the ants of the cactus" : *cactaceae* are not West African plants and contain no ants. The account of Bush customs at childbirth strikes one as most strange for it is a horst state that men hold in the women during birth. Many African tribes are exceedingly strict in forbidding men from intercourse with women in these circumstances. Among the Bushmen, Makol-Bedi leaves the impression of being a man invented for the benefit of a pedagogue to make the "original unsophisticated Native say that he is of the devil" and that God could not want them to know about her. It is to strain the credibility of the reader that we are informed of the African tribal superstitions. O. C. Wilson claims unconvincingly that in page 775 reported to be a self-portrait of a really good drawing of a white

BOOK OF MR. MARCUS MAXWELL'S "African Stories A. L'AMERIQUE" has been presented by him to the British Museum.

## FROM THE CAPE TO CAIRO ON FOOT.

Following in Major Orogan's Footsteps

On September 18, 1908, Mr. Ronald A. Monson, journalist of Perth, Western Australia left Cape Town for Cairo on December 21, 1909. He arrived in Cairo travel-worn and weary, but safe and sound thus accomplishing the greatest walk in miles entirely by walking as far as 100 miles per day, accompanied by Mr. F. A. K. Cooke, who had originally proposed the journey but whose enthusiasm evaporated by the time they reached the "Cape of Good Hope." The Liverpool Merchant was founded by Mr. J. Hunter Wilson, an accountant to the Bank and the two commenced the "trip" in company. But one must see where their Natives went. Liverpool, a stout-hearted young fellow coming from the swamp country between the West and the Atlantic who went with them to the end and to-day in Wilson's service is looking "A gallant lad."

The author reluctantly exposes the claim made that Sir Cape Town Jones was the first ever white man made on foot. The publisher's blurb says it was the South African Government assured Cooke that he succeeded beyond the first white man to do so, the author declares that it was the first time the master had been made on foot. But all these had apparently forgotten, or had never heard of Major G. Orogan, now a sensible resident of Kenya Colony, who did the first 100 miles undergraduate well over thirty years ago in South Africa, and one can't be sure so good a sportsman as Mr. Monson will excuse the correction. His own walk was a solo effort and the account left Africa on foot when Matthews and Moberly Ross makes excellent reading—indeed a thrilling but never boastful, truthful and sincere and clearly written with many fine passages and beautiful descriptive language but often hasty.

The author in addition to the others without trying, and one fears that home readers will not fully appreciate the difficulties encountered and conquered. In African travels will understand and enjoy the racial and the physical. One has to make as much as the country "philistines" was rather too eager to accept as veracious all the stories told them while this effort in local languages from Aramaic to Arabic, are exceedingly coarse. But all is told so breezily and impishly that enjoyment loses its sting.

The route taken in Mr. Monson's journey was Cape Town—Grange—Free State—Transvaal—Southern Rhodesia—Natal—in Rhodesia via Kafue, Broken Hill and Ndola—Bogoria—Cairo via Elizabethville to Kasenga, thence to Abordorn through Tanganyika Territory to Tengule, Iringa, Dodoma, Arusha and Lomoro—Kenya—Nairobi—Masai—Turkana to Mongalla on the Nile and thence right along the Nile to Cairo. All along that distance the two girls saw all there was to see, though they went out of their way to do it. They climbed Kilimanjaro almost to the summit. Monson had a miraculous escape from a wild elephant and again from a lion. They travelled "light" a rifle and a gun, and they took dry seasons and the rains in their stride.

The book can be warmly recommended for relating the experiences of African travel as the naive jocosity of the author's life is pleasant, if not also too young to be true, made all the more lovely. The photos and maps are full and most interesting.

## EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Complaints about the Empire Coffee.

Mr. Hinde asked the hon. member for the Garter Division, as Chairman of the Kitchen Committee, if it were true that there had been a demand for what was known as Kenya coffee, and if so, what parts of the Empire States were represented by such a demand?

Mr. Compton said he could assure the hon. member that only Empress Brown coffee was sent from his department, and that it came from the port of Mombasa, Kenya, Blue Mountain Islands.

Mr. Fox-Jones asked if the hon. member knew whether the coffee sold in the colonies was of good quality, and whether he had seen to it that the best quality of coffee produced there is now being grown?

Mr. Hamilton said that he had seen to it that the coffee

of the Indian Colonies was of good quality, which he hoped would be the case in all the colonies where Empire brands shall be supplied.

Mr. Fox-Jones asked the hon. member if he had any information that coffee was raised from the sergeant of the service, and that a good deal of dissatisfaction with the making of the coffee. It is disgusting stuff.

Viscountess Astor asked if there any members of the Kitchen Committee who understood how to make coffee.

Mr. Compton said, Yes; I can assure the noble lady that the staff is quite as competent in this House as in any other place.

The matter then dropped.

## That Sheet Tended.

Mr. Leslie Royce has intimated his intention on the adjournment of the House the question of the Admiralty seal tender.

## PROMOTION FOR MR. C. KEMP.

Now a Trade Commissioner.

The Department of Overseas Trade announces that Mr. Charles Kemp has been appointed to the additional post of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner (Grade 3) at Nairobi. They will thus in future be two Trade Commissioners at Nairobi, of which the senior, as hitherto, will be called by colonel W. H. Franklin and the junior Mr. Kemp.

Mr. Kemp is thirty-five years of age, and entered the Office of Works in 1875, where he served for a brief period before enlisting in His Majesty's Forces. On March 20, 1878, he joined the Army, and, having been wounded in the re-taking of the Omdurman fort, was promoted to the rank of D.O.T. as a temporary Trade Officer. In the following year he was appointed chief clerk to the office of the Trade Commissioner at Nairobi, and, shortly afterwards, became assistant to the Trade Commissioner.

## AFRICAN SOCIETY ARRANGEMENTS.

The Duke of Connaught and Princess Alice, who recently visited Egypt, will be entertained to dinner by the African Society at the May Fair Hotel, on Tuesday, May 12. The particulars and tickets may be obtained from the Secretary of the Society, Mr. The Imperial Trustee.

The Society will hold a reception at the Hotel Splendide, Piccadilly, on Wednesday, April 20, at 4 p.m., to meet Mrs. Patrick Ness, who will talk on "Great Rivers and Small Lakes." Mrs. Ness gave a lecture on the same subject at Charing Cross.

## TO CONSIDER CONDITION OF SISAL INDUSTRY.

A special meeting of the Sisal subsection of the London Chamber of Commerce will be held on Saturday afternoon, May 12, at 4 p.m., in the Sisal Assisted Workshops, Aranworth. Mr. George L. Johnson, Mr. J. P. Pooleby, Mr. Montague C. Wyndham, Mr. G. E. Jones, and Mr. G. R. G. Gurnett are to consider and report upon the general condition of the industry in East Africa, with special reference to its prospects of Government assistance.

## FROM NAROOBI TO LONDON BY CAR.

1,400 MILES IN 38 DAYS.

Mr. J. D. Weston, a citizen of St. John, Vermont, arrived in London last week, having imported with two friends, Mr. J. Coplestone, of Elliot, and Mr. Bertram, set off from Nairobi to London via the Sudan, Bechuanaland, French Congo, and Nigeria, thence across Lake Superior, through the Great Lakes, Alberta, and Manitoba, to Oberalster, and so to Hamburg and Berlin. The total distance of 1,400 miles was covered in thirty-nine driving days. There were no bushings of any sort, not even punctures. The longest day's run was 493 miles, the best roads were found in the Belgian and French Congo and in Uganda, and the worst roads in other British territory and in parts of Algeria.

Mr. Weston's wife has been in Kenya since 1870, and his son is now in Port-Townsend. On the outbreak of war he joined the East African Mounted Police, and on demobilisation entered the Tanganyika Political Service, being for some time District Political Officer of Morogoro.

Mr. Coplestone is a schoolmaster at Gulu.

## FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

African Society Arrangements.

AN AFTERNOON LECTURE BY MR. R. COOPER ON "The Use and Kindness of the Equine of Backward Races." Royal Society of Arts, 8 p.m.

THE AFRICAN SOCIETY RECEPTION. MR. PATRICK NESS TO TALK ON "Great Rivers and Small Lakes." Nile, Niger, etc. Charing Cross Hotel, Splendide, p.m.

THE AFRICAN SOCIETY DINNER. THE EARL OF ANGLESEA AND M.R.H. SPENCE ALICE. Savoy Hotel, 8 p.m.

JACOB & CO'S.



"Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," and

said by this dictum, Jacob & Co's Cream Crackers are the most flattered, besides being the most famous biscuits in the world. The secret of

the attempts at imitation has been to emphasise the outstanding qualities of Jacob & Co's original

product—lightness, delicacy, and above all, its rich, creamy flavour.

JACOB & CO'S. LTD.  
ESTABLISHED 1857.

## COFFEE GROUNDS AS ANIMAL FOODS

## East Africa in the Press.

## A PEPPER POLITICIAN

UNDER the above title the *London Evening Standard* wrote today last week:

"I have been examining his late book on coffee planting and I am afraid its title is 'Coffee Growing,' and the author is Mr. J.-H. McDonald. He is admirably fit for the preparation of such a handbook. He has had a long practical experience of coffee-growing. He has a sound grasp of the theories and puts his knowledge with great clarity. As a practical speaker, Mr. McDonald makes an interesting cast of opinion. Frederick S. W. was the Chairman of the Soil Conservancy at the Banbury by-election last summer, and will make an admirable Parliamentary candidate."

## ZANZIBAR'S NEW MOTOR CLUB

WRITING TO *The Standard*, Mr. H. E. J. Bent, Bruce, Resident Magistrate of the Island, says:

"The actual town of Zanzibar appears to consist from those three engine sources of African hospitality, fly and amphibious—just before the advent of the motor car many houses were kept open. At one time there existed a flourishing polo club which had for its demis-met and debated a representative team from Kenya.

"But gradually the car ousted the horse until a year ago we found ourselves the last representatives of an apparently vanished race. Fortunately, however, at this crisis Mr. R. S. D. Rawlinson arrived to take over the duties of British Resident, with his support, and the assistance of H.H. the Sultan, our food began to improve. The Club was started and we can now boast eleven members and six ponies! Two of the ponies are the property of His Highness; are both sure-footed desert beasts of the highest quality, and were sent gift from the Sultan of Muscat.

It is our intention to have two going concern, and to start gymkhana meetings. Our school has not progressed no farther than knocking a hole in the ground and may race horses.

## A GOOD WORD FOR THE SETTLER

IT is pleasant to note that *Child Education*, a journal devoted to the welfare of the young in East Africa, settles in Kenya. Describing coffee growing in the Colony, the statement is made that, if the white man in Kenya was the black man to work for him, he had to coax him to come down. He has today no idea what he thinks is a good wage and will him a house and plenty of good food as well as which to decorate it. If it illustrates the naivete of the English language in the matter of personal pronouns, it does not express the facts quite so satisfactorily. It has also paid to the devoted service of the soldier and the self to the medical needs of the Native."

It is, however, hardly fair for the author, a.M. Ernest Youngs, B.Sc., to say that before the English went to Kenya the Native men had very much work as all they had was the small matter of felling trees, felling timber, other duties devolved upon the half section of the population. An unfortunate stop, "the Mvita," brought out Kenya's natives, Negroes, which they are not, and no statement that the planters in Kenya are Englishmen, who assuredly bring down upon their heads the wrath of many sportsmen, not to mention Irishmen and others. Still he has the root of the matter in his, and the champion of Kenya's settlers is very welcome indeed.

RECENTLY IS STATED in the New York *Evening Star* and *Trade Journal* that coffee grounds, when burnt, are used in the manufacture of animal food.

An article on the subject appears in a recent issue of the Chinese magazine, with reference to the nutritive qualities of coffee grounds. In this respect it is stated to be on a par with a number of cereals. According to the analysis given in the journal, the following represent the nutritive value of used coffee:

	Water	Fatty materials	Azoic materials	Starch	Ash	Extract of Azoic materials	Cellulose	Caffeine	Sugar
Sample	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	12.45	11.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50

These figures, says the well-known Portuguese firm, Mr. Ferreira da Silva, indicate that used coffee may by its composition be compared with corn bran, bran and rice bran. The Cuban chemist, Mr. Aron, author of the preceding analysis, fed coffee grounds to Spanish cows, Devon and bullocks, to horses, rabbits, chickens and ducks, verifying the fact that it is an excellent feed for all, being careful always to use it dry and in pulverised form (not granulated). This is given to the animals mixed with the usual feed bran, vegetable meal, and it is like as a cow is able to consume one kilo per day? a bullock, a horse and a half, and a horse, around 400 grammes. With this type of feed a sow will increase and improve her milk and the litter will fatten much better."

To tourists contemplating a holiday in *Uganda* in East Africa the illustrated booklet issued by the *Ourspan Hotel* in N.Y. could be most helpful. Costs and other details are set out clearly, and there is a map showing hotels in different parts of the territories, as well as suggested tours.

## THE 26 H.P. 6-CYLINDER VAUXHALL "VX"



An English Car with an  
East African Specification

It is shown over this abridged specification:  
ENGINE: Six cylinder, overhead valve type, detachable head.  
POWER: 26 h.p. at 2,200 r.p.m. R.A.C. rating 26.5 b.h.p.  
GENERATION: Full dynamo, automatic current control.  
COOLING: Special oil filter, cross ventilation.  
TRANSMISSION: Three speeds forward and reverse.  
STEERING: Worm and roller gear, semi servo and manual.  
BRAKES: Hand and foot, hydraulic, with emergency back up.  
WHEELS: Wire spoked, with diamond pattern, with hub caps.  
TIRES: Heavy cross members. SPRINGS: High tension steel coil.  
SEAT BELTS: Front 36 in. long, rear 34 in. x 1½ in. Four  
seats, upholstered in leatherette. WITH SEAT BELT: Soft top. Tank  
capacity 12 gallons. Clearances 36 in. x 54 in. x 36 in.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT: Radiator, condenser, fan, water pump, dynamo, lights, etc. Price £375.  
£100 extra for East African specification.

For further particulars apply to  
The Motor Mart and Exchange Ltd,  
Nairobi, East Africa.

Dealers and Branches throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

**IS IT THE SISAL SUB-SECTION'S DUTY  
TO PROTECT BRITISH SISAL INTERESTS?**

Inspection of Unpatented Mart

British insidious propaganda against the British interests in East Africa was being constantly conducted in Kenya, it was alleged by Major Walsh at the week's special meeting of the Sisal Sub-Section. Producers and the Sisal Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce called to consider the Admiralty Sisal tenders. Dr. E. J. Streatfeild, who stated he was shifting downland to be producing poor quality jute, he considered it of the highest importance that the Admiralty tender for sisal should be filled by British companies which met their legitimate taxation in the country, and in East Africa. Dr. Streatfeild, by the test of nativity, and the S.A.R.C. consider it was only fair that they pay taxes to the British Government or its agents in Kenya Tax and other wasaland, meeting its obligations in these countries. His two companies thought it was in the best way to pay no income tax in this country because the sales were made here.

**Conflicting statements**

Mr. Wrigglesworth, the chairman, said that the samples had been "blinded" at the Admiralty and the individual had been "blinded" as he had stated. The samples had been laid on a table with their numbers removed, and an inspector had then chosen the one he thought best. As to the suggestion that the source of supply was not British and would not be available in time of war, the source was Tanganjika, and it was fantastic to suggest that it would be restricted, if so long as the British Navy could protect it.

Major Walsh said that anyone residing in Tanganjika could claim the same protection for himself and his goods as he has in his country, and it was therefore not fantastic to suggest that supplies from the present source would not be available in case of war. British nationals or British companies would then be controlled, but it would be impossible for the British Government to take over non-British estates in the mandated territory. Supplies should come only from British companies. As to "blinding" or "blindfolding," he has been vainly told by a high officer in the Admiralty that the spector had been blinded.

Major Walsh moved, "That the Section approach the Government to stipulate that in the case of supplies of sisal to any Government Department, be clearly and definitely stipulated that only sisal produced from British companies should be used." The amount of sisal required exceed the amount available from British estates will other sources of supply be considered." Mr. Hamborg seconded, emphasising the danger that certain British companies now in a precarious condition might fall into German hands.

**The Duties of the Sub-Section**

Mr. Wrigglesworth sought the duty of the Sub-Section was to consider whether this solution would meet a general or the sisal industry as a whole. The general Sub-Section should consider by what methods the industry to which considerable foreign capital had been subscribed should be protected. Various nationalities were represented in sisal, seven names in Tanganjika. It was discrimination against foreign capital likely to be harmful to the future development of the territory.

Major Walsh pointed out that this was essentially a question of the producer, not the buyer or customer. Some, however, had suggested that the Sisal Sub-Section should be the regulator, and others, again, gave it as their opinion that the Sub-Section should do nothing without the guidance of the Admiralty. He had no objection to the Sub-Section doing nothing, but the members of the Sisal Sub-Section were determined to do something. The whole point of the opposition to this proposal was that any Captain, or Mr. Johnson, may say that the matter should be allowed to drop on account of the difficulty of Canadian materials having to analysis

source of supply. In such case the Secretary would outline the East African Section and already made representations to all Government Departments in favour of giving a preference to British sources of supply. Major Walsh thereupon agreed to withdraw his resolution.

**SPORTSMAN Tactics Proposed**

Captain John C. Hamborg read a letter that the London Member of Parliament should not be an committee, for he deprecated the idea of a sub-section being selected to represent the interest of the industry, and said he believed the suggestions made before him were as simple as a balance sheet, or in remittance as business, and he said that the sub-section should be allowed to draw up its own constitution, and the time be given to it to draw up its constitution. The time be given to it to draw up its constitution, and the time be given to it to draw up its constitution. It was agreed that the memorandum should be submitted to the Adm. Section before an interview was requested with the Minister of Colonies, and the Sub-Section should be allowed to draw up its own constitution.

**DEATH OF GREAT ANIMAL PAINTER.**

This art of depicting wild game has lost a great exponent by the death of Mr. J. E. Millais, F.R.S., who passed away on March 26 at Horsham on his sixtieth birthday. He was the fourth son of the famous Sir J. M. Millais, R.A., the painter of the "Academy Picture," a born naturalist and sportsman, who inherited much of his famous father's artistic taste. He travelled and hunted a great deal in East, Central, and South Africa, and studied with an observant eye the habits of the country; his sketches of the various animals in action were extraordinarily happy. In 1901 he published "A Day in the Wilds," a record of his game shooting, and he was the biographer both of his father and of that great hunter, Captain N. C. Goss. He held two exhibitions of his hunting and animal scenes in 1919 and 1924, and illustrated a number of books on sport and travel.

**SAVE THE COUPONS**



EAST AFRICA

# CELANESE

UNDERWEAR

for MEN

## Work and Health

Work is pleasure - work is health. All you need is energy - the power will find by taking Horlick's Malted barley, greatest milk and strengthening wheat in easily digested form are the ingredients that give Horlick's Malted Milk its power to create energy.



**HORLICK'S**  
THE ORIGINAL  
MALTLED MILK  
BREWERIES  
of all Countries Supply

Send 4d. in stamps for sample to

H. WARDELL & CO., LTD., P.O. BOX 100, NAIROBI

## SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

P.O. BOX 120, MONROVIA.

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

GENERAL MERCHANTS,  
STEAMSHIP CLEARING,  
TELEGRAPH AND EXPORT AGENTS,  
CROWN AND ESTATE AGENTS,  
SHIP AND BAGGAGE BROKERS,  
BROKERAGE, COTTON HOUSE BROKERS,  
BAGGAGE CARRIERS AND TRUCKERS,  
GENERAL TRADING.

W. G. ENTREPRENEURS  
Mauritius Territories,  
P.O. Box 227,  
Port Louis.

BOOKSELLERS

Celanese Men's Underwear

Messrs. Adams & Sons

10, Newgate Street,

London, E.C. 1.

Telephone: 222-1212.

Telegrams: "Celane

and leading stores

in all principal cities

and towns.

SHIPPING AGENTS

for all shipping lines

in all principal cities

and towns.

CELANESE Men's  
Underwear is made from

fabrics specially  
produced to withstand  
the rigours of tropical  
climates, and it improves  
as it is washed. Celanese  
Underwear for Men  
looks and feels like silk,  
but costs half the price  
and wears twice as long.

Write to our agents for Catalog  
from Bennett (Dell Leigh)  
including booklet "American  
Silk" on Men's Underwear.

