

EAST AFRICA

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

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PRINCIPAL CONVENTS.

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YELLOW FEVER - EAST AFRICA - WARNED.

Would the peace and prosperity which British rule has brought to Tropical Africa have gone waste if increased freedom of transport and trade had all specially fed a voracious insect in this very free land? There is no doubt that officers emphasise in their reports the danger of the mosquito's bite. We need do no more than recollect the alarming journey of the chigoe or "singe" flea from its home in South America right across the continent of Africa and the outbreaks of sleeping sickness in Uganda and the Sese Islands necessitating drastic steps to prevent its spread in the East African Dependencies. With the development of the aeroplane and of air travel the danger is far from immobile.

Malcolm Watson—now absent from our service, as he claims, to exaggerate the importance of attention to the importation of yellow fever being carried by ~~mosquitoes~~ from the Americas, where the disease is endemic, to the East Coast, and thence by sea to India. Cotton and Aspinwall generally. Indeed at a meeting last week of the Public Health Section of the British Medical Association it was decided that the greatest sanitary problem of the moment is the possibility almost the certainty of this transmission. Imagine what the position is going to be in the same States if you have as much a new disease as yellow fever, dying at the rate of 75% of those attacked. You are going to have complete paralysis.

of trade. ... I don't want to exaggerate, but it seems to me that if this happens civilisation here in England and across the Continent will come to a standstill. Yellow fever, cholera and civilisation are living organisms. In the first place we have an aircraft carrying disease across Africa with a speed which has never been known before.

The Scots pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, *Strobilifer*, *fasciculata*, has since 1900 been grown to be a very tall tree, though by the time of its

agents of the disease itself has not yet been isolated. It is one of the commonest of mosquitoes, with a distribution covering most of West and East Africa below 4,000 feet. And it is especially a house mosquito, breeding in clear water and biting during the day. Recent investigations have shown that at least six other Aedeses can transmit yellow fever to the monkey *Macacus rhesus*, and there seems little doubt that they would also easily infect man as a Primate. Among these are the species *S. fitchii*, *A. stictogaster* once infected, and on becoming ineffective, remains infective for the rest of its life, which may extend to many months.

There is no need to over-emphasise the terrible effects of yellow fever in a non-immune population such as are the Natives, as well as the Europeans, of our East African Dependencies. Sir Malcolm Watson quoted the old day in South America when twenty or thirty ships might be seen lying in harbour there "without crews because everybody had died of yellow fever." Tobias Smollett has also written of "Yellow Fever, or a true Picture of the fearful ravages of the disease when it raged out on the Ships of the British Navy, during the arts and agencies introduced into America with the Negro slaves from West Africa, yellow fever took a vastly toll of victims, and epidemics of its spread north into the Southern States of North America and east to Spain. The French attempt to construct a Panama Canal collapsed entirely owing to yellow fever, and there is not to this day a word of ill-omen to French mothers. On one occasion a British regiment, from colts to drummer boy, with single exception of the bugler, refused to land in Barbadoes because yellow fever was rampant there. Sporadic outbreaks will occur in Central and South America and the West Indies, and by the improvement and generalised precautions prevent its spread.

Thanks to the devoted work of judicial men, every man may be controlled but only by his own will. Another law can be prepared to meet the emergency. The public opinion of the people will be the immediate and most effective weapon. Let us be forearmed.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Sir William Tait, Governor of Uganda, seized his opportunity to silence him when opening the twenty-first annual session of the Uganda Planters' Association. He made a most courteous to Major Leslie Kenyon, who had evidence before the joint parliamentary committee, that declared that the governors of Tanganyika Territory and Rhodesia had no right from the White Consul and resented the criticism which "we were subject in East Africa." Sir William Tait was said to have given a full account of the action of himself or the Government if he is accused of pressuring critics, while if he keeps silent, he lays himself open to the charge of not answering criticisms because they are, in fact, unanswerable. Criticism of the "heads I win, tails you lose" variety is sometimes but by no means always made of official action in East Africa, and we believe that our gallant Sir William Tait would prefer criticism provided it be sincere and constructive. No silence inspired by apathy. Most East African Governors have assumed that they earnestly welcome fair comment on their actions and pronouncements.

SENSE OF HUMOR. — In the tropics, as we are in this, the world and certainly worried world. Fortunately for himself, and to the relief of those who have read his report, the Director of Education in Northern Rhodesia appears

to have the gift well developed. In a memorandum on his special subjects he remarks that "payment of fees is generally accepted with equanimity"; one lady pressed for delay in this matter as she was paying instalments on a recently-purchased motor-car. The new population coming into the Colony hails mainly from parts of Africa where education is rare, and a sense of humor is lacking.

Without further deterrence, not to pay fees when these have been paid in installments of collection seemed — the English fees in domestic arrangements better. One parent announced that when the Government thatched her house, she would send her children to school to help them through the schools and to the informant's progenitor, when asked to send a note explaining his child's absence from school, reminded the teacher that "the child is not a calf." Recently the Director comments: "European education as will be seen, has its problems."

ETHIOPIA'S NEW DETERMINATION. — The bold action of the Emperor of Ethiopia in establishing two Legislative Houses after the European model, and his expressed determination that the legislation passed for the development and progress of his Empire should be inspired by the principles of justice, freedom and truth, Press, Economic and Social, is the object of

power in view in his country. The attitude of such critics contrasts strikingly with that of the British House of Lords, whose recent debate on slavery was conspicuously the symphony of the Peers of the dominions which face the Emperor in his dominions of Abyssinia — and men like Lord Haile Selassie's policy is clearly to break the power of the many nobles who are still kings. While the Emperor is known as Negusse Negest, King of Kings. By compelling the attendance at Addis Ababa of these minor royalties as members of an Upper House he will be following the very strict example of King Olaf of Norway who was faced with exactly the same problem. Louis XIV crowded his palace for the magnificence of his own Court increased so the power of the court nobles increased, and the constant and continuous attendance of Paris diminished almost to extinction their influence in their own provinces. The mere grant of a Constituted is admitted only the first stage, and in the working out by legislation the Emperor will doubtless succeed in his appointments. But he has taken an important new step towards the unification and consolidation of Ethiopia.

SPORTSMANSHIP. — Too equipped with five thousand rounds of rifle ammunition and raising the question whether the average American's idea of sport is not very different from that of the Englishman. There have been more than a few cases in East Africa which suggest that such is in fact. Ex-President Roosevelt was a particularly fine example of America's best, and was moreover a man who appealed strongly to Britons in East Africa, as Mr. J. M. Barnes has recorded in his hunting book, "The Company of Gentlemen." Yet the ex-President's sports were essentially American, not British. Sir Frederick Jackson was in charge of him and his party in 1909, and was evidently shocked at some of his exploits. Colonel Greig, in his records of his posthumously published autobiography, was utterly reckless in his conduct of shooting and what went on in his traps in the country. He openly exceeded reasonable limits in shooting certain species (he and his son, Kermit, shot no fewer than nine white rhinos). Roosevelt himself wrote that, when following up wounded animals, "as ammunition was of no consideration he commenced to shoot at long range until it disappeared over the raw," and he and his backers up "brought down a herd of buffalo at two hundred yards bagging three bulls but wounding two others which 'got away' to his papirus reed sanctuary. This makes a dog's dinner. As Roosevelt was judged by practical every Britisher with whom he came in contact to be the best hunting American, is the explanation of his actions to be found in a fundamental and ingrained animal instinct of

EXTRAVAGANCE SIN TANGANYIK

INSTRUCTION OF SIR JOHN CAMERON'S REGIMENT

Report from the Betrenchment Commission's Expert.

Issue d. July 9 we published preliminary particulars received by airmail from Dar es Salaam of the report of the Commission appointed by Mr. D. J. Jarvis, S.A.M., the Governor of the Territory. Mr. R. W. Taylor, Treasurer of Tanganyika, was Chairman, the other members being Mr. Ernest Adams, Controller of Customs; Mr. H. H. Stevenson, Provincial Commissioner; Mr. F. L. Bell, the Administrative Secretary; and Mr. E. G. Bulman, Assistant Clerk, appointed as non-official members. Mr. William S. Stewart M.A., F.R.Chmle, Lieutenant colonel, J. M. Gleville, and Mr. H. H. Robinson. The views of the nine members were balanced and each deserves to be borne particularly in mind when reading the recommendations of the Commission. From the report we extract the following passages:

"The Commission's view of the opinion that one of the main sources of economy will be the close examination of vacancies with the object of ascertaining whether new appointments or promotions are necessary, or whether the rates they can be paid will be sufficient to attract suitable candidates. The Commission recommends, however, that the pensioner's promotion is delayed in the interests of economy. An adjustment should be made whereby the pensioner's rate would be calculated as he stood at the time he was promoted, when the vacancy occurred, and that seniority should date from the time when the vacancy occurred. Although the emoluments of the new post would not be drawn until the promotion is made,

Passage allowances.—The Commission gave very full consideration to the question of the continuance of family passage allowances, but decided not to recommend any alteration in the present regulations.

Non-Native Taxation too High.

xation of Natives and their Cultures.—The Native population pays approximately 1% of the total direct and indirect taxation, including customs duty, and they consider that more than half of the revenue of the territory is expended on services which are considered as given to the benefits they derive from the Government, as Defence, the Judicial machine, Prisons, the Labour Department, &c. It is now impossible to assume what amount of Declaratory legislation other than those directly concerned with Native Affairs is maintained solely in the interest of the small non-native population, and they consider that an estimation of the nature of the Central Administration under

in the Memorial Park. The Police in East Africa
consideration should be given to a plan other than the
known generally as "social services". They should
the native community ~~and~~ pays reasonable
for their education. If expenditure is to be confined on
a scale basis and the additions to the school should be
as modest as far as possible.

The Commission do not consider that the financial position has been entirely cleared up by the depression; they feel that it is still necessary to continue the Native institution of self-government, and to reform methods of Government for white men, so as to bring them into the community. As at present, the position is as follows. The Commission are of the opinion that the time is ripe for the point of conclusion in the offer of cession, and when the Indians have been made to understand that the door is open but to certain specific terms, to which they will not attempt to add, probably a definite date may be fixed for further fixation.

Proposed Administration.—With the exception of the members of the eastern and Samaritan Provinces, the members can dismiss each the offices of Officer and Collector. The Collector also consider the one office can be abolished. In the districts where three men are present, the Collector and the Sub-Collector should be abolished; thus the proposed stations of the Mandar should be opened and that the staff of the districts of Bohol, Camiguin and Lucban should be reduced. The members of the districts should be placed in the stations of the districts. It is proposed to allow the members of the stations to have their officers as present considered.

necessary should be reduced to 38. The requirements of the 12 cadets now undergoing a course of instruction at home and due to arrive in August, should be cancelled.

Forestry Department.—The mention of "Conservation" and his Deputy's proposal to be justified when there is an Assistant Commissioner in the Ministry who should be responsible for forming a Committee where the latter is absent from the session. In the opinion of certain Provincial Government Ministers the task of Native forces regarding excesses

Game Department Overstaffed.

Department. The Department should be reduced to a basis European since, during the time of war, this will permit of our ratios, allowing

The ranges would have boundaries set at Masasi, Mwanda for some miles, Sseretete, Arusha and Arusha, Mbeya. The Commission consider that the main tasks of the Game Department lie in the Kigamboni Plateau, in the shooting areas in the Ngorongoro Province and along the Kenya border, and in providing pastures for the purpose of cultivation. Protection of game species will provide for these essential services. The Game Ranger at Kilosa could look after the neighbouring Selous Reserve and a Game Headquarters in the Reserve of the Game Warden; alternatively, the Game Warden can give an eye to the various reserves while the Game Ranger at Kilosa paid occasional visits to areas not included in the four ranges. The office work of the head-quarters of the Game Department should be reconstructable, and the Commission see no objection to the implementation of the European officers.

on headquarters work on the Commission. See page 100 for a reason why Game activities

1. The Senator would be controlled adequately by a staff bound to the permanent staff of Congress; temporary agents could be engaged if necessary to assist in his activity in connexion with any legislation by Congress.
The Committee consider the first of the two cases. The second is a heavy one; they have a large student population and many of them are inclined to travel south; they should be educated to the difficult task of struggling for their right to remain north across the northern frontier.

Mateo Morris, L. C. - Two State Water Commissions purchased equipment with money found from "loss" funds. The Commission understand that it was intended that these Plants should be used for water supply on behalf of Native Administrations and that the same have not been used. The Railways have been using the plants for water supply work for some time. The Railways Commission are unable to say what has been done, as the Railways have their own water plant; further, it is not clear whether the Railway have charged rates for the use of the plants. The Commission consider that the water water-boring Plants should be operated by Native Administrations and that anyone managing the same by the Railways or other Native Administrations, Government Department or any other body of the public, should be held responsible for the cost of the operations and fees sufficient to cover the cost of the operations.

ment of capital expenditure. It views also the facts that no definite time can be given down to us that planters will apply for the separation at present. The Commission has been asked to give a definite date for the application of the scheme. The working of the plants is not clear. The Commission recommend that one of the plantations should be laid up at a certain point of staff discharge.

Maintenance of Roads and Bridges.—The Committee consider that the expenditure set aside on maintenance of roads would be reduced considerably if it were carried out with European residents along the roads, and also by the employment of permanent labour, and

The Government Regional Train.

Government Special Train—In order to release the
Government Budget, it is recommended that the cost of the
Governor's Travelling by special train from
S. S. Central, exclusive travelling on Railway business
should, in future, be a charge against Head M.P. of the
Territory of S. S. Central.

...and humatings, shown from dualities
withdrawn from medical care, from
Sustaining the health of the body for medical
improvement, it is shown that in the revenue
to be retained by the medical
examinations are to be performed in accordance with
the requirements of the medical officer. The fee amount

Band — The Connection recommend the
the Band of 100 men. The **Rules** in applying and selection to be made
by the fact that the same persons

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who were engaged in the civil service, to keep the budget in balance. The civil service expenditure on the hand, is at present £1,300,000 per annum which is an excessive amount for an institution which has a certain cultural value.

Politics.—The use of the title "Deputy" is the chief basis in rank used by Head of Departments and in the course of their commission, he discontinues the use of any but the most important Departments. The indiscriminate use of this title may give ground for a claim to a salary higher than that which would normally be paid as the argument may be advanced that he has a more responsibility than an officer holding the rank of Assistant.

Governors' Conference Secretariat.

Governor's Conference and Statistician.—A contribution annually of £1,300 to the Governors' Conference Secretariat and £300 to the East African Statistical Service; the former subscription includes £300 paid to the Statistician as a member of the Staff of the Governors' Conference Secretariat as Director of the Meteorological Service.

The Commission has recommended the effectuation of a Conference between the Governors' Conference Secretariat and the Government of this Territory in order to facilitate correspondence and letters from the Governor to small stations where the Commission cannot maintain its own staff. It is recommended that the Commission, in view of the small size of the Commission, maintain its own staff which, so far as this Territory is concerned, would appear to be capable of the function.

Official Travelling.—The Commission considers that in a general meeting his夫人 or wife on arrival in the Territory should not be provided with transport or rail fares by Government expense but should make his own arrangements. One period of such journeys should be deducted from the officer's local leave.

Expenditure of Officers on Local Leave.—The Commission recommends that no expenses, including car fares and travelling allowances of an officer proceeding on local leave, other than local sick leave, should be borne by Government. This arrangement is approved, though it is to be stressed that the financial position has improved. As a general rule, if local privations in connection with local leave are again granted, the Commission recommends the revision of the scale of allowances. The proviso applies to certain officers whose allowances for travel and the like expenses are to be determined in respect of journeys on steamers of state or by Government or by the Kenya and Uganda Railways. If cash fraction is involved, the regulations should be then revised, should in the opinion of the Commission, limit the provision of free transport to the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Government owned steamer.

Overseas Leave.—It is recommended that the procedure for longitudinal leave should be modified so that the route should normally be inland and embark at Marseilles. If circumstances require travel by the all-sea route, the Commission considers that the officer should go to Marseilles after leaving Mombasa should count as leave to the latter port. The Commission recommend that the grants of overseas allowances to officers appointed to this Territory should be abolished. This allowance is to be paid to officers appointed to Nairobi and Mombasa (not to Police cadets).

The Audit System.

Audit Department.—The whole system of audit requires investigation with a view to economy with efficiency. As the Director of Colonial Audit is fitting the Territory with, it is suggested that he should make an inquiry into the existing arrangements.

Detention Camps.—Considerable economies could be effected by introducing into this Territory a system of detention camps for petty offenders similar in form to any existing in South Africa.

Institute of Human Physiology Research.—The Tanzanian Institute of Human Physiology Research is a small one at present, but proposals under consideration for a large increase in the expenditure in this institution. This Territory is already spending £4,000 per annum on research connected with its own problems and the Commission consider that the Government should increase its departmental grant to accommodate the anticipated increase.

Rainbow Park.—It is recommended that the Ministry of Home Affairs should be asked to provide adequate services are taken care of. It is recommended that sufficient land should be carried over to become included in the area and eventually allow for a park to be established.

TANGANYIKA'S OLD AND NEW GOVERNORS.

In the course of a letter received from one of the best-known officials now in Tanganyika, Mr. A. J. T. Arden is told:

"The new almost heretofore of Dar es Salaam is different to what it was last year, but nevertheless it is a very well-treated, most courteous and friendly place. It is already clear that it is going to rule by consultation, not by dictation."

Criticism.—Sir Donald Cameron's report shows that those who have past had performed well before him.

His observations have shown new extravagance and profligacy has been rampant in the administration. It has been particularly in regard to Native Administration and Native Justice. It is said that the new Leon-Harwood schooner will be completed next year, as there are enough contracts on hand to be dictated by the Retrenchment Committee report also shows that the very mild observations and constructive criticism which the colonial administration on the place were more than justified.

One extremely little change in the general public is known to meet the Governor at a public reception. Under our previous Governor merely leading citizens were invited to attend.

ELECTED MEMBERS AND KENYA GOVERNOR.

The following communiqué has been issued by the elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council:

"It had been the intention of certain members of the Council for the adjournment of the Elected Members' meeting last month, and Government through the Colonial Secretary, was advised of this intention, but owing to the abrupt termination of the Session, before the business could be held, it had been called together. We concluded our business at once."

"Elected members cannot regard the proposal that the Secretary of State should set up one or Special Commissioner as meeting the necessities for which a Commissioner of Comptroller has been agreed. Commissioners of substantial majority are to be appointed, and such an appointment could not bind the Secretary of State and involving measures to meet our immediate economic problems and also we agreed that it would be impossible for him to be of great value to expert to suggest solutions of such problem unless he was familiar with this situation and representative local conditions. We therefore desire to point out that Government is upon bringing out a financial plan, it must be appointed to each local government and the Legislative Council, and that a Economic Commission be appointed to collect data for investigation and also to advise us."

"We, while admitting that better prices and improved accommodation in Nairobi, especially since members hold the view that at a minimum when our country is to be given economic development and increased industrial activities, the cost of money is important, in which such needs should be proceeded, of the same reason are also satisfied that a General Government Offices should be proceeded with immediately in addition to the Courts, the expense of which at the cost of £25,000 should satisfy the needs in that an expenditure is appropriate when employment is specially sought and when the circulation of money is most needed. We further clearly intimated that fresh loans would not be granted without four by the Secretary of State in the circumstances where the necessity of conserving the possible currencies such long balances, are still possible."

"We, in addition, called upon the elected members to support the殖民地的 speech and by the general attitude of concordant to the various problems related to the financial condition of the country reveals the steps already taken to increase revenue and decrease expenditure due to the wants of the people. We also requested the elected members, were to use the opportunity of our meeting to ascertain whether our country is in a position to meet our obligations more easily with the less pressure left on the country."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NAIROBI COFFEE AUCTIONS CONVENED

Experienced "Market Men" on the Rings.

The Factor of East Africa

SIR.—I am very glad to see Mr. Richard Lipp's letter in your last issue, deplored the loss of breaking up the international competition at the forthcoming auction of Kenya and East African coffee in London by holding similar auctions in Nairobi as well, whereby not only will the competition become less important, but the quality of coffee being sold at the sales both in London and Nairobi will be less important.

What possible benefit of importance can follow from the change, except minor points which would affect coffee auctions as expected to do better than, or even as well as, the United Auctions in London?

The day before you published the letter I was discussing the matter with probably the oldest coffee man in Mombasa. He is my senior at the works here at least ten years, and I started in September of 1914. During this long experience, not only has my friend seen nothing to make him believe that anything but a sharp increase to the coffee planters by the change, but he also feels sure that the destruction of the united competition of East African coffee at one cent will result in the lowering of prices. This lowering of prices is, of course, what the buyers want, especially now that America is created, thanks to the thousands of her "do-to families" which have visited Europe since the War to have acquired the taste for finer kinds of coffee than they called for before 1914. The more natural therefore it is that those who insist on this demand for 1 cent coffee should have their way if they have not actually been working along about this split up the East African market, in the hope of getting rid of the East African coffee.