BRITISH CELANESE LTD., LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND

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

MOMBASA, KENYA, EAST AFRICA

Doing Repairs, Turning, Welding,  
Casting, Forging and Engineering  
Work of all kinds Executed.

Cables: "Africa" Mombasa. Telephone: 111.  
P.O. Box 120, Mombasa.  
General Manager: SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., Kilimani, Mombasa.

PHOTOGRAPHY  
FOR ALL CINEMA WORK  
MATERIALS PROFESSIONAL  
WRITTEN TO KELIAS LEADING  
CINEMA EXPERT

A. K. KELIAS  
HOME, GOVERNMENT ROAD  
NARROWBRI

Address for Pathé Cinematograph  
Machinery, etc., etc.

minutes in  
morning

Just a little Anzora ignites  
your jamb — then your  
teeth rubbed together and  
it's off through your hair —  
a few strokes with comb and  
you're off — and there's ventilation  
in two minutes for  
the whole day!

ANZORA

MASTER HAIR HAT



Anzora is a hair tonic  
which gives a new life to  
old hair. Sold in 16 oz. and  
double quart bottles by  
agents throughout Africa.

10/- per bottle.

LUMERY CO., LTD., LONDON, E. 1.

What is News in the Advertisement Column? Read them all.

## "EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU."

"East Africa's" information bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of local trade throughout East and Central Africa and any information which readers may care to give for that purpose will be cheerfully received.

The Uganda Telegraph Co. has closed its office.

A radio course has been instructed at Entebbe during the month.

Aerial telephone service is operating between Entebbe and Jinja.

Northern Rhodesia is to open its mines day and night now.

The Uganda Government has refused to grant a subsidy on cotton seed exported.

Entebbe is still delayed in the departure of the flying boat line to Kisumu by airmail on March 1.

A new hotel is being constructed in Kerio. The former building there was burned down about six months ago.

Full details of the existing customs tariff of Northern Rhodesia have just been published as a supplement to the Gazette.

The sugar output of Mozambique this season is estimated to be about 54,000 tons, of which 4,000 tons will be reserved for consumption in the Colony.

To-day is nomination day for the newly formed Legislative Council and the second election will probably take place after the middle of the month. The projected air service between South-West Africa and the Union will not begin until the southern equinox,即 April 20. If a route is opened.

Mine production in Tanganyika during February included 1,504 carats of diamonds, 1,200 metric carats (2,280 carats), 154 tons of tin, and 100 tons of copper.

The Tanzanian Government is to continue the present drawback of duty on cloths used in the manufacture of cloths for a million for a further period of a year from July 1, 1931.

The first of a series of lectures on tropical hygiene and nursing is to be given by the British Red Cross Society at 9, Cheyne Street, Belgrave Square, London, at 8 p.m. on April 10.

We are able to announce that famine conditions prevail in parts of the Songea and Mahenge Provinces of Tanganyika, into which foodstuffs are being imported in large quantities to feed the Natives until the crops mature.

A three-month steamship service between the Dutch East Indies, Mauritius and South Africa is to be inaugurated next month by the Royal Packet Steamship Co. The first vessel on the round will be the s.s. "Hoogvliet".

*East Africa* is able to state that 200 acres of land in the Songea District have been alienated for an experimental coffee plantation. This is believed to be the first alienation of land to a European settler in the whole Province.

*East Africa* understands that the air mail which was due to leave Kisumu on March 25 was delayed in the lake port and did not leave until March 31. The two weeks' delay means the mails are expected to reach England on April 1.

Unofficial but reliable information received by H.M. East African Departmental Trade and Information Office shows that 10,400 cartons of cotton handled at Uganda during the 1930 season came from firms handled 68%, Japanese firms 24% and European firms only 8%.

Customs duty surtax is to be applied in the Sudan provinces where foreign goods have been imported and are re-exported to Egypt. Under this new surtax, which will be based on the difference between the Egyptian and Sudan import duties, is to be imposed at Wadi Halfa.

The probable location of new coal deposits outside Eldoret has recently been announced by the Municipality at a cost of £10,000. The annual revenue is estimated at £600 with a further £150 from market place reservations. A Native beer tax is included and profits are to be allocated to Native welfare work.

The Kenya Defence Force will hold camps in the following places on the dates indicated: Kisumu, July 30 to August 4; Nairobi, August 16 to August 21; Thomson Falls, August 30 to September 4; Gilgil, September 13 to September 16; Eldoret, September 27 to October 2; Nakuru, October 14 to October 16; and Lumbwa, October 25 to October 30.

Parcels from U.C. and O. include the following notes on East African business in their monthly review:

**Kenya**—Trade conditions have been quiet but steady, with a seasonal interest in bazaar business. Estimates indicate a record increase in over 1,000,000 bushels of maize during January, constituting a record, nearly 30,000 tons being received at the Coast, while the figures for February are expected to be even larger. Owing to rust, the estimated export surplus of wheat is now reduced to 1,000 bags.

**Tanganyika**—The monthly return of sisal in the campaign area has increased.

**Uganda**—No money is circulating in the Western Province, the conditions remain stringent in Kampala owing to cotton growers withholding supplies from the market in anticipation of better prices.

**Zambia**—Owing to retrenchments in gold and tobacco business conditions in those areas are unsettled. Elsewhere trade remains fairly steady. Building conditions continue to be active and crops are generally good.

**Mozambique**—Trade conditions are unchanged. Sappaccoco in the Lilongwe area is reported to be short, and in the Southern Province disease is evident in one or two places.

**MONSOL**  
The San Germinal

**FIRST-AID CASES.**

Each Case fits easily into a coat pocket and contains a dressing, oil, soap, toothbrush, and brush.

Valuable for 19/- up going.

Obtainable from

KUDAK EAST AFRICA LTD.  
Banks, Dr. & Mr. Eldar, Jaffa, Mombasa, Kitale,  
Mombasa, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Nakuru.

APRIL 2, 1930

# EAST AFRICA

Printed at Kabale, ISHMAEL KABALE, Owner. 5th and 6th Editions, Bentley's, Lieber and Broome's.

## MOTORS LIMITED,

IMPORTERS OF KAMPALA, UGANDA

Sole Dealers for the UGANDA PROTECTORATE (except the Eastern Province thereof) and THE BUGANDA TERRITORY OF UGANDA, THE NILE, and

CHEVROLET CARS, TRUCKS, G.M.C. TRUCKS, DODGEABLE CARS, GAUTHIER CARS.

Sole Distributors for UGANDA, RUMBA and TANZANIA TERRITORY  
INDIA TYRES AND TIRES, HARDWARE, MESSINGER & CO.'S BESTOYL LUBRICATING OILS

Sole Distributors for the UGANDA REVENUE TRATE of

ARIEL CYCLES and MOTOR BICYCLES.

Cond. Sales: JOHN R. GILLIAT & CO. LTD., 7, GOSBY SQUARE, E.C.3.

## WELDING WORK

Steel tanks and fittings of special design are produced in minimum time, and at minimum cost by modern welding.

Electric welding is now largely employed for a wide range of work, but where the design permits, a dense weld of smooth and clean finish is secured by Pigott's process of watergas flame welding, in which the heating is carried out by a reducing flame and the weld is made under pressure.

Why not inquire about YOUR welded tanks?

THOMAS PIGOTT & CO. LTD.

HORSELEY HOUSE, 65, LIONEL STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Agents: W. LLOYD-JONES, Merchant Engineers,

Comptester House, Nairobi, Native Colony.

## LOBITO (Angola)

Companhia Industrial de Lobito  
(Manubito)

Stevedores, Warehousemen, Transit  
Forwarding and General Agents

The British built port of Lobito, situated on the border of Angola and it anticipated that the line will be completed to Tschilanga, and then to Luanda some time in 1931.

MANUBITO is up to position to quote shiploads and general interior points of Katanga and Amboim and will undertake customs formalities, etc., at reasonable rates.

MANUBITO specializes in stevedoring and has engaged to handle heavy lifts and guarantee quick despatch.

Telegrams: MANUBITO, Lobito. Mail: Carter Boston, U.S.A.

London Agents: Leopold Mallord Shipping Ltd.

29, Great St. Helens, E.C.3.

# Again and Again and Again and Again

1930 again proves the suitability of Shell Oil and Fuel  
under all flying conditions

England to Australia Flight King of the fastest  
by Capt. F. C. Chichester and  
Moth Flying Club  
Petrol and Golden Shell Oil

Duchess of Bedford's Flight with Capt. C. D. Bedford and  
Mr. E. Little from England to Capetown, came back to  
London on Shell Petrol and Golden Shell Oil.

Woman's World Flying Distance Record Mill. Lena Bernstein, on Shell Aviation  
Petrol and Golden Shell Oil.  
Miss Amy Johnson's flight to Australia on Shell  
Petrol.

Age Khan's £500 Prize Flight on Shell Aviation  
Petrol and Golden Shell Oil.

Challenge International Trophy, on Shell Petrol  
and Golden Shell Aviation Petrol and Shell Oil.

Voice of Britain Race  
Trans Atlantic Flight by  
Capt. Earle Jones and Paul H. Confer on Shell Aviation  
Petrol and Shell Oil.

World Record Flight (Eng.)  
land to Capetown in 5 days  
by Capt. F. R. Chichester  
in Shell Aviation Petrol and  
Shell Oil.

World Record Flight (Afr.)  
ship to London in 5 days  
by Capt. W. L. Lloyd-Jones  
Petrol and Golden Shell Oil.





WATER WELL

DRILLING TOOLS

DANDO  
PUMPSEvery  
service

DUKE &amp; OCKENDEN, LTD.

WATER SUPPLY ENGINEERS,  
126A SOUTHWARK STREET,

LONDON, S.E.

Specially Suitable  
for the Tropics.

"BESTOYL" LUBRICATING OIL

In 1-gallon tins cases containing six such  
tins, packed in drums.All imports to Kenya, Uganda and  
Tanganyika should be addressed to our  
agents, Messrs. Davies, Lightfoot  
Box 200, Kampala, Uganda.CHARLES WESSEMAKER & CO.  
BRIXTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

**SIMPLEX**

PETROL    DIESEL

LOCOMOTIVES                                    LOCOMOTIVES

## STANDARD MODELS

HORSE POWER	WEIGHT
12/20	2 Tons
20/33	2
20/35	4
40/50	6
40/50	8
40/50	10

## STANDARD MODELS

HORSE POWER	WEIGHT
10	2
10	3
20	2
20	4
50	6
50	8
50	10

MINIMUM OUTLAY

MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY

SIMPLE CONTROL

Sole Manufacturers and Patentees

THE MOTOR RAIL & TRAM CAR COMPANY, LTD.,  
SIMPLEX WORKS, BEDFORD, ENGLAND.Gated Arch Bridge  
SIMPLEX STEELCodes  
Arch  
Bridge

APRIL 2, 1901.



## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Llandaff Castle," which left London March 23, and is due to leave Mombasa on April 1, carries the following passengers for East Africa:

*Mombasa.*  
Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Astor  
Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Beale  
Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Bell  
Miss E. H. Bensom  
Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Bird  
Mrs. D. W. Blackett  
Mr. D. F. Crombie  
Dr. R. C. Cross  
Miss S. E. Cason  
W. J. Chapman  
Miss A. Heywood  
Mrs. H. Heywood  
Miss A. H. Hinde  
Miss C. H. Lambert  
Miss H. D. Mackay  
Miss Mayers  
Miss Maud  
Miss B. McLean  
Miss E. McLean  
Miss Mary McLean  
Mr. H. McLean  
Miss S. McLean  
Miss S. McLean  
Mrs. Thom  
Miss Thom  
Mrs. M. W. Webster  
Dr. & Mrs. W. C. Wilson

*Marseilles for Mombasa.*  
Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Abbott  
Mr. Ball  
Mr. M. de Courcey Ireland  
Col. W. G. Franklin  
Dr. E. H. Jennings  
Miss C. Gonin  
Miss W. Goss  
Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Hardie  
Faster P. D. Hardie  
Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Hart  
D. J. Hart  
Mr. H. H. Hart  
Miss H. H. Hart  
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Hart  
Miss I. Delvin  
Miss J. Downey Shaw  
Miss K. R. Fletcher

## PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Savassia," which arrived in Southampton March 23, brought the following homeward passengers:

Miss T. C. Bell  
Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Bell  
Mr. A. Gledhill  
Mr. F. Davis  
Mr. E. L. Dean  
Mr. I. Delvin  
Miss J. Downey Shaw  
Miss K. R. Fletcher

The s.s. "Savanniar" (R) and "Carros," which arrived at Mombasa on March 4, brought the following homeward passengers from:

Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Bond  
and Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton of Dalziel  
Mr. H. Bonnaire  
Mr. C. R. de Belmont  
Mr. & Mrs. E. Bonham  
Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Bratt

The s.s. "Savanniar" (R) and "Carros," which arrived at Mombasa on March 4, brought the following homeward passengers from:

Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Bond  
and Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton of Dalziel  
Mr. H. Bonnaire  
Mr. C. R. de Belmont  
Mr. & Mrs. E. Bonham  
Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Bratt

THE s.s. "Giuseppe Mazzini," which arrived on March 20 at Genoa, brought the following homeward passengers:

Mr. & Mrs. A. Argente  
Mr. J. L. Bolt  
Mr. & Mrs. G. Bullock  
Mr. & Mrs. Constantino  
Mr. & Mrs. C. Giannato  
Mr. & Mrs. Dege  
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Gordon  
The Rev. Mr. L. H. Hall  
Hon. W. Gibbons  
Mr. & Mrs. James Hamilton  
Mr. & Mrs. S. Hedge  
Mr. & Mrs. R. Hebbard  
Capt. A. A. N. M. D. Keeler  
Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Kell

## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

*BRITISH-INDIA.*  
Mediania left Poole homewards, March 22.  
Mantoland left Southampton homewards, March 22.  
Modesta left Liverpool homewards, March 23.  
Monica left Liverpool homewards, March 24.  
Oscar left Liverpool homewards, March 25.

*CHINA.*  
Fransisco Crispin left Zanzibar homewards, March 28.  
Giuseppe Mazzini leaves Colera homewards, March 29.  
Caffaro left Massow homewards, March 30.  
Sueo leaves Suez homewards, March 31.

*EUROPEAN-HARRIS.*  
Caeuan arrived Dar es Salaam homewards, March 5.  
City of Louisville left Port Sudan for East Africa, March 5.  
Clan Stuart left Birkenhead homewards, March 5.

*HOLLAND-AFRICA.*  
Jag Jofot left Antwerp homewards, March 24.  
Randfontein left Hamburg homewards, March 25.  
Fonteine arrived at Loupshur, East Africa, March 23.  
Herkel left Cape Town, to East Africa, March 23.  
Westerhout arrived at Mombasa for East Africa, March 23.  
Wolffkenshusen left Hamburg homewards, March 23.

*MAURITIUS.*  
Talmaire arrived at Mauritius, March 23.  
Talmaire arrived at Mombasa, March 27.  
Talmaire arrived at Mombasa homewards, March 29.  
"Berendina de St. Pierre" left Pago Pago, March 29.

*UNION CASTLE.*  
Sunda Castle left British Borneo, March 22.  
Dunbarton Castle left Calcutta homewards, March 23.  
Gloucester Castle arrived British Borneo, March 23.  
Granville Castle arrived at Mombasa for Dar es Salaam, March 23.  
Albion Castle arrived at Calcutta homewards, March 23.  
Marquis Castle left London for East Africa, March 23.  
Llandaff Castle left London for East Africa, March 23.  
Manx Castle left Mombasa homewards, March 23.

for irrigation duty.

The Almond is eminently suitable for irrigation, with high action lifts, 18 ft. per second, and has the advantage of being easily controlled by the wearing action of gravel, sand, and the water. One hundred feet long, 10 ft. wide, and 4 ft. deep. It has a capacity of 100,000 cubic feet per second. It can be used for irrigation, drainage, or for flooding fields.

*ELEVATOR.*

The Almond is eminently suitable for irrigation, with high action lifts, 18 ft. per second, and has the advantage of being easily controlled by the wearing action of gravel, sand, and the water. One hundred feet long, 10 ft. wide, and 4 ft. deep. It can be used for irrigation, drainage, or for flooding fields.

*MANUFACTURERS OF*  
Electric & Electrical Engineers,  
WORKS,  
LONDON, E.C.

46, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ROAD PAVING  
AND ROOFING ETC TO THE  
WEIGHT OF 5000 Kgs.

**ROSSOMETTA BLOCK-MACHINES**

ONE  
ROSSOMETTA  
BLOCK MAKING  
MACHINE

800 blocks per day - for 70 sq. metres of paving  
ECONOMY DURATION RAPIDITY OF EXECUTION

**PROFESS. BLOCK-MACHINES FOR ROAD EDGES**  
These machines work  
so quickly, so quietly,  
so easily, so smoothly,  
so perfectly, that they  
produce gardens, walkways,  
driveways, walls, embankments,  
steps, and other  
decorated steps.

**SPECIAL BLOCK-MACHINE FOR UNDERGROUND  
CABLES AND FOR WIRE GUARD COVERS**  
in all sizes and shapes  
Used by Railways, Municipalities,

**COMPAGNA ROSSOMETTA S. MINIATO (P) ITALY**  
Cable Address: Rossometta, Genoa.

**WAGONS, TRACK & LOCOMOTIVES  
FOR EXPORTS**

MATERIALS FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION  
WHEELS, AXLES, BOXES AND STEEL WORK OF  
ALL KINDS



**WILLIAM JONES LTD.**  
154/5, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.  
Works at Canning Town, London.

**WHITE-COTTELL'S  
SALT VINEGAR**  
THE VINEGAR WITH THE DISTINCTIVE  
FLAVOUR AND SPICEDNESS

It is equal to the best French  
vinegar, and its strength will  
not be affected by climatic  
changes.

**THE IDEAL EXPORT VINEGAR**  
Write or cable direct to QUOTATION  
WHITE-COTTELL & CO., LONDON S.E.

East Africa is published every Thursday in time to catch up with the latest news.

**PERFORATED  
METAL**

Steel, Brass, Copper, Bronze, etc.

All sizes & styles of Perforated Metal

Mining, Gauze, Wire, Screening,

Coffee, Hulling, Tea, Dryings, &c.

Illustrated Catalogue £1.50 sent on receipt.

**G. J. GOLSEY**  
LONDON  
100 DOLWICH ROAD, SE 17

**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.**

P.O. BOX 120, MOMBASA

NEW GUARANTEE DAR ES SALAM.

GENERAL TRADE, GLAMUP COIN.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

STEAMSHIP CLEARING,

FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS,

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO US.

BONDEDWAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS.

BAGGAGE, CLEANING AND STORE.

Tel. — MACKENZIE 120.

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

MOMBASA, KENYA EAST AFRICA.

Ship Repairs, Turning, Welding,

Casting, Forging and Engineering.

Work of all kinds Executed.

Cables: "Africco," Mombasa.

P.O. Box 120, Mombasa.

General Merchants.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., MOMBASA.

# KENYA and UGANDA

RAILWAYS and HARBOURS

A modern, well-governed, and progressive country which appeals to the

## TOURIST, SPORTSMAN, SETTLER

ENTRancing  
SCENERY of the  
KENYA HIGHLANDS

The Great  
MOUNT VALLEY  
and LAKE District.

EASY access to  
MOUNT KENYA,  
MT. MOWANIJA  
ESTON and  
TUTERZORE

LAKE VICTORIA  
and the NILE

Sisal Plantation:  
Country where variations in altitude result in every degree of temperate climate; every form of vegetation, cannot  
autumn in getting and worthy of close inspection.

Information apply to  
H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building, Cockspar Street, London, or the  
General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Head Office, Nairobi, Kenya.

All interested

in Land Settlement,  
Hunting, or Prospecting in  
CENTRAL AFRICA, NORTHERN RHODESIAN, NYASALAND,  
TANGANYIKA, UGANDA, ZANZIBAR,  
are invited to apply to the address given below  
for the latest information.

H.M. EAST African Dependencies  
ROYAL MAIL BUILDING, COCKSPUR STREET  
LONDON, S.W.1  
Telephone: Spring 54000

EAST AFRICA

# STATIONARY AIR COMPRESSORS

BELT, STEAM, PETROL, OIL, AND ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN



CLASS NX-SB. Single-Stage, Belt-driven Compressor with Single Flywheel, and Air Cylinder fitted with Mechanical Forced-Feed Lubrication.

THE CONSOLIDATED PNEUMATIC TOOL CO. LTD.

EGYPTIAN HOUSE, 179, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

BRANCHES ALL OVER THE WORLD.