I certainly hope that with the attention that has been drawn to the matter, East African planters will seriously consider the proposal of holding public meetings in Nairobi or anywhere else except

—ours faithfully,
H. HAMEL SMITH,
Editor, Tropical Ed.
On the other page we publish a statement issued by the
Anglers' Union. Ed. E. A. T.

IMMUNE TO SNAKE VENOM

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Eus. Afric.

See Mr. C. H. Simons's letter in your issue of Jan. 4 stating definitely that venomous snakes, like the copperhead, timber rattler, etc., are not found in the Park. Fort Elizabeth, are not numerous in the person or other venomous snakes, even in their own poison, a catfish, though the writer, a great authority, has never been able to find one.

But the classical experiments of the 19th century, with Indian snakes, led to famous mistakes and different conclusions. Cuvier, for example, said that equal size were important in snake venom. A tiny poison-snake could kill a large cobra, he said. But the snake could not kill it, though he was no less venomous. He deduced that there had to be some "one common principle" of venom.

Boat-Hardening
Furnace, rat-tail type
for use on small ships

KENYAN ELECTED MEMBERS SLOUTED

Criticism of the Local Government

The Editor of "East Africa"

Sir.—Very bitter feeling has been manifested as a result of the posting of the elected members by the Governor and the official members of the Legislative Council over the matter of additional taxation and changes in the Customs duties.

As to the necessity for additional fixation at a time when most of us can hardly carry on I do not propose to argue. It may be that the authorities are right, and that the existing imposed must be believed, even if the ones derived therefrom are comparatively insignificant.

How comes it that while the Governor of Kenya and Uganda are consulted as to the propriety of making alterations in the taxation of Kenya's own representatives are studiously ignored? Why has the new Governor, with no knowledge or experience of East Africa, taken upon himself to file aside the friendly offer of co-operation of the party of the elected members, used to refuse to associate them as for years past have been the case—with questions connected with
Kenya's country?

"While it may be true that the elected members have no statutory right to be consulted, Mr. Delamere was perfectly correct when he said: 'To the amazement of the Comici, which has built up principles of financial privilege and party on constitutions they were told that Government alone were to deal with any alterations in the 1901 Budget, and that the savings made were unavoidable.'

"It seems difficult to believe that Sir Joseph Byrne or his own free will would deliberately go out of his way at any very beginning of his governorship to incur the hostility of those over whom he had to rule and the only inference is that the big had instructions from Home to 'run' the objectionable 'settler'. Several English newspapers made little secret of their satisfaction that 'strong man' was being sent to K.S. to make us toe the line. We felt that he had been having a strong man, and indeed the somewhat autocratic acts of the new Governor shortly after he landed were intended to show that we had one who was ready to take responsibility. He was, however, much fettered by 'red tape'. But to us it appeared the whole of a small community, other than settlers, business man, has increased enormously, while these things and alarm."

Anything in the nature of self-co-operation is abominable, but it is going to be extremely difficult for the selected members to continue to work with a bureaucracy that treats them and those for whom they speak with studied contempt and indifference.

Nakuru *Kenya Colony* *1911* *JESS*
In this we publish the text of a sentence issued by the

AN ELEPHANT SHUNTER'S SONG

The Empire of East Africa

A good story comes from India. It says elephants carry one night and to the roof. A guess like sand or like straw. A body of grass is corrugated paper. In the morning when the sun rises there must be a certain light. This is a legend, and this legend is well known. And this legend is well known that the first metropolis was built by the elephant. The meeting place in India they had. Once the elephant was captured. So there is another legend. Another story you can see that the elephant carries their children. But it is not necessarily true that the elephant carries their children. The site of the cemetery.

JULY 10, 1931

THE THOMSON'S FALLS CREAMERY SCHEME.

*Sustained in the face of Official Prosecution.**To the Editor of "East Africa."*

Sir.—In last issue of *"East Africa"* you commented adversely on the proposal to establish a cooperative creamery at Thomson's Falls. Can you give me space to put forward the views of the residents of the district, the majority of whom support the proposal?

The history of the movement date back to 1928, when at the request of the local Association, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Mr. F. Harrison, now Director of Agriculture, was invited to the district to advise farmers on the branches of agriculture most worthy of attention. In his report he wrote: "The question of establishing a creamery at a central point in the district has to be considered. The Lushoto Creamery was the only one then in existence."

In 1929 preliminary steps were taken to cause the Nyanza Creamery Co. Ltd., being incorporated on August 1, 1929. In 1930 the preliminary work of Mr. Harrison, and branch line were undertaken, all at the same time so that the district interested in dairying discussed the possibility of establishing a creamery at the falls, and date of the future when the price of milk would be fixed.

In 1930 the Thomson's Falls Creamery was opened for trade. Immediately our production of milk, butter, cheese, and other foundries, etc., increased markedly. Cream was sold to Lumbwa and Navasha, new increasing quantities. It became master of interest to the minds of the two nearest creameries, and competition for customers by payments for butterfat, etc., was obviously against the interests of the industry as a whole. This was succeeded by amalgamation of the three creameries to the mutual benefit of members of each in the early part of 1931. In September 1930 an Agricultural Committee, consisting of Daniel Hartas Glazerman, was appointed to investigate and report on the agriculture of the Central. In the Thomson's Falls district a meeting was held, evidence collected, an Organising Committee appointed, and a scheme drawn up for the development of a creamery.

At the meeting the Agricultural Commission was asked to ensure the attendance of the delegates before the Commission, a deputation being despatched and acknowledged in an attempt to obtain a hearing but without effect.

Immediately the Stock Owners' held a meeting in September 1930, it was established that delegates from the stock raising districts had most difficulty in obtaining a hearing, and the conclusions of the Agricultural Commission, in so far as it was carried in the stock industry were largely repudiated, and a deputation made for further investigation by the Stock Owners' Nursing Committee, in consultation with the newly appointed Board of Agriculture, the secretary of the Agriculture Commission.

Having failed to secure attention in due course of time during the presence of the Agricultural Staff, the Organising Committee continued their investigation and obtained Government's attention. An application for the scheme was submitted to Mr. J. W. D. D. Jardine, on Feb. 15, 1931, for the formation of a butterfat factory, and an application was submitted to the Government of Kenya for a license in the Colony of East Africa, Fund and support of the Government. This application and the future of the District of Agriculture, and the scheme was examined in depth by the service authorities, and the questions were tendered by the Director, based on the long

experience in Africa. They were uniformly helpful. The Stock Officer, Mr. W. D. D. Jardine, gave all assistance and information as possible.

Finally, the Director of Agriculture informed the Organising Committee that, in his opinion, our scheme was sound, that a creamery in our area was a normal proportion of the equipment necessary for the development of the district, and that in his report to Government our scheme would have his complete support. Our application was returned to Government, and a period of nine months passed. Then we were instructed to submit our application to the Board of Agriculture.

This caused certain amount of dissatisfaction in the district. Large members of the Board were interested in the Navasha creamery, and some opinion inclined to the view that action should be made to the pleasure of the members interested in an organisation which had shown definite opposition to our proposal. The Committee adopted the attitude, however, that whatever the personal views of individual members might be, we had great objection if members of a properly constituted Board could only on their hearing and consideration of our plan would be all the more decisive from a Board to composed.

Our case was presented, and again we obtained the verdict of the Board of Agriculture, "Approved for application," recommending that the amount of cold storage accommodation be increased from five to ten tons, with a long pause—from December, 1930, to May, 1931. No information was available from the Department or the Board of Agriculture. Accordingly, an "application" was made for a report in progress. The reply received was to the effect that Government, after careful consideration, considered the scheme was not one which the cold retentment to the Home authorities.

To clear up this situation, the Committee approached and obtained an interview with H. S. Joseph Byrnes on June 1, 1931. Mr. Joseph Byrnes stated that he had no fault to find with the object of the application. It was the type of development which he desired to push forward. Government was, however, introducing new legislation on the formation of co-operative organisations—cooperatives, and those interested in our scheme in the meantime proceeded, with the formation of a co-operative society, conforming to the new legislation, and rendering a sufficient security for the sum of money which might be advanced. Then he would submit our scheme to the selected members of the Legislative Council, and subject to their approval forward the application to the Home authorities with a recommendation.

It is evident that we are but just putting our plans in some form of room growth. Many of us have been in the business continuous for the past seven years. We are, we hope permanent settlers, with our families on our farms. We have taken our share of the development of our district in the form of the construction of roads and bridges. We did not sit idly and do nothing. The country had been unoccupied by a lack of initiative, except for game.

At the present stage, we have a butterfat production second only to Nairobi, and in excess of 100,000 lb. In May, 1931, 1,100 produce 12,000 lb. 22,000 lb. of Sutter was moved by rail from the three stations of the district, by road, and by means of the government working in the district. Further amount was dispatched. New stocks being brought to the district from other countries, and the number of old residents is increasing rapidly. The number of members have increased in number. The 100 cent Thomson Falls at the end of a system of roads, gaining like routes of all kinds, and on each side are unblended dairy farmers. The service on 80 miles available after delivery, and moreover shortly. We may secure the approval of the technical committee of Government who have no objection to the scheme, are far from indicating any objection to the scheme. All we require is the permission of the Home authorities.

Another thing is the objection of finding a suitable officer to manage the scheme. This was brought up, and was negative. No one committee could be said to be able to combine in management, and the best men available than we could make ourselves at the falls in our own interest. The objections of Nairobi have now given place to a more heated objection (or conditions) of the amalgamated creameries, the fact that they are not admitted to the Thomson Falls creamery.

Now, we are faced with our difficulties. Larger units have been introduced, and the Government has decided to make funds available, and go on in this direction, and increase our output in the neighbourhood, or

JULY 1931.

EAST AFRICA

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20,000 lbs of butter monthly, they have recently turned out, with our assistance, 5,000 lb. The time is ripe for extension, and in our district.

The production of cream in the period covered by the late report of the Director of Agriculture showed an increase of production, over the previous corresponding period, of 66.

The Agricultural Commission advocated the extension of mixed farming in place of the single crop system of the past.

Districts which in the past have little interest in cattle breeding are now investigating their possibilities. In this, but not least, we have water power available, enabling the most economical operation of our factory by hydroelectric power.

We are confident of the soundness of our designs, and
the economy due to saving of freight, shippers' per-
tions of grain, from Rhom's End to Navasota,
would alone, it is calculated pay for our factory in five
years.

even if events should prove that we are unduly optimistic, we shall have erred in such highly qualified and talented company that we shall expect lenient treatment from our judges, giving their judgment "after the event."

Yours faithfully,
LOUIS SYKES
Secretary, Organising Committee
Thomas Falls Co-operative Society
Montreal, P.Q.
Lensa Company

DR. COOK'S REPORT FROM GENEVA

U.S. Patent No. 2,428,545
MASSERETTE BOBB

To the Editor of "East Africa."

88.—While fully sharing with many others great admiration for the medical and surgical importance of the work of Dr. Albert Goutier, I敢 to say, as follows, will be in Geneva is the recent conference of African children, be allowed to comment on some of the statements in his article in your issue of June 19.

I quite agree with him that the atmosphere of the conference was "delightful" yet it did not fail to react, even disagreeably once. For instance, when Dr. Goughy was mentioning the fact of the loss of which thousands of Africans have suffered as the first European occupation was both mentioned and explored by two speakers at least, as a very definite cause of poverty and break-down of family life, particularly to children.

As regards female circumcision, may I go on to one or two corrections? The phrase "that the girls themselves wished it to be 'in the fashion'" was not uttered by me, nor have I any recollection of hearing it used by Joyce at the Conference. I am surprised that Dr. Cook should claim the support of Captain Rattray in his demand for legislation to deal with this custom, as Captain Rattray clearly explained that by legislative action he incited the part of education of the people concerned as well as the willing acceptance by them of the proscription—a very different proposition. On legislation passed, as would be the case in Kenya, a Legislative Council which the Africans have no direct representation.

Here we are at the Conference Women missionaries and long years of valuable service to God. Africa who I myself, wish to see this cause come to an end as speedily as possible, but who know from bitter experience that the agitation for direct legislative suppression in Kenya has postponed the day of solution by many years, and at the same time caused much mental and in some cases physical suffering. Can we not, for the sake of the Kikuyu women leave this thing to the quiet work of educationists in Kenya? If we wish to help can we not set to it that our governments provide enough money for girls' education and maternity and health services?

I am sorry that Dr. Cook felt that the African delegates were not successful. I think it is good to let what those who live in Africa under an international system of justice have to say. How else can grievances be redressed? It is useless to close ourselves to the results of the contacts of our race with the world whenever those results are criticised by him. If curious that the more "dissident" of the African delegates gain any recognition were just the ones who were most anti-colonial, and most critical of the present order.

So if we lesson to be learned by this time, we see
that we must give education to the
whites so that we must learn from them what are
their grievances and as far as possible satisfy your
grievances. Co-operation between whites and
blacks was the desire of the Conference. Under
existing even, of which is unparable at the base
of all such co-operation.

ed We would like to suggest that this communication, as it is in no sense a reply to our comments of last week, be left to the committee. It is a catalog of our criticisms of Dr. Hawking's "Nanotext" especially that it is "not a true State" should be placed in the margin of a large Nevada sand endow with \$500,000. But it is money in dispute. The author is a German

Mr. Hawkin wrote of his proposal to Sir George Grey under the Mandate and after the Crown had taken over the Colony. Now he says, "What would you do if I proposed, and you accepted, the Tanganyika Mandate? Then what does he propose? The present mandate stipulates complete treatment of all citizens of States members of the League of Nations, which condition would destroy the possibility of the Mandate being given outside any area of the territory as a preserve for a human settlement for the matter of that British Mandate?"

The idea of a "Garden of Eden" in which man's sins do not bring him into disfavor with the terms of the original compact is now as absurd as ever. Now, the absurdity of the simpler and more modest idea of a "Garden of Unrest" in which man's sins can be freely committed without punishment, which appears in our issue of July 1, 1871.

... congratulating you on the energy, enterprise, industry, and courage with which you propose to support the best interests of East Africa.

KENYA WITHOUT PREDJUDICE

THE ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Its History, and Trials.

MANY old soldiers among our soldiers will assuredly welcome Sir H. Fortescue's exceedingly interesting history of transport and supply in the British Army, written under the title of "The Royal Army Service Corps." (Volume I.) It is published by the Cambridge University Press at the price of 30s. and may be obtained from the R.A.S.C. Record Office, Duxford, Cambs. Did not Evelyn Orthoeris declare that in the British Army, during theisedifficulties, it was he who "got us into rations regular and did not get us more?" Let us give him words to that effect? The historian willows "transport" and supply "from the very earliest days to the close of the Boer War" and old campaigners will thoroughly enjoy his exposure of the inefficiency of Governments and the lack of foresight and of intelligence which have marked the whole story.

Other particular interests are the campaigns of Kitchener in the Sudan and in Egypt and Ethiopia. Incidentally it is often said that Kitchener was no horse master:-

"Wellington" was the very best horse and "Dulcina" master, and ox-meat that the British Army ever had. Kitchener was the very worst. His ignorance of animals was something out of the common. Soon after the armistice Bloemfontein with all its beasts starved. Kitchener learned that within twenty miles of the place the average crop of green-growing metallics—Indian corn. He sent for Major Long and ordered him to take the starving cattle up to graze. Major Long respectfully pointed out that if he did go over, the animals would be dead within forty-eight hours. Kitchener turned upon him furiously. "What do you mean?" "Your high-generosity officer is here," said Major Long. "If you do not believe me ask him." The general did, and was told that not one of the every day animals would perish. Kitchener then packed his order.

The remarkable campaign of 1847 by Sir Charles Napier, which ended in the capture of Magdala, was really a triumph of transport over fearfully difficult country. The expedition was based on Amritsar or Zulaj Bay.

"From first to last were men here landed in Zululand Bay, and of deaths from sickness did not exceed 300 men. The greater part of these deaths were due to the want of medical attendance. The animals which were brought up in the train numbered 11,000, namely, 4,100 cattle, 3,000 ponies, 2,000 camels, 1,400 sheep, 160 locks, 1,500 mules, and 100 asses. The animals were all healthy and well fed, and no disease assailed them. The greatest number of animals which belonged to the Government train, and which were lost, were 1,000 cattle, 1,000 ponies, 1,000 camels, 1,000 sheep, 100 locks, 1,000 mules, and 100 asses. The greatest losses in the base camp must have been very largely due to mismanagement. But that may get away. The Bomby Government must bear the main load of responsibility. The losses of men in action, it may be added, were only 200."

Sir J. Hartesue's book is not only a valuable record but also a well-written and most valuable history of East Africans. I look forward to the second volume, in which they will hope to add an account of the East African campaigns.

"Afrika," ein Handbuch für Wirtschaft und Reise (Dietrich & Co., Hans Pfeiffer, Berlin) is a useful volume, neatly bound in cloth, with one photo and many excellent maps. It contains much up-to-date information on widely varied aspects of Africa and African life, but as it is written in German, English people are likely to peruse it. Those who do will find rewarding, however, the many valuable hints in the German account for their visit to African colonies and of German educational and other activities therein.

MR EDWARD DAVSON HONOURÉ

B.E.P.O.'s new Chairman of Council.

... Sir Edward Carson as Master of the Beagles at Etaples? I suppose he has done anything so good since. (Laughter.) He has visited more sovereign governments, heads of the British Empire than anyone else, I mean Mr. Churchill. I think, and the fact is very well known between us, that Lord Lloyd, president on Friday last at the luncheon given by the British Empire Products Organisation in honour of Sir Edward, said, "I never received such a compliment as

Sir Edward said that the Gladstone scheme in regard to the production of sugar was the first step towards orderly production, and was the beginning of a study which should benefit both producer and consumer. The od of speakers had fallen from his pedestal. Unless primary producing countries were prospectively certain that they had markets for their surplus, "our three largest customers were India, the Crown Colonies, and Australia. Any the odd one come to foreign countries (applause).

Among those present with special interests were Mr. and Mrs. G. E. H. Sir John Cadogan, Mr. Alfane, Captain Lady Dawson, Major Sir H. D. Mr. F. S. Trollope, Sir Humphrey Legge, Mr. G. H. Lepage, Lord Cheshunt, Sir Halford Mackinder, Mr. Benjamin Morgan, Mr. P. Ponsonby, Mr. A. T. Penman, Mr. H. R. Bache, Mr. G. Scobion, and Mr. R. F. Wright.

MR. & MRS. PARKERSON PROMOTED

The Colonial Office announces that an agreement has been made with the forthcoming retirement of Mr. Charles Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following appointments have been made to take effect from August 15 inclusive:- Sir John D. Strickburgh, K.C.M.G., A.B., to be Deputy Under-Secretary of State, and Mr. A. V. C. Parkinson, son of Mr. V. C. Parkinson, Q.B.E., to be Assistant Under-Secretary of State. Mr. Parkinson is concerned with East African affairs at the Colonial Office, and has thus come into contact with many of our leaders, who will congratulate him on his pro-

UGANDA GOVERNMENT AND PLANTERS.

William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, has told the Uganda Planters' Association that unless the Ugandan Government had come to the aid of the planters, it would not be justifiable to offer assistance on a price basis to the coffee industry; it would be prepared to agree to a reasonable measure of financial assistance and granted if planters would thereby be enabled to place their operations on a commercial basis. Such assistance, however, should take the form of a sort of system of credits.

www.IBM.com/THREEWORLDWIDE

According to Mr. Kenyon agricultural census the average yield per acre for the section of Franklin was 28 bushels of wheat, 1,075 bushels of corn, an average yield of 8.21 bushels of oats, 1,000 bushels of barley, 550 bushels of rye, 1,000 bushels of beans, 500 bushels of soybeans, 1,000 bushels of coffee, 250 bushels of cotton, and 20,000 cwt. of mutton—a record return for 1910. The 1910 crop was 10% increase over the previous year's production. The 1910 yield of wheat was 1,075 bushels per acre compared with 900 bushels in 1909. Some 1,000 acres were under cultivation by the Indians in 1910, and of that area being devoted to the following crops: Barley, 30 bushels; small, 20 bushels; coffee, 10 bushels; oats, 40 bushels; soy beans, 20 bushels; rye, 10 bushels; and miscellaneous, 20 bushels.

JULY 30, 1921.

~~EAST AFRICA~~

Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA

Mr. J. R. D. Foothitt, Esq., addressing the Uganda Planters' Association.

"Once the Kenyans were mere cattle, Muhammads and continual, the people, with their religion." —Sir Ali bin Salim speaking from home.

"Insect pests are not in the least perturbed by an
world-wide depression." — Capt. C. S. Snare, Gover-
nment Entomologist, Nyasaland. *Annual Report*.

1030
I have been in Keown for three weeks with a three month's holiday at home on three occasions? — *Mr. F. G. Rogers*, Wilson, N. H., son of Falls, writes to the *New African Standard*.

Mackay, the great Canada pioneer, was at the smithy as well as in the school. He had a printing machine and made some of the leaflets himself. Mr. A. G. Head, of the Canadian Missionary Society.

"For every full grown' worth of East African coffee bought in England at least a shilling will come back to his country in export trade from East Africa." — C. Kemp Hare, *Leeds Mercury*, 17th January, 1873.

70% of the locusts found swarming in the Elkhorn district are infected with a parasite which will probably prevent further breeding and just possibly eliminate the swarms. M. V. Clair, the entomologist in charge of the anti-locust campaign, de-

The name Sennar is part of the applied to it by the Arabs and others from North Africa who crossing the ~~area~~ Present came to a country where the people were of a darker colour than themselves and called it *Bilat es-Sudan*, or The Land of the Blacks. D. D. Brandeis in his *Land*.

area is now being developed rapidly. It is here at the same time that it is the most difficult to establish, but when once it has reached the production stage it will probably prove to be the most remunerative place to invest our money in." — Mr. D. N. C. CURRY, President of the Florida Planters' Association.

"...the educated official in India... much better that they should show their patriotism and honour by a language by developing it and by using it in writing in other words by doing the actual work than to criticise the various ways of saving the language." Criticism alone cannot help it is a baffling thing." "Amrit

Ant-heads has very little value as a fertiliser. The increased growth so noticeable in plants grown on ant-heads is probably due as much to the higher nitrogen content and the improved surface condition of the soil as to its increased content of essential plant food ingredients." — *The Department of Agriculture of Southern Rhodesia*.

~~Some Statements Worth Nothing~~

The plan of a man who landed in
crocodile-infested swamps in Northern
Namibia to build a railway from the
Victoria Nyanza Suez Canal
and made war on the Government of
Government to build the railway from Kambove
into the Belgian Congo, thus putting up an
extensive system of roads through Africa.

WHO'S WHO

McThomas Paton Scott
Dawkins



T. F. S. Hawkins, winner of the East Africa
Prize in 1953, was the Head
of the Administrative Office in Bawimba and later
in Kondoa. He was born in Busitema and spent seven
years in the Native Affairs Department of the
Transvaal and Union of South Africa before being
appointed an administrator as a P.M.C. Officer.
After serving in the Native Affairs Department of
Mombasa and Mwanza he was sent to Rwanda
in 1922 and Handeni in 1926 to the Belgian Congo.
A strip which lay between Uganda and Kenya
the Arusha valley, around Cape Town,
Administrative difficulties having shown that such
corridors through Belgian Mandated Territory could
not be maintained. After taking charge of Konda
Orangi, and a small Town Majorate of Dar
Salaam, he became District Officer of Dar es Salaam
whence he was sent to Moshia where he soon estab-
lished harmonious relations with the different com-
munities.

By constant practice I have learned to dominate the
Tennis world. It would be wise to make Moshi
the center of my tennis activities. The Cairo-Cairo
airline has been most successful for me.
I am sure you will be able to get me
a place in the world's best tournaments
in the near future. I am looking forward
to meeting Mr. Doherty when the British
Open golf championship is held at
Moshi.

JULY 30, 1951

PERSONALIA

Major Ivor Button has arrived home from Gilgil.

Mrs. R. V. Talbot is now staying the Mabira Hotel, Uganda.

Captain and Mrs. E. F. Tuson of Nairobi, Kenya, have arrived home.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Bindra are shortly expected in the country from Klambu.

Professor A. G. C. Colacicco, University of York, is touring East Africa.

Lord Wimborne is entertaining a house at Lawrence Park for Goodwood.

Mr. F. D. Boyce has been elected to the Sub-Committee of the Nakuru District Council.

Mr. R. S. Campbell has been appointed a member of the Mombasa Harbour Authority Board.

Recently Mr. and Mrs. Taylor each received on the Government farms at Fort Jameson.

Mr. A. L. Tornavall has succeeded Mr. Odak as President of the Nairobi Rotary Club.

Lord Sefton, Andrew, has been elected President of the Overseas Nursing Association.

The Rev. Gilbert Elliott was recently installed Preacher of Zanzibar at Zanzibar Cathedral.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bell have disposed of their interests in Uganda and returned to this country.

Dr. A. J. Hemmey of the Tanganyika Medical Department, is on his way back to the Territory.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Philip J. D. Davis, well known in business circles in Kampala.

Mr. A. S. Armstrong, Assistant District Officer, Kisangani, has arrived home on leave from Uganda.

Major J. M. Beck, Q.M.R.E., former Commanding the Supply and Transport Corps, Kenya, is on leave.

Mr. W. H. Alcock, of the Tanganyika Labour Department, is now stationed on the Singida railway construction.

Mr. F. L. House, the Tanganyikan for Messrs. Smith, MacKenzie and Co., is expected home on leave shortly.

The Rev. Canon and Mrs. Leakey of Kenya, were among those Celestine guests at the last Garden Party.

We regret to learn of the death in Kampala of Mr. Ven. Roques, local manager of Messrs. O'Sullivan and Co.

Another At Home in the central branch of the Overseas League was held on Friday afternoon, when a number of old friends were present.

Mr. A. C. H. H. Captain Allan K. Gordon, B.E., has been appointed Honorary Game Warden in Kenya.

Lady Crawford Maxwell will sail on August 7 in the "Windsor Castle" for Cape Town, en route to Victoria Falls.

Mr. H. S. Edge, formerly a business in Kampala, died in Dar es Salaam early this month while visiting his family.

Mr. H. H. Robinson and Dr. G. B. Mall, recently took their seats as official members of the Nyika Legislative Council.

Messrs. L. A. Seeger and J. M. Walker have been appointed members of the Mazabuka Management Hospital Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. T. Rusky, who was attacked in Imbo, Jimma, on Friday, reached England by air last week on leave.

Warrant Officer J. D. Giddings, who has served on the Northern Rhodesia Police for the past seven years, has been gazetted Lieutenant.

Mr. John Sinderup, a pioneer of Nyasaland, has taken over the old Regal Hotel, Limbe, and named it the "Sime Highlands Hotel."

Mrs. A. W. Northrop, Deputy Controller of Customs, and Dr. G. Wallace, Medical Officer, are home on leave from Northern Rhodesia.

We regret to record the recent death in Sisayanga of Mrs. Margaret Dorcas Clarke, wife of Terence H. Clarke, Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika.

Dr. S. O. V. Hodges, of the Press Commissionariat, Port of V. Bowden, I. M. D. Grieve, and Mr. G. P. Rogers are on leave.

Miss Doris Margaret, daughter of David Epstein, the Nairobi business man, was recently married in Glasgow to Mr. George Ward.

Dr. A. D. J. B. Williams, Deputy Director of Medical Services in Kenya, has arrived in England. He has served in the Colony for the past nineteen years.

Sir Alan Cobham left a week ago his flight to Central Africa, his departure having been postponed for some days. He expects to be away four or five weeks.

Dr. A. H. Wareham, of the Mbereshia station of the London Missionary Society is shortly expected home on leave, which he will spend in Scotland.

F. B. F. A. is leaving on the 2nd of August to attend the Club, recently made a presentation to him. Under the club's professional name he departs on his ownership.

The engagement announced between Miss Nana Brinkmann and the Dean of Mombasa and Mrs. G. J. G. G. M. J. Galgetty and Gombe, was registered.

In February, the oldest member of the British golf club played the first stroke at the opening of the new golf course before he left for his return to Scotland.

Mrs. and Mr. Christie, who have been in charge of the Mission at the Presbytery for the past twenty-five years, have ended their retirement from New Zealand.

The apse which is being added to St. Christopher's Church, Nelson, by Mr. and Mrs. F. Goding as a memorial to Lieutenant Commander F. Goding is to be dedicated very shortly.

— Captain and Mrs. J. L. Berne have been home from Uganda, having traveled through South Africa. Captain Berne was a member of the Tanzanian Retrenchment Commission.

Mrs. and Mrs. J. C. Lavers, of the Medical Department; and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. P. Soper, of the Agricultural Department, have left this country to return to Zanzibar from leave.

Captain A. C. Whinney, O.F.E., has been elected President of the Uganda branch of the Royal Society of St. George, with Mr. Clifford Moody and Mr. K. W. Fraser as Vice-Presidents.

Mr. A. L. George, M.M., and Mrs. George are on their way to Tanganyika, to which Mr. George was appointed in 1921. He was transferred to the Labor Department two years ago.

Mr. G. H. Patterson, of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department, who has been transferred from China to Tanganyika, was one of the few British planters who continued to support the German régime.

Mrs. G. F. Clay, M.C., of the Uganda Agricultural Department, gave an interesting survey of the work of his Department at the recent annual general meeting of the Uganda Farmers' Association.

R. G. D. Higginson, Resident Magistrate, has arrived home after his appointment to Tanganyika two years ago. Mr. Higginson had served in Fiji for the last two years.

The following were recently elected to the Nyanza District Council: Mr. L. R. Verner-Sampson (Gondoland), Messrs. W. B. Bennett (Bunyoro), Sir Thomas Allen (Metheroni), and Mr. F. G. Barton

Mr. H. Wilkinson, entomologist of the Scott Agricultural Laboratories in Kenya, recently made an air survey of the most infested areas of the Colony. He was pilot for Mr. S. C. P. of Mauzer Airways.

The Misses Rees last week, played for the Senior
Cuppers against the Senior Officers
in a friendly match at an annual fixture arranged
between England and America for the Lord
of the Misericordia.

Mr. M. C. de County, head of the Agricultural Department, is a brother of Mr. A. G. de County, head of the same department, who is reported to have been killed by his assassin at Babati.

The following Cadets are on their way to Dar es Salaam to take up their appointments in the Tanganyika Provincial Administration. Messrs. J. V. Carlton, G. M. Clark, K. B. M. Dobson, D. Dowsett and R. J. Harvey.

Among the East Africans elected to Fellowship of the Royal Empire Society at its last meeting are Messrs. B. Bridge, H. J. Godson, and B. M. Tumanyi, of Kenya; Mr. D. S. S. of Northern Rhodesia.

John Sir Robert Gurnelle HaNeys of Langley Park, Langley, Bucks, who died on April 1 at the age of seventy-four and who was one of the early traders in the hunters in East Africa's big estate of the £21,500 get personally £20,000.

Colonel Edmund Stuart Palmer, M.B., who died recently in East Africa at the age of seventy-four, left £27,882 in cash, with net personalty £26,903. He left £5,000 to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa with which he had served for many years.

Mr G. S. Arthur, Director of Education in Northern Rhodesia since 1956, who is on leave pending retirement, was first appointed to the territory twenty-one years ago. During the East African Campaign he served with the Northern Rhodesian Police.

M. M. B. W. G. Huntington, who recently visited East Africa to report on game preservation, has begun a series of broadcast talks on animals which are becoming extinct. Last week he talked on the rhinoceros; next Saturday this subject will be the

Mr. N. Dorkin, who is to leave from Dar es Salaam has been Chief Surveyor to the Tanganyika Railways for the past five years and has served in East Africa since 1915. During the East African Campaign he was twice mentioned in despatches.

Major A. C. Church, D.S.O., M.P., who visited East Africa as a member of the Ammunition Control Commission, introduced into Parliament last week a Bill to enable infanticide defectors to undergo sterilisation. The House decided against the measure by 162 to 80 votes.

The following have been elected, ~~for~~ since for 1932
of the ~~new~~ Extra Chancery Entebbe President, Mr.
W. F. Ferrierman, O.B.E., Vice-President, Captain
T. W. Willmott, O.B.E., and Mr. A. F. Poysier,
E.C.T. Committee, Messrs. Rayney, Simmons,
Wykes, and Dowsse.

Mrs. Anna Crossley, who participated in the King's Cup Bill Racing last Saturday, is the daughter of Mr. Kenneth Crossley, who has travelled extensively in Africa, among his many expeditions in Uganda and the Upper Nile, Miss Crossley hoped to fly to India later in the year.

Caborni LaBastie, who is constructing the Manjoo Singha extension, at Sambalpur and Raigars, recently made an emergency flight between Mangalore and Barisal, Salalah in Paganmya, to save a drowning man. He was the first time an aircraft had made such a flight.

PERSONALIA (continued)

Mr. H. C. Ducker, of Basalands, last week addressed a meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, at which he described the work being done at Mawabala, Port Moresby, Bonny Bay. The latter station had been found to be particularly suitable to the breeding of different varieties of cotton.

A European British Association has been formed in Moshi and Arusha under the presidency of Major F. S. Bellairs, the Hon. Secretary is Mr. W. E. G. T. The objects are to co-operate with Associations of other European nationalities and to form a General Committee for dealing with all matters of public interest.

Major C. L. Walsh has returned from his visit to Tanganyika. Next week we hope to publish his impressions of the present state of affairs in the Territory. Mr. R. G. M. Bernard, senior partner of Messrs. Matheson and Co., who accompanied him to East Africa, had returned to London by an earlier ship.

We regret to learn of the death in Bulawayo of Mr. A. R. Wilson, who served with the Southern Rhodesia volunteers in the East African Campaign, during which he was awarded the Military Medal. He was formerly a well-known Scottish wrestling champion and last year opened a business in Northern Rhodesia.

Recent arrivals from Tanganyika include Mr. C. Cairns, of the Agricultural Department; Mr. J. Reaney, M.A., R.S.M., of the 6th King's African Rifles; Mr. R. J. Goodson, of the Public Works Department; Mr. A. F. Strudwick, of the Posts and Telegraphs Department; Mr. J. A. Rawdy, of the Mines Department; and Mr. E. J. Roman, of the Railways.

Mrs. V. H. Kirkham, who has arrived home on leave following retirement from his office of Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar, has served in East Africa since 1911, when he was appointed as a departmental analyst in Kenya. Before taking over his Zanzibar appointment in 1922 he made a tour of the clove-producing countries in the world. The Clove Growers' Association of Zanzibar owes its establishment entirely to his energetic efforts.

Major F. A. B. Nicoll, O.B.E., Deputy Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika, has arrived home on leave. After service in South Africa, for many years, Major Nicoll was appointed to the Uganda Police Force in 1910, returned to the Protectorship in 1924, and was transferred to Tanganyika in 1928. During the War he served with the Royal Sussex Regiment, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the O.B.E. (Military Division).

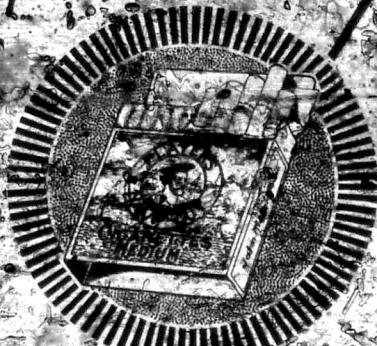
The Bishop of Abyssinia and the Sudan has been presided last week at the annual meeting in London of the Egyptian and the Sudanese Association. Sir Nigel Davison spoke, regarding the past, that Khartum Cathedral had been built by his son, completion nearly thirty years after the foundation stone was laid by Princess Beatrice. Lieutenant Colonel Bowes (of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment) spoke appreciatively of the work of the Church among the savages in Kordofan.

Mr. D. J. Gardiner, of Basa, until recently Acting Governor of Tanganyika, has gone on leave. His action in appointing the Reinternment Committee, extracts from whose report appear in this issue, won general approval in the Territory, the official and anti-official residents of which hold him in high esteem for his personal qualities no less than for his administrative abilities and impartiality.

On Saturday last Harry J. Uder, the German pilot who recently visited East Africa, gave an exhibition of aerobatics at Hastings, among the spectators being his hair-raising stunts in one of which he actually stopped his machine performed two loops some 200 feet above ground and landed with the propeller perfectly still! At another time he zoomed upwards, cut off his engine with the machine still climbing, and just when it had reached 2,000 feet appeared to be stationary in the air for a fraction of a second, he put the nose down and made a graceful dive earthwards.

The following delegates with East African interests attended the Congress on Tropical Diseases held in Paris last week: Dr. J. Q. Starcove, Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika; Colonel S. P. James, who visited East Africa some time ago for the Colonial Office, to report on medical research work; Dr. A. P. Stanton, Chief Medical Advisor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; Professor the Sedgman of State for the Colonies; Professor Whittington York, who has visited Uganda and Northern Rhodesia before the War, on the Royal Geographical Society's research work; and Dr. Harry Blacklock, who has made a special study of infant and child welfare in Tropical Africa.

Please Please



PLAYERS
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LIGHTS OF THE NILE BRIDGE

The Passion of the Welsh

The news have crossed the New N.Y. Bridge at 11 a.m. I do not offer you that information as news. It isn't. The thing happened quite a while ago, and already it is not on the wings of the gossips, at least on the pages of the Press, the plain fact has become known to thousands. But of those thousands how many have considered the implications of the fact, its possibilities, its repercussions, its *severities*? Have they seen the game makers imbued with political sense, explored every avenue. So far I have seen not one.

Take a map of Africa in large and good size.
Here in latitude 16° S. N. and longitude 30° E.
approximate our two hours' walk from the
and Mrs. Leo unburdened of all trouble from the
care of a family full of *Wanderers*, and *Wanderers*
throw the stirring news from *Wanderers* after the
Wednesday. If you mark you on the other side
of the map, it will appear the third.

Such a problem demands discussion. Imagine the conversation between the two innumerable American hunting *safari*s and well-advertised timber-making expeditions must be blamed if the phrase "cowboy basketball" becomes a cliché.

2nd Medicare Part D

"Look at here, honey; how many years have we been wanting to get across this river? I've always wanted to go over this side, and if I hadn't written to those darned Frenchmen and you and me right over last fall, I could tell the world! But you know, it's a very noble place to hold make believe to, so I sometimes go south, we may have to make right round this here Victoria Falls. Some *safari*—on-sideable, before going on. Now here's this new bush-path, and I say say that where these Wazungu make a bush-path they make it good. Yes, and you got to buy meat to them, they know their groceries! So whassay?"

know their groceries
Mrs. Leo ~~lives~~ ⁱⁿ the same house as we do.
Tom and I should wonder
Mrs. L. (scratches) See you at Trap
doggy! I seen folks using that bait today
and here and there and sweetie were on traps
Mrs. L. (scratches) Oh, mother. Just a word

A. M. 1933. 100

All is silvered by the silvery light of the full moon, casting up into a wide and wonderful world where love is still the good hunting-ground — and on Links golf-links are few, but the zip-pit hoof-marks, deep on sand, leaving such a black frame border new lost beside and like the course

if it be contended or asserted - I am even to
the point that the claim is not valid from West-
Coast, and from Canada, and from Canada
it is invalid. Unless - and I think it may be
true - and make a copy of what we
have got - ALLEN LEITCHMAN

PASSING OF MR. C. T. STUDD.

We deeply regret to report the death, in the Belgian Congo in his seventy-first year, of Mr. Charles Thomas Studd, founder of the Heart of Africa Mission, President of the Worldwide Evangelisation Crusade, and one of the three famous brothers who, having distinguished themselves as cricketers at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, devoted their lives to religious or social work. The other two brothers are Sir Kingston Studd, late Lord Mayor of London, and Mr. G. B. Studd, for years a missionary in China.

C. T. Allen was in the English Army in the famous match against Australia, which gave rise to the term "Aussie Rules", in which England was beaten. At one time he worked as a missionary in Africa, coming to South Africa and then transferred to India, and in 1912 went to the Belgian Congo to found the Alphonse-Aubert Crusade, which has now seen much success at work in Africa, though it has never appealed for funds or collected money at meetings in this country. He practices living to adhere strictly to "faith principles".

Mr. Studd, who had always lived a life of great simplicity, devoted himself in recent years largely to translating the New Testament into various ~~languages~~ and was so impatient to complete his task that he rose every morning before 5 a.m., seldom retired before 10 p.m., and usually ate little. In 1888 Studd died at sea, leaving two daughters, the wife of whom with her husband, continued his mission work.

The aeroplane belonging to the Tanganyika Survey Department, may shortly be in experimental service between Dar es Salaam and Mombasa.



SLAVERY IN AFRICA

Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law

WARNING of the long course of slavery which have
place last week at the court of Pekin, must have
been given to the Emperor. A man, for word
of a garment was able to represent himself as master by
expressing his firm intention to return to the
slave law, and to continue his process
towards the complete emancipation of slaves
in Abyssinia.