CP

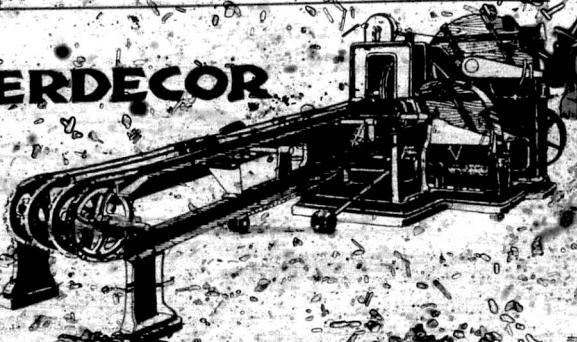
## The ROBEY SUPERDECOR

THE latest Robey Superdecor embodies improvements for stripping the leaf nearer the butt end, and a WIDER DRUM AND CONCAVE for dealing with the part of the leaf. Another important improvement is the introduction of a square CLEAR ANGLE, 35MM. x 35MM. as developed by Major Notcutt. Suitable training can now frequently be given to birds while working. An illustrated book containing specification, will gladly sent on request.

Engines are also supplied for Diesel engines and Steam Engines or Gasoline movers.

### COMPLETE FACTORY PLANT

HORIZONTAL and VERTICAL DIESEL ENGINES, STRAIGHT LINE DIESEL AIR COMPRESSORS (S. C. T.), STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, FEED WATER HEATERS, LAUNDRY PLANTS, TEASERIN ELECTRIC WINDING ENGINES, AIR COMPRESSORS, ROAD, MINE AND CONCRETE PLANT, ETC., IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS, ROAD ROLLERS OF ALL TYPES, STEAM WAGONS, HIGH TENSILE STEAM TRACTORS AND TRAILERS.



# ROBEY

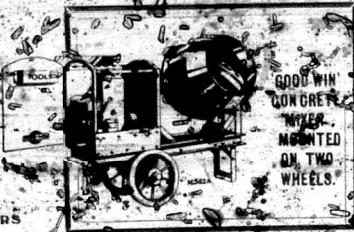
OF LINCOLN

ROBEY LTD., GLOBE WORKS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.  
LONDON OFFICES: 179, PICCADILLY, W.1.  
Agents: Robey Bros. & Co., Ltd., 179, Piccadilly, W.1.

Local Agents: D. G. BETTS & CO. LTD., NAIROBI, KENYA;  
C. H. BURTON & CO. LTD., CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA;

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

EAST AFRICA



FURTHER PARTICULARS  
AND PRICES  
of this little Mixer  
will be gladly sent  
to you on receipt of  
your address.

STONEBREAKERS,  
GRANULATORS,  
FINE CRUSHING  
ROLLS,  
SCREENS,  
CONVEYORS,  
WELDERS,  
CUTTERS,  
Etc.

The little mixer illustrated  
above is noted for its portability,  
speed efficiency and,  
above all, for the high quality  
of concrete it produces.

Mounted on two wheels, it  
is ideal for town, behind a lorry.

The easy accessibility of the  
engine is also worthy  
of particular note.

A good  
guarantee of concre-

## GOOD-WIN

Goodwin, Barsby & Co. Ltd., Leicester, Eng.

Agent for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.  
J.W. LLOYD JONES, P.O. Box 601, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.  
Rhodesia: P. MILTON COLE, P.O. Box 60, Bulawayo.

### Specially Suitable for the Tropics.

"BESTOYL" LUBRICATING OIL



In gallon tins, cases containing six tins,  
and in drums.

For inquiries from Agents, etc., in Kenya, Uganda and  
Tanganyika should be addressed to our  
representative, Motors Limited,  
Box 290, Kampala, Uganda.

CHARLES MESSENGER & CO.  
245 BRIXTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

Tell your friends you

## UNION CASTLE LINE



ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

## SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

MADEIRA, CANARY ISLANDS, ASCENSION,  
ST HELENA & MAURITIUS.

### REGULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA

Via Mediterranean ports and Suez Canal

Vessel "Llangibby Castle"

"Grantsville Castle"

Sailings subject to iteration

From London

April 23

MAY 23

Direct, cargo service between New York and South and East Africa

Head Office: 5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.  
West End Agency: 125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and  
Glasgow, and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Durban,  
Marquis, Beira, Maputo and Johannesburg.

## WATER SUPPLIES.

BORING TOOLS AND PUMPING PLANTS  
FOR DRILLED BORED TUBE WELLS

FOR PROSPECTING AND WATER SUPPLIES



Overflow from Bored Tube Wells

C. ISLER & CO. LTD.

Associated Well and Consulting Engineers

147 & 149, ST. JAMES'S PLACE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

Telephone: 1staler, 1111. Telex: 1111. Telegrams: Hug 4480. Film

Contractors to Crown Agents for the Colonies.

# EAST AFRICA

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

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 7 No. 342

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1931.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

Annual Subscription  
50/- post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON.

## EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES,

11, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Circus, London, W.1.  
Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: "Limiter, London."

## WHAT SIR DONALD CAMERON DID NOT SAY

HERE can be little question that the evidence given by Sir Donald Cameron in the introduction and progress of Indirect Rule in Tanganyika Territory greatly impressed the Joint Parliamentary Committee, almost every member of which is, we believe, persuaded that the principle of that system is sound. Unfortunately, they were given no sort of indication of the many difficulties and numerous appointments which have been experienced in practice and from the evidence placed before them they could only draw the conclusion that native administration in Tanganyika was as far as possible as things humanly ever are. The chiefs and headmen have a real administrative genius. Their tendency is to go too far and remain too far from their own people. There is daily evidence of the progressive spirit of these people. With such bold generalisations did Sir Donald Cameron draw the material from which the new dispensation is being built there were but the barest hints as to what access to his administrative officers who might indeed have seemed almost superfluous or at least qualified members of the public. We know something of Tanganyika, heard from the beginning to end the evidence of the late Governor of that territory. The most emphatic mention of the Civil Service was, we believe, the passage in which the Committee was told: " Apart from one case which has gained some prominence and in which owing to the lack of supervision certain officers contrary to the definite instructions of Government, certain sums of money was lost, the native administration since 1926 have collected on behalf of Government over £3,000,000, with a loss in peculations of something less than £2,000." There was also suggestion that Sultan Said had been repeatedly described by Sir Donald himself as an outstanding example of the best kind of chief and that the sum the embezzled was £10,000 merely a depreciation referable to the prominent which the public very reasonably attributed to the wholesale and long continued corruption by which the Governor continued to rule as a model chief and the

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

What Sir Donald Cameron Did Not Say	933	East Africa Who's Who	941
Present Moment	934	Who: Mr. H. W. Ross	942
Cabinet: France, Turkey	935	Personalities	942
Tanganyika: Joint Committee	935	<i>East Africa's</i> Bookshelf	946
East Africa: Bush Store	937	Camp Fair: Comments	951
Laws: Indian Ruler	938	Trade Commissioner	952
This Downing Business	940	Report	952
		East Africa in the House	953

impression that the chief was less to blame than certain officers who contravened the definite instructions of Government."

The declaration that the peculations of Native chiefs and headmen in Tanganyika in the past five years total no more than £1,000, apart from Sultan Said's bank will astonish many people, as to do frankly it does *East Africa*. That figure is, of course, the total as Sir Donald knows it—which is not to say that it is fact on the territory, it has long been common knowledge among the well informed that many flagrant cases have been withheld from the Governor. We know that many *Indians* in the Territory, perhaps most of them, have a file of complaints against chiefs for peculation, extortion, torture, and the like; and that many such cases are not reported to the authorities that are interested, if for no other reason. Why? Because Sir Donald Cameron's policy was determined to bring administration as "My chiefs, right or wrong, convinced that the deficiencies of the Native authorities must be whitewashed, administrative officers before to notify Dr. es Salaam more than a small proportion of delinquencies. With a full sense of responsibility we make this assertion, convinced that it is absolutely true. We have always favoured Indirect Rule, though we have severely criticised its over-hasty application in Tanganyika and the tendency to obstinate blindness to the setbacks which must be expected, especially in the early stages. For that reason we advocated independent inquiries into the course of events in Tanganyika proposal which Sir Donald Cameron steadfastly opposed, although he might have been expected to welcome it, was not, I felt as confident as his evidence to the Joint Committee suggested. Though we believe Tanganyika has valuable lessons to teach us, nevertheless, our information certainly does not lead us to regard the present position with the complacency of which Sir Donald Cameron gives evidence.

# MATTERS OF MOMENT

When we last left our weekly column, Sir Donald Cameron was not entirely happy in his British Guiana.

**SIR D. CAMERON'S** the land "in His Empire as an INSTITUTION OF EXISTENCE" is a large, densely BRITISH GUIANA Native State, in which "all the people are in one voters' list."

The Parliamentary Commission which issued British Guiana in 1926 found that the total white male population of 36,000 only 13,000 were registered voters, although the qualification was the low one of a minimum income of £62 a year. The Commission which consisted of one Conservative and one Socialist (M.P.), reported that the electorate consisted principally of the black and coloured nomination. They said the extension of the franchise had led to the development of the professional politician. "It is regrettably true that in general Coloured men," they wrote, "that the extension of the electorate and the greater frequency of contests makes it extremely and increasingly difficult for anyone who is not able and prepared to embark more or less whole-time on the career of a politician to enter the legislature by the avenue of the constituents. The result is the loss of public life of not inconsiderable proportion of those who are best qualified for it, i.e., in other words, of the small but extremely important European class which still controls the principal agricultural and commercial activities of the colony." In other words, in British Guiana the elected members, chiefly coloured lawyers with a sprinkling of Negro school-teachers, are so numerous that it keeps out what it is the antithesis of every noble to get by flood or by crook into the Guiana, with its profits and perquisites.

The ultimate effect of this state of affairs can be fairly compared to the conditions which prevail in Liberia. Malpractices, said the Commissioner, NOT A GOOD MODEL FOR an increasing majority of the electors in EAST AFRICA. Not only private, but in public it is generally stated that bribery and cheating are now indulged in on an extensive scale. The demoralising influence of this practice is favoured by the small size of the present constituencies which reduces the expenditure to manageable proportions, by the actual method of voting, and by the fact that as both the victorious and the defeated sides are equally involved no step can be taken by the latter to enforce the law on the subject. Out of eight members of the Court of Policy, elected no fewer than five were inserted in petition to the Courts for failure to possess the requisite qualifications—a state of things which the Commissioners remedy must an impossible loss of time and money to the country. We are constantly pointing out that the history of the West Indies during the last hundred years affords valuable lessons by which the capacity of the Africa for self-government and politics can be judged. Unfortunately, that history is studious, ignorant of modern medicine and of appointed students of native African life, which will result in treating the problems of East Africa with too much care for the future. Sir Donald Cameron, we repeat, was advised to include British Guiana as a State of the Empire. The East African territories might model their political future.

Uganda planters would just as soon see the Mandate for Uganda Territory go back to Germany. We are not interested in Germany. It is too far away.

**MAJOR RENTON** in his speech Major Leslie Renton, spokesman of the planters of the Uganda Colony, gave evidence last week to the Joint Committee on Colonization against so superficial and so manifestly injurious he was clearly doing a disservice to both Uganda and Tanganyika to the former because the administration represented its European planters as a powerful and politically minded community, and to the latter because such reckless statements are seized upon for propaganda purposes by Germany. We do not believe for a moment that "Uganda planters would just as soon see the Mandate go back to Germany," or that as a community they are uninterested in Tanganyika because it is so far away. The Territory, far from being far away, is matched with the southern boundary of Uganda is served by the same steamers of the Kenya and Uganda Martime and by the new African air service anyone can travel from Kampala to Mwanza in less than a day; before the summer is out a planter from Toro will be able to reach any white settlement district in Tanganyika more rapidly than he can reach some parts of his own country. So much for the inaccessibility argument. When Dr. Hunter, the representative of Uganda commerce, is called, we hope he will be given an opportunity of correcting Major Renton's naive statement.

Students of African education will follow with very great interest the careers of the four senior

**UGANDA NATIVE MEDICAL ASSISTANTS** in 1929 completed their course of training at Makerere College and at Mulago Medical School, Uganda. For six years they came to a Native—they had studied first at the College, then at the Medical Schools and finally for a year in Mulago Hospital gaining clinical experience. One was retained at Mulago Hospital to assist in the training of Native attendants; one was posted to take charge under the supervision of the District Medical Officer of the Central hospital attached to the road construction unit in the Western Province; one acted as sub-assistant surgeon at Arua; and the fourth went to the sub-dispensary at Ajumani, in the Mayo district. These young men, the first-fruits so far as we can ascertain, of the full new scheme of medical training, all come from the best schools in Uganda and have a sound knowledge of the English language, which is considered an indispensable qualification. Sincere congratulations are due to the teachers who trained these assistants, and to the authorities who framed and carried through so arduous a curriculum. They we imagine will watch the future of these four men with not a little anxiety, for if their pupils make good over a period of years, those responsible for giving them their opportunity will be held responsible for a miserable triumph in the education of the native African. I trust the wise policy of the native states of East Africa will not share in hastening slowly.

East Africa better posted in East African vital statistics than other papers—A. J. S. in Scotland

## WHITE SETTLEMENT IN KENYA

CANON HARRY LEAKEY'S CONFIDENCE.

His Evidence specially reported for East Africa

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT HARRY LEAKEY, who has spent over thirty years in Africa as a missionary, gave evidence last week before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. He showed himself a scrupulously fair witness. He seemed determined to speak the whole truth as he saw it and to admit mistakes, whether by missionaries, officials or settlers. And without doubt he made his case. He was firmly convinced that white settlement had benefited the Native economically and by introducing civilization. He disliked the term "pro-Natives" and "pro-white"; he would be pro-everything that was everything good.

The Chairman asked: Kenya suitable for permanent white settlement? Canon Leakey: Until we probe the country I did not believe the Highlands are permanently suitable. I am optimistic about the Highlands for white settlement.

## Equity of Pro-Natives paramount

The Chairman: What do you think of the word "paratus" — word of widest significance, a word that can mean either a battle-ground?

Canon Leakey: I agree with the word as used in the 1933 White Paper but it is given an entirely different meaning in 1933. When it was understood to mean that it concerned only one community, it was reasonable. I mean, I do not agree with it. I entirely agree with equality.

Questioned about His Excellency the Governor, the witness said: At the eye of the Secretary of State he would like to see a place where among other things the Native of Kenya would bring him a High Commissioner and since hearing the late Governor of Tanganyika give evidence, I feel the Federated would not be far off. All that if there is close liaison, the High Commissioners must have definite functions and a full staff. Nairobi would be suitable for his headquarters. Let us say that might emerge from the Governor of Kenya, who would be under him, and the other might be required.

The Chairman: You shall pay special attention to the Native Sub-Committee, which has grown up in administration out of the Government.

Canon Leakey: Yes. Every untrained member sits on that Sub-Committee, and the only officials are the Colonial Secretary and the treasurer. It was set up by the Native Commission, though Native interests may crop up at any moment. The elected Europeans are pledged to do what they can for their constituents, and it is not fair to ask them to take money away from those whom they are bound to represent.

The Chairman: Do you think the Native areas will be divided into Native and non-native sections?

Canon Leakey: I should like to see it more than anything else. I press that an advisory committee, specially appointed to advise the Governor in the war. Missionaries could be really helpful on such an advisory committee. The Kikuyu have an educational class of 25,000, but a great number do not in the least understand that it is just simply an increase of my tax, for it is collected at the same time by the same people and on the same receipts as the hut and poll tax.

## Common Roll "absolutely impossible"

The Chairman: You favour the communal roll? Canon Leakey: I think a communal roll absolutely impossible for a long time to come. The voter is not familiar to the Native mind until they come into contact with the electorate, but they take it up fairly quickly. In our Church, officers are appointed by the people, but there are always a big number who will take the trouble to vote, and I think those Natives who are uneducated should be given the vote in their own localities.

The Chairman: The local Native Councils are guided by my local administrators, others who, like the Chairman, does not like the Native side sometimes. I do not like the Native side sometimes. I have never seen or in Kenya, but this is coming, will be better to let a suitable Native to administer, but I am not sure and it is yet. Kenya is very, very few really big districts. It has been much more a family affair.

Asked about forced labour and taxation, he said: I am afraid that there is indeed that there is to be an increase in the amount of Liberia and Russian timber imports compared with Kenya. Nothing of the kind exists in Kenya. I have not heard of press-gangs seizing people to form a guard for instance, for a big game hunt. I have known a policeman in uniform sometimes carry women carry his boxes two miles, but those cases are always in the past. To-day an honest attempt is being made by Government and by every decent person that such abuses do not take place. There is still community labour. It was prepared in 1930 to 1931, before the Legislative Council before I came, a way suggesting that the time had come for Native abolition, except in the case of prison and convict labour. The settler leaders would not countenance it, they themselves. They have not got the right to force labour. It would be far better to have labour in the case also, when another country could contribute to the sum that works. It can be brought to him from outside.

Dr. Shiel's view on the question of the work that is discrimination?

Canon Leakey: A chief who has to call up men for definite employment is in a position to make his vegetables for sale to regular customers. It is hardly fair that he should go with other young men, or drinking or dancing themselves for a dance. The chief has to discriminate, and the system is very liable to abuse.

Dr. Shiel: Would not a colonial chamber be entitled to abolish it, even if it cost £50,000?

Canon Leakey: I did not go into that. I merely spoke to the then leader of the House.

## Native Councils

Dr. Shiel: Could Native Councils provide a chain of law owners?

Canon Leakey: I hardly think any rescue ready or without assistance. The Native Councils I know have been very much in one place talk round and round a question so much that nothing would ever be done without a European chairman.

Dr. Shiel: Are the Native Councils in Kenya in line with Native tradition?

Canon Leakey: I consider the old Councils were unbusiness-like, do no work and that is why I am glad the young men are coming in. We should hope to see federation of these Councils so that we shall know their political aspirations. Eventually those from the Provincial Native Councils will be represented on the Native Council. I think the in the second and third generations there will be a great change in the Native Councils.

Dr. Shiel: How is the difficulty about the communal roll taken from me?

Canon Leakey: I do not think I am prejudiced at all. To me the communal roll seems to be a very long way off.

Dr. Drummond Shiel: Is the European community keen on the education progress of the Native?

Canon Leakey: Settlers tend to think the Natives should have technical training. I think they should have such kinds of education. Schools are springing up on a great many estates. The settler knows it is well worth his while to have schools.

Answering Lord Passfield, Canon Leakey said: From working on European estates many Natives must have noticed that a plough is better than a hoe, but very few have had the initiative to make use of it. That is where the agricultural officer comes in. He can, I think, show much better what would be the best arrangement and Native areas could be separated, and I was very impressed when I told that Lord Lugard still thought that possible, but it does seem to me excessive slumming. I almost think it is too late now.

## Mistakes of the Past

White Settlement was so terribly haphazard. I was guilty myself. We thought that the Natives were confined just on common Crown land, and any European was free to choose what he liked. Friends used to come in five, six, five years ago. I walked about the country and said "What would be a nice place?" We did not care. I know what a large portion was bought in someone, probably the Waindalls, and that the people were not there because there had been a terrible famine, and afterwards others had gone to the Kikuyu areas. They were too frightened in view of their troubles, as they are now. So Europeans chose what they liked. I have seen a letter to a settler from the head of a Native Sub-Committee asking him "Make your own rules." I do not know whether he will survey it afterwards. There are areas which deserves them.

## EAST AFRICA

Mr. Parkinson: "De work is done with the Northern Rhodesian system; with a Director of European Agriculture and a General Director of Native Education."

Canon Leakey: "It would make it much easier."

Mr. Wellock: "What is the state of affairs in the sphere of agricultural development? Do the settlers farm or have instruction in the Reserves?"

Canon Leakey: "That is a big question. Agricultural inspectors are now in the Reserves, but there is a very great danger that we think too much in day about exports and improve the Reserves to grow the best kind of maize without thinking sufficiently of the good to man without the soil, sufficiently of the good to the Native who could not be expected to be English."

Mr. Wellock: "The potato, for instance, is now eaten in large quantities by the Kikuyu, and has almost the tendency to wipe out the maize. Similarly they grow a better maize, but it does not suit the people so well. It is thought dangerous for Natives to grow coffee because of disease. Although they do not know it, the European Natives grow coffee for export if they were allowed to, and insufficient tax is put on it to prevent them and Europeans from growing coffee for their own breakfast table. I don't believe that the Native's paradise tax would bring in more money than some of the smaller European estates. There is very strong opposition because it is thought the Natives would be careless and ruin the whole industry."