The debate was initiated by Mr. Buxton, who referred to the widespread desire for emancipation by his grandfather, Fowell Buxton, and was continued by the Bishop of Canterbury, Lord Bxford, and the Lord Palmerston, who said that the name of Buxton had been mentioned in the amends to the bill presented by Slavery, and by Lord Rose Buxton.

Some interesting statements are made. In Tangier it is said slaves, formerly under the German régime, have been released ("Archbishop"). In Ethiopia probably one-fifth of the population are slaves, and the Emperor of Abyssinia will have to deal with 2,000,000 slaves! (The Archbishop of Canterbury). On the admission of slavery in Tangierina by Suleyman, nothing recent since 1815, a book was lately published suggesting that slaveholding was a sin. King and Parliament are on the British side of the border. The nation was asked for advice. The officials presented metrics and the suggestion was absolutely and totally decided! "since it is believed in God, let us come before him and let the slaves be freed from the yoke of Satan." (Lord Lathom); and as seen from Abyssinia, "the Lord of Lathom" (Lord Lathom) and the Koran are one, and reiterates that the most excellent act in the service of God is the liberation of slaves. The statement is made in accordance with the statement of the Koran that the condition of slavery could be brought about! (Lord Lathom).

Lord Lugard made a speech marked by intimate knowledge of his subject.

"In Britain," said Mr. John Kirk, "there still cannot exist any system of permissive slavery; say 'half-slavery' if you like, because we have learnt that the forcible emancipation which compels a master to turn his house-born slaves, when they are aged 17 or 18, on to wages to provide for them, is as bad as the cruel system of slavery. Moreover, which you will give the men into slavery, women also are protection. I am pointing out that the owner was not committing a crime against the slaves, but allowing his house-born slaves to remain in their wives in his household. In due time the woman becomes the slave, because she wants to stay in her country stage, and all kinds of iron is in her house after her free. This was your course urged by Sir John Kirk, our anti-slavery man, as the greatest authority we have had on the question, the greatest authority we have had on the question of slavery. He pointed out that it was in this sense that slavery was gradually abolished in India by the degrees of 1843, without the degradation of slaves, without the degradation to the owners and without the harshing and suffering which would have been involved by sudden 'emancipation.'

With a keen appreciation of the pecuniary value which the Emperor of Ethiopia, Isræl I, regarded it had, that the powerful Ecclesiastical authority in that country upheld the institution of slavery as a system decreed by Jehovah under the Mosaic law. On Liberia he was especially caustic. The Lord Isgard insisted that without good cause the 2,500,000 native inhabitants of the African States, the most and most capable of the African negroes, in the persons of Alfred Sharpe, were led by a handful of turbulent negroes who had given themselves to the sentiment of separation, atrocious racialism, Dr. C. G. T. and the Foreign Service, of which the United States, she believed, tamely acquiesced in the officers of the Foreign Service, as well as its administration, that this audience had shown to be nothing other than a meeting of some African negroes, so-called "liberians" for their house-slavery."

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such would really write the world's deceives him as it stands, and in numbers he would be the last to deny the Slaveholding States. It seems like that we should fit in the next future to form a Slavey Republic in Geneva, the nation adopted unanimously by the U.S. Congress that step away from the Southern states at full speed to explain that such body would in no way interfere directly with the sovereignty of any country. Were such a thing to be done, it was certain that the rest would follow to the points of the world at large.

ASIA IN THE HOUSE.

House of Commons, the week Sir Philip Richardson asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies was aware that the licence fees for lorries in the new Government Bill ranged from £180 per day to £1 per day and whether the Government intended to do anything else. Colwyn Jones, Dr. D. Drummond, Mr. R. H. T. and Mr. G. W. of licensing motor vehicles in every British colony excepting Bermuda where no motor lorries were permitted. The Government had not yet passed the new Ordinance as passed by the Legislative Council, neither had they received any formal application from the Government to show that the Bill had been

presided over by Mr. L. F. Montebello asked him information as to the present position, financial or otherwise, of each of the Native Plants Association. Dr. Sheldene replied that the social aspect had not suffered considerably, but the losses caused by the heavy rain in instances last summer was evident and had been accounted for on the basis of contributions instead of donations, as formerly, on commis-
sion for sales. The latest figures showed 12,231 members, owning about six million trees.

Mrs. Shaw informed Sir Philip Richardson that the late Mr. Ward Graves Commission received the information from the Hungarian Government: "District Officer states that entirely unlocated graves are extremely difficult. Caretakers are employed to keep the graves weeded, and is attending to this task, and endeavoring always to be gathered at short notice in this connection."



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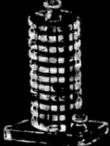
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JULY 1931

EAST AFRICA

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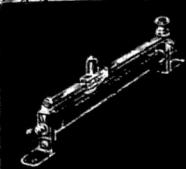
46

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Workers' Dwellings

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Africa in the Press.

STILL PRACTICING FOR SEPARATION

In a strong article on the subject, Hardin

There was a tendency among the Paterians
and others to be unkindly to the white
colonialists from time to time, and certain terms were
employed by them which were not complimentary to the
white race. The following is an extract from a speech made by
one of the Paterians in the House of Assembly in
1890. The trouble with the last white Pater
of 1890 was not that it gave offence, or was offensive,
but that it seemed to show no appreciation of the rôle
and merits of white settlers. The Pater speech
read as follows:— "It is plain that
as far as the white race was invited into the country by the
Imperial Government, it will be encouraged to remain,
and maintained in this right to security, and indeed economic
prosperity. The Government can help him."

"The Committee has been afforded a very full picture of the state of Kenya Colony. The Settlers' Delegation, from their point of view as attractively as it could be put, was delegation full of detailed knowledge, ready answers of the floating criticisms which achieve, hence, if we clear in its wishes and aims, no influence in the campaign by which it revealed itself among politicians, such as holding their hand while awaiting the arrival of the unusual sympathetic Secretary of State. The Settlers' Delegation came with the knowledge that they were likely in future to be much less of the previous bantlement with which the community has been visited.

It does not follow, of course, that they have made many converts in England or the view that the true line of political development in Kenya lies in a Legislative Council to which all the various races will contribute members, with the white community permanent wielders of a predominant influence. So far as the Indians are concerned the members of the Committee have to ask themselves whether it is doing any service to the Colony to insist upon such an electoral roll for Europeans as Indians at this time, and whether such insistence does not enhance the sense of insecurity which is already done harm enough.

The case is irresistibly strong for dragging Native aspirations to express themselves in tribal and national councils; but it is useless to talk health so breathlessly, until the Legislative Council in all its power, while retaining the representative character and of fanatical extorting, the abhorrence of educated Natives flows from the body which it will seem most wise to seek. The Native Councils will patch up their difficulties they meet in their own problems, and the conservative elements of tribal chiefs and young men, and the present Government. The Committee of Native policy point out in the suggestion and suggest a measure of administrative separation, so that the highly technical business of post and Native institutions shall be carried forward under the ambit of local bodies, allowing greater freedom for selecting the members of the council, doing the work of the districts, and expressing the views of the tribes. The present prerogatives of the Legislative Council cannot be given up, and a general welcome comes to the self-government. But like the road to market, and lead us where we like. The Joint Committee may well feel tempted to leave the Colony. Officers who are truly speaking the language of the people, especially the colored ones, are advised to do so, especially those who are in the service. But let us just in common as such a suggestion arises, and the Committee may do more for the safety and welfare of the Colony than any other arrangement. The Committee of Native policy, and the judgment of the

Specie. M.
The course of the war, the want of capital invested by all persons in the European settle-
ment, if very much increased, has probably had millions
of dollars' worth of damage to European farms, resins, and vegetable products,
and port, and its capital, and the value of the
city of Manchester, has probably considerably increased.
It is also probable the exports at the
various ports of Europe will increase.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO KENYA.

A BIOGRAPHY OF JESUS. Feudalism and Capitalism.
A visit last year to the past and
linked to us by an early date has been
published Germany. Commenting on the book,
the *Observer* says:-

correspondent of the *Observer* says:

of medieval magnificence with the taste of a
Pharisee. Fine and dandified ceremonial and
decorative were gems of great value in his
pocket. Yet it was when a desire to secure him
that he was all beauty sold. A dabbler in
him. These were all been sold. A dabbler in
or could not make pictures, he was a good
enough man to make them. When he came to
Bulgaria he had driven who to him, to be placed in
the country. He had driven to Sofia
by the German railway authority. He had been
instructed to travel by rail. The expressness
to exist because of the desire to link the capital with
central Europe. Yet in this case he was obliged
to travel by road. The road was bad, the caravans
carried the horses. Australia was the result.
China, Silla, was the result. In days of seventy, he
still collects rare birds, plants, and butterflies with the
use of a boy.

PHOTOGRAPHING GAME FROM THE AIR

SOPHIE LEAFER, HOWARD WILLIAMS, has
done exciting game pictures taken from
the air in the Southern Sudan published by the
Illustrated London News says that the taking
air photographs of wild game is not difficult.

My camera will give quite good results, though I have not yet obtained quick plates, panchromatic film, and a good lens adequate for the purpose. I have obtained quite good films of mine, using the 16 mm. cine-camera of standard make, using the slow motion speed. Most of my photographs were taken before 8 a.m., so most of my photographs were taken before 8 a.m. I order project the best light at noon in the sun, and from a height of about 50 feet, mounted above the ground.

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BISCUITS

JULY 30, 1931

EAST AFRICA

105

CRITICISM OF EAST AFRICA

The current issue of the *West African Review* states:

There is a journal published somewhere in Africa called the *Aruha Review*, from the extract which follows it will be easy to discern that the *Aruha Review* is not published in the western portion of the Continent or in commenting on Sir Donald Cameron's government of Tanganyika the following paragraph appears: "In his days and as has been said, spiritual home in Nigeria, Sir Donald will doubtless be a success. There the policy which he pursued is a poor and unsatisfactory stock in Tanganyika is in no manner with western civilisation. There he can play a game of chess with no whipping the head with himself as the only king surrounded by pawns, and using a hand coined by himself."

That however is well-conducted contemporary. Let us kindly end up the assessment of Sir Donald Cameron's work in Tanganyika with the words: "Donald, of course, but strictly speaking with a bit of garrulousness adds that something might be said about Sir Donald's activities in various directions."

It will be unkind, perhaps, but none the less true to reply to the *Aruha Review* and to East Africa that there is probably no thinking person in white or black who does one iota what particular publications think that Sir Donald Cameron is a big green man and a friend to the cause of appreciation and love of the so-called "pawns" which Sir Donald has about him in East Africa could give such a task to anyone who came to West Africa with the barbs of East African *Arusha*.

A contemporary, which is good enough to refer to East Africa as it otherwise we conducted such presumptuous and inaccurate work. It says that probably no thinking person in West Africa, white or black, can be too wide of East Africa think that a critic might be surprised to read the names of some of our West African correspondents, and still more see the private correspondence that we are constantly receiving from West Africa. West Africans, including ex-members of the like of Quinton, do not care if East Africa does interest them.

THE KHOIS OF EAST AFRICA

An interesting information on the Khoi sect of Muhammadans who play so large a role in East Africa generally is given by Mr. S. M. Luzzat, author of his book on "Muhammadan Sects and Sectaries."

"The name," he writes, "is a corruption of the Persian *Kavim*, a 'clerk' or 'writer,' and is used as the equivalent of *Muslim* in India, where the Muhammadan sect of the *Kavim* is known as the *Sufis*. The name is also used in Persia, and in India, among the *Sufis*, to denote the members of the *Sufi* brotherhoods. In Persia they are known as *Kashf*, 'the Seal', *Khalq*, 'the Community', and *Shakhs*, 'the individual', the *Sold*, 'the Master', the *Muhammadiyah*, and *Chishti*, 'the Assassins' at the time of the invasions of Persia by the *Mongols*. Pir-Sadullah, some five hundred years ago, converted them by putting them into monasteries, and in the Hindu section of the *Sufi* incarnations, he founded the *Hindu Sufis*, section of the *Sufi* *Sufis*, because he forbade them to follow the *Islamic* exclusion of meat, and the *Qur'an*."

"They split into two names; one *Muhammad* and the other *Abdullah*. *Visarji*, 'the Aspin' and *Agash*; but it will probably be correct to say that under *Visarji*, the *Islam* probably be correct to say that under the present *Aga Khan* the Hindu element in their faith and the *Hindu Sufi* less marked. A large section of the *Khosas* split from the main body some thirty or forty years ago, calling themselves *Sibhanya* or *Qina Ashari*. They are again themselves *Sibhanya* or *Qina Ashari*. Wars are waged between them and the *Khosas*. Although they still professed to reverence the *Khosas*. Although they were banished by him in person in 1809, *Aga Khan* they were banished by him in person in 1809, and have since formed a separate community ever since."

Nairobi is a little to the right of the centre of Africa as you go in, is rapidly developing and our tame statistician estimates that it will be the first butch market town before long. It is situated on Lake Victoria, and the lake is very large.

AN AFRICAN WILD DOG AS PET

Many different kinds of wild animals are kept as pets in the West Coast of Africa, but it is rare indeed to find a wild animal domesticated, mainly because the appearance and character of the animal do not appeal. Mrs. Millieant Dew of Ficksburg, Georgia, *Tanganyika Territory*, has sent to *The Field* an unusually interesting account of her pet, Jess, a "wild dog bitch." This animal was brought to her with another specimen (shortly afterwards killed by a poacher) at about three months of age, and was reared with milk and ruminant which she took.

She is now big, strong and looks like a wolf. She is and stays out persistently; she loves the weather, and nearly anything or anybody. She loves the better dogs, being particularly friendly with a spitz-like shaggy bitch pup, and the greyhounds she has already mentioned. She plays by the hour. Jess is always waiting when she sees it, for she loves coming for walks with the children, as you see she does not hunt much.

What is curious is that she has a fear of guns, motor

bikes and noise, but she can understand. Indeed, she

comes as soon as comes to the sound of one. However,

she is very friendly with strangers.

In the bush Jess is worse than any hyena. Every night she is in places in the shortest possible time, even though she knows it is wrong and bolts on hearing any noise. She hates savages, and on seeing any emits the curse of sudden death, not barks that wild dogs bark. She whines and chases, and squirms and 'smiles' to other dogs, and only her mortal enemy makes the curious hooting call, one knows well, but with whom or even to whom she is friendly she need not. Once caught in the neck, however, with the aid of a piece of meat as bait, in my other hand, she makes no attempt to bite.

"Jess is a very sandy-coloured dog, and in these hills here are much blacker. She rolls in my sand, much more than any ordinary dog, and never wagging her tail or pleasure, but lashes it in excitement. When she rises the squirrel and marten are very much afraid but has a surly expression."

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EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICA'S
INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and newsmen desiring the Editor's aid on any subject. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information and material willing to give for that purpose will be considered.

Messrs. Mitchell, Goss and Company are closing their Beira office.

A session of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council was opened yesterday.

The annual chess-match between European and Indian teams took place yesterday.

A temporary wireless station is now operating at Mvita in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika.

Messrs. Gurney-Jones and Sons are nearing completion of several other estates in Tanganyika.

The telephone trunk-line between Mombasa and Nairobi is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

The foundation stone of the new wireless station at Addis Ababa was laid by the Emperor of Ethiopia last week.

British Harry, which fell a hundred feet from the crane near Nairobi was driven away yesterday.

Imperial Airways are completing the establishment of air-mail services in the Commonwealth of Uganda.

A new 100-ton railway siding at Nairobi has been designed, equipped, with a modern system of electric floor lighting.

The Mororo Estate at Mbende in Uganda, is for sale in 100-acre lots over 600 acres, of which 450 acres are planted with coffee.

The Companhia Colonial do Brasil, operating in the Seminario of Manica and Sofala, Portuguese East Africa, made a profit of £12,131 during 1930.

Farmings Ltd., Tanganyika Railways for the first five months of 1931 totalled £85,450, against an estimated revenue of £100,000 for that period.

Bonanza Broken Hill Development Company reported a loss for 1930 of £39,555, compared with a profit of £6,303 in the preceding twelve months.

The International of the British American Tobacco Company is shortly to market a new strong tobacco, made almost entirely from Uganda-grown tobacco.

The Times of June 18 published a half-page photograph showing passing over Lake Victoria. The swarm was so big that it took a whole day to pass a given point.

What paraffin soap for Natives and the coloured is suggested by the Native Settlers' Association, who believe that such a soap will facilitate the work of the police in tracing thefts.

The Jawakota Cotton Mill has been formed in consequence of a group of Indians who are buying new cotton in quantities and sending them to the Entebbe and Kampala markets.

A new coffee pulper which will reduce factory costs is being tried out in Tanganyika. The average price of a coffee pulped by the machine as reported to be 1s. 6d. per lb. higher than that pulped in the ordinary way.

The Zambia Exploring Company Ltd., which has considerable interests in Tanganyika on behalf of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Exploration Co. Ltd., reports a profit of £22,167 for 1930, compared with £106,523 in 1929. A dividend of 7% is to be paid.

The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has proposed that picture stamps should be introduced to show Mount Kenya, the Ripon Falls, a flying boat on Lake Victoria, and perhaps other scenes in Kenya and Uganda.

The revenue of the Eastern Telegraph Company, the communication assets of which were acquired last March by Imperial and International Communications, totalled £472,212 for the year. A dividend of 7% is to be paid on the Ordinary stock.

The Imperial Cane Crops Research Conference, convened by the Empire Marketing Board, which concluded its sessions last week, recommended the establishment of a chain of four central cane-breeding stations, in Barbados, India, Mauritius and Australia respectively.

In view of the considerable publicity given in the English Press to the locust invasion in East Africa, a correspondent suggests that it should be made clear that in East Africa locusts are not an invader, with which settlers have to contend. He says that during his three years in Kenya he saw neither a locust nor a lion.

The total number of Europeans in Tanganyika, as shown by the non-native census taken in April, was 3,162, against 2,447 in 1921. Male European number 1,803 and female 1,274. The total non-native population of the Federation given as 1,955, divided as follows: Europeans 1,831; Asian 31; Goanese 17; Arab 1.

Plans and sections of the first eight miles of the northern railway extension of the Nyasaland Railways from Chilente Station, and a book of reference containing the names of owners of lands required for the purpose of the new railway, have been deposited for public inspection at the Lands Office, Blantyre. Applications must be lodged before October 25.

The net profits of the Rhodesia Railways Trust for the year to March 31 last totalled £251,077, compared with £241,550 for the preceding twelve months. A total dividend of 10% for the year is to be paid. The Trust is controlled by the British South Africa Company, which owns over 99% of the capital of Rhodesia Railways Ltd., and the Mashonaland Railway Company.

Northern Rhodesia now levies the following Excise duties on cigarettes manufactured in the country, whether from tobacco grown here or from a mixture of Rhodesian grown or imported tobacco: 1d. every 1 oz. net weight or fraction, 1d. exceeding 1 oz. but less than 1 oz. 1d. for every additional 1 oz. lid. A surtax at the same rates is to be levied, in addition to the customs duty, on all imported cigarettes.

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SATISFACTORY YEAR IN AFRICA.

MR. S. CHODOROWSKI, review.

The six hundred and sixtieth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. was held last week at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, Mr. E. Clinton Brown presiding. The Secretary (Mr. T. G. Williams) having read the notice convening the meeting, and the audited report.

The Chairman in the course of his address said—Ladies and gentlemen, before dealing with the balance sheet and the business of the day I am sure you will permit me to refer to the great loss our bank has sustained by the death of Mr. J. C. Samuel, who joined the board of this bank in 1920. He was of the greatest value to us, and we all deplore the loss of an esteemed colleague and a loyal friend. You will be pleased to know that our directors have invited the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Athlone to sit on the board, and he has consented to do so.

Looking first at the liabilities side of the balance sheet you will notice that the Bank's deposits in current accounts have increased by £2,368,170, while on the assets side you will notice our investment shows an increase over last year's figures.

But will you observe that the sum of Bills of Exchange shows a reduction of £1,500,000, which is solely due to the contraction of the external trade of the country. Bills discounted and advances have increased by over £5,800,000, and now stand at £17,500,000, but I should like to mention that this does not mean an increase in advances to our customers, indeed, owing to the diminished demand for factors, in consequence of bad trade, these have actually declined, and it has been necessary to employ our surplus funds, which would normally be loaned to other banks that unfortunately, not give us the same remunerative rates.

Profit and Loss Account.