Mr. Wellock: "There is also a prospect of increasing white settlement in Africa." [unclear]

Canon Leakey: "When I speak of a large European population I do not mean that the average should be increased. There is plenty of room for a large number of Europeans in present areas."

### The Native Reserve

Mr. Wellock: "The Government reserves a general area for the Native."

Canon Leakey: "I am not quite clear what you mean. I live where the Native population is as dense as in Belgium. There are large areas of Reserves where there is plenty of room. As in Europe, people cannot go to move and live here or there, nor can squatters be told to go back whence they came. They cannot go back because of old customs, the spirits of their ancestors, etc. It seems imperative that before any more land is alienated to Europeans, large areas of Crown and state land be set aside for these people."

Mr. Buxton: "Sir Edward Grigg has said the money collected from the Native is returned to the Native. Is this witnessess said is not. Do you... yours of the after?"

Canon Leakey: "The figures are so conflicting that nothing definite can be discovered. I have asked for the figures again and again. I very much doubt whether I get back what they say."

Lord Stanley: "What are the Kikuyu Association and the Kikuyu Central Association?"

Canon Leakey: "The Kikuyu Association is now called the Lower Kikuyu Patriots. The Central Kikuyu Association is trying to make friends of us to work with the Government, and is absolutely loyal. The other does not seem people mixed up with us. They have secret meetings, and do not appear to be members of one of the Africans. They are coming to give evidence here. President of the old Kikuyu Association, 'The' Kikuyu Central Association has selected him as a Judge. One of the functions of this organisation seems to be taxation, but the great bulk of the members are, I suppose, just sheep."

Sir John Sandeman Allen: "Has there been a great increase of population in the Reserve?"

Canon Leakey: "I have seen the stoppage of tribal warfare, and a certain amount of hygiene. People who never had before have now have some of it. They are getting married, and so on."

John Sandeman Allen: "They get a lot now a very considerable amount off in Native taxes during the last six or seven years."

Canon Leakey: "I don't know how anyone can say"

"what proportion of the population are Native sources."

Sir John Sandeman Allen: "What do the settlers think they will be?"

Canon Leakey: "I think that it is up to them as to how they feel. I think that the settlers have a misgiving. As far as it means to the Kikuyu and their townsmen, it is all right, but as far as it is well that the European should have a voice in the affairs of the whole Colony."

John Sandeman Allen: "The Native do not stand in the administration of the country."

Sir John Sandeman Allen: "Is there any advantage to the natives to force upon them the study of the general legislature before they know that they are to be taxed?"

C. G. L. Parker: "In the course of time, as the pace of civilization increases, we need not help them. Sir John Sandeman Allen: "Is it for the good of the country?"

Lord Lugard: "White Man's Proprietary."

Lord Lugard: "I am not agreed in buying up land. The distinct features of what I call 'white soil' are the native tribes. I suggest that some native tribes, or native slaves, I was supported by Sir Robert Hamilton in the House of Commons. Things have changed very greatly. The land alienation has entirely encircled parts of the Native areas and the common interests have grown. I am not sensible of whether the Native Commission enquiry was not. I have seen the country for myself, and I don't think it possible."

Canon Leakey: "I should be very glad to have to buy in the districts. I think it is useless now. I think it is to say that we were foolish."

Lord Lugard: "You say that Native Councils are modern adaptations of Native usage."

Canon Leakey: "There are not many instances. welcome both old men and younger men to them. The one group alone would retard things and the other would do things too quickly."

Lord Lugard: "The ultimate goal of the Native is a native representative council. If you have a number of cars, you have a car. Already it is the aspiration of very few. The Kikuyu Association and the Kikuyu Central Association are already looking forward to the day when their representatives will be in Africa. Amongst them only one council is at present. I think that if they had two councils it would be divergent."

Lord Lugard: "I think that the Native tool to grow new coffee has sportingly pulled it up, and that the cattle, good cattle which failed. They do not seem very happy campers." [Laughs]

Lord Lugard: "I think they are gradually getting older, but they are not to blame. Native Councils are created from mud water under best of coast air, and every other thing in the sun. I taught them to do it."

Sir Ormsay Gore drew a number of Native areas, the Native areas and the Kikuyu areas, and then the following.

"There is a idea that the African only grows the soil and knows nothing of agriculture. He does not have experience. I have seen the experiments of German farmers and I have seen the old when the Native farms were fully developed. But I have found the agricultural instructors are forced to earn when this is pointed out."

"The people who number about three-quarters of a million, inhabit what is probably the most congested Native Reserve in South Africa. It is extremely difficult to move them from the congested to the less congested positions, owing to their very conservative views in regard to religious customs. While a number of them have known a certain amount of very bad Swabili, others are growing very rapidly. They are determined to learn English if we do not teach them. They have got Indian habits to do so privately."

"They never eat anything like a paramount chief. Karuri was not a true chieftain. Kinanjui was put by Government. They have got the organization in which Mr. Donald Cameron has built in Tanganyika. Their structure is very much more primitive than that of the regular British organization. It is the complete autonomy of the community. The women, and so forth was practically the only guarantee of religious, political and other powers. They were scattered throughout Africa. Some did not have for a young man before he became a chief."

"An educated Native who knows English is not placed on a different plane. Education of this kind is disrupting the old order of things. The women have customs which every other nation wished to change. They may be very bad to women and children, but they must be bad to men. I went there."

"It is a question of progress. That was the attitude of the Native. The influence of progress is rather modernized and democratic, the result of education, European, American."

Lord Lansdowne: "What proportion of settlers really intend to make Kenya their home for ever?"

Canon Leakey: "I have come to see there must be many. Their great city is Nairobi, which will be called Nairobi instead of Mombasa. It is a very large town among the others in the country, though possibly there are among the people. I visualise a condition of great separation

## THE DUKA: EAST AFRICA'S BUSH STORE.

Miscellaneous Merchandise.  
from Correspondent.

The average Indian shop in East Africa offers a wide and wonderful collection of goods ranging from native tobacco, hair needles to native beads, and from pins to permanent oil. It is alone from this so permanent oil that we have gained our reputation in merchandise. The origin of these goods is of peculiar interest, for there may be found pins and cotton from Japan; tinmed copper from Chittagong, and Ceylon; cigarettes made by the ubiquitous Arabians; beads never before seen or heard; ironware from Birmingham and Germany; and tucked away on the shelves are an odd variety of Burmese cheroots or pipes, dried oranges, and also some trivial hieroglyphics.

To be allowed to run loose in the average duka has, to most people, the attraction of a child with a "Lucky Dip." It often times not fits Indian or Native proprietors to let himself the full extent of his stock, and it is safe to say that such an article will meet with question if a store is blank incomprehension. Upon a careful search however, the hidden good may be revealed and in the unearthing, possibly some military bottle of German lager.

"What price?" you ask. "Three shillings," says the shopkeeper, unblushingly. There follows a short argument, eventually the price being changed down for the article, usually to be assumed on the premises, for duka hunting is not work.

### 8c on 10c British.

There is a serious side to this article of life stocks held by East Africa's innumerable dukas, for they offer scope in plenty for British merchants, the variety of their stock and the cosmopolitan sources of its origin clearly indicating a very considerable outlet for English goods. Why should not Great Britain supply all the articles sold by the duka in India? only a small percentage of adequate attention and the spirit of enterprise would achieve a profitable trade. The foreign countries however can set themselves out to care for such traders as manufacturers should be able.

The original source of supply to many a duka is obscure, for the proprietor will say that his cousin, Chhatedi this or that article, will say that his cousin, Raji Salim does had his shop at Ulups or Ulups where else, but that Indian, Chinese, Persian, pass it on at half its original price. These bush stores do not buy supplies from the big European and Indian wholesale houses at the coast, though there has been a tendency—too great a tendency—for them to do so. They can manage often with results far from satisfactory, manufacturers, some of whom have moved down to store keepers in the very slenderest financial resources.

### to do more business.

It is somewhat curious that wholesalers and manufacturers have their offices in Mombasa, Nairobi, and Bulawayo, while planters in Bulawayo are willing for business to come to them instead of seeking it far and wide. For such compliants there is partial justification, there are many commercial houses of the territories which show a gratifying

### CHILDREN IN THE BAZAAR.

but of power and energy as could be desired. They are a hardy and resourceful race from a whole year's travel, too often times, are left to their own devices to re-order from old channels when they run short of stock. Thus they have no opportunity for absorbing new ideas or of testing the selling power of new goods, for the simple reason that they neither see or hear of them.

By judicious and sustained advertising British manufacturers would increase their East African customers and agents to increased activity. For these agents feel that the principals were staunchly behind them, and make a more serious bid for the Native and Indian trade. They would send good salesmen into the country districts, thus greatly increasing their business. Today the East is of little consequence to their principals, nor those principals realise that advertising undertaken by the head office would destroy that pessimistic outlook and instill a new spirit of optimism into their chosen agents representative as well as establishing public confidence.

### SOME FACTS ABOUT SNAKE-BITE.

M. E. W. FITZSIMONS, Director of the Portgentleman, writes as follows about Africa, snakes and snake-bite as any man, and the following facts are given on his authority. They may spoil some hoary old snake stories, but heath is great and must prevail.

The cobra and hambaras are on the nervous system, and cause any noise, old swelling, and in man, heat from forty minutes to six hours; swelling of the mouth, the sixth hour he is invariably overcome. Puff adder poison acts on the blood, causes internal hemorrhage, and the victim may live five or three days, thoughtfully yours is a more fatal period.

No animals, not even snakes, are immune to snake-bite. The young dog is saved by his agility, though, as might be, and to a hide are also protection; there is truth in the story of his seeing a vulture's antidote. Pigs are protected by their thick skin and layer of dermal fat. The secretary bird only gets bitten, but if it is struck dies immediately after the attack. Carnivorous animals are more susceptible than rodents or birds.

Snakes bite man, and are also frequent in the case of the black snake bite, and, indeed, man bites each other several times. The mamba die in twenty minutes; the cobra, which tries to swallow the mamba in half an hour.

One point which has been in dispute is whether a sonorous siren can repel venomous snakes. Experiments have been made, and we have five experiments on record. The cobra, rats, and puff adders? The common cobra, which

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## COCKEREL REPLIED TO "CROWING CRESTED COBRA."

CARD. G. H. B. Grant's interesting experience.

SIR.—With reference to your article on "The Cockerel Replied to 'Crowing Crested Cobra,'" I would like to call the names of the author, Sir George H. B. Grant, which may be that recorded by Mr. T. A. Wood, in the *Times* of 1903.

This, however, can in no way be described as the crow of the domestic cock, and far from there being the noise recorded by your correspondent, which I have heard myself, there was a long drawn-out crow-like noise, spent between 100 and 1000. On the occasions I have heard this call it was very clear that it was a cockerel who had not yet obtained his full note, and on such occasions it was remote from human habitation. The Natives with whom I was surprised that I did not know that it was the call of a snake, and on one occasion a cockerel which one of my porters was carrying.

It therefore remains that there is some wild creature that is a cockerel exactly similar to the domestic bird, which is called by the Natives a "Korosso," but which of course may be something entirely different. Though I am out of loss as to what it is, it is not a snake.

Yours faithfully,  
G. H. B. GRANT,  
S. S. M. P. D.,  
Kenya Colony.

## NJORO AS A TRIAL CAPITAL.

Sir Charles Eliot,  
in credit to Nairobi.  
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Re the letter from Commander Ben Whitehouse on Mr. T. A. Wood's Recollections of early days in Nairobi which I have noted. Mr. Wood was wrong when he stated that the Uganda Railway claimed one mile on either side of the line, with the object of disposing of it in order to enclose themselves.

The first mile on either side was given up to the railway by Sir James Whitehouse, coming up from the Kagera River in the Keny Highlands. I came up the line at that time, and I had purchased land from the Native chieftain after several interviews with the Railways. It was told me that the Native chieftain because they were not allowed to go where they were going, so I asked him if he could help us. We all know now that really the line of railway had to be Lake Rudolf that Native chieftain also said that we could not go to the Lake, and that we must go to the west, i.e., Westlands, said if Sir James Eliot, whose death you report in the same article, had his say at Njoro. When I first arrived in British East Africa, the last of December 1899, the Ati River was dry for a few years before Mr. T. A. Wood came to Nairobi.

Yours truly,  
T. E. WATCHAM.

I must take the opportunity of expressing my appreciation of "East Africa." I find it most useful and regret now that I was so slow in becoming a subscriber to this well-known public organ in Uganda.

## THE SANCTITY OF TRIBAL LANDS.

Voluntary and forced migrations.

*Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR.—Mr. Drury's reply does not convince me. He clearly states, whether in Africa or elsewhere, that dissolution "is continued to many tribal ancestral holdings, and often it has been done in a manner which is wholly illegal."

In East Africa, the Masai, who moved into the Taita hills, "lost their ancestral holdings," and far from giving up to dissolution, enslaved the local Mashona, and drove away. Similarly with the Angoni. I have never read that either of these tribes trouble the Government with their "claims" to the lands of the conquered.

It is, however, true that the Hamites, who moved north with their cattle, has had a great influence on the native tribes coming down from the north, and Uganda, and the history of, and the Hamites' influence on, the Bantu tribes of East Africa, is a long story. It is a fact that they have been their government the local keepers of the tribal lands. But what of the Hamites' ancestors? Their continued tenancy of them was a fact, voluntarily, maybe; but the Hamites did not drift to dispossess as a result. On the contrary, they became land still retained by their aristocrats, the aristocrats of a very new country.

Again, it is a long story in itself in a treatise more than suitable for a political character. The damage done in a short space of time is enormous. It is based on a political fact, on the strength of Mr. Drury's admitted right of authority on African tribes, and the politicians who are so quick to seize on every opportunity to embarrass the British in East Africa will do so to a slogan.

London, S. S. M. P. D. REGULAR READER.

Mr. Drury replies:

Regarding the sanctity of tribal lands, there can be no question. Before the land acquires its tribal character it must be for a sufficient period, and the more the better. The period on the type of pastoralism of which the tribe indulges, I have seen that economic and other causes have driven tribes to voluntary migrations in Africa, and it is necessary to distinguish between these and the forced expropriation of lands which the exigencies of modern development have on occasion demanded.

In the case of voluntary migrations, the ancestors would first be consulted; their advice and assent would be the justification of the migration. The ritual ceremonies of migrations give that solemnity which would cause the tribe to carry on in a new environment. A forced migration, however, would have no such solemn or religious sanction, and that is why it endangers the development of the tribe. There is no doubt whatever that when Zwangendaba and Mwanga decided to, for valid reasons, to lead their tribes to the land beyond, they did so with due and consent. They had no other choice, and they had to leave. Exactly the same would apply to the Matabelo, black as they are, in the heterogeneous band of cut-throats who made up those tribes. Whether they may have been compelled to do so, or not, is a question. Mr. T. A. Bryan has well shown that the tribes in Rhodesia and Natal,

## EMPIRE COFFEE IN THE HOUSE.

Parliamentary Complaints about the Brew.

*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR.—Your readers may be interested to know that, within a few hours of the publishing of the statements made in the House of Commons regarding dissatisfaction with the coffee served there, I was present at a meeting Mr. Compton, M.P., Chairman of the Colonies Committee, and later Mr. Bradley, who has been a steward of the Canteen in the Colony for many years.

Mr. Compton informed me that the whole thing had been a storm in a cup, or shall we say in this case a coffee cup? There was no direct criticism of the blend of coffee and the other disgusting stuff simply referred to the coffee in general which some members considered was bad. It will be readily understood the coffee has to be "on tap" at all hours, sometimes up to 2 a.m. and in such cases it is always possible when there is a rush to get up a perfectly fresh and strong cup of coffee as will be a novelty indeed.

Actually, the coffee is as stated, as good as you can get in the best blend in the world. Needless to say, a change of blend is for a moment contemplated.

Yours faithfully,

P. COLLINS (Ayer), C.I.C.,  
Vice-President, Coffee Planters' Union  
of East Africa.

SIR.—The statement recently made by Mr. Compton based on the coffee supplied to Members of Parliament in the House of Commons, and to which you have attention, I must say, may be applied to the products of our country only to Empire growers, but not to the coffee growing members themselves.

The coffee clearly stated that a large proportion came from Kenya, Lamu, and Mysore, and as these coffee fetch far higher prices than others in the world markets, it must be admitted they are of good quality. The fault, therefore, with the marks of coffee which could be a simple matter to rectify.

The same remarks apply to Mr. Compton's statement. P's who may not be partial to Empire produce, except but that the Colonies produce the finest plants in the world, despite the complaints are not unknown. As to the brewing of the tea at the House, and having sampled it myself the tea at the House, and having sampled it myself several times, I, as an example, can say that I can certainly say that it does not come up to expectation.

As a solution of the difficulty I suggest that the House of Commons now call in a number of ladies, the wives of some of their political activities, just as Mrs. S. S. in one of their political activities, and still have them brew tea and do the tea that they serve into a "Select Committee" that will be responsible for the kitchenette in the making of these teas. I am sure the Chairman Lady will be delighted to have a non-alcoholic expert who is also important of supplying tea to the five wives who are honour to the colonies which constitute them and at the same time satisfy the majority of M.P.'s.

Yours faithfully,

P. COLLINS (Ayer), C.I.C.

## MEDIUMISTIC POWERS OF AFRICANS.

Seership and Hypnotism.

*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR.—With reference to your column left in my means of news transmission, every tribe is familiar with the fact that certain of its members have mediumistic powers, including that of clairvoyance, and such has a specific name in the vernacular. Hypnotism is not unknown in many years ago I found that I could hypnotically bring boy whom I found—hands—but not hands requiring regeneration after an easy operation.

Women are not excluded from practising, and our Lower Shire districts is one hereditary to the family who thus inherits name Sir Macama, a great man of whom she is made a wife. In the old days I used to believe that any European or sending us present would meet with a sudden end and instances were quoted. Even an aristocratic judge sent home a sealed letter when he visited the neighborhood of North Ferndale. I determined to visit Uganda. I told a headman in her vicinity who looks after external affairs that I wished to visit her about the next morning. The path led past a circular clearing in dense tangled forest at the foot of Malawa mountain. It was extremely tidy, and on the far side were two neat round huts, but they were closed and nobody was visible. So I less had been warned of my coming. The man did not invite me to see her personally. I did not ask him, though I never gave her any sum of money. Nothing happened to me. The woman's name is Isabella Africa. I have understood seership for persons of color. Our Government continues to prohibit to suppress (or control) so Native practices without making a reliable scientific inquiries, they cannot replace them efficiently. Now we see that lately, for instance Sisipan and so forth in any way.

The author under discussion in your paper is bound up with others. One is the ultimate study, exploration of African medicinal plants, particularly from the infinitesimal point of view, and their electrical reactions. In future there will be more drugs condemning people to the course of prison quinine, one will be placed in a instillation chamber, the electric reaction of the person will be recorded, a charged battery will be hooked up in an electric circuit to balance his health. A great variety of drugs will be found, of which Dr. Lodge will suffice to cite malariac, placebo, universal quinine, with help of the homoeopath. Dr. Boyd and Dr. Mackie are on the right track.

As Mr. Fellow says, concentration, experience, the optical, electric mechanism, etc., will make these clairvoyant phenomena perfectly clear and other erratic results will follow, such as the detection of criminal. Then too, the era of the telephones will dawn. I have had to be disinterested in the question raised from a board of Limbe.

Yours faithfully,  
S. O. N.

Editorial Note: The author of the above letter, S. O. N., is a well-known figure in the East African literary scene. He is a poet, essayist, and historian. His work often deals with African culture, history, and politics. He is a member of the Royal Society of Literature and the African Writers Society. He has written several books, including "The African Renaissance" and "The African Renaissance in East Africa". He is currently working on a new book titled "The African Renaissance in the 21st Century".

# EAST AFRICA

## THIS DOWSING BUSINESS.

A Whimsical Examination of the Problem.

Special Column for

By Alwyn Leechman.

By a great and very ungrateful man Africa is still ruled, and compelled, to write most peace-destroying and energy-consuming octogenaries. There are those who open spaces where men and farmers can just subdivide his land thus:

"Now is the Government so busy we have the question of South Africa, the West in Transvaal, the Mau Mau, the semi-ridiculous drowses of East Africa, resulting in the gross losses of stock and no hope of crops." - Whereupon the government invited the Scientific Dowsers to discuss the Geological Survey of Africa. One of his pronouncements was that "There will never be a need for me to go to Africa again." He was right.