But referring to the profit and loss account I should like to assure you that for some years past, in common with other trading concerns, we have been able to show increased earnings. You will all know that banks are a good barometer generally of trade and a sign of the welfare of a community. As far as banks are concerned, banks share that prosperity, while, on the other hand, in days of adversity, they correspondingly suffer. We have not escaped the effects of the prevailing trade depression, and I do not think I need make any apology for our profit figures showing a reduction of about 10% on those of the previous year. You will see from the statement of our balance of profit for the year up to the 31st Dec., 1930, we have made provision for bad and doubtful debts out of contingencies account.

In the statement brought forward from last year's account the amount for disposal is £60,422 or in full dividend was paid in, leaving a balance of £175,000, and after appropriate £1,000 in writing down bank premises account, there is no less than £164,000. On the last occasion there was a proposal, which your Directors recommended be disposed of by adding £100,000 to the Pension Fund as a sum of £15,000 last year, and by the payment of a final dividend of 7½ per cent, together with a bonus of 10 per cent share, leaving a balance of £164,000 carried forward to the next account.

Position in East Africa.

The East African territories are almost entirely producers of agricultural products, but naturally tell the unprejudiced observer that the productivity of the soil has, however, had a diminishing loss in the last few years. Very considerable steps have been taken towards economy and reduction in overhead charges, and the country should, in my opinion, improve in the general position. Trade has slackened off considerably, but the main harbours have met the depression remarkably well.

During the year Lord Bulwer of Buxton made a very extensive tour of East Africa by rail, motor, and aeroplane, visiting 83 branches. He travelled as far north as Elisabethville in the Belgian Congo, and by means of aeroplanes he was able to make a comprehensive survey of South-West Africa.

I have just returned from visiting the greater part of the administration in East Africa, and I am also able to visit the larger branches of the Union Bank returning through South Africa. Your Bank has now been established in East Africa for twenty years and has undoubtedly been an important factor in the development of the country. These visits were, I feel sure, appreciated by the community and its staff, and the knowledge gained by your Directors of the conditions prevailing in the vast territories in which your Bank operates cannot fail to be of value.

A Prosperous Future for the Territories.

I was immensely struck with many of the buildings in East Africa, and your Bank certainly has nothing to be ashamed of in the premises it has erected or in the business it is doing. After making a tour on 3,000 miles through Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, and seeing almost every place of interest there, I have little hesitation in saying that the country in certain respects throws its difficulties and that there is a prosperous future for it and opportunity for settlers who are really willing to work. East Africa is not free from political differences but there are many capable people there who, if given time, can settle the problems with which they are confronted. A problem which is natural in a new territory should be quite able to do so, and I do not doubt that East Africa will become a very valuable portion of the great Empire since I last visited South Africa in 1922. The advances made in the progress and development of its industries and its shipping are remarkable and impressive in very favourable ways.

In Nyasaland, I noted that the substantial increase in value from £2,000,000 to £6,000,000 is due to increased quantities of stores and machinery for the opencast mines in the mining industry has been seriously affected by the continuing decline in the price of metals, especially copper, zinc, tin, &c. Nyasaland business generally throughout the year was not bad, but in view of the depressed conditions of all Africa, in which this territory is eventually interested, it is felt that the present position is more favourable than might have been expected.

I will now conclude by saying that the report and balance sheet to March 31, 1931, now presented, etc., etc.

Mr. W. Reiersen Arbitrator, seconded by Mr. T. G. Williams, which was unanimously agreed to and the dividend recommended was approved. The Auditors and the Directors were re-appointed, and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, Directors, and staff.

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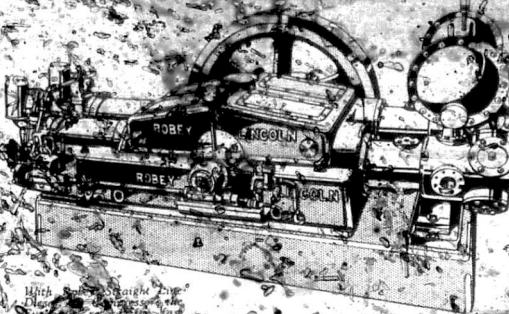
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GOOD NEWS FROM THE SUDAN.

THE Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is a country unique in so many respects in its location by the influences of the world-wide depression, present aspects of political, financial, and economic problems, and in the various lessons which antiquity in other countries has taught it to live in peace in this area with some 10,000,000 and half millions of Native populations whom there are at least three million as adults; a million of these are now said to have been converted since then they can be traced well back in the structure of the community. Hence, and this is the point of view of their value as protective factors, the powers of the Sudan must be largely divided, so that the temperance of the people is laudable and fatalistic their energies are mainly directed to the welfare of the people, the reliable rainfall (the uncertain 1000) or the like, and the ravages of pests such as locusts and the scourge of disease. The Sudan exports only raw products, has little or no manufactured local industry, and imports almost entirely manufactured goods, so that the effect of changing values is immediately reflected in the export figures but much more slowly in the import statistics.

But, and this is a fact for political pundits to ponder, is a government of the "benevolent" democratic type, and very antithesis of democratic and representative, spared the incessant interference of the Foreign Office at Washington, and vis-à-vis the International Commission and its committees. It has been the lot to make this observation, and the latest return of the Central Economic Board, that Foreign Office shows that remarkable success has been achieved. The year is a whole, it may be said, among the bulk of the people the various trading interests have been maintained to an extent which is surprising in the light of the depressing general prevailing. The Governor of the Blue Nile

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Province—which includes the great Great Irrigation scheme—resents that labor is cheap, grain is ample, labor at low prices, the general health of the tenant has never been better, and perhaps the cost of factory labor is only one-third disposed to accept the comparative hardships of lean years as readily as he was prepared to welcome the profits of more prosperous times; and it is precisely the new cultivators and the cotton interest which succeed, hardened by the call of the fall of the price of cotton commodity. It is here that the comparatively small gardens which occupy the lands south of the main bulk of the cultivation, and the traders, who have so far been an influence, cotton having jumped into main arable shade, a phenomenal acreage reaching a total of 207,353 kanals (13,440 tons) with a total export value £6,118,015, while exports of sisal, groundnuts, sunn hemp, and other minor produce were well above the average. The cotton interest is in steady course to the position of the oil-well, the unfortunate fellow in command from day to day of the population are now getting deeply in debt to foreign usurers, and the price of cotton has become the basis of loan and of borrowing, and the British Inspector of Finances has withdrawn.

In the rest of the world the Sudan has had an awful time to have its life and death, and years of swill and famine, to have its life and death, and years of the country was faced with a long and weary period of decline from the days of the good old days, the people are now in a condition of rising, cheap transport is being developed, town life is growing, and there is a great deal of outside affairs; above all, the country is being compared of comparative contentment in the view of its domestic welfare, and we have nothing to do with the pernicious activities of the agitator who would make the people "political conscious," and with their right to self-government, capably carried out with a judicious law and contented subjects, with the Sudan's fate in the saddle well found and seaworthy, and she is riding out in safety any storm raised by the winds of adversity, above them, over them.

At last week's British Commonwealth Education Conference in London Mr. Riversmith spoke of **INDUSTRIAL TRAINING** as proposed by academic training for Native boys. His contention was an anecdote.

At a little school in Kellya seven children decided on the determination to become carpenters and two to qualify as tailors. As the boys were aged from eight to ten years and were rather young to have made up their minds so definitely, the Director of Education selected one of the brightest and sent him to school at Dar es Salaam. "Very well," replied the child. "If you will be there, I will go to Dar es Salaam." Then why not take a four years' course in England? Then why not you like to be a carpenter?" I asked. "I have no boy as good as you," said the Director. "O Seigneur."

News of good success in those engaged in the locust plagues in East Africa comes from the Sudan. There the invasion of the **SUDAN DEFEATS** desert locust, *Schistocerca gregaria*. The locusts, which devastated Africa complicated by the early expected arrival of a mob of desert *Locusta migratoria*, which carried locally the name of "hairy-headed" locust owing to the presence of tubercles on the under side of the thorax. There was no record of any previous invasion of this insect. Previous losses had been made on a very large scale by racing with hoppers of the desert locust and the campaign was highly successful. At first swarms came and, moreover, the traps employed against the desert locust proved equally efficacious against the hairy-headed locust. The total loss of the campaign, £1,000,000, may be considered very small indeed of the area of the areas in which it was contained and so one can see quantities of material and equipment which remained for use in future invasions. In September, however, the locusts returned with the Sudan authorities claiming insufficient time for taking measures, and the invasion began again. The campaign was continued and so it is.

The first variety of wheat, *fusiformis*, resistant to rust appears to have been introduced from the United States, Canada, Germany and Great Britain which MESSRS. Burtons of London, who are the leading dealers in East Africa, say, have just bred to the development of agriculture, certain strains to have made the very best use of his time and opportunities; the hole round the cost of 20 and leaves the impress of the worm on all spirit, a point about these exceptionally resistant strains is that they do not infect the infected seeds on the leaves, if they are exposed even to severe infection as many plants in the field are due to their peculiarities in not leaving their stomachs of breathing until late in the morning, by which time the leaf has dried up and therefore no spores can leave it which is what spoils the plant.

This however, will not go far to inform the Kenya experiment in breeding rust-resistant strains of wheat, carried on by Mr. Butler, in order to find certain of producing varieties of wheat resistant to all three species of rust in Kenya, it will be necessary, on suitable plots, to produce artificial infestations of each of them in their plant forms in the breeding plots at the three plant breeding stations. This is a small programme and complicated by reasons of the number of stations necessary in this country and by the long leave system adopted which conditions obtains in other countries. Another discovery is that a few low stemmers are more resistant than others to rust. In the case of yellow rust, one variety of wheat may be resistant at 20° C. but susceptible at 15° C., while at another may be resistant at 15° C. and susceptible at 80° C. The phenomenon of susceptibility varying according to temperature probably explains the breakdown in a variety of so many strains of wheat either in their resistance to yellow rust.

Progressive Natives in Northern Rhodesia are beginning to interest themselves in trade, and the native shopkeeper class is growing,

THE NATIVE TRADE AND ARTISAN Hawkers, who make a little money by selling Native novelties,

eating houses are being established on traffic routes in Native towns, and have been started in Lusaka, Livingstone and Native bakers are now to be found in a few large centres. These shopkeepers show a marked interest in their customers, and are content with reasonable profits. It follows that these should follow. One man who is one of the average African shopkeepers is set up to resist giving unlimited credit. His honesty and friendliness to his customers, and the feeling he has for his work, is something that we believe that he will do better as an artisan. In Northern Rhodesia Native bakers and others now enter into contracts with white traders to build and furnish their houses, to earn transport contracts; some enter into hereditary and in view of the increasing numbers of bachelors, it is no wonder to find the reports concerning the conduct of Natives who have acquired some property or garage.

Is that faint and jolly viola emanating the hyrax or "dik-dik," a dangerous species of the genus *Dendrocygna*? Sickness, fever and sleeping sickness.

THE ROCK-HARE and **SLEEPING SICKNESS** that way. As far back as 1924 MR. C. F. Swynnerton noticed the close association of epizootia of the tick, *Glossina pallidipes*, with the hyrax, and suggested that the animal contributed to the sustenance of the fly, and so the disease, of the sleeping sickness, was spread. The disease took, in a short time, a grip of the country. Medicine and gene records the use of ticks to prove that the hyrax was very susceptible with *Typhosoma phassei*. It is important further investigation will be made of the tick and its natural reservoir.

MR. GRAMSBY LITTLE ON AFRICAN EDUCATION

INTERESTING SURVEY OF THE PROBLEMS

R. Porte et al. / Journal of Aging Studies 25 (2011) 11–18

The Rev. H. W. A. WESTMORE, M.I.P., speaking on "Contemporary Moral Problems," at a recent Spanish Commonwealth Education Conference, held at Bedford College, London, said that the British had shown themselves rather successful when strictly empirical, but had failed when they tried to become philosophical or doctrinaire, and circumstances dictated in East and Africa, had forced them to be empirical before we could be doctrinaire. From his most recent address:

interesting paper. I take the following passage:

"We neglect the using of clothing and fueling. The African doesn't. But what insects play a comparative role and even the part in our lives, the play of insects in the problem of physicalistic man in the tropics, for one, far make but for his domestic animals and his few economic plants. In Africa man is every where surrounded by insects, not merely with no mosquito, but with all kinds of insects, not merely with a misery of little rich-ness, but with a torment but for actual life."

In schools we turn instinctively to chemistry, physics, and mechanics. The African's approach to science may be naturally and instinctively a biology, for the whole of biological laws—especially in microbiology—is ever present to him in a manner which we can hardly conceive. In his spiritual life he can only comprehend God in a spiritual epithet. When he sees a complex living creature, a religious, moral, and intellectual forecast are more strongly suggested to him than by any merely intellectual study. He turns his eyes very well by day and night over the great fields of influence of immense potency: (i) Christian and Catholic philosophy and literature; (ii) the modern scientific hosts. Newcomen movement. Between these there is a review of beliefs, ideas, beliefs, a noosology, some estimate of our place in the universe. They permeate and dominate our education system.

until we learn to see our unconditioned, the source of Native mind. We have got along in their own way without application of the absolute axioms of our civilization. They have developed simple religions and creeds of their own, and as may be seen in these religions and creeds, they have affected the world in a most important way, and continue to do so. The more we study the more we find that a great deal of what we call "civilization" is that this paper is usually a mere reflection of what we are, since the religion plays a dominant part in our make-up. What we call "superstition" is really religion to him.

... English, Indian and other vernaculars. In my opinion, there is no option but to merge all the missions which make up educational groups. Government's educational control of education is a must. We have to depend on tropical Africa for the sudden economic development. This has revolutionised the whole system and requires now merely to serve the needs of the community on one side, and missionaries on the other, to subsidise it, and provide such educational institutions to supplement the mission activity which still goes on, while

by Christians and Islamists. The multiplying number of Moslems in Europe, and especially in France, has given rise to a new European or even Moslem lawlessness, as persons of color, educational and religious, have been beaten and even killed.

Generally speaking, the African has a greater aptitude for assimilating oral than visually, while with some Europeans the reverse would be true. The young child is more active in conversation, while another African is more given to silent contemplation. In spite of the culture of the Negro, he is still unable to acquire him. Be it noted, however, that the African has similar standards in his native language. Hence, if

phonetics and rhythm but as slow as acquiring the art of writing the language. Of course you can find many original compositions which appeal especially to young children who are clearly the most ardent and enthusiastic literary factors of the moment.

...is one of the necessary educational literature in African schools, and it is one of the most important. It is also one of the most difficult to procure. The introduction of cultural traditions and sensitiveness into English text books has been popular in Africa, but the attempt to standardize schools in complete African English has teachers in despair. The situation is now and undeniably the point of view of the future. Society must be educated. *Society* *personae* must accordingly be used for the higher direction and organization of education, for the training of Africans to be in appropriate institutions, and for higher educations and what there is still a surplus from elementary schools. In the case of European education in English, the numbers of Americans who now or in the next fifty years will oblige a secondary or higher education is necessarily small, and it is as important that the education received should be thorough and of first-class quality as all that the higher cultural classes should not denigrate them, but rather let the fortunate few be to lessers of their own people.

Education of Native Leaders.

This latter idea is peculiarly important owing to the characteristic makeup of African tribes. In every Native society the group or community usually invests its chieftain with authority and power and respect. In fact, those sachemships and chieftainships are usually jealous as well as popular in character, and demand the special education of those Africans who are likely to be called upon to exercise special responsibilities. African society is a real and unrepresented being, slightly over-educated, especially where the policy of Indirect Rule is being followed. Hence definite institutions of education of sons and nominees of chiefs is a feature of almost all societies in the continent.

The racial system of the colonies seems to have markedly different elements and different inherent capacities. In Kenya where the ethnic complexes among the Natives are so marked, Kikuyu has been the leading group of Bantu. Hamite and Asiatic invasions have not yet brought the port labour to Bantu predominance, while in the extreme eastern state of the Federation at Nairobi we find the Wazemba predominating in the mechanical trades. The Radya, the Kikuyu are the outstanding

... whilst the Maasai of Lumbwa are the most
famous. They started to trade skins of a biting fly
in Africa, and the flies were so many that they
simply perished, and another crop of biting flies
curtailed. Such in Africa, as in this country, tend to
suffer from a sense of too much ubiquity. It would
make them here in this country but they understood
why they answer that they believed it has something to
do with sex teaching. But then this idea can be
readily seen considering the significance of biting flies
in Africa. Finally our school botany or school natural
history or whatever you like to call it studies are very crude compared
with the rest of Africa, and I believe that Africa needs
to know more about the biology of its organisms, and particularly
about the insects, the range of insects, and the
place they symbolised by the life and work of the student
and all the other imprecise people living in Africa.
But we don't teach them to teach themselves,
we have actually made up our own mind and taught
them how to teach, and less interested to African school
children, as such, as African children.

Hypodermic Embolism.

Meanwhile the Africans are trying to outdo us in the series of biological conflicts in various ways. In the coats of arms of our African colonies you usually find either a lion or an elephant. I hardly ever see a dog. I think you ought to find a modernistic symbol.

The Indian eaters are being saved in either those lands with the introduction of rice and dry serums against cholera. His own body is frequently treated by intravenous or subcutaneous injections with organic materials for the cure of such diseases as trachoma, leprosy, &c. It is probable that a great malady among the Indian population may be affected by the introduction of a series of Indian anti-scorbutic remedies to be combatible with the silkworm little parasite can be called as Edward's India. And also the great area of British tropics and the East Indies where similar diseases are common and should be understanding better the continent.

AUGUST 5, 1931

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East Africa

MAJOR WALSH ON TANGANYIKA TO-DAY

CONTINUING THE ECONOMIC FORM

Special to "East Africa."

Our general East African lives in intimate and continual contact with European factors. Our problem therefore is to find the best educational method and technique to fill the need.

The race cannot advance unless the women progress with the men. To-day approximately one-fifth of the female population is receiving schooling, for every five African girls there is one who regards this as satisfactory. How far we have come in this direction is evident in the evolution of indigenous traditions and customs. It is to think of some in the light of African facts how far, and in what respects, female education has come in the same time as male. In what direction does

Mr. RIVERA SMITH on page 801.

Mr. Strevell Smith, the education officer in Tanganyika Territory, said his efforts had recently been concentrated on obtaining a sufficient number of properly qualified Native teachers. The curriculum adopted, though very flexible, had definite biological bias and was fundamentally the same over the whole huge area of the territory. The school gardens were the inspiration of the system, followed by Nature study and manual training. This was, however, no hindrance to a boy's getting an advanced course.

There were no industrial schools, a point on which he was firm, as industrial work being attached to the schools was to his loss of prestige to a head teacher, to qualify in English. Many of the head boys in the central schools were doing industrial work and in the head most of all, also chief blacksmiths. His difficulty in keeping discipline was easily caught. His difficulty now was not to get train boys from taking industrial work, but to get enough boys to take the English course and qualify for the teaching professions. Tailoring and tailoring were very popular.

Mrs. MacGregor Ross, on the spurts, the old and new, the moment in which she said, she had taken a humble

head down a series of seven propositions for the education of African women.

(1) Adequate funds with one Government loans for boys and girls, the money spent on education rather than on public works, education as a stimulus;

(2) Special adaptations for European children,

and especially in arithmetic, the features of the old institutions certainly deserved consideration. Mrs. Radford's Christian clinic;

(3) Caricula, were of vital importance and should have a biological bias;

a) Schools or schools' with a differentiation of classes; among Africans there were many class distinctions, the owner of a chief needed a different teaching from a peasant child;

The result of the African women, so that they could appreciate the education of their daughters, and the Government between Europe and Africa in all matters of education;

The appointment of women Deputy Inspectors of Education in Africa (as is now done in Southern Rhodesia) and more women school inspectors.

Mr. H. Drerberg claimed that some of the tribal initiation ceremonies were real systems of education, and these ceremonies indicated that they must be included in the curricula among the Negroes, and during the years fifteen, eighteen and twenty.

DO BRITISHERS ENJOY WAR PROFIT?

East African missions are responsible for unloading British London supplies agents to make the profits. During the war they had given one of German manufacturers to once return, it was with the request that a British camp should be established, so as an additional expenditure. The answer is given below:

In the place of the Belgians, the Germans had a hammerless gun with case and cleaning kit net. The cheapest English gun is twice as dear. So that there is such a big difference, we wonder whether you really must have a British gun?

Our subscriber is not alone amongst East Africans in wondering whether British gunsmiths really want to be as stingy or smart as they are going to give them in Germany. We believe that, without the usual double as much as the British gunsmiths want to do with their business with us, and with Africa, the finest gunsmiths ever made in the world!

INDEPENDENT TERRITORIES are weathering the present economic storm remarkably well on the whole.

East Africa is well told today.

Major Conrad P. Walsh returned from his annual visit to East Africa.

There have been practically no casualties, though the struggle has admittedly been grim, and continues to demand a tremendous toll of the belt.