Others you have seen, declared that he had come from East Africa, though not from there, that said maker got busy and came back, or two on the Gezira Railway of Kenya. But what follows? "To the left." At the right, the tub.

With the help of a Hazel Rod.

Not that there's any scarcity of Hazel rods. On the contrary, they're as plentiful as autumn leaves in Umbrosa. Why, there are five thousand candidates for employment at the moment. There was a water-owner, Nando London, who was a plumber, she would have made, but she has taken to politics!

On the fancy side, you have the Signorina Domenico Marconi, who has been attracting notice again. She has come to us by her powers of magnetizing the forearm, and comes of cultured Italian parents. A small photograph shows a young blonde girl, standing in contemplation over her trophies, unequalled by her uncanny art. And if these jars you will say, why not the water they were containing? Who's not been *changed into anticlimax*? Oh, my well.

And the antique stuff, which has written a whole book on "The Modern Dowser". English translation, in which he declares that it is well known that there are people who are as good with such a hazel rod as there are places where subterranean water can be found (which cannot be found). Now, the needle and dial are traced by its arm, which is faultless and divines, and hence the archaeologist has sought for a life which explains the same. The rod is now used to examine the first ground for aid to diagnose the diseases of plants, animals and human beings. Recent experiments carried out under strict control leave no doubt on the point.

### H. Dowser's Powers

There, I say, as you have, I have put the evidence before you, and before you go away. While this way is in South Africa, it is the Government to deliberate. Well, & government are like that. Some correspondents are more local, I find.

The other friend of a dowser, which one seems to me to drive his reputation at 2000 miles from his own possession that he possess that power. This is no

and long has ever been proved to have been true, and on trial.

It is not embedded in a mass of legend. I grant you and all, you will say, against the weight of evidence. But no power possess this power. It is not a power of divination, writing, portent, prophecy, or divining, or dowsing, when they might be in South Africa, or East, or that country, earning wealth by saving stock, rescuing crops from drought, and digging wells for which everyone is seeing in this weary time of financial depression, and mark you, some all this with any tool we never heard of walking about with a hazel rod. Now then, my friends, respond faithfully, let's see that the answer will fit to that!"

### Clap on the Telephones.

In these days, stand out more shot in the locker than electric prospecting. Quite! A truly scientific method which, however, appears to be a fallacy, being written about it in potential ratios. A G. bridge, the well-known equation, is that is the stuff. Electrically speaking, yourself, you will find your coils, loop on your headphones, and if you hear noise, that's the R. Resistor - does it? You may say, you have found something good. Probably using lemon-skins.

### ENGLAND TO THE CAPE IN SIX DAYS.

Commander John Kidstone, R.A.F.

CONGRATULATIONS to Lieutenant Commander C. Kidstone, R.A.F., for his record-breaking Cape Town flight. The record of the crossing of the South Atlantic is now twenty years old, and to have bettered it by six hours is a remarkable achievement. The record was set up at a New Zealand aerodrome, and thus, easily beating the previous record of nine and a half days from England to the Cape. The actual flying time was fifty-seven hours.

His flight, and from which he was sent, two carefully prepared and deliberately selected to withstand the elements, the aircraft which came from the institution of last summer, since the carriage of mails only, his argument being that if he reached the Cape in six days, and if airmail service could do the distance regularly at least as quickly as facilities for short flights, he could make a shorter flight. In this he succeeded, and it is probable that he will be able to make a similar flight from England to Australia.

His record flight was the English Isles, the London, Cardiff, Bristol, Manchester, the third, and so on. Some 2000 miles, thus creating a new African record for a non-stop flight. The route to Kinsale, through Kisumu-Bulawayo, with a brief stop in Salisbury, 2000 miles in twelve hours. On the return trip he encountered in the shape of oil fields, which made it necessary for the machine to land at Port Victoria instead of continuing to Cape Town, as had been intended. On Easter Monday the Javelin, which Cape Town, was accounted for.

Through the courtesy of Captain Kidstone, the Aeroplane and Motor Club, recent copies of the journal of a number of people in England and Scotland, "Aero", which was the first and only cause to be delivered by air, the first to transport of a member of the staff, has been able to place copy in the hands of two Canadian visitors, at less than a week's time, and the cost

## Some Characters Worth Noting.

"More nonsense is talked about in Africa than about any other continent." — Mr. G. Atkinson, *The Critic and the Graph*.

"I think it would be easier of a road train to compete with us than a transport plane." — H. H. H. (H. H. H. is the name of a man in which all the letters are H's).

"It is a good idea to have a truck in which we can store up our supplies and use it as a transport plane in case of emergency." — H. H. H. (Continued from previous page).

"The best way to get to Nairobi is by air, because there is no road." — H. H. H. (Continued from previous page).

"There is no place in the world where the features twenty-five acres of land for a new town, Mr. J. G. Smith, featuring a "Bunyoro-on-the-Main-and-Subsidiary" movement started at Lusaka by Mr. J. G. Smith."

"The Shire-Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Company concrete house is excellent, probably the best of Native houses south of the Equator." — Native Affairs Report, Kenya.

"I was surprised to find that the surveyed portion of Victoria Nyanza totalled 25,000 square miles. If Lake Victoria has the biggest lake in the world, though I always believed Lake Superior in America was the largest." — Mr. J. G. Smith, *Kenya Standard*.

"To run a regular air service is very different from a solo flight. The one is adventurous and spectacular, the other has to be commercial, regular, and safe." — Captain Cozette, M.P., speaking in the House of Commons on the East African air mail service.

"The first trans-African flight to Nairobi is likely to be a real trial. The plane, and indeed from station to station, one visualises the driver peering from his cab every moment as the first fatal shot goes over a pedestrian." — Mr. J. G. Smith, speaking in the *Conversion of Colonies of Africa*.

"The Zanzibar Sawmills have just reached their goal for which they have striven for fifteen years. They have completed their hundred miles of broad gauge railway line to the Macallum, whence they are now drawing supplies of logs. They have twelve years' work ahead of them." — *East African Mail*.

"The headquarters of the Uganda Geological Survey are probably unique in that they consist of a shanty from which the Government office which is impossible on occasion, drives a cable to an apoponitamus in the natural surroundings." — Mr. E. L. T. Ravenhill in his *Summary of Progress of the Geological Survey of Uganda*, 1920.

"So far the greatest number of civil cases which go to the Native Courts are in connection with bridge collapse, and I am of the firm opinion that if a compensation could be fixed at a low rate, say in a case like this, it would be a wise thing to be sensible of the Native tribes of the Colony (Kenya). — The Provincial Commissioner of the Uganda Province, Uganda, in his *Native Affairs Report for 1920*.

"On January 1st, 1920, she became the first Native to be admitted to the country to commence her training Native boys as such apprentices were formidable. At that time the single Native in the Protectorate possessed any knowledge of Dressmaking, and the immigrants had to be helped up by hand porters. In the course of two months the opening of the Kenya Capital Training College for Nurses.

## WHO'S WHO

## 41.—Mr. Hugh Workman



By his accountant, solicitor, doctor, and business man, Mr. Hugh Workman, who founded Nyasaland, he has had his fair share of accidents. When he was a boy he was on the staff of a well-known Central African commerce concern, but, already a member of the Nyasaland Voluntary Reserve, he quickly joined up, and served with distinction with "Noddy" until April 1916, when he was promoted to Captain.

After serving three years of hard service, he was transferred to the planter's corps, but soon forced to return to the army due to the difficulty of finding work as an accountant and loss of money stored up by Mr. Conforti, the well-known planter, expert in coffee and sugar.

He then became a collector of the East African Planter's Association, and in 1919 he was appointed to the Nyasaland Commission of Enquiry, a member of the Executive Committee, a member of the Executive Committee of the Nyasaland Legislative Association, and was one of the delegates sent to represent the Protectorate at the London Conference in Southern Rhodesia in 1920, when the planters of the four Rhodesias and Nyasaland took the first step towards joint action on behalf of the industry.

## PERSONALIA

Mr. D. MacStephens is now Superintendent of Police in Eldoret.

Mr. G. Chishma is expected in London about the end of this month.

Mr. E. V. Gurnsey, formerly the Master of this, has been invisiting Uganda.

Colonel H. M. de Wet, who is expected back from East Africa at the end of this month.

Miss Knowles, headmistress of the European School, Kampala, has arrived on leave.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wilson, of Nigeria, on the birth of a son.

Mr. J. K. M. Stanchan and Miss Angus Robertson, of Somaliland, were married last Saturday at Kitale.

Miss George A. Keller, of the Postal Department in Somaliland, left Scotland last weekend for Berbera.

The Rev. D. M. MacLaren, who spent some years as a missionary in East Africa, is now Rector of Tavistock.

Miss A. A. Howarth, who joined the Tanganyika Medical Party three years ago, is returning to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. H. T. Sayer, of Dar es Salaam, was in London for several days last week. He is staying in Exmouth.

Mr. William Cook, the famous bird collector, claims to have caught the Sultan of Zanzibar hunting billy goats.

Mr. A. Pike has taken over the management of the Kampala office of the British East Africa Corporation.

Mr. J. L. Edwards, of the Eastern Telegraph Co., in Beira, has been transferred to South Africa.

Mr. R. P. Stowell, of the Tanganyika Education Department, and Miss M. Mackintosh were recently married in Tanganyika.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who visited East Africa early last year, has resigned the chairmanship of the Conservative Party.

Mr. W. M. Lellan Wilson has been invited to accept a seat on the Executive of the Convention of Associations of Kenya.

Mr. F. M. P. Dowd has been appointed a member of the Lusaka Management Board, vice Major H. Beard, resigned.

Mr. M. A. R. Bocking has been elected President of the Tanganyika Club for 1931-32, Captain A. S. Embley Vice-President.

Mr. W. D. M. Sim left London on the 2nd of April and is en route to Uganda, where he proposes to catch his long-sought trout.

Major J. M. H. Cunningham, former commanding the 4th King's African Rifles in Uganda, is shortly coming home on leave.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi of Mr. C. L. Neal, who had served in the Tanganyika Police for the past eleven years.

Mr. A. E. Olson has been elected President of the Livingstone and Districts Football Association, with Mr. G. T. Jones as Vice-President.

Mr. J. S. Parker, formerly S.S.C. present Acting Secretary of the Uganda Legislative Assembly, from which he expects to resign in a few weeks.

Captain A. M. Newell, Assistant Port Captain in Mombasa, where he has served for the past twenty years, has been transferred to Kisumu.

Lady Victoria Fielding, Miss Jill Williams, Miss Ivy and Miss Middle, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Burton, recently established Mombasa, Kenya.

Miss Marjorie Lawford, daughter of Commandant and Mrs. Lawford, of Tanga, and Mr. Cecil Bamfus of Mombasa, were recently married in Nairobi.

Colonel W. L. Ineson, principal of the London Wandsworth Agricultural College, Hampshire, recently addressed an African Rotary Club.

Mr. J. B. S. Davies, consulting engineer to the Kenya Sugar Estates, is at present visiting the cane plantations in Portuguese East Africa.

Mr. A. S. Munro, who has served on the Uganda Railway for the past sixteen years, was married in Bishop's Stortford last week to Miss N. D. Hall.

Sir Donald and Mrs. Cameron are to be entertained to dinner on Wednesday, April 20, by the Nigerian Governor. Mr. G. S. Langford will preside.

Mr. J. S. Parker has presented the skull and headskin of an Abyssinian duikerbok (Synercus) to the Royal Ontario Museum, Natural History Museum.

Mr. S. S. Green has been posted to the branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa at Kampala, Uganda. He was formerly in charge in Kampala.

The engagement is announced between Mr. W. H. D. Charlton, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Charlton, of Tunney, and Miss Marion Aldred, of Tunney, Nasalsdale.

Captain J. C. Cotter, M.C., of Rumuruti, is to contest the West Kenya seat in the Legislative Council, the present member of which is Captain Vaughan Keeney.

Messrs. J. E. Ford and G. W. B. Beaumont of the firm of Ford and Beaumont, Ltd., have been elected to the Board of Directors of the Mombasa and Mafupira respectively.

APRIL 9, 1931.

## EAST AFRICA

938

Lieutenant Colonel L. C. Postcock, who recently served in the Sudan, has taken over the command of the 1st Battalion of the Manchester Regiment stationed at Shorncliffe.

Mr. A. J. Field recently scored 93 points for the Kenya Civil Service when playing against a Nakuru team, and Mr. F. Walter, of the same team, took six wickets for 34 runs.

The Rev. W. B. Suter, Miss Anna and Miss Parsons, a younger missionaries in Nyasaland, were in charge of various sections of the recent mission exhibition in East Africa.

Mr. R. D. Jones, who was recently appointed Assistant Director of Town Planning in Northern Rhodesia, formerly served on the staff of the Royal School of Architecture.

Major S. D. Ling, who joined the Tanganyika Public Works Department last May, and is at present stationed at Arusha, was recently married in Fanga to Miss J. Lessington.

Miss J. Wolseley-Baumé, M.C., Assistant Commissioner of Police in Kenya, was married in Nairobi last week to Miss Margaret Howard, of 20, Shirleystown, S.W.

Mr. E. Robson, son of the Rev. Dr. Robson, All Saints' Vicarage, New Zealand, was recently married in Nairobi to Miss F. M. Goss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Goss.

Mr. G. H. Rawnsley, son of Mr. K. H. Rawnsley of Glasgow, and Miss Mary Rowan Mackenzie, daughter of Mr. J. W. Mackenzie of Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, were recently married in Nairobi.

Major H. Lloyd Howard, who lectured in India last year in Kenya and Uganda, which countries he recently visited. He is a director of the well-known chemical manufacturing firm specialising in dyes.

The many Kenyans who remember Mr. G. D. Waller, who was Transport Minister in the Government before and during the War will be glad to hear that he is still living strong. He is now living in Corby.

Mr. T. Ainsworth Dickson, Assistant Commissioner of Swaziland and for three years resident in Mombasa, first as Customs Assistant and later as District Commissioner, is expected home in two or three months.

We regret to learn of the death in Tabora of Mr. James Duirs, Captain of the local British team. He was a member of the Kenya team which played against the South African Rugby team which toured Kenya a year ago.

We regret to learn of the death in Bolton of Mr. W. G. Wade, D.C.M. of the Uganda Police Department, in which he had served for the past six years. It was during the East African campaign that he won his D.C.M.

Mr. H. H. Bowes-Clegg has been appointed General Adviser to the Dominions Office and the Colonial Office. Mr. H. H. Duncan has been appointed to succeed Mr. Bushell as Assistant Secretary to the Home Department.

Mrs. Sofer Whitburn, who is at present on safari in Kenya, has shot an elephant with tusks weighing 46½ and 47½ lbs. respectively. Is this a record for a woman? Mr. and Mrs. Whitburn are big game hunters with Major G. H. Anderson.

Colonel P. J. Charrington, who has retired from Kenya, first went to the Colony twenty years ago. He has long taken a keen interest in public affairs, and for three years was Member of the Legislative Council for the Lake constituency.

Colonel A. H. Goss, C.M.G., D.S.O., who died at the age of seventy-four, served in the Army in 1884-85 and 1895-96, winning his D.S.O. at Fokka Drift, and in 1900 he was Adjutant of the all-English Royal Naval Staff during the Mau-Mau Expedition.

Mr. L. Russell Ver, late Director of Education in Kenya, and now Secretary of the Commission on Educational and Cultural Relations, will lecture at the Royal Society of Arts on Wednesday, April 16, 1931, "The Use of the Cinema in the Guidance of the Child Race."

Mr. G. G. Holloway, Hon. Secretary of the Nyasaland Tea Research Association and of the Mzimba Planters' Association, is on his way home from Blantyre. One of the objects of his visit is to press for the reduction of freight rates on tea between Blantyre and England.

A brass tablet was recently unveiled by the Church of Scotland Mission Committee to the late John McWhirter, who died there in 1927 after having served in Nyasaland for thirty-three years. The ceremony was performed by Mrs. H. G. Robertson, a daughter of Mr. McWhirter.

Miss Josephine Wilson, manager of a ranch on the lower Nyanza river, recently shot two out of three of the lions which had the destructive habit of attacking the cattle. She fired her gun forwards through the iron-sheathed barbed-wire fence with which the ranch is enclosed.

We learn with deep regret of the death of Mrs. R. C. Samuels, formerly of Bombay and Lindi, who we know had resided in the country during the past year. Her son, Mr. R. C. Samuels, is hereditary chief. His many East African friends will be with him in their lament.

The following have been elected officers of the Tanzania Police Club for 1931: Mr. Justice British Resident, Vice President, Mr. Justice Pickering; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. G. Gough; Hon. Librarian, Mrs. Dorothy; Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. J. Albuquerque; Assistant Librarian, Mr. J. G. Bumpus.

BIRTH  
JOELSON. On April 8, 1931, at 27, Weston Street, London, W.1, to Florence, wife of Mr. Joelson—the gift of a daughter.

## PERSONALITIES (continued)

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Committee to select a Vice-Chairman for the Association: Mr. C. J. Cadick, Mr. G. S. Hills, Mr. F. Evans, Mr. C. M. Hubbard, Mr. A. R. Robinson, Mr. P. Paleham-Vaughn, Mr. W. H. Groom, and Mr. J. K. Matheson.

Lady Neville has accepted the Presidency of the Lady Northey Home, of which she is Vice-President. Lady McLean, Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Evans, Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Bechert, Committee, Messieurs Logan, Hunter, Gamble, Wilkinson, Miss McGregor, Crump, Fitzgerald, Miller and Taylor.

Some time ago, we reported, that Mr. E. E. Shipton, the Kenya mountaineer, would take part in a new attempt to climb the Himalayas. Parrot's, an unclimbed peak 21,477 feet high, is the objective. And the expedition, under Mr. F. S. Smythe, long-time liaison authority for India, where Mr. Shipton will meet the other four members.

Mr. Hugo Cott, who recently visited the lower Zambezi Valley on behalf of the Zoological Society of London, has told an Edinburgh audience that his expedition caught fifteen different species of snakes, including all the most poisonous specimens. They also brought from seven species of lizards which had never before been exhibited in London.

The East African Society for the Protection of Cetaceans and Animals, instituted 14 prosecutions last year and secured 41 convictions. Mr. C. C. Colbeck has been elected President for the coming year with Lady McLean, Mrs. Gillespie and Mr. J. C. McLean, Vice-Presidents. Mr. D. A. G. Smith continues to act as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

The Livingstonia Nursing Association has just been formed in Livingstone with a committee comprising Mrs. S. S. Jackson, Mrs. M. Weston, Mrs. E. V. Hanmer, Mrs. J. C. McLean, Mr. H. H. Lowe, Dr. P. D. R. F. Kerby. The first meeting when tribute was paid to Mrs. H. Lowe for her efforts to collect sufficient funds to start the movement.

On April 1, 1931, the newly-formed East African Service Association held its first meeting at the Royal Institute of East African Services. The first executive of the newly-formed Public Service Careers Association consists of Lieutenant General Sir William Lumsden, whose son is a settler in Kenya, as the President of the new Association, particularly of which can be obtained from Mr. A. Harton Radice, Toing Acre, High Wycombe.

University girls in the Nairobi Association have been holding a bazaar to raise money for the means of education. Last year, through the personal efforts of the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. C. McLean, £1,000 was raised. No wonder Mr. J. C. McLean, being chairman for the year, has been re-appointed. It is suggested that the Hon. Secretary and the members of the Executive Committee, Messrs. H. C. G. Smith, D. F. Mathew, Mr. Collett, Mr. C. G. Finch, and H. W. Featherstonehaugh,

Mr. H. K. Banks, the Nairobi cinematographer, whose name was recently suggested in "East Africa" in connection with the taking of propaganda films of East African life and scenery, first went to Kenya over thirty years ago. He settled in the neighbourhood of Lake Naivasha for just over six years, and afterwards went to Nairobi as a professional photographer. He accompanied Mr. Winston Churchill during the latter's visit to East Africa, and served in the East African Campaign. He has two studios in Nairobi—one being a studio building plant, and the other a model shop in which he built a long-drawn-out wooden statue of King George V which was successfully presented to the Governor of the Colony. Subsequently the plan of the model to the War Office.

## THIS YEAR'S EAST AFRICA DINNER

The annual dinner of the East Africa Dinner Club, to be held at the Savoy Hotel, London, on Tuesday, June 25, early application should be made for tickets, the price of which is 18s. 6d. to non-members and 16s. to members. The Hon. Secretary of the Club is Major J. Cobbe Ward, 12, St. John's Wood, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Directorate, Information Office, 1, Marlborough Buildings, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

## EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS

The following appointment has been made in the East African Services by the Secretary of State during March:

KENYA COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, EDUCATION DEPARTMENT: Miss M. B. Price.

PROTECTORATE AND JEZIRAH ISLANDS: During the month of March:

Miss R. Abbott, M.B.E., Clerk to the Local Government Councils, Kenya, to be Deputy Treasurer, Ceylon.

Mr. A. G. Langingham, Superintendent of Police, Ceylon, to be Commandant of Police and Governor of Prison.

THE EAST AFRICAN COLLEGE	
EARL OF STRATFORD	
Members of the Corporation	
LEONARD CRAVEN, M.A., D.D.L.L.I.S.W.A.T.	
A. W. WORTH, M.C., M.A.	
PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION BOARDERS	
100 LEARNERS ANNUALLY Entrance Scholarship	
FINE SITE, COOL CLIMATE, ADVENTURE	

## Dr. Weekly Caricatures

Artistic caricatural sketches by Dr. L. C. Smith, printed in colour, and sold at 1/- each. Applications may be made to Dr. L. C. Smith, 100, Great Titchfield Street, London, S.W.1.

## ROAD AND RAIL IN TANGANYIKA

Discussed at April Meeting of Joint Board.

SIR DONALD LEAD said Major H. Bowin, Major W. C. Lead, Mr. H. G. Bemis, and Messrs. H. Sayer, J. E. Sydenham, and G. L. Innes, were invited to attend the April meeting of the recently formed Council of the Joint East African Board. The members of the Central Executive are Sir John Sandeman, Kenyan in the Chair, Lord Grantham, Major W. M. Crowley, Mr. C. Hauburg, Sir Sydney Henry, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. C. Ponsonby, Major H. Blake Taylor, Major C. O. Walsh, and Miss Harvey (Secretary).

The East African Graders' Association was elected to membership.

## Road Development in Tanganyika

Sir Sydney Henry gave testimony to the good work done on road construction in Tanganyika, but expressed his regret that the information contained in the Governor's recent memorandum on roads had not been laid before his Commission. He said roads might well have been submitted by the Commissioner Secretary, who had informed the Committee of the Commission's statement that the roads were in effect the best roads in the country. He said sufficient attention was intended to strengthen the hands of the Government and not to belittle what had already been done.

As to the statement in the Governor's speech that there is a good deal of land which in certain localities might be made available for irrigation enterprise, but which is locally available in the province, which might be selected for irrigation in a southern direction, he said that in the Kagera, Njombe, Nyanza plantations alone existed to a considerable extent along the proposed Baker route, and if these were so constructed the plantations would minister as be needed. Sir Donald had in mind white settlement as distinct from non-white plantation enterprise, and (Sir Sydney) had record them. Sir Sydney Henry regretted that Mr. Gigglesworth, in view of his criticism, was not present.

Major Lead said that unoccupied in Tanganyika there is farmland, which is of some people who, landing from a steamer, expected to be able to start everywhere in the wet season for a good part of the year. Tanganyika's roads were not suitable. (Laughter.)

Mr. Sayer suggested that the whole of the evidence tendered in the Kilasa-Hamza memorandum of Commerce, perhaps the most important piece of evidence laid before the Henry Commission, would have been abandoned if the Hamza had been taken into account. There had been a failure of the communications which had passed between Tanganyika, Government and Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland with regard to railway extension to the borders of those neighbouring territories, and substantial mineral discoveries would be made in Southern Tanganyika.

**Evidence Given to Henry Commission.**

Major Lead said that the facts published in the memorandum of the General Manager of Railways and General Manager of the Kilasa-Hamza project, which he always said had little influence on him, but he did not believe that one could tear it up without an extension of the Kilasa-Hamza project, so far as an extension of the Kilasa-Hamza project, when asked what railway he would route to open on the Langa Hill end of the Ifeza valley extension were ruled out, said that he would make no extension of the Ifeza valley line, as there was no answer. If a line was made, he thought they would have to go through the south, as he thought coffee was not grown in the north. The south end of the Kilasa-Hamza project had been torn off.

Sir Donald Cameron, referring to the Kilasa-Hamza proposal, said that there was an ascertainable amount of land near Kibbera, which he called a plantation enterprise, in hundreds of square miles. It was in many and very small plots, so that no one man could own or manage it, so that it would be difficult to say who would be best suited to manage it. The railway would drive an agricultural development, the south end of the Kilasa-Hamza project, he thought, coffee not being grown in the north. The south end of the Kilasa-Hamza project had been torn off.

Captain Marston had been present at the discussion on railway matter, so that the Kilasa-Hamza commission should have been able to get the information. Marston seemed anxious that the British Treasury should have had the money for building the railway.

Zanzibar Bridge and the extension of the Nyanza and Railways was to the Likoma Island and Zanzibar Canal for Tanganyika. Railways were to be built from the Lake Nyanza to the coast. Personally he thought both about mineral for the railway, which he believed would make their own way. Coal had been found in several districts, and there was no doubt it would be found in other places.

## British Leased Sites.

Sir Donald Cameron said that before leaving the colony he had laid it down that all commercial houses should be put in the position of getting their goods from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma under the same terms as Dar es Salaam, which applied between the Belgian leased sites in the two towns, and that he had appointed a Committee consisting of the General Manager of Railways, the Controller of Customs and one member representing the Chamber of Commerce, who had suggested a practical scheme of handling in Dar es Salaam, where he had been complained about the organization, imposing an extra transit charge of 10/- per ton, but he had made arrangements for it to be remitted to a reasonable charge per ton, since he had found that in some instances it would have amounted to 1/- per ton.

Mr. Sayer did not think any action was necessary at this end.

## Game in Tanganyika.

Sir Donald Cameron referred to the statement of the Board that the sale of game meat under a trade licence was not permissible in Tanganyika, and was not done, and had frequently been done in former times, and was not done now, the Board having provision for the issue of licences to sell game meat, but he had given such injunctions that no such licences were to be issued. The proviso was retained merely to meet special circumstances, such as removing a charge in place to place of special job in the blue.

## Lighter Rates.

Major Lead said that the East African Graders' Association was working for the reduction of the general rates.

(Continued on page 5)

**A TRUE  
VAUXHALL  
FOR LESS THAN £375  
but built with an East African  
Specification**

East African East African less than £375

Just consider the following:  
ENGINE six-cylinder vertical water type,  
designed and built in England.  
R. P. G. clutch and semi-automatic transmission.  
Full pressure automatic force feed main, semi-  
lube, clutch, transmission, TRANS-  
MISSION. Three speed forward and reverse.  
GEAR BOX. Two internal and one external.  
Hand, independent operation.  
FRAME Reinforced pressed steel  
of exceptional width and strength.  
WHEELS. Solid rubber tires. WHEELS  
56 in. wide. Around clearance 88 in.  
MOTOR. V. 6 cylinder, 16 h.p., 3600 revs.  
MOTOR. V. 6 cylinder, 16 h.p., 3600 revs.  
The illustrations show the car in its  
standard form, but it can be supplied  
in any desired form.

Copy of page IX of advertisement on request.

**the Motor Mart and  
Exchange Ltd.**

Nairobi—Nakuru—Eldoret—Djibouti—Aden

Dealers and Branches throughout Kenya.

## THE WASAFWA OF S.W. UGANDA

A Painstaking Ethnological Study

A work distinctly above the general level of German colonial publications has just to hand. *The Wasafwa: ein stark kampfender Volksstamm im Lande der Acholi* (Sukien) by Elisabeth Schmid-Dietrich (Author), Berlin, and Mo. Alfred Krämer is the author.

Those whose duty it was completed them to the German books on East Africa are only too conscious of the masses of facts collected and their examination, arranged without order and covering no message of importance. It is too often characteristic such publications. Frau Krämer's volumes are in two different and a better category. A member of the Berlin Evangelical Brotherhood she had been a band leader as missionaries to Germany. East Africa early in the year 1900 came to her. Stationed among the Bonda people to the north of Lake Nilot they started a mission station at Wasafwa. There in the old vernacular building six months were transferred four days' journey over the mountains to the Acholi country where in Utengule they succeeded to build another mission station.

At that time the Wasafwa occupied the territory originally belonging to the Wasafwa, having about the year 1870 been driven out of Usango and in turn having harried the Wasafwa till that tribe had been compelled to take to the forests and the mountains. "Then before the missionaries had really settled down the Acholi authorities ordered the Wasafwa to return to their original quarters and restored the Wasafwa to the homes of their ancestors."

Thereafter the problem of language. Grateful to their Acholi workmen the missionaries studied that dialect until the Wasafwa pressed that the missionaries in Utengule loved only the Wanyamia and not us, behold! they do not speak our language!" So they learned Kisafwa and, as the authoress plenteously observes, "Within a few years we came into contact with four different vernaculars and languages did we have to tackle a great many difficulties." The difficulties they were perhaps only the dialects; but doubtless they were much more than that. As an example for "eggs" the author says, "In 1901, the Wasafwa in marawia, the first place where the Wasafwa made a home, the great object of the missionaries was to gain a real understanding of the thoughts and feelings of the natives, these language complications were a great handicap. Eventually they concentrated on the Wasafwa who after their return to their own district numbered about 2000 souls."

The authoress avers in her approach from the start to have had a strong aversion towards the ethnological side of their work. In this country was well under way and so he had to convert his ideas made the persuided a Native teacher, one Msatirwa, the most intelligent of their congregation, to collect all the paraphernalia of war, craft and "medicine" he had to lay his hands on and these he was set to engrave, tickling each piece of wood meaning it had among his uneducated people and adding any information he could gather from the older converts and from those negroes who were willing to speak. Note were sent to our stations and myself to travelling evan-

gelist for further study and investigation. So that the collection assumed a great deal of material. The author and I became very closely connected in this land, and our self-sacrifice there deeply differed from that the remedies we used to collect folk-tales and proverbs, to unequal the history of the tribe more ascertain the laws, understanding they had to be as far as possible the older ones to talk to her while she noted down the words and meanings. This was the only method of getting the knowledge of the language used here. She said that the estimable Msatirwa wrote everything down in the Swahili tongue. "This was she built up her book and is able to give her readers that the bulk of this work is from the original Katala texts. The sections for which she herself is responsible she has marked with an asterisk, and explanations to help the reader are given in English. This method does away with need and difficulty, and it gives these sections which ethnologists will appreciate." The History of the Wasafwa alone is stricken back to about the year 1830.

Volume I deals with the home life of the Wasafwa, childhood, adult life, women and their customs, beliefs and superstitions, hunting, work, manners and customs, law, disease and death are all exhaustively considered. The eight illustrations are good and show the Wasafwa, especially the women, as a sturdy and well-developed race. Their houses are round and well-thatched with large and high door, and walls which look almost like boardings. Volume II of which the authoress states that Msatirwa had an old and faithful servant, whose responsibility is a collection of tales so characteristic of African mentality—proverbs, fairy-tales and fables in both the Saafwa and Niyaha dialects, and stories of the ancient history of the tribe. The photographs illustrate chiefly the aspect of the countryside.

It is very difficult to quote passages which are of interest to the ordinary reader. The volumes are truly technical but they are a mine of information for political officers, missionaries and linguists, alike the question of land:

"The land belongs to the chief, and to him belong the trees, the river and the game on the spine. If anyone wishes to bespeak a field he must ask the chief who gives him one where he may dig. No one who bespeaks a field is the owner of the land. But the chief will not deprive a man of his land without notice, the man may dig on his land like this. If a man takes land which he has been spoken of a chief, he cannot sell it, for it is not his. Also he cannot give it to his relatives or friends. If the man leaves this land in good order and does not file because of some crime committed against him, he may drop off his plot. But on the other hand, if the man has some trouble on his land, the chief takes the crop. The trees belong to the chief. If anyone wants to cut timber in the forest, he must ask permission of the chief. If the man leaves his land, he can hang over his head, but his relatives who are still on the land, if he goes to the chief and says 'I sell the land to the chief and is it his property,' he can hurriedly down, if it seems good to him. One observes that the taught to go behind the fence and sell stock—because the chief does not like has any right to them."

There follows the law of the land in a nutshell, and the community of land as held by the chief on behalf of the community better expressed

"What a wealth of names have the collected may be illustrated by the paragraph on our stable:

"Wasafwa is not a banana cult, like Uganda, it is to eat and drink. Only on the banks of the rivers, sheltered places, can bananas be planted. It is common to gather old palm trees which play an important

Keep in touch with the World

# THE McMICHAEL UNIVERSAL DIMIC THREE RECEIVER

This home constructed Receiver is now being used in all parts of the World with great success to support our claims for long distance reception. We would direct your attention to the extracts from unbiassed testimonials.

The Kit of Parts, complete with Coils 15-30 metres, and 250-550 metres, Teak Cabinet, Valve, McMichael Cone Speaker, two trim capacitors, H.T. Batteries 3-2 & 3, Batteries 24-40 ampere, Accumulator, B.M.H. Headphones, H.T. and L.S.C. Voltmeter, Aerial and Earth equipment and easement tools.

Specially packed 0.B. or nearest Port.

**£24.00**

Cables to Word  
SOUTH AFRICA

**TERMS**

Cash with order less 2% on 50% of cost balance against documents net.

**SOUTH AFRICA**

The Set behaves splendidly with incoming in three directions, and the diversity and strength of the signals are also excellent, at one and a half times the power of the smaller sets, and the diversity of the waves is much more effective than the others.

congratulations.

## WEST AFRICA

It has been reported mostly on Ultra Short Waves, that it is quite reliable in the Assembly Receiver, with strong signals from the coast of Spain, therefore long and medium wave was no longer used. The following stations were heard whenever they were within range. Louvois, with an average of 1000 miles, W. Africa, G.V.G., PHAROS, W. A.D., W.A.Y., W. Africa, G.V.G., PHAROS, W. A.D., X.O.C. (Sudan), by means of Transatlantic Wires, 1200 miles, and found that the wires which have no impediment, far to go.

At the P.M. 1 h. his friends on board at a time, listening to the station service, he heard the first reception of the C.I.A.R. Sydney Station. The first station strong enough to identify. During the night, the area of a radius of over 1000 miles, was popular.

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA

"I write to tell you how pleased I am the Wireless Set is. We get Chesham, Schoolhouse, London, and several places to far away as Nairobi, Johannesburg, Durban and the Cape. Hambleton, New South.

All communications direct to the Manufacturers.

**L. McMICHAEL, LTD.  
SCOUGH, ENGLAND.**

Cables to RADIOPHONER LTD.

Communications to the Radio Research Board, Admiralty, Air Ministry, Government of India, and London County Council.

The Kit of Parts, complete with Coils 15-30 metres, and 250-550 metres, Valve, Inc. including packing.

**£15.00**

Cable to Word  
DEYCOVAL

## SOUTH AFRICA

Wet weather affected my radio receiver, and it would not work, so I took it to the shop and I get the following results:

U.K. England  
K.F.C. Scotland  
W.G. & S. U.S.A.  
W.A.S. Canada  
W.A. U.S.A.  
W.T.W. Australia  
W.T.W. New Zealand  
N.Z. New Zealand

Others I have in U.K. which are long enough to run a cement tennis court, and the floor with the McMichael Set, tape ready inside on the back.

role or times of famine. The different parts with edible fruits are named by the informants. The names of the trees are as follows: *anthurium*, *water banana*, *water yam*, *water sweet potato*, *water taro*, *water amasi*, *water jackfruit* and *water cassava*. From the women are told of making a thick paste of swallows that crush the leaves in a mortar and leave the juice that stands in water until it ferments.

It is a pity the authoress is no botanist; it would be interesting to see the botanical names of those plants.

The sections in dialect will interest students of African languages, but it is most unfortunate that the B. E. P. missionaries have invented an orthography of their own, using letters with diacritical marks foreign to the system now universally adopted in East Africa, for example, take the sound of *ch* in "Bach," which is not even correctly sounded as *ch* in "sch" in "unshallow." This makes reading and even the identification of tribal and place names excessively hard.

As for the history, which is really interesting, it consists mostly of tales of olden times, war of things and battles long past, and events connected therewith, and in after time the apathy of Malawians figures large in the story. She was with the Wanganja still fingered with memories of the old folk songs they were apt to speak of it.

South-western Germany's Territory is becoming very of late of more importance to settlers and the Government. Planters and officials alike who wish to understand their Native inhabitants, should visit Dr. Native's tract, "Customs, customs, as suspensions of law," and the local tribes are recommended to study Fräulein Kortz-Krebs' pain-taking work.

## Captured Sunshine for Baby

The improved Glaxo contains added Qstelin (sunshine vitamin D). This means strong bones and bone strength - no constipation.

Glaxo contains the correct standardised amounts of added sunshine vitamin D. Babies fed in this way have firm healthy flesh, strong bones and teeth, the sturdy little subjects.

Safeguards against constipation and other digestive disturbances. Give him Glaxo with added sunshine vitamin D.

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

## THE INTELLIGENCE OF ANIMALS

### Does a Trout Think?

Show that trout are firmly established in a number of the bushland waters of Kenya and Uganda, the potentially interesting question of the intelligence of these fish will doubtless be often debated when East African visitors, like Father Aspinwall (1913), a keen observer of animal mentality, asks in her latest book, "The Intelligence of Animals" (Allen and Unwin, £1.5s.)

Can a fish have any mentality, any form of consciousness which is analogous to that of the term "mind"? Many persons, I imagine, will answer without hesitation that the common-sense answer will be "Yes," for fishmen, like the author, latter-day Ctesibius, do not doubt that fish can be what is before it, and that intelligent decisions fit its interests.

The author goes on to consider the physical conditions of his subject with a very vital point.

The author finds the upper Malawian say: the best trout are found almost on the bed where trout are found in the water, is limited owing to reflection of the light by the surface. Seen from below, the surface of the water would appear as an extensive mirror, with the river bank reflected therein. In this lake there is a large circular hole, 15 ft. in diameter, in the area of about 100 acres. The trout in this area, probably because they have their usual appearance, but in addition surrounding objects above the water level are also seen through the water, are diverted and distorted images suspended as if were in the air above the circumference of the circular hole. A ring of crescent colours separates the hole from its surroundings, reflecting the sky.

This description explains much of trout behaviour. If a trout could think, it would be able to "see" for instance, fish so quickly aiming at any person on the high river bank above them (whom they can see through the window) yet take no notice of a person walking quietly on the street, until he is well over them. This is the reason that waders, whether freshwater or marine, are usually successful in capturing fish they approach unseen.

Does a trout remember? Miss Pitt is inclined to think that in the ligester her own long experience is her best criterion, who says, where she has been regularly feeding, is the same for fish showing that they have profited by experience. Again trout select their food; they do not rise indiscriminately after floating dead flies, for instance, but must resemble the real thing to be effective.

"Certainly," she concludes, "I credit the trout with a mind of sorts, not of our kind, but a lowly, slow-moving, one, into the dim workings and half purposes, which is hard to generate, but nevertheless, has to sustain all thoughts, and all acts, and all intent over and over again, government, military response, and instinctive actions and movements, owing to purposeful behaviour, when choosing a good feeding place or discarding a bad one, when migration, and a steady

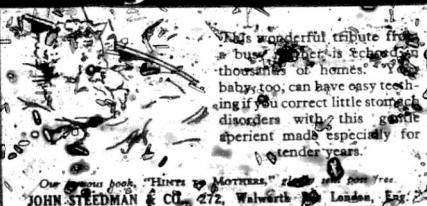
Miss Pitt then supplies some fine material for debate. Her book deals with many other animals besides trout, ducks, peacock, horses, pigs, dogs, foxes, and fennings—but all are European and most are British subjects. All are been studied at first hand by the authoress, who sometimes feeds live of all animals with a litterbox training in observing them and a scientific rigour in estimating their mental capacities. There is never any compromise, that "pitfall" of the amateur in the estimates.

This is a delightful book, which will appeal to all who keep pets, with many incident and absurd comment. Miss Pitt throws a flood of light on the subject she has chosen. The charmed reader will discover his love between the kindly authoress and the friendly folk whose mental processes she so wisely and wisely analyses.