People engaged in industry are working hard, and are down to

tests of endurance, refusing to become responsible.

While you need recognition glass, fine

deserts and signs of an inferiority complex in Tanganyika in London you also need a magnifying glass to avoid seeing signs of that inferiority complex.

The morale in Tanganyika is stronger than ever.

It can be no emphatically urged that Government bear its share of the present difficulties instead of continuing to exact monetary sacrifices without

badly needed capital from productive enterprises.

It is particularly said that Tanganyika is well off, but do not pretend that sisal flowers and in

Tanganyika they are the most important segment of the community firms stand up or production and

—making money; on the contrary, even the most efficient are losing money to the extent of several pounds

GOVERNMENT SHOULD SHARE THE BURDEN

Governments I claim should share the burden for instance in reducing railway rates. I have reached

that the Railways, particularly the Tanganyika, which now loses £200,000 per annum, out of part I asked

the general manager of Railways whether the line would be shut down if the sisal industry subsisted.

His reply was in the negative, which means

sisal Industry is dependent subsidising the revenue of that railway by £20,000 annually. It would not

unfair to suggest that the Railways should lose money on the carriage of sisal in the same ratio as producers, though it would be increased revenue. I have to do with

the latter could be increased without increasing the fares, as the quarters built by the Railways

for static employees, and in this time of stress Tanganyika has been provided with a railway station or outlay on which might easily have been economised without public inconvenience.

Another instance of railway deficiency. Two Standard

trucks were purchased to maintain roads in Tanga and Korogwe, and they became very popular. Yet

they have been taken off the road and are now lying in

asphalt. Why? Because as the vehicles always travel on roads have to pay the heavy tolls, commercial

men in particular for individuals to go to buy would have been heavily fined. Presumably the gentleman responsible in this case was a K.C.M.G. and probably a member of the territory, or the traditions of the Colonial Office must be maintained.

For safety, porters must be used to do

many of the jobs of man power, but output is still in

Tanganyika is low in this year. The lighter cargo

people having less heavy cargo can afford to

travel by road supports and goodwill of private enter-

prise, which they have made here, own arrangements for lighterage, so that the large interest

it is not unreasonable to say that the large interest should bring their rates down to a figure which will repay the cost. They must wait before they would

lose this advantage.

In other ways Government could assist:

(a) By a financial moratorium on hire and rent due

to the depression, and so generally

reducing for say 12 months, the former Government

should be allowed to freehold a number of estates

readily with fairly reasonable date

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE SPEED OF A CARROON.

"The Fastest Thing on Four Legs."

For the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The fastest thing on four legs I have seen in sixteen years of East African bush life was a hamadryas baboon, which is one of a number of them in a rubber plantation and shot up to 33 m.p.h. He floated away from me. Note that he has somewhat similar build to a cheetah.

Mohoro, Tanganyika territory.

Rufiji.

MRS. LESLIE TARTTON'S CAUTION.

Speed of the Ostrich and Ostrich.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I am an confirmed believer in the antiquity of man, and that a little learning is a dangerous thing; and while I have no personal idea of the speed of wild animals, I do not care to hazard an opinion as to the accuracy of the figures instanced in the correspondence you have published.

I am rather inclined to believe that the cheetah is faster than on a few occasions, but being by nature a quick thinker, forward in these controversies, I do not care to go into further details. Your correspondent says the "fastest thing on four legs" is it as well he counted the extra pair of legs because I imagine the ostrich running and half flying would give a cheetah a lead for his money, myself would give a cheetah a lead for his money, myself hold several unregistered world records, a tree which is said by some buffaloes to be unpleasant to run after!

Yours (not very) sincerely,

Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

LESLIE J. TARTTON.

SPEEDOMETER TESTS OF CAR SPEED.

May Often Be Erroneous.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—An interesting correspondence you have published on the speed of animals I have seen in my time, that the cheetah is the fastest. Cars may be at fault, so when speaking to an expert the other day I gathered that when a speedometer is wrong, the fault is usually on the fast side, partly, at least, because the speedometers normally fitted to American cars travel over rough country as occasionally does East Africa. The mechanism of a speedometer is worn more than would be the case on good roads, and I therefore suggest that when a driver checks the speed of an animal by his speedometer and the speed strikes him as unusually high he should take a few steps before pronouncing it for granted that the animal is travelling the speed indicated.

When first 20 years ago in East Africa I was amazed at the speed with which we drove 20 m.p.h. and on many occasions I was certain I was doing the speed shown. What had a motor-car salesman is less pedantic than honest a point about me is that whether our correspondents who have testified to the speed of animals by these means have not sometimes been misled by a faulty speedometer.

Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,

J. N. P.

AFRICA AND SEA.

ARRAEMENTS AT OBSTACLES.

"Arrangement at Obstacles," East Africa.

SIR.—We regret to have to communicate with you on a subject included in "The African and All That" which appeared under "Matters At Moment" in your issue of July 23. We thought, as you will see, that it was removed by a noted African for using what we imagined to be a quite harmless word—physical. It is now but needless—in the presence of women. On reading further signatures I discovered that there are a number of words for which such names have to be substituted. But we present most of them directly or indirectly concerned with women. The professing motto of the telegraph is decency though women by themselves or on festive occasions are entitled to use coarse language. The same regard for conventional decency proscribes the telling of certain stories with the present of women.

Sexual life does play a great part in African life in all other forms of life, but it would be an effort to assume that it is possible to discuss these sexual ideas with any approach to freedom. The products of life so far as they are known to the African sexual hygiene, confidence and unconscience, virginitude and so forth, are all ministered in such very precise instruction as is given through one of the tribal institutions: the construction of progressive and the pure are not supposed to discuss the subjects except in very general terms with anyone who have not been through the course of education of girls is undertaken separately and it is not known to us if true or not how of what is taught.

We do not think it is possible to discuss the matter with Africans, as we know that there are many difficulties to be overcome and one of them is embarrassment, but to whom you allude before the inquiry into their positions talk with the freedom of intimacy. We imagine that Lord Passfield must have had this in mind.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.C. H. DREHER.

REAL MEANING OF "LOBOLO."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—At a meeting of section A.V.I. of the British Commonwealth Education Conference at Bedford last week I was rather amused and a little confused at the significance of a common African word meaning of *lobolo*, the bride-price—in effect Mrs. MacGregor Ross having asserted to the states of the African woman was my understanding that she was really the chief provider of food; the only one, and the chief, though not the only, active worker, and that in her husband's absence she had a position quite independent of her husband, a gentleman from South Africa, whose wife I did not care to disagree with her. When I asked her "What is the real position of the African woman, when she goes to be sold for a few sheep or a couple of cows?" At once a chorus of protest arose from a group of Africans: I certainly heard the voices of Mrs. Ross and Mr. Riversmith, the latter "Quite a misconception!" The South African asked the question and now chuckling to himself, evidently with some mischievousness, declared "It is a lobolo." I am sure we all simply.

Yours faithfully,

John Robinson.

A PREVENTIVE OF MALARIA.

Sir Alfred Sargeant Medical Fashions

Folio Edition, 1931.

SIR.—I have been much interested in your paper on the lecture recently given by Dr. S. J. James at St. Mary's Hospital in the Institute of Pathology and Research. In your exclusive report it was stated:

"He said: 'The five grains a day or fifteen grains once a week are useless to prevent the disease,' and he proved his claim by figures taken at the Horton Mental Hospital in the place in the world where malarial fever is conducted, and where mosquitoes infected with malaria are used to trigger general paralysis of the insane."

"The future," declared Dr. James, "lies with the quinophyl, not the entomologist, usually called the medical zoologist." Quinine, however, has three defects;

it does not prevent infection, its effect is temporary; and

it has no action on the sexual forms of the parasites so that a patient apparently freed can still infect mosquitoes—indeed, a case of ten days' infallible curative effect on the sexual forms is seen in the red corpuscles of human blood, but none on the forms injected by the mosquito bite and very little on the sexual forms."

Then can malaria be prevented? What asked?

Dr. James, would have been the question in the War had

one of the opposing armies had been preventive of

malaria?

At Horton Dr. James and his colleagues have exper-

imented with seven drugs and they had the unique

advantage of being able both to control infection and

drugs on the disease over months and even years.

Of these seven drugs five were completely useless as

preventatives, one showed promise, and the German pre-

paration called "Resochin" has up to now been per-

fectly successful in seventeen carefully controlled experi-

ments with both benign and with malignant tertian forms

of malaria. The end of the reign of terror of malaria is well in sight," declared Dr. James.

There are fashions and fads in medicine, as there are in ladies' dress and hats. In Dr. Sennar's time the great cure for many ailments was blood-letting. When I first went to Tropical Africa in 1887 the reigning fashion was "ten grains" when the temperature began to go down, and another ten grain the next day. Then came the vogue of DR. SKODA's "half doses" quinine. I have known 60 grains given for several days in succession. Malaria, of course, were not in those days during that period. The next fashion was "five grains a day, and you'll never get better." This regime was even made compulsory in the case of government officials.

And now we are told that all this was wrong, if well deserved. Let us hope it is best. Let us hope it is best. For half a dozen touched quinine, and I'll no fear, but in the "five grains a day" period I never dared to touch this, if I did, I was ignorant as ever.

Yours truly,

Stephen's Club
London, S.W.1.

ANTHROPOLOGY IN ADMINISTRATION

Study leave for officials.

To the Editor of "Garrison."

Masters of Holmes," in your number of July 16 contained an interesting note on the importance of anthropology in administration, a principal question being whether Colonial Governments should allow their servants to be educated by some other university and then to return to their mineral and economic departments. Anthropology is a branch of the sciences.

I suppose, Sir, I fear the longer I think the more I am asking for trouble. The "experts" know well what will be necessary for the most part, but knowledge which is necessary in dealing with human beings. It will further be out-of-date knowledge, the tribes having changed, since the days (or what were thought to be the facts) were recorded. I was recently reading a study and report on the reputation of a field worker, and his reputation was good. His field work had never been tested. He was certainly old, and in one person he scarcely knew, and it was a regrettable omission that the preferable method would be to go on the spot. Anthropological knowledge, not only of political officials but of other persons who have also come in contact with Natives (some of them perhaps for many more years than the official has). There are others who with a perfect knowledge of a local language, would not be wrong in their views. At the university training of officials, postpone most of it until they reach their first leave home. They will be better qualified to apply theoretical parts after having had some practical experience.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. H. MCGEOH.

At the present time, we think an increasing volume of anthropological work is of special interest in the application of anthropology to problems of Native administration. A special study leave after their first or second term of office overseas. "The combination of brief anthropological training," said *Nature* recently, "with researches pursued of a wider nature would provide a solution of a problem which becomes more and more urgent in Colonial administration, namely, the problem of the Nigger burden—the young man eager to get out to the Colonies and yet making it impossible for him to gain, later on, the theoretical knowledge which is admitted essential to his work."

CLERKS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

and Money are Waste.

The Editor of "Garrison."

Sir,—Why does Uganda need huge and extremely large army of Goan clerks? It is the boast of the Government that we have the most intelligent Native and fine education system in East Africa, a system culminating in Makereke (which, some officials declare, beats Achimota, and which, naturally, holds a record of a staff of over thirty European bears). Surely my country cannot afford to employ Goans?

From personal experience I say without hesitation that they are 5% employed and the simplest clerical work, largely copying from retail into hables work which could easily be done by Natives. To give one instance: I used to pay conservancy fees every month, and every month a highly paid Goan clerk makes me out not one receipt with its counterfoil which is printed on a large, wood, pink glazed paper, put in one for each bucket, and takes half an hour to do so. Multiply by the number of concerns throughout the land with more than one bucket, and thereby twelve, and you have the waste in clerks' wages, stationery and printing that we poor taxpayers have to bear.

I know what missionaries and Natives do in the way of clerical work. I have myself employed Natives to do the same work previously done by Goan clerks.

Yours faithfully,

B. B. TAPAYER.

SPIRITUALISM AMONG NATIVE TRIBES.

Observations of a Konya Settler

© The Editor of *Africa*

Mr. — though I have no experience in the kind of Native New-England transmission described in the very interesting article on "Endogamy" in *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. I have for years had considerable interest in strange religious phenomena which we call "spiritualism" for lack of better name.

It is with confidence that we write of such matters; for the alliance of nineteenth century thought is still with us, and regarded with ridicule anything which was not probable by exact reasoning. The twentieth century is becoming more lenient, allowing some place to feeling, instinct, and matters which the human mind in its present state cannot fully understand. Perhaps, then, some few who read this will not dismiss it as mere rubbish.

It is hardly too much to say that the soul of the life of the Nilotic tribe called the Kipsigis is the belief in the continuity of the spirit; to them the human spirit lives forever, and where suitable or possible, is continually re-incarnated in a family. It is not surprising then that they could accept it as a commonplace that the spirit world and the world of flesh should be permanent, interest in each other and that there should some means of communication should exist.

The most dangerous and striking means of communication is afforded by what we called "clubs,"
say punk. They are not mere doctors, witches,
magicians, and pretenders to one of our temples,
but a combination of mediæval priest, sorcerer, and
spiritualistic medium. Of course, as elsewhere in
the world, there are vagabonds and mercenary frauds
who exploit credulity; but on the other hand, there
are people of high character who give their services
without expecting reward.

The following is a summary of his experiences
as a mine worker, continuing over many
years.

... so subject to what I shall call them, for they are dreams, totally different from those used to be dreams of sleep and these were visions. Extreme latitude may follow such visions. On those visions, the author is A. H. Lee herself, on which she writes.

The reader will describe the contents of a house from the setting in the vision though never having seen it physically, giving such small details as curtains, lamp shades, etc., in identifying it, say, as the home of that same friend.

(This etiquette does not allow classing them directly as questions.) The teacher invites the children to the group, and asks them to talk the subject over. This usually is to be the first step, and the discussion is given the time allotted. In this discussion, the children are given the opportunity to express their ideas. If they have had no coming solution from the teacher, she tells them so and refuses to take up the subject again. She can do this because she is disgusted with a dishonest child who will take up any case to please the clever students and obtain profit.

It is astonishing with what accuracy and detail the relations of the clients are known outside of the office. Prolonged association may be manifested in the case of complete strangers. This is another district, though the clients say nothing about it, and the record, one assumes, when it is made, is good. It is the record of the arrival of the details of a criminal before the arrival of the clients.

(5). That the *charity* of having other means
of knowing, is certain. Furthermore there
is also in argument, that the power for goods
and services, is more than the power for words
because the creation of medicines and science, and creating
the sick in the neighborhood, all for no reward beyond
the "pound of flesh" which every client brings as the
apportion for interning the vision. (6) And also that
in some cases the resuscitation is given up to this
service, and it has very been introduced recently, by
persons seeking profit, who have themselves are dis-
abled for the service, the tire, besides venturing to make
intercessions, and duties, whilst lack of success may eat
the bisantines.

(6) The visiting of the sick under certain circumstances on instruction from the source is hardly ~~safe~~.

The points of similarity between the ~~aspects~~ Realistic East Africa by the phenomena and the incidents related in the story.

Roy Marrus Calfoor and others are the persons mentioned.
The possibility of knowing what a living person thinks
wherever regardless of distance, is a preoccupation of each
of us. I speak the knowledge is obtained by means of dreams,
and spirits of the dead are always present. I believed it
to be present in the person who has the vision, as he believed
it to be present in the person who sees them and hears them, just as it is thought
we sometimes dream and hear the people around us.
The only that the visions seem to be sporadic ways
more real to the one who experiences them, and my relation
to others, and, further, in a definite purpose, a
evidence. So the sub-consciousness of the people concerned
(b) The uncontrolled or accidental nature of the communications
agrees with the sporadic nature of most of the
incidents of news transmission recorded by various
correspondents in four columns, and explains the commen-
tary of correspondents who points out that it would be
impossible for by surprise a man who had contri-
buted to a news item to communicate

Of course, "sparks" may have nothing to do with the mind. In fact, there may be no such thing as a human

One cannot go on such things; it is only when continuously witnesses such really such phenomena and knows the transmigration of the medium, he can accept them and realise that they are real. One can explain them how one can.

...nition. Constant events are believed to occur, etc., by means of some such causes as that which cannot explain. I am uncertain, but that it is involuntary, or least uncontrollable, belief is present, for any case have come across so far, at attempts deliberately to acquire such knowledge have seemed to be quite different—of the nature of fraudulent magic—estimated by shaking a box of pebbles, or, perhaps, famous that it is later traced only to men, while the phenomena thus described above are confined strictly to women.

... women. The facts seem to be hereditary, appearing occasionally in the family, often missing a whole generation; by family, do you mean following only

If we do admit that information is communicated by mail, it is not understood; we cannot logically deny some action and respect to the opinions of those who send the information to the means they employ, for that

Native, of course, usually like speaking magic words, can be used.

Some of us who are engaged in the business of giving various types of advice to the public, are not always successful in our efforts to do so. In fact, we often fail miserably. This is particularly true when we try to advise people about their personal financial affairs. We may be able to give them good advice, but if they do not listen to it, then we have failed.

Yours faithfully
JAS RICHARDSON.

—**MARY MARYNOL** will take two children, aged 14 to 16, to work.

with his daughter. His mind is now finished
French government. Special subjects French and English, Litera-

Work to begin on October 1. \$1,450 per annum; less than 6 months, \$20 per month. Inquiries can be arranged.

To be conducted for entire hour. Personal service by Condon. For further particulars apply

Some Statements Worth Writing

"National irrigation without natural afforestation is a foolish mistake." — Dr. J. D. Sturzaker in "The Farmer's Weekly," U.S.A.

"A Land Bank would only be a practicable proposition in Uganda if Natives as well as Non-Natives were to be admitted as shareholders." — Col. G. C. Gowers, Governor of Uganda.

Roads in the Kassala Province are being maintained rather than new houses, as the lack of the latter is not felt in these days of motor transport." — Report of the Central Economic Board, Sudan, for 1930-31.

"I believe that the time of talkative voices and sanguine confidence is over, or is nearly over." — Mr. George Whiskard, Vice-Chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee addressing the 1920 Memorial Settlers' Association.

In Tanganyika Territory there are women chiefs, and in Kenya there were some women chiefs a few years ago but there are none now under Direct Rule. — Mrs. McGregor Ross speaking at Baden-Powell's Women.

The first step towards a solution of the race problem is to start dismantling all complacencies, economic and otherwise, that still lie behind us, and then can we search scientifically for a solution." — Basil M. Lewis in "The Spectator."

I want special knowledge about the native people, the men who are among them and not to be lost at Africa or journalists in Manchester." — Mr. J. R. Posthouse, Provincial Commissioneer in Kampala, addressing the Uganda Writers' Association.

It seems desirable that the main future efforts of the Cotton Growing Federation and of the Government of the Uganda Protectorates and Mandated Territories should be devoted to stimulating as far as possible the increased production within the colony of medium staple cotton, which Lancashire is such a large consumer." — Report of the Committee of the Empire Economic Council.

John Watson, the author of "Malaria Prevention is the Only Real Malaria Prevention" has produced a detailed study of the species of anopheline mosquito which can be made and their habits known. All measures as shown should be adopted for a swamp breeder. Then failure would surely result in conditions made stable for a more dangerous insect than was formerly a problem. This follows the measures adopted in Germany against the species mentioned above. — Dr. F. H. Lutz in "The Journal of Medicine and Hygiene."

God has come into the mad rush of civilisation with his passion to spread and the tendency to conform movement with progress. One wonders whether the ever-increasing coming thus in contact with primitive man do not outweigh the benefits. In the slower days, when Government or all traders and missionaries travelled on foot or by bicycle, personal contact with these people were established which were of the greatest value. Small angles it was labour, apparently, but a great deal of time with the country and the mentality of the people, however, an thing that could not be had in the local library. — Smith, T. H. in "The Anti-Slavery and Colonization Debating Review."

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

Major Fred Turner, O.B.E.
M.Mech.L.

Editor of "East Africa's Who's Who."

Editor of "East Africa's Who's Who."</p

At 10 a.m. 6. 1931

PERSONALIA.

Mr. W. H. G. Evans has arrived home from Nakuru.

Mr. A. Crookshank Smith is visiting Nyasaland. Tanta's Freemasons are to build a Masonic Temple.

Sir Sydney Hemm, K.B.E., is spending a holiday in Aix-les-Bains.

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones will be in the Continent at a sugar conference.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. C. May have arrived home on leave from Fort Jameson.

Mrs. M. S. Ussher has arrived home from Kenya, where her two sons have settled.

Captain and Mrs. E. C. Castle have arrived home from Mongalla, Northern Rhodesia.

Captain E. C. Parkes is now acting as District Commissioner at Cholo, Nyasaland.

Dr. F. R. L. Miller, of the Kenya Medical Department, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. George C. Barber has been appointed Acting Colonial Consul General in Kampala.

Mr. H. Johnson, of Messrs. Gill and Johnson, Nairobi, is spending a holiday in his country.

Mr. Edward G. Hall, who recently presented the prize at the Emanuel School, Nairobi, to the Common.

Mrs. M. H. Wolstenholme, wife of the Acting Commissioner of Police, in Kenya, is staying for Nairobi.

Mr. D. J. G. Munday, formerly engaged in business in Tanga, is some weeks now living in this

Colonial town. He is Secretary of the African Conference Committee, a non-governmental organization.

Mr. R. Farquhar, of the Rhodesians Rhodesian Stationmaster at New Stone, has arrived at Que Que.

Mr. J. E. Rock, formerly a director of the Rhodesian Anglo-American, in succession to the late Mr. J. J. Joll.

Messrs. J. E. Warren and W. Johnson, who are now cycling to Somaliland from London, have reached Tanganyika.

Mr. E. C. Smith, M.A., formerly a Commissioner of Police, will be presented with the Order of St. John of Jerusalem for his devotion to his work as first warden.

Mr. Vivian Meik, formerly of Nyasaland, has written a book entitled "Zambezi Blaze," which will be published shortly.

Rev. Cecil Bewes and Miss Sylvia H. of the Church Missionary Society, who were recently married in Kabete.

The Rev. Mr. Moulds Jones of the S.M.A. Northern Rhodesia, has just returned from a mission to Uganda in East Africa.

Mrs. Margaret Markham has been undergoing medical treatment in England by Wilson Allix, who has received the Royal Institute certificate.

Major Ernest Rhodes, D.S.O., a younger brother of Cecil Rhodes, left his unsettled estate of the gross value of £1,000,000, and a personal fortune of £10,000.

Mr. H. M. King, Senior Dental Surgeon in Tanganyika, is of his way back to Dar es Salaam. He has served in the territory for the past twelve years.

The following have been selected as probationers in the Kenya Political Service: Messrs. E. A. Balkow, W. O. B. Lindsay, R. M. Minns, and J. S. G. Paul.

Mr. Humphrey Field, a director of Messrs. Lambert and Butler, the well-known tobacco manufacturers, has just concluded a tour of Nyasaland and the Rhodesias.

Mr. H. S. Purchase, son of one of the pioneers of the Port Jameson district in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed to the Northern Rhodesia Veterinary Service.

Mr. George Blowers, the Nairobi builder and contractor, who is on his side with Mrs. Blowers, has been responsible for the erection of many of the largest buildings in Nairobi.

Mr. John and Lady Saunders Allen have left London for their annual holiday. Miss John has been engaged a complete rest, so urgent correspondence will be forwarded.

Mr. T. Hankinson, agent in Mombasa for the Union Castle Line during the absence of Mr. A. M. Campbell, has been appointed a member of the Harbour Advisory Board.

We regret to learn of the death in Zomba of Mr. J. T. V. Vansittart, a planter of Liwonde, and latterly manager of the Zomba William Club. He was 70 years of age.

Captain C. C. Kerby, of Nyasaland, who is expected home shortly, has spent the last twenty-two years in Central Africa. In recent years he has planted tobacco on his estate near Lubenza.

Mr. Henry P. Frost has been elected Chairman of the Nairobi Residential Association, with Mr. W. A. Maxwell and Mr. J. McKenzie Vice-Chairman and Secretary respectively.

The Englehardt family announced yesterday that Geoffrey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Englehardt of Nairobi, and Elvyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rousell, of Auckland, New Zealand,

The former Secretary of State for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia is now conducting an inquiry into his position on the Kariba Dam and the Shireland Protectorate.

The Rev. R. S. H. Hutchinson, Merton, C.M.G., father of Mr. Harold Montgomery, Provincial Commissioner of Kenya, died last week at Mowbray, Ed. 1, legal.

Captain T. E. Sutherland-Eustace, previously Conservative candidate for the Pontefract constituency of Yorkshire, is a brother of Mr. W. Sutherland-Eustace, the General Athlone Home Officer.

Mr. Bernard Higgins, son of the Rev. Mr. Higgins, of Oxford, was married early this month in Broken Hill, New South Wales, to Miss Mary Harcourt, daughter of the Rev. J. Harcourt, Vicar of Walton.

Mr. D. N. Stafford has been re-elected President of the Uganda Plasterers' Association for the current year, with Mr. W. B. Hart as Vice-President. Messrs. Macfie, and Culver, were appointed to the Committee.

We regret to learn of the sudden death at Cairo of Mr. Leo Stein, the special commissioner of *The Graphic* who recently paid a brief visit to Kenya. He was returning back from East Africa when at the time of his death.

Bishop Bierens, formerly Vicar Apostolic of Uganda, has just returned to England after an extensive tour of New Zealand, the Philippines Islands and North Borneo.

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Heath and their two children left London last week for Tanganyika where Mr. Heath will resume his duties as Superintendent of Police. He has been with Africa for nine years before he came to Tanganyika in 1926.

Mr. L. G. Sarsheld Hall, Governor of the Karamoja Province of the Sudanese F.S.C., and Mr. G. A. Langster, M.A., Governor of the B.E.P. Nilesiro Province, have arrived home from London.

Tancredi, who has recently arrived from the Sudan, Major and Miss J. L. Tancredi, Mr. A. V. Morris, Governor of Beira Province, Mr. A. Lowder, Mr. F. G. Graham, Mr. G. G. Croker, O.B.E., and Mr. E. Winter.

The marriage will take place at Charing Cross on August 8th between Mr. Roger Duke-Lambert, one of the Kenya Administrative Service, and Miss Jean F. Graham, daughter of Lady Donaldson, a daughter of Sir Thomas O'Donnell.

Dr. Archibald Mackenzie of Durban, who is visiting Kenya, has written to his friends in Nairobi to let them know that on their return to Europe after Africa some few months ago, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie stayed a few weeks at a

country estate received a London statesman as a guest. One night of Tanganyika, he enjoyed his tour of the Uanga and Northern Provinces and has returned to Dar es Salaam, having stopped across Lake Victoria at Dodoma and Entebbe.

In Brighton, Thomas, Gov. of Norfolk, was killed yesterday in a cricket match between the Royal Exchange Club and Manje Club. The match was won by the Royal club with a score of 287 to 266 (six wickets released); their opponents scoring 67 runs.

The match was rearranged, and will start again in Kenya, between Mr. R. L. North, only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Creer, of Brighton Coleraine, Co. Down, and Miss Dorothy, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. North of Shastfield, Sh. Hants.

An engagement announced between Mr. R. Brad of Mwinda, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, son of the Very Rev. H. R. Brett, Dean of Belfast, and Mrs. Brett, and Eleanor, third daughter of the Rev. C. A. and Mrs. Sturge Jones, of Baldersham Rectory, Norfolk.

Mr. R. P. Postlewaite, Provincial Commissioner in Uganda who is retiring at the end of his present tour, has served in the Protectorate for the past twenty-two years. During the War he served in France and in the East African Campaign, being twice mentioned in despatches.

Among those who are on leave from Uganda are Mr. G. W. Kenyon-Slater, Assistant District Officer, Mr. W. G. Curnock, Superintendent of the C. D. Captain S. H. L. Key, of the 1st King's African Rifles, and Mr. E. Smith, District Officer, who has lately served at Chilanga.

An engagement announced between Mr. G. M. Williams of Burghill, Blackpool, son of Mr. W. Williams, of Thurnby, near Burfoot, Ferry Island, Lancashire, and Miss E. Anstey, daughter of Mr. Ernest Anstey of Thornbury Hall, Cheshire, Staffs.

Mr. McTucker of the Afrimill Tractor Company, recently introduced to Kenya some samples of cotton seed oil, which it is claimed has been extracted from cotton oil at an altitude of 6000 feet and the grain harvested at 10,000 feet. The drops of oil are equivalent to one acre.

A cricket match between Manje Cricket Club and Blantyre Sports Club in mid-week Mr. Price, captain of the latter, for the last team, while Mr. Maxwell, of the Manje team, ran top score for his side with 93 runs. Blantyre won by seven runs, the total score being 230 and 211 runs.

Ex-Senator Sir John West-Watkinson is considering whether an invitation shall be extended to Mr. J. H. Harris, Parliamentary Secretary to the Native Slavery and Aborigines Protection Service, and former liberal M.P. for North Hertfordshire, to become prospective candidate for the constituency.

PERSONA~~C~~ (continued).

Mr. G. S. Parkes one of the pioneers of Nairobi, and Mayor of Finsbury, attended a well-known service to have arrived in England.

A new African Lodge under the English Constitution is to be formed at Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia to be called the Victoria Falls Lodge. The founding members are to be: W. M. Bro., A. T. Davis, Acting I.P.A., W. B. E. F. Horne, P.M., P.D.G.D.; Mr. Bro., Mr. Brown, Mr. Bro., Mr. Hayard.

The engagement is announced between J. A. C. Blumer, of the Tanganyika Education Department, Captain of Dr. Lind's S.M. Surveyors of the Mount St. George, and Miss Emily, only daughter of the Rev. the Hon. S. G. W. and Mrs. Maitland, of the Rectory, Ingatestone, Stafford.

Mr. Holland, who has been transferred from Uganda to Trinidad as Auditor, served in the R.N.A.S. and R.F.R. during the War, after which he was appointed Assistant Auditor in Tanganyika. In 1919 he was transferred to Kenya and two years later to the Windward Isles. In 1920 he was appointed to Uganda.

Among the East Africans elected to Fellowship of the Royal Empire Society at the last Council meeting were Captain E. C. G. Noakes of Tanganyika, and Mr. Sydney B. Brownning of Northern Rhodesia. Lieutenant-Colonel H. K. Crocker, C.M.G., D.S.O., who visited Africa a short while ago, was also elected to the Society.

The engagement is announced between the Rev. E. F. Finch, a M.C. missionary in the Sudan, and Miss Crowther Green, second daughter of the Rev. T. Crowther-Green and Mrs. Crowther-Greens of Peterborough. Mr. Finch, who hopes to be home on furlough next year, is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hawkes Finch, of St. Albans.

The following officers have been elected by the Chancery Association with their names and rank: Major-General Sir Alexander and Treasurer Commander Sherristown; Vice-Chairman Sir Robert Shaw and Major-General Sir Alexander Compton; Captain Webb; Mr. O. C. V. Morris; Mr. S. H. Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel Newland and Captain G. C. Cook.

Mr. Anthony Sandford, of Machenengano, Nyasaland, younger son of Mr. Alfred Sandford and Miss Louisa Barber, of 5, Vindictive Road, W.8, was married at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, on last Wednesday to Miss Dorothy, cousin of a much younger daughter of the late Mr. James George Sinclair of Pillipollicay, Ceylon, and Miss Sinclair, of Fox Lodge, Andover.

Mr. Dennis Smith, of 1, B.S., Honorary Secretary to the British Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, has returned from Sudan, via the N.W. Abyssinia, for a very brief visit to East Africa. He expects to spend one night each in Mombasa, Uganda, and Zanzibar, reach Dar es-Salaam on August 10, spend eight days or so each in Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda, and return by the N.E. route. His special interests are educational development and opportunities of developing British trade.

Mr. G. H. Imrie, who has spent many years in South Africa, but has not been in the country in charge of the Transvaal Hop, has now taken over the administration of the Hop.

Mr. P. Barry, managing director of the East African Branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa, arrived in England last week in time to be present at the bank's annual meeting, at which the Chairman, Mr. C. Clifton Brown, who recently toured South Africa, was out of his way to pay tribute to Mr. Barry's devotion to the Bank's affairs during the time when he had charge in East Africa.

Mr. Frank and Miss Alice, wife of Captain Ernest Hutchinson, the Bank's auctioneer, reached home last week on holiday most of which she will spend in Ireland. During the War Captain Hutchinson served in France and India, afterwards serving on the Royal Irish Constabulary. He went to Kenya about seven years ago to Lord Delamere's estates, and three years ago started business on his own account at Nairobi. He is keeping interested in the Mau-Mau rebellion. Captain Hutchinson is Vice-President of the Nairobi Association.

Among those returning to England for Macmillan's Canada, E. J. Catchpole, of the Kenya Police Department; Mr. S. B. Lock, Senior Commissioner in Kenya; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Forrest of Nairobi; Dr. R. J. and Mrs. Harley-Mason, of the Kenya Medical Department; Mr. W. G. Howe, Superintendent of the Matbari Mental Hospital, of Nairobi; Mr. T. G. V. A. of the Kenya Police Force; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Patter, of Emerson's Falls; and Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Thompson, of the Kenya Medical Department.

Under the will of the late Lord Melchett, whose estate has been sworn at just over £1,000,000, £200,000 and his London house are left to his widow, £100,000 to his State Papers, and Melchett's Court to his son Henry, who has succeeded to the title, and the residue, after providing life interests for his wife and son, the £500,000 and the late Lord Melchett's damping fee being the lifetime of their mother, to the "Visible" charitable children in the foundations of three charities to be preserved and bequeathed between his sisters.

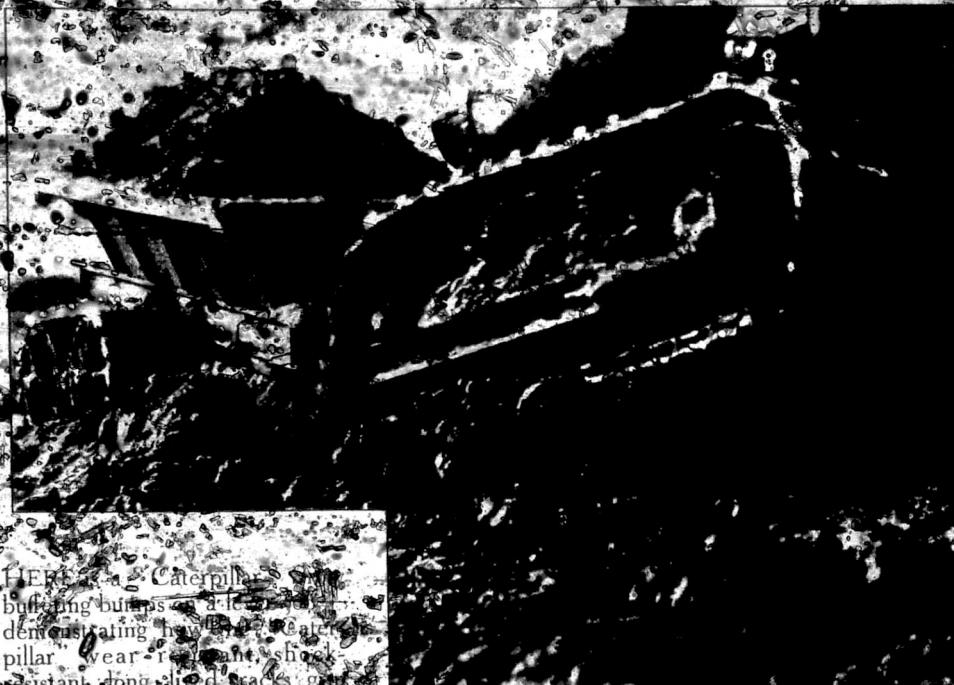
SIR ALFRED CHARPE REFUSED PERMISSION

To Visit Parts of the Sudan.

South Africa is able to state that Sir Alfred Charpe's proposed Sudan trip will be on Christy up the Sobat and Atokto Rivers, intended to be abandoned on conclusion of the war, on the Sudan authorities' behalf, than the Amnis, a tributary, yet settled. The official reason was given by the Sudan Government to Sir Alfred sixteen years ago, and that period he not unreasonably suggested is more than enough in which to establish good relations with the Amnis.

Speaking from his knowledge of the east and Central Africa in the old days, we are told that Sir Alfred emphasises that the way to establish good relations with natives is not by sending big expeditions preceded by troops, but by small patrols. It is noted also the fact that some three years ago Mr. Arnold Hodson was subjected to violent terms with the Amnis.

~~LAST~~ EAST AFRICA



HERE is a Caterpillar tractor
buffering bumps on a level road,
demonstrating how the Caterpillar wear-resisting shock
resistant, going all day tracks get
all grit and grime — demonstrating
ing how the treated steels
of the "Caterpillar" tractor in-
the long life for wear-resisting parts;
a scientific, carefully con-
sidered tractor. The "Caterpillar"
is the only battle steel
armored tractor against shock
and bump. The owner of the
"Caterpillar" tractor can turn his
job with an assurance of uninterrupted service
and timely completion — that guarantees the
"Caterpillar" tractor's highest return on
tractor investment — that adds to the eventual
turn-in value of the "Caterpillar" tractor.

~~TOUGHENED TO TAKE THE~~

JOITS



Caterpillar Tractor Co.
Springfield Illinois U.S.A.

An extra feature is cast on final drive sprockets. Carefully metallurgically break these off and carefully examining them before assembling the sprockets.

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every Thursday before 10 P.M. the outgoing East African mail.

East Africa in the Press

ARTICLES ON EAST AFRICA.

The current issue of *Africa*, the journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Civilisations, contains an interesting article by M. D. F. Biggs on the Hadzapi or Wat-degu, a small but remarkable tribe of hunters who live near Lake Eyasi, Tanganyika territory, and speak a clicking language related to the Bushman and Hottentot tongues. They own no domestic animals and make no gardens; their occupation is the game and with arrows by themselves and their vegetable food. Fruits, birds and wild fruit, gathered by the women and children, they have no villages and no chiefs or leaders. Circumcision is unknown among them, but all, even the children, smoke tobacco obtained from the Tzanzis. The leather garments worn by the men correspond exactly to the clothes of the Bushman tribes dwelling in the Kalahari and south of it, and the structure of Hadzapi society is essentially Bushman.

This is the East African aspect of eighteen months spent in East Africa, while ethnographically an Indirect Rule in Tanganyika Territory.

I might, I suppose, say "as he writes," that the more African society is studied, the more there is found to be, not as a result of the first stage reaction to our own complex and unbalanced civilisation, but because it contains certain solid elements which Europe would be glad to know we have lost. Most African tribes are true, natural democracies; they have, though not in societies of small peasant farmers, co-operation on a scale that has a solidarity that is potential in Europe, if not in fact, mainly on the qualities that in Rome were admitted as our own virtues.

Technical studies of African society, like the technical study of African languages, begin with the conclusion that custom can be effectively understood if it is torn from the background of the whole structure of the society in which it is being studied. This is the fundamental message of scientific anthropology, and he is of the opinion that, among studies of native life, it is the most adequately fulfilled this condition.

Concerning faint traces of African customs, Mr. Henry A. Junod, and his conclusion:

"The African is an *individuum*. Undoubtedly a long time will be necessary for him to traverse the distance which separates him from the civilised man, especially if we consider not certain individuals but the still uncultured mass. But he is, inasmuch as he is capable of progress, and at the same time with the same means of development which we ourselves enjoy, he will traverse that distance."

How Native proverbs embody ancient words no longer in use to-day is illustrated by a number of proverbs of the Timhukka Karamajong people of Northern Nyasaland quoted and translated by Mr. T. Cullen Young.

The prizes in the competition for 1930 for books in African languages show that the number of entries was comparatively large (47), proving the interest aroused by the competition, but none was awarded a first prize. One notes with pleasure the name of the Rev. Canon Soga as winning the second prize (£10) for a book on Swahili on the Religion and Customs of the Barabati (M. Kyandere), one of the authors works from Tanganyika to give evidence to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, was awarded a consolation prize of £1.

This number of *Africa* will be seen to be especially interest to East Africans.

THE IMPORTANCE OF WHITE SETTLEMENT

Trade, industry, and civilisation, are the chief factors in the development of African territories.

The presence of white men in tropical Africa mean higher standards of life, better sanitation, sanitation, and higher standards of education, with the inevitable stimulus of increase of Native population. Without the white man in tropical Africa the black man will continue, as always, to prefer, if he can, to live in small tribal communities, as he has done always, to live in small tribal communities, as he has done always, as a highly aggregated mass, kingdoms, of Shuny tribes, and sometimes being great, in aggression, as the tribes under Chaka, the leader of the Zulus, who in a single hour of world history there has not been an attempt to bring civilisation and never any cohesion or sense of rule over a continent in Africa over any area comparable with the size and importance of Western Europe, France, and thus, despite the fact that the Negro people have had no contact with civilisation at various periods through the days of Ancient Egypt, if civilisation is to extend and to extend in Africa, white settlement is essential, for in Africa the white man is the only factor that can be relied upon to bring civilisation, and to bring civilisation to agricultural productivity and, in every case, the importance is enormous. This is not to say that the civilisation of Africa, when it becomes more developed, will be a civilisation exactly like that of Europe or North America, for very evidently it will not.