# STOP SUFFERING AFTER EATING.

If you suffer from indigestion, gastritis, or dyspepsia after meals, you can prevent it instantly by taking a little "Bisulcated" Magnesia in water immediately after eating. This remarkable preparation not only neutralises the acid, and thus so relieves the cause of distress, but it also soothes heat and protects the inflamed stomach lining, thus repairing damage already done. For promoting healthy, normal digestion, Bisulcated Magnesia is obtainable at chemists everywhere, either powder or tablet form. None the less convenient is it, nor cheaper, way to add a little Bisulcated Magnesia to a package-to-day, and stop suffering after eating.

## She cut her teeth easily, thanks to



Our new book, "Hints to Mothers," is sent free.  
JOHN STEEDMAN & CO., 272, Walworth Road, London, Eng.

## STEDMAN'S POWDERS



## Shades Whiter in 3 days

She decided to try the KOLYNOS Dry-Brush Decolorising Cream. After half an hour's application she discovered for the first time in her life that ugly yellowish stains are as unnatural as sure. From that day her teeth were whiter, fully 3 shades. Switch to KOLYNOS and see how its antiseptic action removes tartar and destroys smooth germs, the presence of which leads to decay. Away the mucoid coating, which turns down to the naked white enamel - without hurting. Also, it removes stains and discolorations and brightens them.

Get a tube of KOLYNOS today.

## KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM

The most dependable Goods are those that are advertised.

# powerful safe economical

The Tanglefoot Company, always conservative in statements, firmly believe that Tanglefoot Spray is the most powerful, effective and safe insecticide that can safely be used for household purposes. The world around demands Tanglefoot's safety and quality.

For flies only, Tanglefoot Fly Paper and Fly Ribbon are the most sure and rapid economical destroyers.

## TANGLEFOOT SPRAY

A. H. MARSH & CO., LTD.  
Nairobi and Branches.

## PEARSON'S DISINFECTANTS AND DIPS

Non-Poisonous and Non-Irritant in Use

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

**HYCOL No. 1.** Germicidal - up to 20 times greater than Carbolic Acid. A magnificent Dip at dilutions 1:100 to 1:1000. The finest form of disinfectant for household and farm use.

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

Distributors for East Africa, Uganda, Zanzibar and Uganda, of the Kenya Agency, P.O. Box 781, Nairobi.

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

## DUX COFFEE SHIELDS

PROTECT YOUR YOUNG COFFEE  
PLANTS AGAINST CUT WORMS.

Recommended by Director of Agriculture.

Samples on application  
**The DUX CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS CO. LTD.**

Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.3.

Agents holding stock in Kenya

J. W. MULGAN & CO., Hastings Street, Nairobi.

## BIRDS AT LAKE NAKURU.

HOT Impressions of the Flamingo.

By BAILEY LAWRENCE.

WITH the *memsahib* and the *mambas*, and their wives I went in our car to Nakuru, and there where we stopped the shore of the lake was white again, on which had been sprinkled.

As the *memsahib* and the *mambas* walked along the shore, the white stuff crackled under their shoes so that they could not move without making a noise. And the *memsahib* said that it looked like snow, while I guess it was a mass of flocks. But when I put a little to my mouth it tasted salty like soda. And a wind came up and flew the white stuff in a great cloud, so that we turned our backs lest it should blow into our eyes.

And when we turned the other shore of the lake we heard the chocks of the locusts, and I thought it was the light from the red clouds where the sun was sinking. But the *memsahib* stopped and peeped up, and said, "Look, white wings pink edge, and as I stopped to pick some to put in my red M.Z., there was a sound which I had never heard before. It was like the noise made by the leaves of a tree when they are tossed about very, very quickly, but it was made by the wings of birds as they rose from the edge of the lake."

It seemed as if that pink shore was suddenly lifted into the sky, and the shadow of many wings was all above us. There were birds as many as the locusts, and their wings were black underneath, and on top glared as the lips of the *memsahib*. And when they had all settled again, once more the shore was pink like the clouds of the sunset. The birds marched on behind the others as the soldiers do when they go through the town, and where they were, the waters of the lake were so smooth that as each bird was walking there seemed to be two, and one was upside down.

And what they eat I do not know, for the *bwana* says that, because of the soda in its waters, there are no fish in the lake, and even if he says wrongly, there would not be enough to feed all those birds. For there are many, many, and they are large as the vultures on the plains. But they are not vultures. Because of their wings which are the colour of flames, the white men call them Flamingos.

## JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

(Concluded from page 945.)

of lading ton in the lighterage rate to be levied is inadequate, and to show complete lack of consideration by the lighterage companies which had not up to date equipment and which had not yet attempted to reduce their operating costs. His Association had consequently made formal application at Nakuru to operate its own lighterage service in Lake Naivasha.

Mr. Sayer replied that the reduction of one ton had been agreed twelve months ago, but that in view of the present position some temporary relief might be devised on the understanding that the rates would be adjusted in the event of coal prices recovering. He was sure that representations in the right way from the right people would have every consideration, for the lighterage companies were dependent on the presidency of East Africa, and anyone whom they might choose established there before sisal was ever planted. They had however been no representations.

Major Walsh: "If you consented and to me now, I will show you many letters written to you which have never been acknowledged." (Laughter.)

Foto: Child.

Sir Humphrey Rogers pointed out that whereas the lighterage companies had reduced their charges by 5.6d per ton of lading ton on imports and 1s 6d per ton exports Government had actually paid their agents an additional 1s 6d per ton, this being, in one instance, on an East African Government contract. Communication services.

Mr. Donald Cameron said that there had been arranged a war loan, but he did not say whether it could not be used for imports. The old war loan had not paid any services to be rendered to the public had increased. If rock bottom rates were needed, the profit to the private lighterage companies would have to be cut out, as he had suggested on p. 28. The commercial public would not hear of it, though it had not been his intention to run such a service definitely, but with a sound business men as directors, the same Government railway can be run.

## Petroleum Price.

A committee having been appointed from the Tanganyika Gold Growers' Association with reference to petroleum prices, Mr. Sayer said that the subject had been discussed fully ever since 1910, but people in East Africa forgot that the London oil companies consumed over a thousand barrels a day than the people of East Africa in a year, and that Port Elizabeth used 100,000 barrels a week than Kenya in six months. The companies had spent many thousands of pounds in East Africa in order to ensure supplies, especially in a country not everywhere throughout the territories. So far they had received no return on their money.

Major Walsh stated that he had offered to pay 10s for 100 barrels of petroleum if the company would give him a discount, but had received the reply that they dealt on a six-months credit basis to the bazaars. Mr. Sayer said that he had never given such credit for petrol.

## British Mail Service to East Africa.

An application having been received from the Imperial Shipping Committee for a representative of the Board to appear before it in support of the suggestion that a regular British mail steamship service to East Africa should be instituted, the Chairman and Sir Sydney Lyon were appointed a Committee to prepare a case.

**OVALTINE**  
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE  
Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Manufactured and Sold in Agents and Stores throughout the British Empire  
Manufactured by WANDER LTD., LONDON, S.W.

APRIL 9, 1931

EAST AFRICA

ONCE THE HAUNT OF  
PIRATES AND SMUGGLERS  
now Britain's luxury resort



AN ISLAND HOTEL  
OFF THE DEVON COAST

Picture the most up-to-date Hotel in England standing on the Island which is over 1000 feet high, containing every attraction that the most hardened visitors could demand - from tennis and golf to the best on the Hotel's course and links to Smugglers' Gaves and pirates' Lore.

Furnishing and catering unequalled. There is bathing from the sun porch in a pool renewed each tide. Fishing, boating, climbing, exploring, wonderful views and breezes from the Atlantic Ocean.

Here will be found rest, relaxing, glorious air, warmth by the Southern Sun, excellent sport and good food. Can a holiday seeker desire more?

Write for illustrated and detailed Brochure to the PRESIDENT MANAGER.

BURGH ISLAND HOTEL  
BICKLEY BAY, SOUTHERN DEVON, ENGLAND

AVENUE HOTEL NAIROBI  
THE PREMIER HOTEL

Under time arrangement  
Cars available  
Buses to Nairobi  
Mombasa.  
  
Linen, towels, soap, etc., may be had at the hotel  
Modern conveniences throughout.  
YOU MUST STAY AT THE AVENUE  
Central Avenue, Nairobi

MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON  
HOTEL  
KILIMANJARO  
A LUXURIOUS HOTEL IN THE  
HEART OF AFRICA

Near 35 Crater Lakes. Bracing Climate.  
Boating. Bathing. Fishing. Golf. Hunting.  
Private car available. Superb roads in vicinity.  
Electric lighting throughout.  
Cables. Radios. Teles. USA.

SELDON PARK HOTEL

Sanderstead, Surrey, England.

FREE GOLD on PRIVATE is £1000 GOLD COUPON  
1635 yds. in own grounds. 350 acres. complete  
and comfortable atmosphere can be found combined with first  
class comfort and luxury. Hot and cold water, telephone, etc.  
Indoor swimming pool. Numerous suites and rooms with private  
bathrooms. Luxurious car service between hotel and station.  
Billiards. Tennis. Dancing. A Free

Previously illustrated brochure on request.

Moderate Inclusive Terms.

THE NEW ARUSHA HOTEL  
HALF WAY BETWEEN THE  
CAPE & CAIRO

In the centre of the three East African Territories  
and the nearest point to the greatest Big Game  
Shooting Areas in the World

OFFERS

Commodious and luxurious accommodation to visitors  
to East Africa, hot and cold water to all bedrooms.

Safari equipment you need bring nothing with you.

White hunters always available.

Address: The Manager,  
NEW ARUSHA HOTEL, ARUSHA, TANZANIA, C. 1931.

London Comfort in Eastern Africa

TORR'S HOTEL  
NAIROBI

IS THE LARGEST, MOST COMMODIOUS, AND  
MOST MODERN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.

The only Hotel in Africa which provides  
dinner and dancing nightly throughout the year.

Rooms. Hot and cold water in every room.

22 Bathrooms.

LUXURIOUS GALLERIED RESTAURANT.  
JET, NAIROBI.

BY APPOINTMENT CHEMISTS TO H.M. THE KING

Gwynne's

Ideal for Lunch or Dinner. The nicest drink  
for Dances. Much used at Tennis Parties and the  
liveliest beverage for the Athlete and Sportsman.

Available at Hotels, Clubs and Stores throughout  
British East Africa.

REGD TRADE MARK  
THE KENYA AGENCY LTD., P.O. BOX No. 100, NAIROBI

This is something of interest in the Advertisement Page.

## TRADE COMMISSIONER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

## Hint to Manufacturers of Machinery.

**Machinery.**—The British share of the imports of machinery has been held by a recovery in the amount of agricultural and industrial machinery supplied to East Africa. Industrial machinery accounts for about one-half of the imports of this group. In other lines trade has completely lost its market. In agricultural machinery Britain holds some two-thirds of the trade and, similarly, Germany has gained from America. Cranes, quays, etc., are all British. In electrical machinery the British share is fairly stationary at about 55% of the imports. Britain has recovered some of her lost market in both Germany and the United States in internal combustion engines, but it has lost heavily to both France and the United States in pumps and now holds about 33% of the trade on account of imports from France, who also sell solely petrol pumps. The figure has been inflated recently by the opening up in northern East Africa of one of the large oil companies' new imported French way-side pumps heavily.

In other miscellaneous machinery the United States has also gained at Britain's expense, and it is fairly certain that the reason is open to be found in the credits given by the sellers of American machines in East Africa. The biggest fall, however, is as follows in industrial vehicles. This would have been Joe's fault in the U.S.A. Germany and present business depression in East Africa does not explain the machine trade is unlikely to develop during the next twelve months, but on the other hand any appreciable improvement in produce prices is likely to bring, relatively to other countries, a fairly rapid increase in general development programmes in these countries. At the present depreciation should not be taken as any reason for British manufacturers to hold off from the market and cease their efforts for the time being.

**Chemical Group.**—Antiseptic preparations are virtually 100% British, probably because in miscellaneous chemicals great Britain holds nearly three-quarters of the imports. Disinfectants also were 100% British, but in paint, varnish, etc., the United States is the chief of the imports and Germany is 35%. Similarly in the former case, proprietary sprays are in the latter case, napthalene products, e.g., flakes at 18% c.i.f. complete with 12% of British origin. In drugs, medicines, etc., the British share is stationary at about 70% of the imports, while in the paint, varnish, etc., class the British share is falling to some nine-tenths of the consumption.

**“Bicycles.”**—The reduced imports of bicycles into East Africa recently afford a direct reflection of the produce price reductions Native Purchaser Power, and no material expansion of the trade can be anticipated during the next twelve months or so during which prices seem likely to remain low. The imports are still almost solely British, except for a negligible minority in Tanganyika.

## The Car Market by the Month.

**Motor Vehicles.**—The increasing cost of living, increasing saving running costs for town work during a period of business depression when incomes are generally very much reduced. Until the far distant date, however, when the East African Governments can afford to spend large sums, at present out of all realms of contemplation upon all-weather roads outside the townships, the largest market in East Africa will be for the heavy car with a reserve of engine power, in fact the model in which American manufacturers have specialised. In comparison with many other colonial markets, it can only be said that the British manufacturers and their agents in the transit sphere of the profitable business firms. Their models are designed with a maximum view to fuel at something like £1.50 per gallon. The cost of maintenance is very reasonable.

This is one field of trade which shows a very good opening for British manufacturers, particularly when the Americans are driven away by the difficulties of their Asiatic base. The Americans do not mind for their competent care of the mechanics in their charge, and the spare parts trade in East Africa is accordingly abnormally large in comparison with similar vehicles in use. A number of American manufacturers are in use on standard lines, e.g., spares for Chevrolet cars and so forth. At present there seems no room for British manufacturers to sell, although they may do so largely for standard types.

**Motor Lorries.**—Many competitive lorry sales recently took place in East Africa, and at present there are further extracts from the Trade Report on Economic Conditions in East Africa.

hardly anything being bought, apart from three popular American makes, which are in the light class, and the third is held by our purely local class, i.e., Internationals, though the last-named the makers make of the latter are subject to a certain amount of British competition.

## Opportunities not Exploited.

**Tractors.**—It is somewhat disappointing to report that, although British manufacturers are exploiting foreign markets and, according to reports, have gained business from American competitors, no steps have so far been taken to push the British article in East Africa. The truth of this depends largely on the fact that tractors are admittedly in a depressed condition and sales are not easy to effect, but any extension of production will result in a considerable amount of greater market abroad.

**Motor Cars.**—The failure of the vehicle industry to confirm the year's report that the trade is a realising one in account of the competitive cheaply priced motor cars is a fine example, never within the last five or ten years when the market in other parts, approaching the standard in Uganda, attains, will become purchasers of motor cycles which were *the will be a large expansion in demand*. The reason, however, that the mean demand is likely to remain static.

**Tires.**—British manufacturers have had a little of the trade in recent years, 10 mainly because of the qualities of one well-known mark, because of the shipment of new factors in England with the result of capturing this market.

**Lubricating Oils.**—More attention should be given to the market possibility for lubricating oils in which even now Britain is slowly gaining trade, although her share is very small indeed. The difficulty that arises is that storage and distribution plant on a large scale is necessary to meet the condition of the market interest.

**Sporting Arms and Ammunition.**—This is a small trade, but one which enjoys the bulk of the trade for guns and ammunition in those states where big game hunting parties fit themselves here, arriving with ammunition. Britain also holds the largest share of the trade through famous ammunition again is a regular feature of the sale of second-hand arms. British manufacturers should bear in mind that complaints against particular sorts often arise from the fact of giving to the arm or ammunition by the possessors, and definite instructions as to care and maintenance with such purchase might open a number of opportunities.

**Bookwriters.**—British manufacturers have continued competition to American producers, now securing a still increasing share of the market.

## EAST AFRICAN WIRELESS STATION.

Our readers will be aware that wireless receiving and transmitting stations were first erected by the Government of the Sudan, Central Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa in connection with the regular Cairo-Cape air service. The London offices have just received the



**EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.**

by Mr. Horrabin whether there had been a spread of weevils found as a result of the increased growing of coffee by natives in Tanganyika Territory. Dr. Shiel said "There has been no suggestion of the growth of agricultural or other reports received from the Government of Tanganyika."

Mr. Horrabin: "Will the experience of the native in this respect be taken into account when the question of coffee growing by Natives in Kenya Colony is considered in future?"

Dr. Shiel: "Yes, I have no objection to consideration is based on the basis of those responses."

**British Traders in Ethiopia.**

Mr. Remer asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if his attention had been called to the difficulties of British traders in Abyssinia in obtaining settlement of claims upon which judgments have been obtained; and if he would take representations to secure the removal of these disabilities suffered by British traders.

Mr. A. Hendon: "In this question constantly引起了 the attention of the diplomatic corps in Addis Ababa, and the other foreign traders are in no embarrassment in the difficulty of securing satisfaction on judgments given against Abyssinian debtors, as are their British competitors. Suggestions for the reorganisation of the Special Court at Addis Ababa and the improvement of the machinery to give effect to its judgments are at the moment under discussion between the Italian Government and the Abyssinian Government."

Mr. Remer: "May I ask the right hon. gentleman if he is aware that the Italian and United States Governments have settled the settlements of the judgments while the English Government have not?"

Mr. Horrabin: "It was the view of that, if the hon. member could furnish information I shall be very pleased to receive it and look into the matter."

**KENYA Maize Subsidy.**

Horrible asked whether the subsidy of \$168,000 is being paid by the Kenya Government to European maize growers to be brought out of the ordinary economy of the Colony which non-Europeans had contributed or out of funds contributed by Europeans alone?

Dr. Shiel: "The subsidy, which is repayable and which may not exceed the maximum amount of \$100,000, is being given by the Government to help surplus balances in the Colony Treasury to discriminate in the grants to this assistance."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "Are these advances made to African and European farmers by the Kenya Government a loan or a grant?"

Dr. Shiel: "These are maize subsidies at a certain price."

**Native Reserves.**

Mr. Horrabin asked the Secretary of State what was the area of land allotted to a household or household in Africa, and the Colony from 1900 to 1910, 1920, and from October 1, 1930, to January 1, 1933.

Dr. Drummond: "The area of the Native Reserves in Kenya as reported is 48,205 square miles. This figure, of course, does not include the Northern Frontier Province and Taitana, which together cover about two-and-a-half times that area. In regard to individual holdings by Africans of land, a general grant of land, inquiry will be made by the Government of Kenya, but the number is undoubtedly small at present."

Mr. G. S. Boyce: "Is it a fact that the land already given to the natives of Kenya amounts to more than 10 million acres?"

Dr. Drummond: "I am not sure that that is so regarding the future, but I think it is as regards the present."

**FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.**

- Apr. 15. East Africa Section of London Chamber of Commerce Meeting, 2 p.m.
- Apr. 15. Royal Imperial Society, Miss Alice Wright Lecture on "Coastal Trade in Kenya," 7 p.m.
- Apr. 20. Joint Committee re-sessions.
- Apr. 22. Lecture by Mr. J. C. Ormsby-Gore on "Kenya in the Service of Baldwin Rattray," Royal Society of Arts, 7 p.m.
- Apr. 23. African Society Reception, Mrs. Patrick Gurney to talk on "Great Rivers of Africa," Nile River, Kivu, Chad Hotel.

**AIR MAIL DELAYS FROM EAST AFRICA.**

Inquiries instituted by Imperial Airways.

As a result of inquiries concerning the regrettable delays in the new airmail service from East Africa to London, East Africa is able to state that the following cable has been sent by Imperial Airways to the Governors of the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika Territory.

The Board of Imperial Airways is still engaged in the troubles on the African air services, and the Assistant General Manager is continuing investigations pending the arrival of a committee to inquire into the cause of the breakdown of services. Through the Board's concurrence, the fleet and equipment provided was sufficient to operate a regular service until major overhauls and repairs became due, the fact that the full fleet provided is not *in situ* is due entirely to excessive delays of manufacturers in delivery of new aircraft. Governments have been assured that everything possible will be done without delay to bring regularity to the required standards.

Colonel H. Burchall, Assistant General Manager of Imperial Airways, left London for East Africa on the Indian airship on Saturday last.

According to the latest news, engine repairs have now been effected to the two flying boats which broke down at Kisumu, and on Monday one again left that port for Mwanza, from whence the homeward mail left on Tuesday morning. The mail which is now due to arrive in London on April 16 will include those portions which were scheduled to leave Mwanza on March 25 and April 2.

Mr. John Herbert Fyfe and Mr. Daniel Mackinnon Hamilton have been admitted as partners in the firm of Dawes and Co.