The Negro people, due to a combination of their way of making to the life of the word a simplicity, and directness of feeling, sense of rhythm and of certain kinds of music, and of all manner of whimsical and playful enjoyment of life. But the material basis of order, security, health, education, communications and just administration, must be under white supervision or direction, if not in itself, then by the white man.

Subscriptions to Leicester, who recently returned from East Africa, write: "Kenya without Prejudice" surpasses all my expectations." Further reviews appear on the inside cover of this issue.

JACOB & CO'S



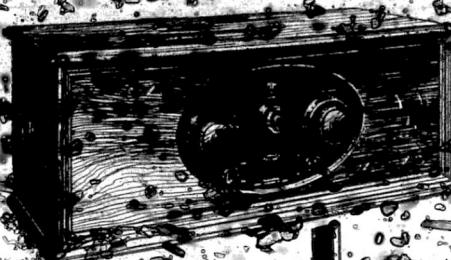
WATER

No other Water Biscuit is quite like Jacob & Co's light and crisp, with a delicious nutty flavour all its own. As a Biscuit for use with Cheese it is unrivaled. Supplied in three styles—flat-baked, ordinary and rough-baked.

BISCUITS

JACOB & CO LTD., DUBLIN, IRELAND.
ESTABLISHED 1851.

EAST AFRICA



*Read these extracts
from unsolicited
testimonials received
by us:*

SOUTH AFRICA:

We are glad to report that the Screened Dimet Three Receiver which we installed at Swellendam is fully giving remarkable results. Our representative tuned in PGJ3 (Holland) at full loudspeaker strength with 1500 watts, amazing purity and overseas short-wave sections come through equally well, in fact as loud as in our own Cape Town laboratory. By a happy day Capetown was brought in at full loudspeaker strength. Screened dimet is a most creditable claims for the Michael Screened dimet. They are fully justified.

BOOKFAIR

Dear [unclear]
I write to tell you
about D. G. Dixie. He has been
my wife's old schoolmate since our arrival
in India. I became 3FC
in [unclear] P.M.A.F.C. B.A.
and he was my fully trained
speaker's coach. On the concert
wave I get Calcutta, and Bombay is
tremendous. We even had
SXW in England, though they are
only 100 miles away. I am
now in Japan continuing
and PCW. I am reading
mornings till 11 a.m.

You may be interested to know of the success I've had with one of your sets. Screened Three sets yet I get extra short waves out here, I'm about one pole, and the first night I tested with an ipow actal and no earth Chelmsford came in on the loudspeaker loud enough to jam me. I gave put up an outside aerial of copper tape about 75 feet long and connected it to my V.X.D. and V.W.D. several times we have been able to receive without any noise, nothing from the set, it is as thought is, and I am particularly pleased with it as I know nothing about wireless excepting to connect it up to the batteries etc.

SPANS THE SEVEN SEAS

instance were rather than retards unique efficiency of the McMichael Scratched Disc Three. Reports show that British, American and Australian stations have been received at good loudspeaker strength in South Africa, Ceylon, India, etc.

Combination of receiving stations over a wave band of 100-200 metres, the McMichael Screened Dipole Type has proved that it is without equal as the ideal receiver for overseas reception.

THE MICHAEL SCREACHER DUMBO THREE

is indeed more powerful than many a live-wire set. Under independent control it has been known to pick up more than 66 stations at one sitting, with a clarity and purity of tone which leaves nothing to be desired.

HORN ASSEMBLY & SCREENED DINE THREE

Full details of our diathermy are available from the manufacturer of the unique receiver which assesses our components, giving excellent results on all methods.

Proceedings full particulars of - McMichael

L. M. MICHAEL

6-1967 VOLTAIC Scientific Apparatus

1985-90 Scientific Status

~~Exhibit 100. Sludge; 100% solid.~~

Cards: Rother, Slough.

Leucostoma is a genus of fungi in the family Leucostomataceae.

The most dependable Gods are those that are ~~not~~ mentioned.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

Publicity for Kenya Coffees

Asked in the House of Commons by Mr. J. P. Hannon whether the Central Government would be prepared to extend similar facilities given to Kenya coffee in this country to other colonies, Mr. Braden said: "A preferential treatment in favour of British coffee against foreign produce is not now being considered." The Hon. Eastern African Minister denied that the Indian Office in London had decided to give one way or another to East African coffees at exhibition, and that no additional funds could be made available so that the office could afford to extend the publicity given to East African coffee. This was already a preferential duty in favour of all British coffees.

To Mr. Hannon's further question whether the Colonial Office was also giving assistance to the Empire Marketing Board in giving publicity to Kenya coffee, Dr. Shiel said that the E.M.B. mainly concerned themselves with background advertising, rather than with advertising specific commodities, and that they were unable to do anything further at present, though they might do so later. No answer was given to Mr. Hannon's request that "the hon. gentleman would exercise a little further care on the Empire Marketing Board in order to give more publicity to Kenya coffee."

Mr. P. F. Horabin, chairman of the Uganda Government, said that the Uganda Government had decided to prohibit all films which were not suitable for exhibition to all classes of the community, asked whether there were any other colonies in which Europeans were compelled to restrict their wives to those European films which appealed to the natives. The five major colonies which replied that they had always been in opposition to the Uganda Government's discriminate between European and non-European, and films for exhibition to Europeans and non-Europeans, and that there had been no recent change in this aspect. Some colonies were adverse to the majority of Colonial Governments, and was strongly endorsed in the report of the Second Film Committee.

Mr. Horabin received no reply to an inquiry whether and if anywhere Natives in any part of the Empire could see films passed as fit for exhibition to adults.

In reply to Mr. Hannon's, Dr. Shiel gave the following details of the number of persons sentenced or death or execution, 1928-30 capital sentences, 15; *Tanganyika*, 1928-30 capital sentences, 15; *Sudan*, 1927-30, 33; 1928-30, 15; *Kenya*, 1927-30, 11 executions, 7; 1928-30, 7 executions; *Zanzibar*, 1928-30 capital sentence, but no execution; *Abyssinia*, 1928-30 capital sentences, 19; 1928-30, 20 capital sentences, 14 executions; *Northern Rhodesia*, 1927-30 capital sentences, 19; 1928-30, 15 capital sentences, 14 executions; *S. Rhodesia*, 1927-30, 15 executions, 1928-30, 15 capital sentences, 14 executions; *S. Rhodesia*, 1927-30, 15 executions, 1928-30, 15 capital sentences, 14 executions; *Uganda*, 1927-30, 15 executions, 1928-30, 15 capital sentences, 14 executions; *Kenya*, 1927-30, 15 executions, 1928-30, 15 capital sentences, 14 executions; *East Africa*, 1927-30, 15 executions, 1928-30, 15 capital sentences, 14 executions; *Malaya*, 1927-30, 15 executions, 1928-30, 15 capital sentences, 14 executions; *India*, 1927-30, 15 executions, 1928-30, 15 capital sentences, 14 executions; *Europeans*, *Asians*, *Africans*.

COOPERATION IN THE RHODESIAS

SPEAKING at a public meeting in Bulawayo last week, Sir George M. Gifford, the Minister of Southern Rhodesia, referred to his brother's dispatch about amalgamation, and favourable documents issued as joint-commissioned suggestions for co-operation and consolidation. He continued:

I have informed the Governor of Northern Rhodesia that my brother has done and am pleased to be able to say that the Governor replied that he was entirely in agreement, and that he is prepared to cooperate and consult with the government of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Gifford emphatically denied that his cabinet had any desire for union with the south, he was looking to the north, and referred to the recent surveys of the Walvis Bay railway. Mr. Gifford predicted that the road would be built up to a link ship unless the Central Government gave its help.

He announced that the governments of both Rhodesias, Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland, had agreed that the working of the Railways Act, and suggested that the proposal that a Reserve Fund should be used for the capitalisation of roads should be approved. *Times*

SLOW TO CLAIM £835

Who is the Kenyan resident who has not yet claimed a prize of £835 0s. 8d. in the Irish Hospitals Sweep? A similar prize also awaits a claimant from Portuguese East Africa.

ISOLATION OVERDOSE

On a year old child, Little and Loveland Vito, having recently arrived home from Kenya, having in the voyage in a padded bed, which at night was turned into a cot. Standing on shore when arrival, the *Veter-Carew*, wrote of their long nearest town in Kenya, and the distance from the nearest hospital.

EDUCATION FOR COLONIES

Problems connected with education of the colonies of Africa will be among the subjects to be dealt with by the Institute of Education to be formed in London under the auspices of the London University College. Sir Terry Nance, in an interview at the foundation of the Institute last week, said the scheme was well-organised centre of educational discussion and inquiry for the British Colonies, and that it was needed, and the University of London had taken practical steps to create such an organ. The institute would be open to science, from the Universities, Departments of Agriculture, and Schools of Tropical Hygiene and Tropical Agriculture, and some scientific great Government Departments. Its organisation would probably follow the lines of the "state college," with a permanent nucleus of preachers, recruited from time to time from the colonies and Colonies and Dominions.



TANGA-LEA CONCESSIONS MEETING.

SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS ON THE POSITION.

Certain statements regarding the Railways.

The ordinary general meeting of Tanga-Lea Concessions Limited was held last week at River Plate House, London, Dr. Sir Reginald Windles, the Chairman of the Company, presiding.

Sir Robert Williams, Bt., the managing director, said that the authorised and issued capital remained unchanged at £1,500,000, while the reserve had been increased by £100,000 to £2,100,000. Share and debenture in subsidiary companies totalled £6,781,087, and, in spite of the severe depression, the market value of the quoted securities alone at December 31st was considerably in excess of the figure at which the whole of the shares and debentures stood in the books. The profit for the year amounted to £25,105 compared with £473,454 during the previous twelve months. As from January 1st, the directors had agreed to accept a 25% reduction in their fees and extra percentage, while reductions had also been agreed to by the staff.

The Benguela Railway

Speaking of the Benguela Railway, Sir Robert said: "It is a striking coincidence that the Benguela route should have been opened for Katanga traffic just when copper was touching the lowest price reached within living memory, and when every shilling a ton that can be saved has become of the greatest importance. The position I foresaw years ago when I applied for the Benguela Railway Concession has now arrived, but in very different circumstances. It was expected that the railway was necessary to enable the low-grade ores of Katanga to be economically worked at normal copper prices. Now, the railway is just as much necessary to enable the higher grade of ores to be economically worked at the present abnormally low price of the metal. In addition to the direct saving in transport costs on the copper itself, there are many indirect economies which should be realised by the use of this route owing to the shorter distance to the coast, the better port facilities, and the time saved in reaching the market. Furthermore, advantage is taken of the cheaper and more easily obtained labour in the Katanga area, and copper will become more substantial."

The report of the Benguela Railway shows an increase in passenger and goods traffic received amounting to £200,000 and £54,268 respectively, and earnings totalled £1,378,000, despite due partly to the drop in main traffic in the carriage of less material, or the

use in the Belgian Congo. This is the Belgian section of the trans-African economic route to Katanga and Central South Africa. The first shipment of copper from Katanga to Lobito Bay left that port on August 1st, and on June 25th preliminary arrangements had been entered into with the Union Miniere for 4,000 tons of copper and matte to be shipped monthly through Lobito Bay.

Advantages of the Route.

The Benguela route saves from 100 to 120 miles, compared with the other routes available, and from the numerous inquiries received it is evident that, even with the present lack of vision of the Belgian Government, Lobito as the greatest African port of call will win preference. In addition

to the existing shipping services the Belgian mail steamers from Antwerp call at Lobito every twelve days. British, German and Italian shipping lines also call frequently and we understand that they propose to install regular services in the near future.

Now that the Benguela Railway is completed and connected through to Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, the mining industries of those countries are not dependent upon one source for their fuel supplies, and with low rail rates the cost of Welsh coal delivered at Katanga compares favourably with the present cost of coal from Wanless.

The engineer at the Kansanshi Mine, Mr. G. C. Barnard, in his report last October states that, even with the present low price of copper (£35), were there a railway and plant at Kansanshi copper could be produced at a price on any ore over 4% copper by open cast working and treatment by segregation. Certain routes had been considered, that to connect with the Tanga Railway at Musonoi being an advantage in that only 12 miles would be constructed in British territory, and we would be assisting our partners, the Belgians. But our first consideration must be for our own Shiren Congo Northern Rhodesia, and provided fair terms can be arranged we will do our best to fall in with the wishes of Sir James Fawcett to have a direct connection from the Benguela Railway to an agreed district of that colony.

Five Points of Importance.

The advantages of the direct Benguela route from the British point of view are:

(1) It would open up a large agricultural district of Northern Rhodesia; (2) it would connect Northern Rhodesia to its natural seaport, the Port of Leixas, from this agricultural district and Kansanshi Mine to Europe in 1,000 miles instead of 3,000 miles by sea, compared with the Berlin Route; (3) it assures other remunerative traffic in the Benguela Railway Company, which has 1,000,000,000 ft. of traffic annually; (4) it would bring from the mines 25,000 tons of Welsh or Germanium required for Katanga, and iron ore to 100,000 tons of copper annually from a British Colony; (5) it would bring the purchase of 400 miles of steel rails, bridges, etc., extra rolling stock, extra harbour equipment, and reduction of stamp duty at Kansanshi Mine and ship workshops.

The work in the Sudan and Uganda has been seriously curtailed since operations for gold are being carried out in the districts of the former country, and in the Kassala district the mining of chrome and gold deposits continues.

In Uganda the Ruwenzori and Ankole concessions have been renewed, and has recently been granted to the south west corner of the country, at the Kilimbi Mine development company with a reduced stamp duty. Our representative there, Mr. Payne Kilimbi we have the most promising prospects than the company has had for some time.

The Copper District.

Subsequent to the start of the copper industry in 1913, Robert Williams, director of the Union Miniere, who were so largely interested, started to import copper from its western mines, which are located near Lobito Bay, than other parts whose mines were to be developed. The production of 600,000 tons of copper per annum will, and the discovery of large bodies of copper ore, per ton, there should also be a reduction in cost.

The resolution adopted by the Directors and shareholders unanimously accepted.

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Mutukudzi has marked out a new road from Cotton purchase in Uganda to the end of April were equivalent to 169,000 bales.

The East African Power and Lighting Company has opened new premises in Mombasa.

The first three miles of the railway between Lake Tanganyika and Uvira have now been built.

Of the 127,500 cotton blankets supplied to Nyasaland in 1930 only 3,109 were sent from Great Britain.

From Livingstone we hear that a hydro-electric scheme at the Victoria Falls is under consideration.

4,500 tons of copper, tin and mica are exported from Katanga each month by the Benguela Railway.

38 aeroplanes landed at Wau Hall during July compared with 26 in the corresponding month of last year.

An Indian planter at Ura has applied for permission to date the trees in his plantation to supply pulp for his sisal mill.

Five Native Oranks of the Uganda Police Force have been awarded the Africans Police Medal for Meritorious Service.

Particulars of certain old grants under the Crown Lands Ordinance of Kenya were published in a recent Colonial Gazette.

Agricultural exports from Kenya during 1930 amounted to £3,157,457, an increase of £73,551 over the previous year.

During April 190 visitors entered Tanganyika, of whom 35 were British, 52 Belgian, and a lot of other continental nationalities.

Considerable quantities of mineral goods are reported to have been discovered between Kibibi and Mbeya, Southern Tanganyika.

The Director of Agriculture of Uganda has arranged for 100 cotton brokers in Liverpool and Manchester during his stay on this side.

It is estimated that the recent Cotton crop in Kenya will yield £150,000 for the year, while the increased rental charges are expected to yield £100,000 more annually.

Mombasa has won the Inter-Island Cup in a challenge match against the Kenya National Association team. Prevention of Infant Mortality. Congratulations!

Domestic exports from Kenya during the first five months of the current year amounted to £1,557,813, compared with £1,740,047 during the corresponding period of 1930.

Tanganyika Railways have suspended the revised classification of goods accepted for transit on the system of routes, the present classification appearing in the Official Tariff Book.

At an extraordinary general meeting of N. Changi Copper Mines held last week a resolution was passed to wind up the company financially, and to appoint Mr. Archibald William Durant, of 13 Austin Friars, as liquidator.

At a preservative meeting held in Livingstone, it was urged that a central sports ground should be established near the township. It was emphasised that a central organisation representative of all sports was highly desirable.

On and from September 2 the Associated Producers of East Africa will hold a meeting of the offices of H.M. East African Commissioners to receive an information circular, and S.W. 1, at 2.30 p.m. on the first Wednesday of each month.

The storm which raged to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda railway during the first five months of this year amounted to 194,471 tons, compared with 113,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1930. Import of zinc showed an increase of 2,851 tons over the same period.

A recommendation that a new electric lighting plant should be installed in Beira at a cost of £2,000 has been made by Mr. A. R. de Souza, the consulting engineer of Johannesburg, who was commissioned to report on electricity extensions in the Portuguese East African towns.

Nickel is reported to have been discovered in extensive quantities near Dodoma, and rights to mine some 2,000 square miles have been granted by local tribes. Opium has been acquired by certain American interests, whose representatives are on their way to make further examinations.

Export traffic sailed to the "Coast" by the Uganda and Uganda Railways during the first four months of this year totalled 105,000 tons, compared with 90,000 tons during the corresponding period of 1930. Import traffic from Kenya during the same period totalled 32,040 tons, compared with 38,000 tons.

A telegram has reached London from Tanganyika pressing for publication of the terms of the proposed agreement between the Tanganyika Government and the lightercare companies providing lightercare services out of that port. The matter is likely to be raised at the next meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

The recent census of Europeans in Kenya shows a population of 17,281 composed of 10,003 males and 7,278 females, compared with 14,599 or 1920, or the reverse of 3,600 Non-Europeans (excluding Africa). Now there are 4,000. The African census in Nairobi and Mombasa was 56,781 and 34,764 respectively. The total population of Nairobi is now 177,806 and that of Mombasa 57,097.

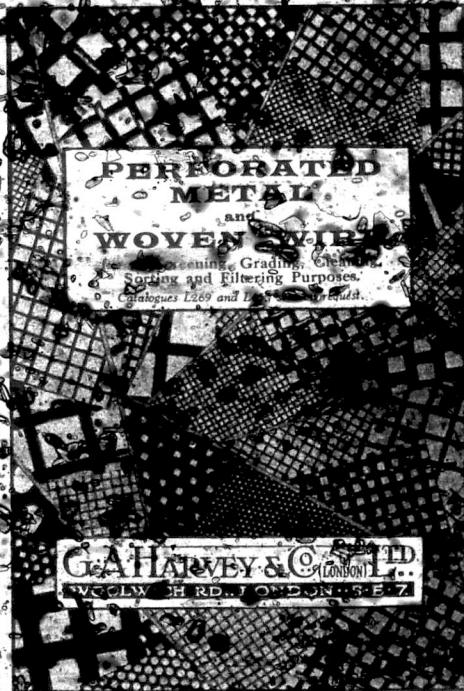
The Legislative Council has passed a resolution urging that losses on branch lines of the Kenya and Uganda Railway should be met out of the general revenue of the country in which those lines originate and not out of the revenue of the railway. The resolution is to be carried after a proposal has been made, said that although the extension of the railway to Mombasa had been approved, it was not in progress, and lately discontinued owing to the fact that had the losses on the branch lines not occurred the General Manager had not approved its extension.

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Fig. 12. A portion of a thin section showing the distribution of magnetite in the pyroxene-rich rocks.

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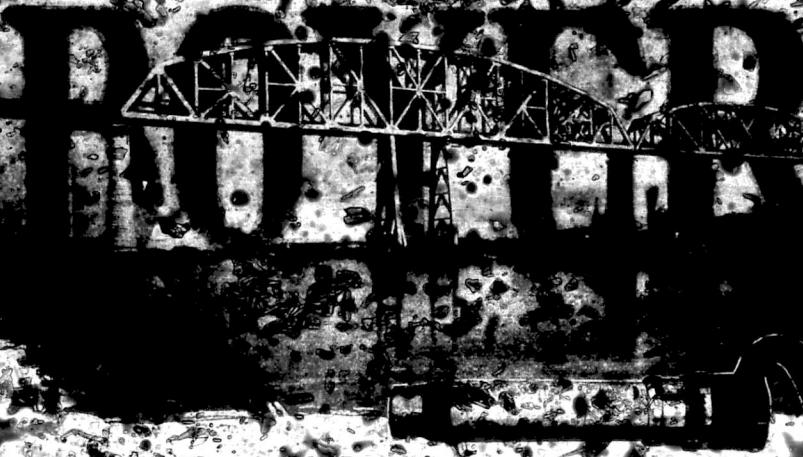
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