**TROPICAL TENNIS.**

This new Spalding Tennis Ball has been designed to meet the special conditions of tennis in the tropics. Its performance in sound and speed is identical with the equipment of our friends in Central America and the West Indies.

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

**SPALDING**  
**TENNIS BALLS**

At G. SPALDING & BROS. (British) LTD., Export Dept.,  
78, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.

## EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

A water supply is being installed in Zanzibar, and the Mombasa Sports Club is to build a new house.

The Dwee Estate of Dwee Plantations, Ltd., for sale.

Some of Rhodesia's new postage stamps carry a view of the Victoria Falls.

Freight charges on cotton from Port Sudan are being reduced by nearly 10%.

A hydriopathic establishment is being built at Mombasa on the island front.

A new "talkie" theatre is about to be opened in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.

Indian Voice is the name of a new daily English newspaper published in Kenya.

The through-air Service to the Cape is now expected to ready about the end of July.

A scheme under which planted contracts for the maintenance of neighbouring roads is proposed in Tanganyika.

European seeking admission to Northern Rhodesia are now required to prove possession of at least £100 of their own money, this being double the previous minimum.

A new monthly magazine, entitled "East African Aviation," has appeared in Kenya under the auspices of the Aero Club of East Africa. It is edited by Col. H. G. Kerley.

Protests are being made in Ethiopia by British importers at the sudden action of the Government in imposing a new tariff whereby the duty on certain imports has been increased by 20%.

Dr. Drummond, which suggested in the House of Commons last week that the views of the Government on the amalgamation of Northern Rhodesia and Uganda should shortly be available.

A Belgian-owned firm, I.P.C. (Africa) Ltd., is anxious to increase its East African trade. Its prices are competitive, and its boats are guaranteed for 700 hours burning. Communications from business readers interested should be addressed to the editor of East Africa.

Mr. Attlee last week headed a deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to draw attention to the critical situation in the Empire sugar industry. Sir Humphrey Leggett was a member of the delegation, which urged that the duty on importation of non-preferential sugars be increased, and that the duty be raised by 2s. ad. per cwt. on non-preferential sugars.

The Dar es Salaam Wharfage and Wharfage Company have now been amalgamated as the Tanganyika Landing and Shipping Co. Ltd., with W. G. Robinson, C. W. Besse, and J. E. Wigginson as directors and M. W. F. Malden as manager. The company acts as agents for the Tanganyika Railways, which has taken over the wharfage and wharfage services.

Local tennis courts on the roof of the Palace Hotel in Mombasa are attracting many visitors.

At the annual meeting of Imperial Chemical Industries Sir Harry McGowan, the chairman, said that their South African company, African Explosives and Industries, Ltd., were developing close connexion with mining interests in Northern Rhodesia, where it was possible they might at some future date have to create a factory for explosives and other products required by the mines.

The Central African Railway Company proposes to consolidate every four of its 100 Ordinary £5 shares into one Ordinary £1 share. All arrears of dividend on the 500,000 Four per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference £1 shares are to be cancelled, all special rights attached to the shares are to be extinguished, and the shares are to be consolidated into Ordinary £1 shares. It is proposed to approve the issue of 125,000 5% First Mortgage Debentures.

A gloomy two-column article has been published by *The Financial News* on the finances of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. As it however, a special correspondent to whom it contributes confuses Tanganyika with Kenya, it is best to let him write no information is as yet available concerning his present balance sheet since the end of 1929. We are likely to take his other opinions and deductions seriously. But the non-British public, particularly British financial men, will probably attach considerable importance to these rule-less orbits own sake than because he is unpriced, unfortunately, by a leading financial



Au

## The Revealing Triangle

VIYELLA  
SHIRTS.Perfect  
good looks  
and  
good sense.

velvet

WHEREVER you travel—  
Wherever you live—  
wherever fine flannel Shirts are  
commodities.Style, comfort, comfortable—  
There is a particularly  
twin-striped Viyella design  
for town wear—or khaki  
Viyella for trek or safari.They are tailored to give the  
fit-with-freedom which you  
demand.A good appearance and  
above all qualities ensure  
the last word in  
all climates. Even  
native wear  
is nowFrom the makers of  
the famous Viyella  
of Africa. Many  
countries have  
Viyella houses. See George's  
Dept. Store, London, E.C.4, for names of  
nearest Stockists.

You haven't had all the News till you've read the Leader.

Don't be no bed  
by  
**THE WHITE ANT**The Worker Ant or termite may feed on timber

ONE white ant can destroy many hundreds of timbers its own weight of timber in a few days. One Queen ant can lay 3400 eggs a day and live for 30 years. No unpreserved timber is free from attack. But it can be made safe, cheaply and easily, by the use of Solignum, the Wood Preservative.

**Solignum** has stood the test of time in all climates and under all conditions for over 30 years.

## A wood Substitute.

"There is nothing  
"just as good"

**SOLIGNUM**

THE WOOD PRESERVATIVE

If your local timbermen do not stock Solignum write to  
our nearest Stockist.  
LONDON: 100 HIGH ST., LONDON, S.E.1

EAST AFRICA

APRIL 9, 1931.

PASS

FOR EAST AFRICA.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCT EXPORTS.

THE s.s. "Gotha Castle" left London Thursday for South Africa via Teneriffe, arriving April 12.  
Beira  
Capt. L. W. P. Stowell  
Mr. & Mrs. D. Burnett  
Miss E. Burnett  
Mr. & Mrs. W. H.  
Mr. W. Findlay  
Mrs. M. G. A. Jowett

Mr. F. G. Lee

Mr. J. R. Lee

Capt. Mr. ...

Master Mr. ...

Mr. A. ...

Mrs. N. W. ...

Dr. & Mrs. R. ...

COCONUTS—Laurier, 10 weeks, auctions

settling well. White some medium  
size, yellow some small.

73s. od. to 128s. od.

63s. od. to 188s. od.

45s. od. to 48s. od.

60s. od. to 11s. od.

80s. od.

77s. od.

52s. od.

8s. od.

Peaberry  
London graded  
First

Second size

Peeberry

London cleared

First size

Second

Peeberry

London cleaned

First size, brownish

Second size

Brunista

60s. od.

55s. od.

50s. od.

Tunavita

London cleaned

First size

Second size

Third

Kilimanjaro

London cleaned

First

Second

Third

Moshi

London cleaned

A. & B. Size

Third

London

East Africa

London

East Africa

corresponding

last year.

Reports of other produce are held over on account of the Easter holidays.

JACOB & CO'S.

Nijkerk arrived Beira for South Africa March 28.  
"Rietfontein" left Cape Town homewards March 28.  
"Wisselkerk" passed Dakar homewards March 28.  
"Nias" left Durban homewards March 28.  
"Basilisk" left Durban for East Africa March 28.  
"Hercules" left Beira for East Africa March 28.  
"Daphne" left Durban homewards March 28.  
"Aeronaut" left Mombilla homewards March 28.  
"Personnage" left Haifa March 28.  
MESSAGES RECEIVED  
Chambers, Mr. John, London, April 1.  
Bernardini de St. Pierre, Paris, April 1.  
Jean Laborde, M. Dubouzet, Paris, April 1.  
General Eyraud, Paris, April 1.

"Chepstow Castle" arrived Mombasa homewards April 5.  
"Bar Castle" arrived London homewards April 5.  
"Cape Castle" left London homewards April 5.  
"Gaufray Castle" left East London homewards April 5.  
"South Africa Castle" arrived London homewards April 5.  
"Helena Star" London homewards April 5.  
"Maraca" April 5.  
"Llandaff" April 5.  
"General" left East Africa April 5.  
"Llandaff" April 5.  
"Llandaff" arrived Durban homewards April 5.  
"Wessex" left Durban homewards April 5.

EAST AFRICAN MAIL  
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar  
London, April 1.  
Cairo, April 1.  
Aden, April 1.  
Mombasa, April 1.  
Dar es Salaam, April 1.  
Lindi, April 1.  
Mazoe, April 1.  
Mombasa, April 1.  
Dar es Salaam, April 1.  
Lindi, April 1.  
Mazoe, April 1.

Mail from Basafield, the Rhodesias, and Southern Rhodesia close at the G.P.O., London, at 10 a.m. every Friday.  
Inward mails from East Africa are expected on April 12.  
The s.s. "Chambord" and on April 20 the s.s. "Bernardini de St. Pierre".  
The air mail leaves London first thing each Saturday morning (inconveniencing Friday night) and is received in East Africa about noon each Tuesday.

The Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co. has just published their new edition of the "Rhodesia" Directory which is a valuable addition to the equipment of those who have dealings with the country and business there. A notable feature is the large list of principal firms and companies, and the price of the book is

It is sufficient to say that this is a good time to get a quantity of biscuits to use with cheese. They are regularly supplied to Hotel Kilkenny,  
by special arrangement.

BUCKLEYS

JACOB & CO LTD., DUBLIN, IRELAND  
ESTABLISHED 1851.

APRIL 16, 1931.

EAST AFRICA

**THE DAWSON NEWS SERVICE**

Annual Subscription £1.50, including Foreign Postage

REG. 151

Times Weekly

Times Daily

Times Sunday

Times Saturday

Times Friday

Times Thursday

Times Wednesday

Times Tuesday

Times Monday

Times Sunday Evening

Illustrated Journal

Motion Picture Magazine

Hearst's Magazine

Great Housewife

Selective American

Opportunity

American Review

Drama Digest

Country Weekly

Graphic Magazine

Scribner Magazine

Picture Day Magazine

Radio News

Goodwill

Arts & Money

Saturday Evening Post

FRENCH

Le Monde

Le Petit Parisien

Le Petit Journal

Le Figaro

Le Temps

Le Monde Illustré

Le Journal des Débats

Journal des Amis

Le Monde Financier

Le Journal de la Presse

LEADER AND DOUBLE NUMBERS

Send "Speed up to the World's Press" sent free on application.

**ARM. DAWSON & SONS, LTD.**  
24, Handsworth, Pigeon Street, Ladbroke Circus, London, W.8., Eng.  
ESTABLISHED 1850

Speed up  
your hand steering

Do more at a moment in  
these days than you have  
ever done before - quick!  
Because that demands  
more chains, too. Hergis  
has the machine to help you  
fill out trees, stamping and  
scab quicker than you think  
possible. Yet it is possible  
that you can take  
where art is worked by  
man power only. We  
can help you.

With ten years' experience  
**THE WHEELERS BROS., Ltd.**  
24, Island Rd., Handsworth, Birmingham.

DAWSON, ROBERT, NATROPE &  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
SAMUEL MAKER LTD. & CO.  
LONDON, S.W. 11.  
Dawson Salmons, TANZANIA TERRITORY.

**WATER WELL**

**DRILLING TOOLS**

**DANDO**

**PUMPS**

service

**DUKE & OCKENDEN, LTD.**

WATER SUPPLY ENGINEERS

25, SWINDON STREET, LONDON, S.E. 1.

LONDON, S.E. 1.

**CHAINS GRIP**  
where tyres slip

UNDER all conditions of  
roads or roads and soft  
soil lands rubber  
tires cannot provide an  
efficient traction grip. You  
must equip the wheels with  
Parsons Chains.

Parsons Chains grip on any  
surface - even black  
top soil. No slipping or  
skidding. Complete control  
always.

Easily carried. Quickly  
fitted and cannot damage  
wheels or tires.

Suitable for every type of  
tyre - solid or pneumatic,  
single or twin, for car or  
commercial vehicles.

**PARSONS**  
**CHAINS**

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT

Manufactured by  
THE PARSONS CHAIN CO. LTD., MICHAEL LANE,  
LONDON, S.W. 11, ENGLAND.

Goldsold

The most dependable goods are those that are Advertised.

# Holiday Tours Kenya and Uganda

CORRIDOR TRAINS, RESTAURANT CARS AND WELL-EQUIPPED  
LAKE STEAMERS OPERATE THE SERVICES PERFORMED BY THE

## KENYA & UGANDA RAILWAYS & HARBOURS

LAKES VICTORIA,  
NGOROKHO,  
KIGOG AND KIPER  
AND RIVER NILE

THE SOUTHERN  
GAME RESERVE

MOUNTS KENYA  
MT. MANJARO AND  
MT. MOMBASIA  
THE MOON

THE FAMOUS  
KENYA HIGHLANDS  
5,000 TO 10,000 FT. ALT.

THE GREAT RIFT  
VALLEY AND VALLEY  
REGION

THE LAKES  
CRATER LAKES

## EXTENSIVE CIRCULAR TOURS IN THROUGH BOOKINGS KENYA - UGANDA AND TANGANYIKA

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO—GENERAL MANAGER,  
KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS, NAIROBI, KENYA;  
OR TO  
EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE,  
TROBRIE MAIL BUILDING, 12, GRESHAM STREET, LONDON.

## COFFEE PLANTERS! BUY THIS BOOK.

J. H. McDonald's "Coffee Growing" with Special  
Reference to East Africa contains the very latest in-  
formation on the problems that face East African Coffee  
Planters.

The chapters on Insect Pests, Fungi, Diseases, Manures,  
and Culture—which have been read by some of the leading  
specialists in the Empire—ought to be studied by every  
planter anxious to ensure the health and productivity  
of his estate.

The cost of the book (21s. 10d. post free) will be saved  
hundreds of times over by the planter who follows the  
sound and practical advice given in this sincere and  
substantial contribution to the art of coffee growing in  
East Africa.

Order your copy now. Send 21s. 10d. to The Publishers,  
"East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

## EAST AFRICAN HOTEL REGISTER

The following list of Hotels and Restaurants in East Africa will be of interest to visitors and tourists.

**GLENWELL HOTEL TREVATION LTD.** Nairobi. Water in bedrooms.

**ELIZABETH TUTAL CLEARANCE HOTEL** Nairobi.

**HEWITT'S IMPERIAL HOTEL LTD.** Nairobi. Tel. 311. Mr. 340 mins. Tel. 311.

**THE ROYAL HOTEL LTD.** Nairobi. Tel. 311.

**ELIZABETH HOTEL LTD.** Nairobi. Tel. 311.

**GRINDLBY HOTEL LTD.** Nairobi. Tel. 311.

**THE RAILWAY HOTEL LTD.** Nairobi. Tel. 311.

**DAVIDSON HOTEL LTD.** Nairobi. Tel. 311.

**YORKS - GREYHOUND HOTEL LTD.** Nairobi. Tel. 311.

**PORTUGUESE HOTEL LTD.** Nairobi. Tel. 311.

**LODGE HOTEL LTD.** Nairobi. Tel. 311.

**SHIRLEY HOTEL LTD.** Nairobi. Tel. 311.

**PORTER HOTEL LTD.** Nairobi. Tel. 311.

**WHITEHORN HOTEL LTD.** Nairobi. Tel. 311.

**W.H. KIRK LTD.** Nairobi. Tel. 311.

**PORTER HOTEL LTD.** Nairobi. Tel. 311.

**NAIROBI TOWER HOTEL LTD.** Nairobi. Tel. 311.

**AVENUE HOTEL LTD.** Nairobi. Tel. 311.

**MOMBIJA PALACE HOTEL LTD.** Nairobi. Tel. 311.

**ELDORET HOTEL LTD.** Eldoret. Tel. 311.

**PORTUGUESE MOUNTAIN HOTEL LTD.** Nairobi. Tel. 311.

**NEW BRUSH HOTEL LTD.** Nairobi. Tel. 311.

The two most up-to-date and luxurious Hotels in Kenya  
Run in conjunction

**PALACE HOTEL, NAIROBI.**

P.O. Box 317. Tel. 311. Palace.

**AVENUE HOTEL, NAIROBI.**

P.O. Box 317. Tel. 311. Avenue. Phone Th.

## THIS IS WORTH YOUR CONSIDERATION.

Visitors at the Palace Hotel, Mombasa, proceeding to Nairobi, and desiring to stay at the Hotel Avenue, Nairobi, will be allowed to open their Accounts for accommodation at the Avenue Hotel, providing they stay there during one month of leave from Mombasa or vice versa.

Telegrams & Cables "ISHMAEL KAMPALA." To London ABC 5th and 6th Editions. Bentleys, Lieberis and Broomhall's.

## MOTORS LIMITED,

P.O. Box 290, KAMPALA, UGANDA.

Sole Dealers for the UGANDA PROTECTORATE (except the Eastern Province thereof),  
and the BUKOBA PROVINCE OF TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, in

**CHEVROLET CARS & TRUCKS, G.M.C. TRUCKS, OLDSMOBILE CARS, VAUXHALL CARS.**

UGANDA & TANZANIA TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

MAHA Tires and Tyres MART BATTERIES MESSENGER & CO'S BESTOYL LUBRICATING OILS

Sole Distributors for the UGANDA PROTECTORATE

**ARIEL BICYCLES and MOTOR CYCLES**

London Agents: JOHN R. GILLIAT & CO., LTD., CROSBY SQUARE, E.C.3.

London Agents: JOHN R. GILLIAT & CO., LTD., CROSBY SQUARE, E.C.3.

## SMITH-MACKENZIE & CO.

P.O. Box 130, KAMPALA.

KAMPALA, GADDABALAM,  
MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, Mombasa, LINDI.

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

CONSIGNMENT, HOUSEHOLD AND BAGGAGE TO U.K.

GENERAL WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS.

BAGGAGE CLEARED AND STORED.

Tel. "MACKENZIES".

## THOMAS MACKENZIE & GENERAL ENGINEERING CO. LIMITED.

MOMBASA, KENYA, EAST AFRICA.

Ship Repairs, Turning, Casting,

Casting, Forging and Engineering.

Work of all kinds Executed.

Cables: "THOMAS MACKENZIE" P.O. Box 120, Mombasa.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & CO., KENYA, EAST AFRICA.

There is News in the Advertisement Columns. Read them.

BEST AFRICA

April 16, 1931

ENTER THE HAUNT OF  
THIEVES AND SMUGGLERS  
Now Britain's Heavy Artillery

### AN ISLAND-HOTEL OFF THE DEVON COAST

Picture of most up-to-date Hotel in Europe, situated on an Island which is its own, and picturesquely situated on the mosthardtosplease coast command from Tennis and golf at its best on the Hotel's courts and links to Smugglers' Caves and Pirates' Lore.

Furnishing and catering are unsurpassed. There is bathing from the sun porch in a pool renewed each tide, fishing, boating, climbing, exploring, wonderful views and breezes from the Atlantic Ocean.

Holiday will be found rest, relaxation glorious air warmed by the Southern Sun excellent sport and good food. Can the holiday seeker desire more?

Mr. G. H. Burch, General Manager  
Burch Island Hotel  
BIGBURY-ON-SEA, DEVON, ENGLAND

THE DAIRY PRODUCT  
& READY TO-SERVE FOODS

# 5<sup>th</sup> LEVEL

BUTTER  
CREAMERY

CHEESE

MEAT  
PIES

SAUSAGES

FISH  
PASTES

HAM PIES

Makers  
of  
CHEDDAR  
CHEESE

PLUM  
PUDDINGS

Apple Barrels & The Western Counties  
Ciderhouses Ltd.  
Head Office: YEOVIL, Somerset, England.  
Agent: Dept. 18, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.  
Cables: "Chedder," London.

For openings for trade see East Africa's Information Bureau

# UNION CASTLE LINE



ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

### SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

MADEIRA, CANARY ISLANDS, ASCENSION,  
ST. HELENA & MAURITIUS

REGULAR SERVICE  
TO EAST AFRICA

Via Mediterranean and Suez Canal.

Vessels:

Langtry Castle April 23

Greatful Castle April 28

Gallimier subject to alteration.

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa.

Head Office: 2, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.  
West End Agents: 1, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.  
Branch Offices at Southampton, Liverpool, Manchester and  
Glasgow, and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Bloemfontein,  
Marques Beira, Mombasa and Johannesburg.

[REDACTED]



When Germs are Removed  
**TEETH WHITEN**  
3. Shades in 3 Days

Comparative to other embarrassing to see more or less the result of  
sunburn yellow and teeth are now unpardonable. The Kolynos  
Brush Technique removes the condition. Ridding the Germs  
that cause it. To make the Germs restored to dazzling whiteness  
without injury. The Kolynos brushy foam gets into every crevice  
removing dirt and whitening stains. neutralizes acids  
transferring to the whitened white enamel as firms and stain  
at a time. Switch to Kolynos—a six-inch on forty bristles morning  
and night. The Kolynos brushy foam gives you  
any shade you want. It is a true  
Kolynos.

# KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM