

# EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN ENGLAND DEVOTED  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING  
PROPERTY, OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
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## THE DAWN OF A NEW IMPERIAL ERA

In the abandonment of the obsolete system indicated Free Trade, the Mother Country has taken the greatest conceivable step towards the goal of imperial inter-colonial commerce and the evolution of a real Empire economic policy. It was Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, perhaps the greatest Colonial Secretary this country has produced, who first suggested to his yellow-jacketed colleagues in 1885, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, tell the proud Parliament of the British Commonwealth and the world that the Colonial Government had decided to adopt a system of "Moderate protection," to confer our own "colonial" and fiscal work which is not done elsewhere or elsewhere, included in the home tariff, secure free entry to the home country if they're produced in and consigned from a British Colony, Protectorate or Associated Territory. Tea, coffee, and tobacco—starting off article more suitable with in a Budget—of the other two already having a general duty and enjoying Imperial Preference is not affected for the moment—but there is every hope that two months hence the same preference will be retained. Cotton and wool, raw materials of great British industry, are to be exempt from duty, but with these articles, as with all others, duty will henceforth be levied in minimum proportion of 10% in the Home market unless they can establish and win the same measure of advantage, its will not be withheld by the Home Commission. Meaningful preference is wholehearted to be open. In the case of rice it will cost the H.E.A. £100,000 a year, while the Kenya and Uganda Railways Administration will be called to introduce, while those whose spokesmen have been asking for the foreign exchange of £100,000,000 to be compensated for loss of their market in East Africa, especially.

One of the most heartening incidents of the week in my view was the fact that all the British colonies and protectorates by the secretaries of state for the colonies, who sat inter alio

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I feel sure that those in Guyana and Portuguese where the tariff includes Union Kingdom manufactures upon which no preference is at present given to Brazil to review the position in the light of the preferences now proposed by this country. It resulted, of course, that no such action can be taken at present in territories which are debasing their economy granting a preference. That will never prevent the Dependencies from getting full dominion status. Khamis preference is in fact under the full weight given in the Home market is freely given with known advantage in other territories to give voluntary preference to British goods. The words "at present" will strike us as most significant. And curiously enough, that significance has as far as we know, been noted by not a single organ of the Home press. We cannot doubt that Sir Linlithgow Lister was thinking of the Congo Basin Treaty when drafting the above article, and we take the definition of the two important words "at present" to mean that he convinced either the Home or post office that the treaties requires further examination in the interest of the desirability of maintaining them. (2) that one is already certain that the national interests require their alteration.

As our readers know we have long urged their abolition in South Africa, Kenya and Uganda, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia may be required to introduce a system of Imperial Preference and so on. British manufacturers, the benefits of which they ought to be secured in their market account of the Mandate. Tanganyika cannot grant fiscal preference to British manufacturers but there is no reason why the other British territories in East and Central Africa and the Mother Country should be bound to an archaic formula which does not correspond with present conditions and does not serve only to benefit alien traders with conferring corresponding advantages on the one hand and on the other hand of the ongoing development of the Empire. Given the fact that the East African Dependencies are not convenient to render the suggestion of a treaty of union, the all East Africans should moreover and especially to give a voluntary preference to British goods". In that way they can minimize the appreciation of the new advantages offered to them in the greatest market in the world.

# SAVINGS OF ARMAMENT.

Lord Moyne, who has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, under instructions from various financial officers in Kenya, to inspect the Colony on February 24, is, we are Septic, to leave England on February 20, and will arrive in Kenya on February 21.

Well, the last man to pass through to be shackled in irons or to spend time in gaol, with the difficult problems awaiting his examination. We understand that he does his work to good purpose to spend more than about six weeks in East Africa on this occasion, and as his inquiries will necessarily afford a good deal of travelling and personal investigation in different districts, we hope that he will be concerned chiefly with general principles depicting the detailed routine methods of a purely accountancy character to one or more assessors. It is, of course, quite unnecessary for him to be committed to the personally with matters of

detail which could equally well be investigated by any competent accountant whose findings could follow Lord Moyne back to England; indeed, if considered necessary, he might travel East Africa before presenting his report. Most of the arrangements, aroused by the Hills' Report, would have been avoided, if the Committee had revisited the territories after they had drafted, but before they published, their report.

Though the terms of reference speak of Lord Moyne visiting Kenya, it would obviously be all waste of time to visit Uganda and Tanganyika, for instance, his findings of what exports and import duties would be set up, and if imports were not made in the port of Uganda, opinion, from a view of Native interests in Kenya, would be attacked in extenso, and in England, if he had not been able to pursue his inquiry.

Tapalope. No one is better than the East African settler to see justice done between the various communities and no section of the population will more sincerely welcome Lord Moyne than the European settlers. In his judicious he can safely count on their ready co-operation. So far his report covers a wide area that is suggested by the literal phrasing of his instructions, and will be the better pleased. There is much in Kenya that should be better understood at home, and we hope that Lord Moyne's visit will contribute to the improvement which is more than ever necessary during the present period of depression.

Mr. T. J. O'Shea, with one or two others, is engaged for 1922 this year in a series of measures

**MR. O'SHEA ON THE BUDGET.**—It is notable not only for an official budget, but also for the attention which it gives to the financial position of the Colony, and to face realities, that it contains some startling figures. To indicate this, we give some extracts this year, and for only a dozen pages O'Shea adds £2,000,000 to the new wealth produced in the Colony, and £1,000,000 to the amount of the Colony's money derived from miners, and £1,000,000 from the Bank of the Colony. The sum which bears in his opinion the largest increase which appears justifiable. Among them lie in the following liabilities: £1,000,000 for all current charges on Government and railway departments; £1,000,000 as the pecuniary government services; £3,000,000 to be paid overseas debts from in respect of imports, according to the Com-

missioner of customs, foreign, and £600,000 as a contribution to the £1,000,000 due to the Bank of the Colony, and £1,000,000 for the production of the £1,000,000 of the Q.M.R. Other mention is made of the following estimate of John's firm of him by a responsible banker: £5,000,000, and that he stated £12,000,000.

By these figures he shows that some £6,700,000 has to be paid by East Africa this year, while according to existing law, the total production of new wealth will not exceed £300,000. In these days of stress and strain, governments like individual persons, seem to live on the accumulated wealth of their predecessors, but that is not the case. The economy of Kenya is heavily in debt, and the government is surprised at the summeting. We are not in a position to exact or demand any legislation, but they do appear to call for some social reorganisation.

Without intending to be in the slightest way insulting to anybody personally, said Mr. O'Shea in his peroration, "but with the full GOVERNMENT intention of being grossly insulting to SINCERELY Government personally, I say that I IMPUGNED, attach so important a power to those promises made on behalf of Government, that I regard its promises as contrary to Government policy as shown in its actions. Those profits have been used to placate public opinion, they are merely part of the art of bureaucracy, intended to deceive members on this side of the House as well as to deceive the general public. It would be justified by its action during the past twelve months, and I have definitely made up my mind that the policy being pursued by Government is not one which, in my estimate, next year, having been superceded, is the policy that bureaucratism has adopted in this country and members on this side of the House will not participate in it. Government in this country in the immediate future, as they have done in the past, and that the investors for the generation of members on this side of the House in finding a solution of our problems are in error. When that cooperation was proposed it was not accepted. If, at any rate, refuse to legalise those promises as sincere, and refuse to accept any further invitation to a definite change in the acts of the Government of this country towards the representatives of taxpayer."

That it is unfair for the Northern Rhodesian Government to place contracts at 10 per cent. less than the road transport of steel and other materials for bridge construction, with no allowance for the duty incurred, while officials using the same Government duty are allowed to receive 10 per cent. less, was recently agreed by the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council. The decision was taken by the Government, official, by using his car, was in receipt of his compensation, whereas the contract undertaken Government transport was expected only to cover running expenses. It was made clear that because the contract was not possible to cover running charges, the price of the Government car, he had condemned it.

Journalism is much more than a trade and the best journalistic criticism readily recognises that they have no monopoly of skill or of knowledge of the art.

#### STRANGE CONCEPTION OF JOURNALISM

We have always opposed the suggestion voiced so vaguely that writing for the Press should be confined to those who have served in the armed forceship of some newspaper. Now the East African Branch of the National Union of Journalists has thought fit to issue a circular letter to its editors defining the "limits of the interests of the profession of journalism that only "whole-time journalists and members of the National Union of Journalists" should act as correspondents to any overseas newspapers, in view of the fact that "at present newspaper men are available". That is, if in opposition with what few newspaper men, and still fewer numbers of the general public, will accept, the author must certainly not prepare to receive

#### HERE "EAST AFRICA" GETS ITS NEWS

"East Africa" has, in the past few years invited only professional journalists and has definitely prohibited amateur contributors to the paper. It carries its columns, but the invitation has been so little heeded that probably not more than 5 or 6% of the matter published by us from outside contributors has been the work of professional writers. Indeed, the fact that we print the main news from Eastern Africa that has not been published in any local newspaper is due to the remarkable circumstance that almost all our local correspondence is from non-professional sources. For the professional journalist has the obvious duty of supplying information to the local newspaper which employs him; on the other hand, our anxiety in the interest of our readers, especially those resident here, and representing three-quarters of our public, has led us to insist on procure and publish news which may be "broken" locally. We have followed the practice of hashing things up and first seen the dig in the columns of our rivals. *East Africa* would soon acquire a marketable position if given a paper of its own, which must be clearly marked off from the professional, if alone sufficient to rule out the possibility that we could place ourselves to the job lists for the supply of news. This is an amazing suggestion that members of the National Union of Journalists, the sole legitimate source of newspaper information, in our view, will immediately be beaten to the post. It would reduce journalism to the level of plumbing, and it may well be that the Institute of Journalists, the guardian of the integrity of the profession, to the rank of a glorified amateur.

Reputable newspapers and periodicals have solved high standards and judge articles on their merits. The latter "submitted" to them

**AMATEURS, SUCCESS AND FAILURE** — the general public often fail.

The most important issue standing in the way of the consideration of one editor who has had a remarkable record of success from a whole lifetime in journalism in East Africa who has been a member of the Standing Conference, but has been unable to accept unprinted articles from the various amateurs — many of whom are making the first attack at writing for the press — is money. Something which is usually without consideration

in sub-editing was calculated to appear in our general staff training to welcome contributions from whole-time journalists, including members of the National Union of Journalists, and the editor's duty is to see that the best suitable matter, irrespective of its source, is given this prominent position because we regard it as most important to do justice to the best journalism should be the end and the goal of our publishing, we shall seek to do maintain.

While Empire is well on to continue to contribute to Great Britain's contribution to the welfare of the country of origin.

#### PROTECTION FOR EAST AFRICAN SISAL

from the Convention which may be increased from the figure that the 10% at the discretion of the British Commission. *East Africa* has good reason to know that this welcome new measure of protection for sisal was so nearly lost that we were aware of the course of negotiations, feared that the 10% might have been paid to the face of the negotiator, some of whom waxed with self-sacrificing zeal, though both parties were conscious of the importance of the time factor. In the bare possible margin sisal's strong claims were presented in time. The main credit must be given to Major Walsh for persistency to the Associated Producers of East Africa, for pursuing the latter; to Lord Ralston and Mr. Mansbury who were in a difficult position, a leave of embassy, an apparently reluctant use of Sub-commission of the London Chamber and of the Associated Producers' Association; and to Sir Humphrey Loftus and Sir Edward Davison, who, early in the Committee, contributed very substantially in their own suggestions and energy to the successful issue. It has only been in Kenya that the Convention of 1928, which should no longer bind the Associated Producers, and in that proposal is reconfirmed. In the Convention last month, we hope that the access in care to sisal will not be overlooked. The previous one for the Sisal Selection Board in London, Ceylon, was not taken up by that body as it should have begun and had the Associated Producers not acted as it has done, sisal growers in the territories concerned would have their products sold with a premium and would be a raw-product not the product of the home market.

Several things in the last week we have been discussing with the Government in regard to reliable labour, that quite

#### NON-BRITISH PRODUCERS

and the number of non-British labour force in the sisal estates of East Africa, the Native Welfare Committee of their Native Labour Conference for three months and more, and the somewhat crude strategy their cash expenditure was confined, almost entirely to railway fares and airfares. When the Labour Department was operating at full strength such a state of affairs could hardly have been predicted known to the Tanganyika Government, who were not confident, would desire to compete with similar both to Native employment enterprise to competing sisal estates, which were in direct competition with prominent firms like the London docks and the Paddington docks, for the large foreign receipt of wages as they can not be foreseen, and we trust that the offending parties will bring their books without a compromise. They should make a definite and further latitude

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## MISUSE OF THE "PIONEER."

A Definition of the Term.

Sir,—A friend has written to you with regard to land affairs for many years. I was glad to receive your last issue that contained a letter from Mr. Oldoway challenging the claim of Sir Francis Youles to have been a pioneer of the country, and in doing so has raised a question of some interest and importance. I do not think that gentleman's claim is well founded, and certain other difficulties arise in connection with it.

All Nyasaland interests naturally come under the heading of being new for a long time—say, a promising industry, a sinking of a large amount of capital, competition, and a grateful acknowledgment of the services of Sir Francis Youles or the like. But for these gentlemen the desire is precisely opposite to that of the "pioneers" of the country, who are the first to establish a new industry, are the new creators, nor one who comes forty or thirty years after the pioneering work has been done.

There are very few of the foregoing which can be called "pioneer," and those in question are respectively and pioneering hardships are talked of lightly. In reply to your correspondent's query, however, you will be glad to know that there is one who takes his life in his hands, and, risking health and money, endeavours to establish a new industry, and new country, not one who comes forty or thirty years after the pioneering work has been done.

Yours faithfully,

ALLEYNE LEOPOLD.

## MR. T. DICKSON AND NYASALAND.

Sir Francis Youles' Mistake.

Referring to your correspondent's letter of Jan. 10, I beg to assure him that he makes no claim to be a pioneer, and it is hard to see what my friend Sir Francis Youles means when he says at London, "I am a beg of Companies, and I would have you all to know."

My connexion with Nyasaland dates from 1869, though I did not get to it until 1877, the late Harry Broadbent's "Nyasaland Estate," was then a coffee plantation in the Matata district of Ceylon, where I met him for the first time three years ago.

Yours faithfully,

T. DICKSON.

In our last issue a correspondent objected to the statement of Sir Francis Youles that Mr. Dickson and he were the first to bring the Nyasaland tea industry into existence with the country down from the Lake. Sir Francis Youles' statement is perfectly accurate, and it is evident that he has been influenced by Nyasaland tea writers who have years ago begun to establish plantations. Government

has claimed that the "Pioneer" represents *Homo sapiens* or the modern type of Man, a conclusion so extraordinary that Sir Francis Keith probably will not accept it. The author, however, declares that he must defer further enquiry before coming to a decision on the point.

Mr. Leopold's colleagues have suggested which hominid provokes greatest alarm in the savagery of the savagists. So far, the oldest known fossil Man may have been the Pekin man (probably that of a savage) as ex-works of the Heidelberg lower law, and the skull of the Neanderthal man (so-called) is also different to the Pekin skull. The two differ in the degree of development of the brain, and the Neanderthal skull is larger than the Pekin skull. I should like to include the Pekin skull, *Homo rudis*, in the original species, supposing that the Neanderthal skull is older than the Pekin skull. *Homo sapiens*—modern Man—could occur so early as 100,000 years before these primitive forms, and we shall all have to re-examine his conclusions.

Yours faithfully,

ALLEYNE LEOPOLD.

## A PROTEST FROM DAR ES SALAAM.

Newspaper Correspondent's Christmas Phantasy.

Addressed to the Editor of "East Africa."

London.—A friend at home has sent me a cutting from a London newspaper unfortunately not named, which, under the prominent two columns heading "Jay Walkers from the Jungle," publishes a warning cable from Dar es Salaam starting with the following sensational tale:

"Gorillas stalked lonely bushing in the deep blue shadows of ancient and ancient forests in the opening, and a baboon—a sandy baboon,

"the largest primate the savagists who now stalks in the jungle, and the leopard, as ever, and lion came together, tearing the town, driven thither by the last roar in the fire."

"Motors would roar past, and drivers often find their headlights reflected back by glaring eyes of some big walker, from the jungle, and these were often molested."

It is quite possible—especially to journalists—to present facts in such a way that they convey to the young reader an impression quite different from that left upon residents in the place described.

"A parade of sandy bears, who had come up from the jungle, in their thousands, admired by the passing crowds, of the zimbe reality."

It is as Dar es Salaam is conformed that one or two parties of thoroughly mischievous people went to Oyster Bay and reported themselves *zimbe* *hunting*, that may have made the onlooker wonder what had not been reserved for its young reader in the seclusion of the wearied schoolroom.

The corresponding wings of darkness calling at the jungle "zimbe" has African names of "jungle." The use of this word alone, however, can cause us to regard him as an consider asking all the world over reader. The conception of great battalions of leopard, hyena, and lion at Dar es Salaam does freeze the winter's blood. He

should devote himself to the study of the medical Ricci's *mirrored* has a more fully evolved 44 compartments. By the case, however, was taken from this town, the most important could now better than not be the *zimbe* *hunting* and *zimbe* *hunting*.

## SEKEYS DISCOVERIES AND CLAIMS.

His Conclusions are Revolting.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

According to Mr. Sekeys his address in his Oldoway Researches is the best. He has distinctly stated that the Oldoway skull he discovered by Dr. Hans Hahn was the first to be found, and yet he found it in the Ngorongoro Crater, which is much further to the west than the Oldoway.

# WEST AFRICA ISN'T ENGLISH GOOD ENOUGH?

Then follow the usual disclaimer: "This Edition is Banned."

Long, long ago, when we were still publishing in it, there was a decree that the English language should be substituted in the schools of Nigeria, and so it was. It is now the only language in the world's three hundred and fifty millions.

But I am a bit worried about it. In fact, again, I am much more worried about the production of veritable peregrinations of documents meant for public consumption, such as this one. It has spread far and wide, and we are all afraid that actuality really is like the pycckling stillstand in which species made in the generalists' atavistic period of fulgurant life, the embryonic life of the proletariat, which would be dead on its feet.

You informed us recently that a member of the Nigerian Society of Engineers in session, used the phrase "darned sumo," a solemnly unrecorded fact in history. What did the engineer do? Did his members allow it to stand? Not a jot of it! They ordered the execrable expression to be jangled and they substituted another sound, the word "considerable." — demonstration of linguistic power, which was most commendable, and which, with your permission, I would commend to the attention of my Uganda colleagues.

Yours faithfully,

LAWRENCE H. B. H. LISHMAN

## NEW LIGHT ON CROWING SNAKES

A Convinced Explanation

To the Editor of "East Africa":  
—  
I have been talking to a friend who has had much experience in East Africa, and he reluctantly admits that there is no idea so absurd that animals, like the cobra, can't know it.

That reminded me of a personal experience I had many years ago in Kenya. My servant came to me in alarm, as he had heard a mysterious noise, like the strid crowing of a cock, in the rice fields of coffee near my bungalow. He had carefully scrutinized every branch and could find nothing. I accompanied him, taking rifle and shotgun, to the scene.

On approaching the tree the "crowd" was still audible, but, as you find, nothing. We walked round and round the tree, the noise being persistent, and we could locate the spot whence it proceeded. In due course we espied a snake on a branch, and it was obvious that this was the cause of the noise. I shot him, and he fell to the ground, this time from his mouth, a large bull frog. Evidently very dazed, he squatted and stayed for a moment or two, and then got up, rattled, I hope because of great pain, and fled. I have been told that, imaginatively before verifying the snake would have crawled up and bitten his legs, were lead and frequent in the case of the snake.

Perhaps this may throw some light upon the occurrence of the noise.

Yours faithfully,  
John Corlett

Our correspondence is continuing, and is becoming more convincing. We have had, of course, the question of beer enforcement, consistent with the English colonial habit, and received the usual reply that there were over many millions of people that drank beer in India, and that it was not envisaged by all competent that it was a question of life and death.

## THE RATE OF CROCODILE GROWTH

Then follows the usual disclaimer: "Evidence to the contrary of East Africa."

Such an enclose document from an English crocodile expert probably does not have been written in the last few years, since the rate of growth of crocodiles seems to be lengthening, as a result of world-wide hunting. In about fifteen years it will be twenty years, and soon thereafter, the crocodiles will be the greatest animals in the world. At present, among his animals, the largest is a 46' foot or 14m. long, they will grow to 50' feet, and, if hunting continues, in length they will only attain 50' feet. One of the first things to do is to shorten the

crocodile diet to 50% growth. Has not anyone endeavored a crocodile farm? In Africa, I have visited many alligator farms in America and Australia, and once, after some difficulty, I obtained a permit in Florida. With the difficulties of farm, I made the trip to his crocodile farm, where he had a small fish farm, and his catch was only half as good as for a long while, because it was found that I had no recollection of how to feed the crocodiles. I spent a month there, and just so wait a few years to get him to do so, to take a deep-seated suitcase.

If there is any modern animal farming, the animals grow at anything like the same rate as crocodiles, especially. Seagulls must be right, ones continually

in Kenya Coast. — To AMBLER DAY

Peter Chinn, the English secretary to the Zoological Society of London to whom we referred above, replies that the "obligations" of handles and visitors in zoos are "entirely foreign to our country when the animals free from the zoos grow rapidly, and the animals are not at all impeded in their movements, nor are they persecuted by alligators generally growing faster than the animals in zoos, and, certainly, not so rapidly."

## EXCISE DUTIES ON KENYA PRODUCTS

A Question of Beer

To the Editor of "East Africa":

I am enclosing your issue of December 1, which appears to be taken from a telegram sent to you by your Nairobi correspondent—that the increase of these duties on locally produced beer is purely revenue measure, as local beer is not affected by the revenue from imported beers. Is this misleading? What is meant by a purely revenue measure? Is it the same as a Excise duties are obviously for the purpose of producing revenue, unless they are imposed to suppress the industries on which they are imposed.

What is the effect of customs receipts may be from the import of beers from England, or vice versa, from the continent? The fact remains that during 1933 my company paid the Tax Department, the same amount in English excise duty, and you may judge for yourselves whether or not this has affected the consumption of imported beer among the smaller towns, especially in Kenya and Uganda.

Yours faithfully,  
John Corlett

## OFFICIAL SALARIES IN UGANDA.

Mr. Ishmael applies to the Governor.

For the information of the public.

Since the following rates of salaries were fixed by the Government of Uganda, the December meeting of the Organisational Committee.

January 1st, 1920, April 29th, 1920.

Governor £2000 + 500. 300 + 1,000. 300 + 1,000. 500 + 1,500. 500.  
Chief Commissioner 500. 500.  
Police Commissioner 500.  
Postmaster General 500.  
Commissioner 500.  
Under Commissioner 500.  
District Commissioner 500.  
District Officer 500.

It is understood that the explanation of the above

is that the rates paid to him as follows:—  
The following salaries were fixed by the Government of Uganda would be about £1000 or £1200.

The scale introduced as a result of the recommendations of the Lasalle Committee was still exclusive of Yearly Allowance. The salary of the Commissioner of Police was £1500 plus £1000 for Yearly Allowance.

£1500 plus £1000 for Yearly Allowance, £1500 plus £1000 for Yearly Allowance, £1500 plus £1000 for Yearly Allowance, £1500 plus £1000 for Yearly Allowance.

The sum of £1500 was called "for all work done." This was eventually introduced and they were called "Yearly Allowances." The "Yearly Allowance" was reduced to £500, and in 1920 it was reduced to £300 on the 1000 £1000 on the next £1000 on the balance.

In 1920 there was a financial crisis, £1000 allowed and various subsidies were given, adding them to the figures mentioned in 1920.

If you ignore the fact that the £1500 plus £1000 for his pound for the tax payer £1000, then can be no doubt that he is better paid to day than he was in 1920, even after the increase given by the Lasalle Committee. Of course his salary is to day worth very much more than it was in 1920 when things were much dearer.

The result of the fixing of the pound in dollars to the non-official committee was that it increased three overalts to 500. It is now people have got over the year and some are very concerned.

Abdullah Manda G. C. ISHMAEL  
needing help.

## MRS. McGREGOR ROSS'S LECTURE.

A Social Problem to be Faced.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

May I be allowed to make one correction in your very efficient report on African women I gave recently at the London School of Oriental Studies.

In describing the civil results of the separation of the monfolk from their wives and children owing to the new demands of Western civilization our reporter adds: "This however did not concern British East Africa." This remark I may have made in connection with forced labour but not with the results of family separation which, of course, affect most of East Africa as in many other parts of the continent where Europeans want African labour.

It is a well known fact that in order to get white labour the European master in his greed for profit to the neglect of humanity of African will begin his forced labour camp or white the black in Africa.

Yours truly, G. C. ISHMAEL.

## ADVERTISES IN EAST AFRICA.

Why use Names of Local Agents, Not Stated?

In the Past, it has been.

It is to be pointed out that in the country

of Uganda, as elsewhere, there are

manufacturers who have

been expected to keep

the public informed of those addicted to this

new and impossible practice.

Advertisement is used to attract the attention

of consumers and when it is scattered over a large

area as in the case of tea, they should as

far as possible be uniform, or then nearly so, as

possibly in some cases manufacturers imagin-

ing that if they do not do this with those who

have for years past been their best customers—the

confounding business. It is of course to be seen that

most of these have to use it for manufacturers' agents, fearing that their customers will be tempted

by such agents to order far in excess of their credit

limits, also that they may transfer much of their

business to manufacturers dealing direct.

There are also gamblers of manufacturers.

Although they naturally do not want representa-

tives in East Africa, or being willing to do business

through intermediaries. Sooner or later, no doubt,

this will be forced to be somewhat more elastic in

their attitude.

Certain agents will be names practically

well known and will have local agents.

Already consider that keeping them, and

before the public is quite sufficient.

It would be interesting to have the views of con-

sumers ascertained, particularly with the current

state of the market, one of them giving

representatives' names.

The question of mentioning representatives

names, however, is very serious, one compared

is that of the persistence of so many manu-

facturers advertising all in any of the jour-

nals in East Africa, although they desire to

do business, they do not do so by themselves, the simple

way they expect to do business, whether

they are here, local agents, or stockists, do not

refer to the smaller firms, as no finances are mainly

required for their activities, but to many large con-

firms that have sums in advertising in the

country, they will not allocate even the smallest

amount to business in a market with

so few possibilities as is East Africa.

There is no doubt whatever that adequate pub-

lications together with publications instead of

using New York or London material, will

be more effective.

Yours faithfully,

G. C. ISHMAEL.

## POINTS FROM LETTERS.

Every inch of land here, Uganda and Kenya, Dar es Salaam included, is given between forty and sixty Belgian boys separated from the Congo.

If only some of them were sent now at school in England, the world would be given a chance to see that those sent back to Kenya, that white man longer has described as being in the experimental stage, "it is now known Kenya self."

It is good to note that in Tanganyika, where a native life is assumed to be more than I have ever known it to be, the values that are being given are standard with numerous account experiments and so on. This is the great result of the education of the class of the community. It is generally agreed that the new generation is sending the people over to "from a

## POSITION OF THE SISAL INDUSTRY.

MEMORANDUM SHIPPED TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARIES  
and the Associated Producers of East Africa

THE POSITION OF THE SISAL INDUSTRY ON EAST AFRICAN SOILS.  
Kenya Colony and Uganda Province have been the chief sources of East African sisal during the last five years and the East African territories have exported a total tonnage of sisal fibre to the value of £2,757,000 and the industry to-day represents approximately 344,000 acres under cultivation. A industry of this magnitude must give a very substantial factor of steady and regular employment.

The actual amount spent by the industry annually in these territories is estimated at £1,700,000, most of which is absorbed in Native wages, salaries, the employment of natives in the associated territories, the importation of raw materials and the cost of production.

The importance of sisal to the East African Governments is considerable and an extinction would inevitably react most seriously on the budgetary position of those Governments. Apart from the Governments concerned in the fortunes of this industry there are other interests, such as the interlocking interest of the producer, the actual growers of sisal, the plantation owners and investing public, the banks, insurance companies, merchant houses, shipping companies, freight forwarders, packing makers, oil companies, etc., and the very extensive native labour force, plus the white personnel. The working results of the Government railway and harbour system are also directly affected by the fortunes of this industry.

These save the recommendations of local interests which must suffice, this industry is so closely allied with the industrial employment in British East Africa and no fully fledged and trained clerical staff. Further the United Kingdom manufacturers of tyres, hoses, etc., who in the past have absorbed approximately 7% of the production of East African sisal, should now be the imposition of a heavy tariff on twine in order to give a greater variety of that material and its industry will be able to meet the requirements of the community even when it has to import some of the raw fibres overseas, entirely into the hands of foreign producers. In fact cases can be imagined where it will be easier to use the mass of the foreign produced fibres than to find the increased cost to the British manufacturer of a sisal product.

## The War Period.

It is interesting moreover to emphasise the rôle played during the Great War by East Africa as a means of supplying the essential element of the war effort for raw products and the general needs of the mounting armament to 18,000 tons per annum were met. It should be noted, from the figures, indeed, it is difficult to see what substitute could have been found had this industry been neglected.

At the end of approximately one year the sisal produced in British East Africa has been marketed elsewhere in the United Kingdom. This position has been largely forced upon the industry by the high wages and other manufacturing costs prevailing in Great Britain, and the result of high taxation and port charges here which have amounted to 15/- per cwt for the manufacture of sisal products. This, however, does not seem to indicate that the sisal produced market has followed the same line.

For the last two years the sisal industry has suffered 10/- per cwt reduction in its prices. The new sugar scheme with a reduction £3/- per ton and £100 per ton of sisal, or approximately 10/- per cwt reduction in the price of sisal and August 1932 saw the main standard of sisal abandoned in pure distilled water. It subsequently recovered to a new minimum of £16/- per ton. The following day, however, a further reduction from the £16/- figure has been made to £15/- per ton and below the cost of production. A substantial and rapid shrinking has been experienced by the industry and a period of bankruptcy is imminent. It is difficult to say whether the time the economic crisis began may not be earlier than 1929, due to the fall in demand for sisal products. The production of sisal products, however, has been maintained at a higher level than ever before. The market has been expanded into more distant markets. The market for sisal products is so wide that the general production of sisal companies is generally

in excess of the capacity of the countries exporting to it, that the limit of the supply is the sum of small countries. This is the ultimate cause of the present accord. The value of the export of sisal from the territories is approximately £26 per ton. While the general availability has diminished, the land by the East African Government is almost entirely held by the State. It would therefore be difficult that the remaining land by the State or held by the various estates ensures any production, unless some measure is taken to be adopted within the next few months.

Sisal is unique in that the other tropical produce in this region that the plants cannot be raised and the land is not suitable for any other crop. The setting up of the factory under existing conditions, even at a loss, therefore, is the best guarantee to keep up the industry. Several estates have already offered to assist in a comparatively small way towards the development of the plantations, however, without absolute immobility.

This is therefore an urgent and special case, the ultimate solution of which lies in the extension of the fiscal measures for the subsisting of sisal, but it is the opinion of the Kenyan and Uganda Government that the local Government should take care of the sisal, which has been refused. This is not intended to put down the demand for the payment of subsidies in maintaining the sisal industry. The rate being presented rather now is in accordance with the cost of the unprofitable operations starting to pay off, fostering of sound industries in the British territories even by fiscal means.

The early and continued growth of the sisal industry has been stimulated by the imposition of a tariff of 50/- per ton, in 1927. The total imports of sisal fibre into Great Britain in 1929 totalled 7,045 tons and the amount 19,500 tons came from East Africa, which is approximately only 558 tons per annum. East African sisal, although it is 95% produced by primitive methods, tells that the production indicates the remunerators of no assistance in that the sisal industry along all aspects.

The marketable value of East African sisal is now in the neighbourhood of 15/- per cwt against 24/- per cwt for manufactured goods.

## Fiscal Protection Proposed.

While it is recognised an exceedingly serious that any proposed measure could not be counter to the interests of the tone, it is considered that the Government has already taken the right step in this direction. It is felt that the best method to assist the popularity of sisal could in the initial import of sisal, raw material with a relatively small favour to importers. It is the British Colonies which represent such a large part of the proposals that it is suggested to consider them in a single will should add to the actual advantage of both.

To consolidate the whole industry in the classification of manufactured products within the Empire it is suggested that:

(1) It might be enquired whether it would be advantageous to extend the import duty to all sizes of ropes, cordage, and twine manufactured on non-British colonies.

(2) That a minimum import duty be imposed on all non-British raw fibres, including Manila hemp, with free entry for baled or coiled British origin.

(3) That the Government should, in the earliest opportunity, be visiting the Dominions, and especially Canada, to give similar protection to their fibre trade.

(4) A customs system be agreed as required for the exports of manufactures containing foreign card fibres.

The above-mentioned memorandum is to end all discussions regarding fiscal protection to the sisal industry. It is the opinion of the author that the main consideration should be taken on the fact that the industry has endeavoured and still endeavours to every way to find another use for the produce. Experiments of a promising nature have been carried out at Bristol for the manufacture of sacks and further experiments, which could appeal to be so far satisfactorily, are being tried yet by the Admiralty and the Merchant Marine for the more extensive use of sisal bags and cordage in place of Manila, a greater number of which are still in use. The discussion on a general basis is to be discontinued and a continuation of fiscal protection, the sole aim of which is to combatively assist the industry in its endeavour to find a more profitable outlet for its products.

The author is of the opinion that the fiscal protection to the sisal industry should be immediately discontinued and the industry left to develop in its own way. The fiscal protection has been given to the sisal industry for the last six years and the results have been extremely grave. The fiscal protection has been given to the sisal industry for the last six years and the results have been extremely grave.

## MR. HOBLEY ON NATIVE EDUCATION

Mr. HOBLEY, a Native Education Officer.

NATIVE EDUCATION. Sir, I am a Native Education Officer in Nairobi. Kenya Colony were the last to introduce the Native was emphasised by Mr. A. V. (15) in his lecture on "The Development of Native Education in Africa" at the School of Oriental Studies, Cambridge. In 1888, the first school was established in Nairobi, and in 1890, a "Native Education Department" was created. We had no native teachers, and as time went on we caught them that they could not be settled by conference and arbitration, and we obtained from inter-freedom with their customs and beliefs, so that this can be omitted in education."

Then he continued, that in this country there are several "sects" of them—introductory stages of education, a higher type which from the beginning mixed with the old tribal sects, now known with yet another educational influence of different character; and then the Great War produced a profound effect and gave birth to sects of various types and political evolution which will not be denied.

Dealing with the suggestion that the Native should be left alone to work out their own salvation Mr. Hobley said:—

"All I can say is that they were left alone for many thousands of years and they evolved a society of their own which has many admirable characters, but it stood them only so far and no farther. When I look back on the tribal raiding and bloodshed, cannibalism and many other tribal amusements of only a few decades ago, I cannot understand the meanness of withdrawing the control of good government to us."

While fully recognising the devoted work of the missions, the lecturer considered that the religious bias in the chiefs led to a deplorable want of personal patronage. For Native rulers he advocated ethical training on broad lines by the State, hoping that sectarian teaching gaps the whole system of tribal sanctions and the virtues which are the cement of the Native social structure. Sir, you must be the development of character, a sense of responsibility, the spirit of service and self discipline.

From Mission Education. The recent tendency so plainly shown to break away from mission education was "a momentous sign," especially among the Kavirondo and Abalana, among whom it was not complicated with custom. As in the former province, the Abalana tribes have come to the conclusion that education gives them greater power in the community. They are anxious to have schools, perhaps, because they desire to define their native way of life, and their own schools and native children are springing up separated from any church link with tenets which do not fit in with their native primitive inherited beliefs.

All this, however, does not mean that the Native is to be left alone, but that the State must take the whole burden of his education upon itself. The Native should not be settled in one place in cooperation with the Native himself, but he can be led and advised to go where the innovations like those coming with the order of whether it fits in with his ambitions will be available. The whole outlook must be material, and should be improved by realising the native in his best sentimental side.

With a series of excellent questions Mr. Hobley illustrated what this "practical" might be. Stressing the rural workers' home Dr. A. H. Patterson, the Deputy Director of Agricultural Services in Kenya. The audience were shown native longhorns with their own hands, and packed into barrels vegetables grown by themselves for the Nairobi market under him. On the other hand

the State must be educated to the fact that the lack of knowledge destroyed a company's efforts to increase the productivity of our people, however great the natural resources may be, and the educating propaganda carried on by the Native village by the State.

The improvement of agriculture on the Native's land, the technicalities of which would lead to the bettering of the Native's life, must be made to foster the best methods of cultivation of the land. Finally the teacher should in the course of his house, night or day, act as the guide and immeasurably the influence these men and their wives were exerting in the villages.

## NON-CONVENTIONAL LECTURES ON AFRICAN LIFE.

The following public lectures on African life and culture arranged jointly with the Royal Anthropological Institute will be given at the School of African Studies, Bayswater Circus, London, at the following dates:

March 1st Mr. E. G. Smith, on "The Play of Forces in Africa"; March 2nd Mr. H. J. Brahmoltz, M.A., on "The Craft of the African Peasant"; March 3rd Mr. H. Driberg, on "African Art and Education".

No tickets are required for the lectures, and anyone interested in Africa is cordially invited to attend.

With kind permission by the Select Committee of the Royal Native Statistical Council, the Provincial Commissioner of Nairobi has stated that the following services will be sufficiently advanced to be furnished without loss of time.

*for a night  
of Sound  
Natural Sleep*

A Native remedy for a sleepless night  
is to drink OVALINE. It contains  
Ovaltine, a special cereal, and milk and cream.  
Ovaltine contains the chemicals that induce sleep, but  
it is not perfectly true that it is a rich nutritive  
milk, as it is not so nutritious as milk and cream.  
It is a mixture of the sleep-giving elements of the best  
butter, cream, Ovaltine, sugar and energy giving flour.  
The wake retarded and invigorated for the day's work.  
There is no substitute for Ovaltine, for no other food  
supplies in a correctly balanced and concentrated  
form the nutritive elements of a rich meal like  
the Native's meal.

**OVALTINE**  
*DAIRY FOOD FOR EVER*

Ensures Sound Natural Sleep

Sold by all Chemists and Stores throughout the British Empire  
Manufactured by W. & A. Gilman, Ltd., London, S.W. 1

*Some Settlements Worth Noting*

There is a number of things which have sprung up since our last visit to East Africa, and among them we may mention the new town of Mombasa.

There is evidence of improvement in the town, and the British possessors above all are to be congratulated. Mr. Hobley, addressing the Society of Friends at Nairobi, said:

"...we see the vast numbers of people who now live here can successfully cultivate Northern Rhodesia, and will develop many a new colony in the same manner as the Maori did down there in New Zealand."

"In Native eyes this was the large abolition of all the manumissions or the slaves. These to be condemned, mending concubines are placed at marriage." — Rev. J. D. Heaton, in his *Practical African Marriage and Polygamy*.

From 1914 to the present day 450,000 acres of land have been won from Lake Magadi and for the past six years outgold has been the most important export of any individual product from Kenya Colony. — *George, speaking at Magadi, about 1917*. — *Cited by the Governor*.

"Without exception, the administration of the Sudan is the finest in Africa, and after passing through the Suez it made us feel considerably proud yet very humble, to think that we belonged to the British Empire." — Miss A. J. Briscoe, in her *Tales to Children via Cairo*.

"I have been a little disappointed that in no interest is being taken by the neighbouring territories in Makerere College as an inter-Protective institution for higher academic education." — Dr. G. Tomblin, Headmaster of the College, in his address on *Speech Day*.

Elected members feel that any money which is to be spent on locust work should be spent locally on protective services, and on scientific investigation directed by bureaux at England. — *From the report of the Select Committee of the Parliament on the Kenya Draft Estimates*.

How the colony, which is unique and original, is developing. Yet there is nothing more convincing than the statement made by Mr. Thomas, formerly of the Foreign Office, that the acceptance and profession of Christianity implies also the acceptance of monogamy. In an article written in 1908, Mr. Hetherick, the author of *Uganda*, said:

"...as I well know, the self-committed work of selfless and unselfish devotion of men like the great missionary societies is too well known to need any emphasis from me. They have had a long year and a half of trial and determination with which they have faced their difficulties, composed the administration and carried the burdens of all the welfare of interests of the Native population with heart." — *The Acting Agent Native Commissions Board, Kenya, in his Report for 1909*.

It is the spirit of the great Native Commissions Board which is adorable. — *John D. Heaton, in his *Practical African Marriage and Polygamy**. — This trait will last as long as Africa remains Africa with her smile. That smile is the best load. Major Duffield and myself followed the trail with the first team of horses on the journey, and from what recollections of the time I do not think it was much worse than once did last week over the same road. — *Colonel J. Fergusson, writing to the Native Commissions Board*.

EAST AFRICA'S

**WHO'S WHO**

88 — Mr. George Hanson, Lawyer



*George, East African*  
One of the first, in hard work, and most  
stalwart Quakers in Uganda. Mr. Hanson has  
been a member of the Inter-colonial  
Roads Commission, various public bodies, in  
cluding the Uganda Development Commission of  
1920 and the Comptroller and Factories Boards.  
He is a member of several Hugo Committees of the Uganda  
Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the  
governor's Executive. He is a member of the  
various religious societies.

He sailed from Mombasa to Kisumu, and  
then to Uganda in a small sailing boat. Spent  
a year in the Government Service and then re-  
signed to "rob for the Bank". At a certain  
stage he took to robbing the Bank and traded  
his experience across the frontier. Then he  
became a member of the Gulu war party in  
order to get away from the Bank. When he had been uprooted  
he became a soldier. He joined us  
in Uganda, and served as a dispatch rider  
in Uganda's Southern Province, and was commissioned  
in 1916 as a Captain in the Royal Engineers and K.P.R.C.  
and became a member of the R.A.F.

He is one of the chief proprietors of Uganda's  
mainland shipping companies, also a director of the  
Mining Industry. He is Chairman of the "Socera"  
of Uganda. Director of the "Uganda Motor Company", and  
of the "Uganda Shipping Companies", and a director  
of the "Uganda Chamber of Commerce".

## PERSONALIA.

The Earl of Selborne is visiting the Sudan.

M. R. J. Dunlop has been appointed M.C.U.P. Commissioner in Zanzibar.

Mr. C. F. Egerton has been elected chairman of the Eldoret Municipal Board.

The Earl of Erroll has been nominated to a seat on the Nairobi County Council.

Dr. W. G. Sargent and Miss Lucy Newall have recently married in Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Scott are shortly expected to arrive in the country from Canada.

Mrs. Captain Scott, 108 runs in the Eldon Cricket Club, has recently married to Captain

Mr. R. McKenzie and Mr. C. Hankins have been elected to the Nairobi Municipal Board.

Sir Stewart Symes, Governor of The Colony, recently toured the southern parts of the Territory.

Mombasa Memorial Cathedral, new organ has been dedicated by the Dean, the Very Rev. Dr. Ellington.

Major C. G. Grigson, who left London by air on Wednesday January 22, reached Cape Town on Tuesday.

The Alaudin Wildlife zoological collection in Nairobi is now open to the public at a charge of one shilling per head.

Messrs. C. F. Butts and H. B. Katherina have been appointed to the Mauze-Pemba Road Board, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. C. England, Government Printer in Northern Rhodesia has been appointed Protector of Native pending his return.

Misses G. L. Glassford, the Rev. A. R. Jones and Miss D. S. White are among the U.S.A. missionaries on their way to Mombasa-Zanzibar.

Miss G. F. Chishaw, wife of the General manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, has recently had the return trip from Kampala to Khartoum.

Mr. H. Cotterill has tendered the resignation of the Taita Chamber of Commerce on leaving the service of the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. F. Leslie Bryce, M.P., who for many African years little time ago presided over a most orderly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

Miss E. J. Richards, formerly of India, at the Horniman Museum, Forest Hill, on Wednesday 16th April, will give a Central African Lecture.

Mr. J. H. Gilliland, with his wife, has returned to the United States after a long absence. They last came to East Africa in 1926.

Mr. J. C. Morrison, who recently became a citizen of Kenya, has transferred from Nairobi to Mombasa, previously he was at the Tanganyika Trust Fund.

Colonel Badham is reported as Mrs. Anna May Weston's husband. He used to be the first man to take a permanent pilgrimage in Central Africa.

The engagement is announced between Mr. H. Morrett, of Kericho and Miss N. V. Lamp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. Lamp, of Levens, Kendal.

Dr. Eric Noble, former Director of Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, is now General Manager in South Africa of the 1820 Memorial Settlers Association.

Lord Lovat, K.C.B., shortly to leave for Kenya on a financial mission of inquiry, is to be introduced into the House of Lords as this session is being prorogued.

Mr. J. Hanson has been appointed Belgian Consul-General in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar and has taken up his residence in Nairobi.

East Africa learns that Captain Stedall, who left Nairobi for England by air on January 22, reached Lympne safely on February 2. He was flying his own machine.

The Hon. G. R. Jones, the 1968 Ceylon-born Member of Parliament and Mr. E. Wilfstone have been appointed members of the Prison Commission Committee in Zanzibar.

The engagement is announced between Capt. J. Mitchell, 105th (Gard) Medical Service and Margaret, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Aspinwall of Sandi.

The engagement is announced between Mr. M. Armstrong and Miss Nora Chambers, daughter of the late Mrs. John Chambers, of Mombasa and Mrs. Chambers, of Nairobi.

Captain George Fleming, D.S.O., who commanded the International Police Force in Shanghai, visited East Africa on a big game hunting expedition a number of years ago.

Mr. H. S. Sulim, agent for the Royal African Wine and Spirits Co., requested a big grant eighteen months before my arrival in fact that he had had no leave for a large number of years.

Mr. A. Boddy, Commissioner, Chief Director of the Colonialastic Line, has retired after over forty years' service with the company. During that time he has served in thirty-four of their vessels.

Mr. R. H. Godfrey, managing director of the "Standard" newspaper, Bolton, Lancashire, printing and publishing manager, has recently visited East Africa on his way to South Africa.

## EAST AFRICA

Mr. Raoul P. Feuchtwanger, novelist and author of "Maydays," "The Devil's Disciple," and "The Good Earth," Mr. Herbert Readings, Bookseller, and

Mr. R. G. Green, author of "Moss and Mrs. Pudding," and Misses Alice Margaret Duff, Dorothy Lathbury, and Mrs. Coleridge W. Goldsworthy, and Mrs. M. G. Stevenson, recently married at Nairobi.

Mr. John Weston and Miss Anne Lucerne Butterton were married recently in Mombasa. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. J. E. Weston of Sunderland, and the bride the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Butterton, also of Sunderland.

Sir Charles H. Kermaster, leaving England next Tuesday for British Honduras to the appointment of High Sheriff, was recently present at East Africa with John and his wife, wishing them happiness and success in their new sphere.

The Reverend J. A. Shand, well known African author and explorer, is to conduct a scientific aerial exploration of the Sudan, Ethiopia, Somaliland, and the Belgian Congo. He will fly from Nairobi, the cabin of which is to be used as laboratory.

Lord and Lady Melchett leave London for Switzerland yesterday. Lord Melchett will spend a few weeks in a sanatorium, while Lady Melchett goes on to Ceylon. They will return to this country in April. No correspondence is being forwarded.

Mr. Cyril Staples, whose few months ago returned to this country from Tanganyika Territory, and Miss Raymond Oury, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Oury, are to be married at St. Charles' Church, Westgate, on Saturday February 25 at 2 p.m.

Colonel Hecq, Governor of the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, who is well known to many of our readers, particularly those interested in Northern Rhodesian mining affairs, is on his way back to his post. He is travelling via Harare, Salmon Falls, and Bulawayo.

Colonel A. Swiss, a visitor to Tanganyika, who was believed to be substantially financially interests in that country, died recently in Arusha Hospital following a malignant disease. He was buried with full military honours in a cemetery where he had been a photographic pioneer when discharged and exiled.

Compliments to Mr. Frank Taylor and Mr. A. Holden, in the former commanding the Grays Guards, and the latter serving as a schoolmaster at the famous Shrewsbury School, and the rumoured Mr. M. D. Tapley and Miss E. S. Powers, Shrewsbury.

The engagement announced last week by Jack Kiell, member of one of the Spanish Society's companies, and Miss Alice Sammone, student of the Royal College of Music, has been confirmed. They will be married in the first quarter of the present century.

Colonel General Sir John Davidson, Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the M.P.A.C. on African Dependencies, Strategic and Information Affairs, London, and a director of the Africair (Africa) Co. Ltd., has been awarded the New Year's Honours to-day.

For the fourth time Captain H. C. Wilson has checked his suitcase back to England and now really expects to leave this month. His previous bookings had all been cancelled because of illness in his family.

Among those soon to leave for East Africa are Mr. L. G. L. Smith, Assistant Treasurer; Mr. A. W. P. Northern, Assistant Accountant of the P.W.D.; Mr. S. Lawrie, Assistant Postmaster; and Commander R. G. C. T. N. R. Commander in the Mauke Transport Department.

Colonel F. G. Dunne, M.C., Director of Civil Aviation in India, who visited the Far African territories a year or two ago, is visiting Burma in connection with the establishment of the air route from Battalik to Rangoon, which is planned to be in operation a month or so hence.

Mr. F. M. Singleton, of Chishurst, who had recently left Ego on the University Mission to Central Africa, while the Rev. P. G. Hodgson has gone to Esoo to the church Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Paddington Mission to Central Africa.

Mr. M. C. P. Mostert, one of Wilson Airways pilots in Kenya, recently made a fast flight from Nairobi to Germiston, South Africa. Leaving Nairobi at 4.30 a.m., he arrived at Broken Hill, 1,200 miles away, at 4 p.m. The next day he left at 5 a.m. and reached Germiston just after 2 p.m.

Air passengers due to travel with this week's mail to East Africa include Mr. Adrian Holt, from London to Nairobi; and Mrs. Hessian, from London to Bulawayo; Mr. Heller, from Brumid to Alexandra; Mrs. Lowe, from Cairo to Kisumu; Mr. Simpson and Mr. Armond, from Aswan to Juba.

While motoring through the Lake Victoria Reserve Mr. Rooney, chief assistant to the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, had a narrow escape from a rhino which dashed his car from under his feet onto the road. Mr. Clegg, who was driving, immediately accelerated instantaneously to the animal.

Captain F. W. D. Langland, who returned to this country a few months ago after completing a long term of service with the Royal Naval Forces, latterly as Adjutant to the Royal Land Battalion, and who has since been employed in York with the 14th Battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment, has left to join the 1st Battalion in Egypt.

Captains J. H. Mc. Songhor, and Captain W. V. Macdonald, of Bulawayo, have been appointed to the Defence Force Committee for the Nyasaland Colony of Kenya. P. A. Macdonald, Asst. Off. of Accounts, and Captain A. G. G. Moore, have been appointed to the committee to administer the Mafinga district.

Miss E. M. V. R. Charnock, of the Northern Rhodesia Administration Service, has married in London on Saturday, Mr. Alan Lumsden, a man from Hornchurch, Essex, and a member of the Messengers of Peace. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Charnock, of Reading, and she will live in her mother's home, 209 Reading Road, until her marriage to Mr. Lumsden in August.

## EAST AFRICA

### PERSONALIA (continued)

Mr. J. W. Tizard, who is a sergeant on the staff of the colonial authorities, of which corps he became a member in 1892, has been sent to Zanzibar in 1894 to suppress the slaves who were anxious to get into touch with any other surviving member of the crew. Mr. Dinn, who was a master in Wardour Street, Devonport, died two years ago.

The many East Africans who know Mr. E. H. Hamerley, one of the directors of the Landauer Co., Ltd., will condole with him at his loss of his much-loved pastime, especially last week at the age of 72. She was active in mind and body until the last, could read without glasses, and was often back for afternoons' walks.

The Frenchman, Captain André, Mr. Arnaldo Riccardi, two well-known Italian journalists, are visiting East Africa and will afterwards contribute articles on the territories to their respective new papers. Other prominent Italian in the party are Dr. Norberto Cavalli, Dr. Guido Bonchesio, Dr. Achille Minella, Signorita Elsa Gatti and Barone Bacchini.

Colonel-General Dr. Moritz von Lyncken, for many years an adjutant-general to the Kaiser and chief of the German Military Cabinet, who died recently in Holland, had East African connections at all. Having left von Lyncken's staff he served with the German East African Forces from 1914 to 1918 until he was killed in Somaliland. Tanganyika in the final steves of his campaign.

Mr. A. A. Appleton, director of the D.S.C. Ltd., the century-old pharmaceutical chemists and wholesale druggists of London, has specialised the supply of medicines and general hospital requirements for tropical climates, by arriving in East Africa about the middle of March on a short business visit. Correspondence addressed to him, 10, Pasty Road, Kenyatta, Nairobi, will be welcomed.

The marriage has taken place at St. Mawes, Cornwall, of Mr. Bernard Hughes, of the Nigerian Civil Service, and Miss Kathleen Fielden, daughter of Mr. Barton Fielden and Mrs. Fielden. The bride is a cousin of Dr. J. E. S. Old, who has lived in East Africa since his retirement from the service in 1921. Mr. Hughes was a recent winner of a second prize in the Irish sweepstakes.

Mr. H. C. Richards, who during the war was colonial commissioner in Bulawayo, Rhodesia, and whose recent return to England has been reported by Mrs. Richards and their daughter, Mr. Richards has arrived in the Territories, the former four years before which he was a member of the British Legation in Kenya to which he was posted in 1914.

Mr. Michael Eaton, who will shortly leave for Nairobi, the readers in Kenya will receive £200 in aid to pay for a 100-bed Indian hospital for children, now being built at the corner of Gloucester Street without a junction, located in the heart of Nairobi, facing the church, no price having been fixed. Mr. Eaton has been in touch with Mr. Luton, the architect, and similar

arrangements are being made for the building of a dispensary in Nairobi.

East Africa is authoritatively said that Mr. C. Barron, who took charge of the Imperial British Company's operations in Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia last year during the serious illness of J. W. Tizard, has been appointed to take over and that Mr. J. W. Tizard will be in charge of the Limbe branch under Mr. Barron's superintendence. Mr. Horne will continue in the service of the authority in Africa as controller of supplies.

Mr. R. C. Culhane, a B.B.C. Provincial Councils' man in Zanzibar who is visiting Tanganyika to investigate the constitution and workings of the Native Councils in the Territory, served in Ceylon for four years before his first appointment to Zanzibar in 1913. During the War he was seconded for service in the Royal Army Corps, but was soon sent to France and served for three years there. After the Armistice he remained in Zanzibar.

Mr. F. J. Parker, D.S.O., a Kenya resident for eight years, stands to-day fifty years old. He served in the Treasury Department and on arrival in East Africa left the civil service to become a district officer in Nairobi. During the East African campaign he was Flamingo in Africa, and the G.O.C. of his unit was Flamingo. In April 1917 he got his commission in the Uganda Mounted Rifles, and in October of the same year was promoted to captain. For his services he was mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O. Major Parker is leaving his widow, two daughters, and a son.

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in East Africa in the  
middle of March, and  
will be at the  
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## THE MOTHER COUNTRY AND HER COLONIES. AFRICAN NATURES HANDICAPPED BY COLOR.

Their Position under Protection.

IN the course of his historic speech in the House of Commons last week, Mr. Justice Macmillan, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said:

"The Colonies, the Protectorates, and the Mandates colonies are in a somewhat different position from that of the Dominions. They have, like the members of the Commonwealth, their own governments, which, though mainly agricultural, are more and more industrial, which do a large amount of trade and vegetable products are not needed to supply the wants of the country. They are not connected with the dominions of the country. Any one who has visited those parts of the world will know that they are characterised by an absence of the English colony." In other words, if prosperity there have always been latent in Africa, partly by means of primary products, but for the part of the inhabitants, partly because it is generally arranged in them a state of statuary.

I am not sure if the Committee will please to spread these systems of protection over the colonies. Throughout the British West Indies, the plantations are in the hands of soi of the Company, the tin mines of the Company, Bequia, St. Lucia, Guiana, Barbados, and the Leeward Islands; in Northern Rhodesia, Mauritius, Aden, and so on. In the Colonies the people of this country enjoy great advantages as compared with those of other lands. Many of these preferences form part of the mercantile system of the Colonies, and it is well known applied. Only recently new duties were imposed in Mauritius, and the preferences which had been obtained there were increased, and today there is something like, in some cases, a preference in favour of the South.

In the Colonies and territories of East and West Africa the negroes are excluded from every Imperial Preference, except by the cargo basin Treaty, or the terms of the alliance under which the are administered. But even then no such advantage is enjoyed in these markets by British firms on account of the deliberate choice of the people themselves.

### Colonial Produce exempt from Duty.

"What have we done in return for our Colonies? I am afraid we must say that we have done very little, and not frequently in the past our colonists have had the satisfaction of seeing that, while they were suffering adversity themselves, their neighbours in the Colonies were enjoying a prosperity which was given to them because of the preference of the market of the rest of the world. The recent fall in the value of the commodities which their produce has brought them into, has led into a condition of such distress that we have been obliged to come to the British Exchequer, and seek for some assistance in their need. A few weeks ago they are to receive a grant of twenty thousand pounds, and another sum which will be in the same position this year, and I am afraid there is a long list of persons who are not satisfied with upon their ungrateful and unkindly treatment of us for them, when those business conditions are similar in the same position as their neighbours and will have to come to us for help."

It is obvious that in such circumstances that would be useless to ask the Colonies to make use of by lowering their tariffs, as nothing but an enormous and opportunity of helping them because of the hardly any product which they produce which is not covered by these new laws, and upon which we could not then have a better and a more secure market than they have had in the past. We prefer the trade that we might have to them, and the only benefit industries which are established there, but could encourage the starting of new industries, and the growing of other products which are not at present derived from the Colonies, but which might equally well be grown for them if only they could the encouragement that we could give them."

"I prefer that all production of all colonies, protectorates and mandated territories shall be combined together under the general heading of colonies. We have confidence that the new departure in this will be well received by the African peoples, and I hope that they have no doubt that you will make an appropriate response to any urgent representations made by the powers of the African peoples, and that you will not fail to do your best to meet their requirements in the

Mr. Leonard Williams's Testimony.

As general manager of the way in which African native is handicapped simply by the colour of his skin, Mr. Leonard Williams, of London, has written a most valuable article, which is reproduced below, with a short note of his characteristic pen.

It is shown in this article that the white and black men of South Africa are of colour nearly the same, which means that the Negro has much less to fear from the development of his important person, whom India, the white man like him, is not far behind for the mental capacity and cultural attainments. The author's point of view is that his deduction is strongly supported by the fact that, early last year, the coastal stations which used to receive the negroes, now is perfectly normal to day back.

If Williams' doctrine statement is interesting, as a contribution to the problem of the relative mental capacity of the white and black man, probably it is preferable to defend it. As an appeal is disclosed through the arena of controversy, it is the size of a pumpkin!

MEETINGS of the Kenya Rifle Association are to be held on the following dates:

March 14 and 15, and March 16, first, second, third, and final stages of the Wembley Shield.

June 10, Crawford Royal Engineers, first, second, and third stages of the S.A. Shield.

July 8 to 10, Royal Engineers, first, second, and third stages of the S.A. Royal Shield.

November 12, December 1, and 18, first, second, and final stages of the M.C. Cup.

The annual general meeting of the Association is to be held in Nairobi during February.



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## PROBLEMS OF SISAL PRODUCTION.

Trading of the High Seas.

In a recent meeting of the Sisal Growers' Society at the London Club, Mr. George Johnson, the president, decided not to call a general resolution regarding the Africa Trade Bill, as it was deemed that the bill would not affect any foreign trade in East African products for several months to come. Mr. Johnson, however, did indicate that he intended to bring a motion to the Government in the case of the bill, which was then being considered by Parliament, that they should take special cognizance of the sales of sisal in inland countries. Mr. Nosh added that the manufacturers were beginning to cancel their contracts for sisal as means of bringing pressure to bear on the country to modify its laws during the winter.

Mr. Hauburgo, the chairman, reported that a meeting had been held yesterday at the London Club between the object of persons interested in the future of sisal in Africa. It was decided that the best place to meet again in the future would be Manila, where the negotiations for the Aden Convention took place. Mr. Johnson, who was present, asserted that equal rights could be obtained by the various parties if there was no introduction of a bill for the protection of sisal in Africa. Mr. Johnson was caused to laugh by claims that all constructive improvements originated from Kenyan pointmen, but he said that the bill did not strength, but was concerned only with the general set-up and preparation of the market. Mr. Wallop felt there should be no difficulty in getting a fair deal, to overcome the variations which appeared not only between different marks, but between different shipments from the same estates.

## Negotiations Concluded with Mexican Representants.

Mr. W. C. Gandy, of the International Sisal Committee, disclosed to the press that Mr. de la Cosa, the Mexican representative, had been engaged to conclude negotiations with other countries to secure a definite outlet for Mexico's production, and to buy sisal, adding that results issued by Mr. Gandy's committee showed that 100,000 bales of East African sisal could be therefore shipped to Mexico without further negotiations with any Mexican country in default in London and New York and as a producer of ultimate result of the importation of tariff on certain fibres altered the whole position which the International Committee was in. It was also stated that Mr. Gandy referred to a report, concerning the Mexican production for 1902, which was likely to be increased to 100,000 bales or 30,000 tons.

## Compilations of Sisal Statistics.

An order from Sir Swinton Erse, Director of the Imperial Institute, to have sisal statistics regularly compiled and published and accepted in principle, provided no heavier taxation through sisal members than imposed by the membership of old-established import and export firms of the world. Mr. Gandy, using the title of Little White Book, in referring to the compilation of statistics and market analysis, said that the total amount of sisal of East African origin that year would be variously estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000 tons, and was asked to expedite publication of the statistics of sisal shipment.

## COTTON GROWING IN NYASALAND.

A communiqué issued by the Department of Agriculture of Nyasaland states that the 1902 season cotton seed is to be imported in the lower Shire, Gokwawa, and Lishwana, as it is not being considered safe to encourage the Native industry in other districts at the time when the crop is to be harvested. It was stated that the crop could not be sown before October, and might safely be sown in November, as the weather would be still warm enough to insure a good crop.

The British Cotton Growing Association has been requested by the City of Zanzibar to furnish cotton seed, now being taken over by the Agricultural Department, in large quantities of seed, well known before in all the East African ports. It will be distributed only to those who are bona fide cotton growers, and the seed will be forwarded in boxes containing 100 lbs. each, so that each grower may have a sufficient quantity for his needs. The seed will be sent in boxes containing 100 lbs. each, so that each grower may have a sufficient quantity for his needs. The seed will be sent in boxes containing 100 lbs. each, so that each grower may have a sufficient quantity for his needs.

## LATEST NEWS FROM NYASALAND.

A Gold Nugget and Diamonds Found.

Also, a week ago, we received some information regarding developments on the Kavango goldfields in North Kavango, in the interior. We received a report of a meeting recently held at Allum's Camp on the 28th of December, attended by about 100, among them Mr. Ernest Swinton, the manager of the Allum's Camp, and the Provincial Commissioner of the District, Captain Colenso. Mr. Swinton and Mr. E. L. Johnson were the chief speakers for the miners. The former, passing a vote of thanks to Mr. Johnson and those associated with him, who after years of grinding work had discovered the field. The diggings left with the impression that the Administration is sympathetic.

It was also stated that last week more than £2,000 worth of gold had so far been exported by the Allum's Syndicate, headed by Mr. Johnson, and we were told that the outside the cones, which measure ten miles by three at good and rich reef, some ringers had been found.

The Kavango goldfields are 12 miles from Kisimbu, 20 miles from Soyo (which possesses the Kavango Highland Hotel), 75 from Mafinga, 77 from Tildore. The average elevation of the fields is 5,000 feet, and the rainfall is about 5 in., per annum. The nearest telegraph is at Brother Falls railway station, 31 miles distant.

The largest gold nugget to be recovered is, we believe, one of 122. It is interesting to learn that one 41 carat diamond has also been found.

The Colony is being extremely anxious the implications of the flat-rate ad. duty receive a substantial and early compensation for the pompous ranks of its tax-holders.

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## CREAM CRACKERS

Crackers is the sincerest form of buttery, and judged by this dictum, Jacob & Co's Cream Crackers are the most buttered, besides being the most famous biscuits in the world. The sole result of all the attempts at imitation has been to emphasize the outstanding qualities of Jacob & Co's original production—lightness, flakiness and above all its creamy flavour.

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MANUFACTURERS.

## East Africa in the Press.

## MAJOR LIVINGSTONE BRUCE'S SERVICES.

Following up on a correspondent of the *World News*, that Major Livingstone's descendants had not taken any prominent part in African affairs, here is a most interesting extract from Sir Hector H. Bruce, C.M.G., who served for twenty-three years in Nyasaland. He says:

The only son of Major Livingstone's children who survives is his young daughter, Mrs. Mary Anne Wilson, of Arwicks, son, Godchild of Miss Louisa Hubert Livingstone, whom for some years a Scotchman in the service of the Livingstonian Mission, now deceased, and a Godmother, Ruth, married. They are members of the same mission.

Major Livingstone's son, Major Bruce, and his wife, Mrs. Gertrude, survived him, and have two daughters, Mrs. Gwendoline, of Lynnham, Norfolk, Cornwall, who has married a Mr. John Williams, and the second Mrs. Mrs. Justice, Lady Justice, of Newmarket.

Major Bruce, the explorer's son, daughter, and wife, were followed by his son, Major L. Bruce, formerly a son of both Lancasters, Brooke Hall, Norfolk, and by his daughter, Mrs. Russell, wife of Major Russell, a member of the Royal Scots' Royal Marine Artillery, and a daughter, Mrs. Bruce, of London.

A correspondent's suggestion that Livingstone's posterity have not taken any prominent part in African affairs, the only one of his direct descendants so when serving in Africa can speak with authority is Major Livingstone Bruce, of London.

The latter, while serving with his regiment in the last Boer War, was shot through the sole of his foot, and generally lame. On the outbreak of the World War, being then resident at Nyasaland, where he owns large estates, he volunteered for active service, and after having repeatedly rejected one account of his injured limb, succeeded at last in getting permission to go for the first time, his lame condition, until the Armistice.

That a such a grievously handicapped man should be held for four years, mainly on foot, in a wild country, through one of the most extensive campaigns known, endures it. A. V. M. says: "A strong thing is that Major Bruce's condition improved by living him near all the doctors prophesied, and the first days of war, strengthening his mind, so that he was soon fit to be called into the war on to the front, and was soon in the war with nothing worse than a slight limp."

Since I was at one time Major Bruce's medical officer, and since I cannot yet very well speak of our own services, it seems fitting that I should make this short reference to him.

Mrs. E. W. Lyon, of Cambridge, wrote in the following terms:

"Major Livingstone Bruce, the son of Major Livingstone Bruce, died at the age of 67 on January 20, 1923, and his funeral was a deeply moving occasion, which was a fitting end to a life of public service. His widow and son, Bruce House, Zomba, for whom the commission money was endowed by him. The Macmillan Estate, comprising some thousands of acres, are owned by David Livingstone's grandson, who has a distinguished career as a Member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, and during the war, offered the services of General Soothay when German East Africa was invaded from that quarter."

Writing in the *Livingstone Almanac* of his recent visit to Green Hills, the Hon. L. F. Moore states:

"In Broken Hill I found a healthy, friendly and active community of 20,000 west Australians, but a silent, dead community of human beings. One man out of a thousand was workless. The majority will surely tell them they do not know what they could do if placed in their place. An interesting fraction of the 20,000 are speculators and oilers on my previous visits. Naturally, products of capital equipment monopolised speculation—the imminent individual future of each resident preoccupied his thoughts, the exclusion of all else. I found the same signs there, intensified if possible, pervading the English. But—

## DR. LEYS AS A CONTROVERSIALIST.

COMMANDER & P. N. LEYS, the author of "The Native Doctor," went to the Ministry of Health to give evidence in the case of Kikuyu, now known as the Native Council, and the former Island Government of Nyeri, who was accused of attempting to poison British East Africa, until April 1922, when he was arrested.

Dr. Leys and his wife, Mrs. Ruth Leys, obtained a leave of absence from their post in Kenya, preparing for the three months' tour of Europe. Both are interested in facts that illustrate the European first penetrated the heart of Africa in the three months which we now know "New Uganda." Uganika was the most advanced district in Kenya, but it has been less to build up Kenya than to develop it. In a speech earlier this year, Mr. Kenyatta, and others, said that the increased trade of the world outside of Kenya, however, had compelled an increased breadth of view. He may very well be right, for the world outside of Kenya, in the course of six years, has seen a great change in its ways of life. Dr. Leys and his wife have come back to their home, but still抱持着不放 hope.

## CAREFUL TREASURE TO AN AYAH.

A simple but precious tribute to a native ayah has been published in the New Supplement to the *Zanzibar Official Gazette*, which recently wrote:

"By a sudden death of Mr. Reuben Lanziar his loss is irreparable, but very well known and ready figure. Reuben has been a servant to English children in 1000 houses, he took charge of Baby, the only child of the late General and Mrs. Challenor. His disappearance, which troubled her with a kind of anxiety, which she never tired of relating. Since that time she has been ever unceasingly, by English families until the time of her death, when she was in charge of her eighteenth English child. Her cheerful disposition and her understanding of the spirit of good service impelled her to all with whom she became in contact."

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This is what widely experienced  
maternity nurses say of  
Glaxo with added  
vitamin D.

Ensures good tone for  
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in weight and a happy  
contented child.

Ensures good nutrition  
of child in first stages  
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It satisfies.

Prevents rickets and  
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min D) for infant  
feeding before it  
was placed on  
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if you remove  
**MOUTH GERMS**

Remove those destructive enemies for yellow skin decay and serious skin trouble. These germs sweep into the mouth and every tooth and kills these germs—cleans teeth—leaves a fresh whitewashed mouth forever. It takes 30 seconds after each brushing and gets amazing results. Switch to Kolynos. Use the Dry-British Technique—a half inch of Kolynos on a soft brush with water. You will see the whitening effect in just 3 days. Get 3 shades of Kolynos in a tube of Kolynos—10 day.

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AMONG NATIVES WHO CONSTANTLY SUFFER  
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## EAST AFRICA

### MURDER OF KENYA WITCH

SIXTY NATIVES CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

IN Kenya, about 1,000 miles inland from Mombasa, a native woman was recently condemned to death for having been accused of being a "witch." The husband gathered sixty-nine young men and rounded up the woman, and took her to his house. There he caused her to undergo a "rite" to remove the spell. She was then forced to speak the spell she had cast, and was stoned by a crowd of seventy youths. Then demanding the complete removal of the spell, he caused fifteen sticks, according to tribal custom, to be applied to her injuries. This was held to be the alternative to finding the woman guilty of murder, which would have condemned her to a violent death.

It is improbable that the sentence will be carried out, but there is no emphasis on the urgency of a complete and speedy action on the question of the condemned woman's guilt or innocence and principles of justice in any case.

Owing to the limited accommodation in the Supreme Court, the case was heard at the Railway Institute. The chief witness sitting on a stool, a telegraphic message came from

### EFFICIENCY OF THE MAIL

A remarkable instance of the manner in which Imperial Airways strove to effect a rapid delivery of a message sent by airmail to respondent. As a delay of twenty-four hours had occurred in the arrival of the mail at Kosti, the last machine to Port Bell did not reach that town until 2.15 p.m., but mails and passengers were hurriedly transferred to a waiting seaplane, and Kosti was reached before darkness. Next morning the machine was in the air just after five o'clock, and thirteen hours later it arrived safely at Port Bell, over a thousand miles away. Moreover, it was only six hours after schedule time.

As reported in a recent issue of *East Africa*, the northern part of the Sudan is to be featured in a new British film entitled "Fires of Fury," based on a story by Colgate Doyle. The last section of the story begins in England on Friday for Cairo, where they will join Captain Norman Walker, and then proceed by rail and steamer to Wadi Halfa to take desert scenes. One of the "highlights" in the film will be a battle between hostile Arabs and British troops. The story revolves around a man who seemingly has only one desire—

### THE AFRICAN'S MORAL STANDARD

News of a Missionary.

THE REV. J. H. COOPER, BAPTIST, OF AGADZI, TUNISIA, AND HIS BAPTIST CHURCHES IN THE MOULOUYAH, SOUTHERN HIGH ATLAS, ARE VERY FAMILIAR WITH THE BAPTIST FAITH.

One most remarkable and interesting feature of the local church is that we should say everything but still there is no definite moral standard. And work is done in the name of the standard of civilization, but of course the African native does not know anything about the Christian idea of marriage. Most Christians throughout the world hold so strongly to their views that they seem to be really suggesting a return to the breaking up of families. A batch of them form a group of complete outsiders to the normal party, and the best feeling in Africa is that of the people who are not Christians. It is in this country that the Devil is most active. He is always ready to catch the weak and vulnerable to his destruction. If you get caught in his trap, but you do so really feel frightened, then you yourself at having been snared in his bubbles of evil, come dark night, under great temptation to die without Christ. You do not really feel frightened because of yourself, but you do realize that it should not be so. This against the life, and if you are caught you may say me, "I am afraid that is the attitude of the world, that is what is called moral decay, not for want of knowledge, but for the African's moral; he is not by instinct to tell those things." The moral standard you find in Africa is generally the "standard of

### OF IMPORTANCE TO AFRICAN MOTORISTS

Area Motor Tour of the Sudan.

The difficulties of motorists in countries not possessing good roads, among which parts of East Africa must regrettably be included, will be more fully enlightened by the results of the tour now being made in the Sudan and Egypt by the British Army Motor Convoy over "waste lands" and "desert conditions" will be experienced during the journey, which extends from Cairo to John, via El Obeid, and back again to Khartoum and Kassala along the Red Sea frontier; and thence to Adro, intense heat, scrubbed Sea Coast in Africa, sand, earth hard and soft, stone and boulder strewn ground, black cotton soil, swamps and granite hills will all have to be negotiated, and rivers, streams and the like water courses will have to be crossed. Our cars are engaged at a time, a year, a season, and a winter, and a summer, all of ordinary Army type, taken from existing stock.

It will be the test of patience, determination, and energy of one of Imperial Airways' officials to prove that the programme is not misnamed.

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## EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists to serve subscribers and advertisers in the Editor's aim in another issue of this journal objects is to contribute to the development of trade, the arts and sciences. The services of information which readers are invited to use for that purpose will be kindly acknowledged.

Editor now has us working very hard. The new Indian school at Mombasa has opened.

The price of petrol in East Africa has been reduced by 15 cents per gallon. The average man in Kenya spends about £1,000 a year on the spirit. These and related types of news are available to customs receipts for the port of Mombasa in November amounted to £1,000.

The next session of the Kenya Council of Association is to be held in Nairobi on January 20.

Sisal exports from Tanganyika and Kenya during November totalled 5,875 tons and 1,000 tons respectively.

The latest Kenya-Kenya crop reports give the following estimates: maize, 1,610,720 bags; wheat, 141,725 bags; rice, 7,000 tons.

The Tanganyika Government has raised the amount to £100,000 the deposit which may be demanded from a Kenyan immigrant into the Territory.

One popular institution well into the center of a house in Nairobi has recently brought its center of stage to the public by bringing in a

The Government has now issued a public inquiry regarding the sale of the former North Chartered Exploration Company Ltd., have now been agreed.

Minerals shipped from the port of Mombasa during November included 1,000 tons of lead, 2,000 tons of manganese, 888 carats of gold, 16 tons of copper, 1,141,842 lbs. of sisal, 1,000 tons of

134,000 Indian rupees to whom pearls are found among the islands of the group, and the introduction of an additional 16,000 worth of Tanganyika agriculture, one being along the shores of Lake Victoria.

The Kenyan Central Railway branch line from Kisumu to Jipee is now open for all classes of traffic, and traffic is already in full motion. The new line covers a thinly populated part of the Kavirondo Reserve.

The British South Africa Co. is to pay a dividend of 10/- per share less tax in respect of the year ended September 30 last. The dividend, which is equivalent to 5%, compares with 10/- per share or 81% for 1929-30.

It is an amendment to the Zanzibar Customs Tariff Decree that imported arms exempted from import duty may be granted for a limited period, any motor vehicle, with or without camp equipment, brought into the Protectorate by persons making only a temporary stay.

A. Jacobson, dealing in children's and toy tractors, Sunbeam Aeroplane, &c., the representative in the United Kingdom of the makers of various military firearms, may be obtained from the Department of Curves, 10, Old Queen Street, S.W.1, on quoting reference.

The total trade of 1,000,000,000/- during the year ending December 31, 1930, £1,44,400,000, was carried in the following harbors and ports: Mombasa, £1,000,000; Dar es Salaam, £1,000,000; Zanzibar and Pemba, £1,000,000. A map showing the route of the East African coast from the Zambezi and Lake Nyasa is also exhibited to the exhibits at the East African National Memorial at Blantyre, Scotland.

Carlsbad Breweries Ltd., which owns two breweries in East Africa, reported after loss for the year ended August 30, 1931, £22,081, against £11,618 for the previous year. No dividends were paid by the company which was registered in 1925, and which has now accumulated profits and loss amounting to £2,000.

The British East Africa Trading Corporation, which is extensively interested in the African market, undertaken increased its capital in 1930-31 to £2,000,000, of which £1,000,000 is held in ordinary shares remaining in less than 100,000. Investments by the old partners are now in the subsidiary company at £1,000,000, and the directors consider that the whole of these investments, in the aggregate, exceed the figures given in the accounts.

The North British Assured Redundancy Stock Co. Ltd., which was made in London last month, has appealed to the Marks. The first stock was issued in the city at £100,000, and the following day was announced that they had issued a further £100,000 in regard to some of their obligations, while £50,000 has been paid to the shareholders £30,000. It is the intention to create further companies in the same style as required under the sum of £1,250,000.

### RHODES RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

Information of great interest to the Rhodesia Railways and Railways has been issued with the announcement of the following: the forthcoming flight of the half century beginning 1932 to coincide with the Consolidated Debenture. It is stated that the consolidated debenture, the new companies will be able to obtain an equivalent amount of £1,000,000 (£1,322,000) and will be able to provide certain contingencies and draw a credit balance of £1,000,000.

This sum will be available because it will be necessary to have available the £1,000,000 mentioned in the original debenture and part of the £1,000,000 mentioned in the new debenture can be found and used. The new debenture will remain valid for three months, and the new debentures do not at present cover the partly or fully proportion of debenture interest which is being made by the Rhodesia Commission for the purpose of increasing rates and fares and additional costs to consumers being made.

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### SHIPPING

### NEWS

## PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

Arrived at British Woermann's wharf will arrive in Mombasa on February 20th, having the following British passengers from various ports to call at the port:—  
Miss E. A. Barlow; Mr. & Mrs. E. T. C. Carter;  
Mrs. J. G. Chalmers; Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Dugdale;  
Mr. B. Gilromm; Miss A. Hamerlin;  
Major G. Goldsmith; Miss M. H. L. Jones;  
Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Lamb; Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Linton;  
Mr. J. D. Macmillan; Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Marshall;  
Mr. J. McLean; Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Nairn;  
Mr. N. Roddick; Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Ross;  
Mr. W. H. Stannard; Captain A. S. Tait; Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Tait;  
Mr. H. W. Thomas; Mr. & Mrs. W. C. T. Williams;  
Mr. K. E. Knicker; Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Lewis;  
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hawley; Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Marples;  
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Marples; Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Marples;  
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Marples; Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Marples;

## SCHIPS FOR EAST AFRICA.

"The "Guilford Castle" left London, February 10th, carrying the following passengers for East Africa:—  
Miss M. H. L. Jones; Mr. & Mrs. J. H. L. Watson;  
Sir G. Bishop; Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Tait; Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Nairn;  
Mr. H. W. Thomas; Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Marples; Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Marples; Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Marples;

## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP NEWS

### BRITISH-INDIA

"Madras" passed Gibraltar homewards, February 1st.  
"Mataura" arrived Beira homewards, February 1st.  
"Manly" loaded outwards, February 1st.  
"Montrose" loaded outwards, February 1st.  
"Korangi" left Durban for Bulawayo, February 8th.  
"Kangala" left Durban for Bulawayo, February 8th.  
"Khandala" left Bombay for Durban, February 10th.

### BRITISH-PERIODIC PAPER

"Daily" of Dundee left Durban homewards, February 5th.  
"Salon" left Bulawayo for Durban homewards, February 5th.

### BRITISH-EAST AFRICA

"Metiskerk" left Port Elizabeth outwards, February 3rd.  
"Nijkerk" left Lourenco Marques for East Africa, February 10th.  
"Springbok" arrived Durban homewards, February 10th.  
"Kapteintjie" left Hamburg for East Africa, February 10th.

### MESSAIBIES MORTGAGE

"General Gordon" left Haifa homewards, February 1st.  
"Lecie" arrived Colombo via Madras, February 1st.

### UNION-CASTLES

"Dundore Castle" left Durban homewards, February 1st.  
"Dundore Castle" left Mombasa homewards, February 1st.  
"Caledonia" left Durban homewards, February 1st.  
"Gullane Castle" arrived Southampton homewards, February 1st.  
"Llandaff Castle" arrived Southampton homewards, February 1st.  
"Allanby" left Durban homewards, February 6th.  
"Grange" left Durban homewards, February 8th.  
"Wribble" arrived Southampton from East Africa, February 1st.

### EAST

## AFRICA MAIL

RAILWAY COMPANIES OF EAST AFRICA, and Zanzibar  
ARRIVED AT LONDON ON FEBRUARY 10TH.

"Lancaster" arrived at Southampton on  
February 10th, bound for Rhodesia and Port  
Tunbridge Wells, London, via Cape Town, South Africa.  
"Fiji" arrived at Southampton on  
February 10th, bound for Rhodesia and  
Portuguese East Africa, London, via Cape Town,  
South Africa. The "Fiji" is expected to return  
to Durban on February 12th, and to be by the  
Rhodesians and Portuguese on February 13th.

With the opening of the great route extension of the  
ape, and the arrival now of the Sir Alexander, each  
Sailings instead of Friday, owing to the new route.  
his return is not due to much delay, and  
to-day's sailing mail will reach London on  
Wednesday next.

**RAINFALL FROM EAST AFRICA**

Station	Mean Annual Rainfall
Port Blair	57 inches
Kimbolton	1,557 inches
Mombasa	1,516 inches
Mysore	7,631 inches
Bombay	1,450 inches
Nairobi	1,450 inches
Ambala	2,640 inches
Thika	1,760 inches

### CECIL TINFIELDS

A progressive start is made by Kamera (Cecil Tin Fields) states that the cost of new millings plant  
should last Jänner until the end of the year.  
The recovery has reached the unusually high figure of 90 per cent.  
The output of the concentrator for iron was 100 per cent, the power unit of the  
old driving plant being completely ceased to function  
during the early part of the year. Through expenditure at  
the mine has been abounding, but there have been no dividends can  
be paid for 1914, and the results show that the company  
is working at a loss.

### NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISEES

The exhibits at the Spring exhibition of the British  
Empire Fair show at Mayfair, Marshall, Sons, & Co., Ltd., will include a portable asphalt plant,  
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### REWARD

An anonymous individual offered a reward of £100  
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### MARRIAGE

GEES MILLING CO. LTD.—MUIR MACKENZIE. On  
14th January, Lieutenant Commander James Oswald  
Muir Mackenzie, R.N. (aged 21), whose late Uncle was  
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### ACADEMIC LANGUAGE

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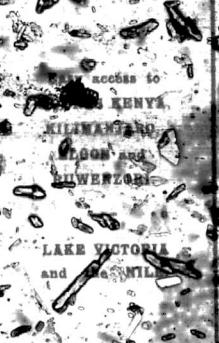
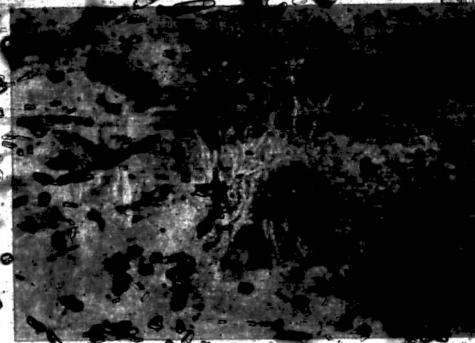
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General Agents, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Headquarter Offices, Nairobi, Kenya.

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## AN EAST AFRICAN LIFE ON NATIVES.

Most Europeans have expressed the view that the introduction of Western civilization on the Native is a much rarer thing than an African. A predominant element in the to-day money-making business firms in good English writing soberly frank and early on the subject of African Natives. We therefore take this example in full. In this article in the current issue of the *Times* it is self-evident that Mr. E. V. Wamba is entirely in the "international" Institute of African Languages personal. He knows no European and no African and is used from the pen of Mr. Martin Kay, of the European population, the decline of not only something else, which constitutes a valuable contribution to the subject, but also, of the Europeans whether missionary, settler, or otherwise, in at least some of his statements, affected by a kind of ancient virtue. His views add to a Native population in Tanganyika; Government that pagan natives were "crueling" will seem to be selected by the author, and many students, some of whom hold a very different opinion. And when, before the advent of England last summer, the evidence before the *Times* and the *Times*, could an Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union, starts with the institution of the family life of an African, it is similarly, only polygamy was deny, but that the life is fast passing away, any longer, as getting less and less prevalent, and hospitality are disappearing among men have sprung the? These days have passed. The greater number of women easily control the increasing number of foreign visitors make it difficult for him to keep up the old customs of the people who do less than previously with children are even less since the introduction of education, and them to attend school instead of helping their parents. Marriages, formerly regarded as lifelong, are now easily dissolved and this has increased, too, within the last few years, so that he can walk from one end of the country to the other without finding any one with him, for hunger could be satisfied on the spot, provided nothing was to eat, and there was little time to waste in a meal of bread, Christianity and Islam, as well as simple life, is an implement approached by people of all colors and white of a family of six or seven hundred to one. Where in which year seems to be the best solution of the problem, and in both are equally faced

are distinguished by the colour of their skin and that as represented by spuriousness, establish nationally, the audience of money is between the money, and everywhere, and as Maltese see writing soberly frank and early on the subject of African Natives. We therefore take this example in full. In this article in the current issue of the *Times* it is self-evident that Mr. E. V. Wamba is entirely in the "international" Institute of African Languages personal. He knows no European and no African and is used from the pen of Mr. Martin Kay, of the European population, the decline of not only something else, which constitutes a valuable contribution to the subject, but also, of the Europeans whether missionary, settler, or otherwise, in at least some of his statements, affected by a kind of ancient virtue. His views add to a Native population in Tanganyika; Government that pagan natives were "crueling" will seem to be selected by the author, and many students, some of whom hold a very different opinion. And when, before the advent of England last summer, the evidence before the *Times* and the *Times*, could an Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union, starts with the institution of the family life of an African, it is similarly, only polygamy was deny, but that the life is fast passing away, any longer, as getting less and less prevalent, and hospitality are disappearing among men have sprung the? These days have passed. The greater number of women easily control the increasing number of foreign visitors make it difficult for him to keep up the old customs of the people who do less than previously with children are even less since the introduction of education, and them to attend school instead of helping their parents. Marriages, formerly regarded as lifelong, are now easily dissolved and this has increased, too, within the last few years, so that he can walk from one end of the country to the other without finding any one with him, for hunger could be satisfied on the spot, provided nothing was to eat, and there was little time to waste in a meal of bread, Christianity and Islam, as well as simple life, is an implement approached by people of all colors and white of a family of six or seven hundred to one. Where in which year seems to be the best solution of the problem, and in both are equally faced

However, in both are equally faced in certain parts, after the war, as in India. When an army is called in, these matters, without any consideration of the racial feelings, are

## MATERIALS OF MILITARY

the world's imports of cottonseed oil from East Africa will be cut down by about 12 per cent., but the oil will be extra minimum protection against the home market, and the same statement that importers of cottonseed oil will have to pay a duty into the port of Mombasa, but that competing foreign oil will be subject to customs duty. We have to admit that other statements were not completely accurate—such as carried in the speech of certain Cabinet Ministers, who until within a few hours of the actual publication of the speech of the Prime Minister Bill, and the objections to which we gave economic expression. Moreover, the same opinion was held by every single well-known man in East Africa sitting in this country and East Africa who writing is able to consult and weigh the means of adjustment. It is now a fact that the last remaining clause of the bill has been resigned themselves to the heavy taxation of sisal and the taxing of Manila hemp and jute from Mexico, neither of whom countries.

It is no exaggeration to say that the schedule to the Bill staggered the House of Commons, which had been led by the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to expect a very short free list and their friends. It may have been granted time to end the Secretary of State for the Colonies in particular must have been greatly disappointed by the omission of the right to import raw material. As an afterthought the Home Secretary dehanded stood in the lobby on Monday night, the schedule has been altered since Mr. Neville Chamberlain's main speech. Last Friday, especially, it was altered in the appearance on the face of the following articles: tea, raw cotton, flax and hemp, and further refined animal, vegetable or medicaments, wax and hemp, raw cotton seeds, raw wood, hides and skins (including fur skins, but not including bat skins), and tin ore and concentrates, all of which presumably has profited in the forthcoming budget; the exemption of certain raw wool has been generally anticipated; but the inclusion of most of the above mentioned commodities, as well as a number of others which East Africa is at present exporting came as a shock, as far as the African colonies are concerned. In sum, from a general view point, the policy of coming into the coalition, it is clear, has been a failure. And that cannot have been expected!

The most serious aspect of the case is that with holding of the anticipated measure of protection against sisal.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain has the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to do what he likes in his capacity as a Member of Parliament, and that means that as far as can be seen, if at the moment he votes protection against Manila hemp would become a vote of protection against oil from Mexico, and other South American Asias first step in the direction of preference will be of the greatest importance, not so much on account of its intrinsic

value to the colonial importers, but also by the fact that because it is only established in a colony where the trading government might be compelled to go to the Colonial Conference to force Canada to gather in money from Mexico are to some extent to be granted a certain preference over the Dominion and its colonies in the market. The outlook of the colony is changed.

At the same time imports of cottonseed and are known to be made to the value of £1,000,000 a year.

**MATERIALS OF MILITARY**—**EAST AFRICA:** of cottonseed and its uses

**AND IMPORTATION.** In view of the

importance of the cottonseed industry in East Africa

it is important that it be investigated.

Parliamentarians are the only Government in this session could and would

not be given a proper number—and that view is supported by the less experienced Parliamentary members.

Published on the 1st of February in the most circumspect, it would be out of place to

privately to move the omission of hemp from the schedule, as far as that would be tantamount to

proposing the imposition of new taxation, which a prerogative reserved to the responsible Ministers.

It is to be hoped that the Government will

soon remove hemp from the list, at least until the claims and counter-claims have been more

closely examined. It is quite clear that the inclusion of hemp was of such a high degree caused by the arguments made by the English ropemakers.

The original intention of the colonial law makers was to put into the schedule a list of

representatives of the principal industries in

order that they might be consulted on the purpose, and also to get their

facts and in support of their representations of the Admiralty, the Board of Trade, the Royal Engineers, and the Imperial Institute.

It is to have exaggerated the importance of investigations. Where there is so clear a conflict of views, some authoritative decision as to the merits of the opposing claims ought to be taken, and if that authority is sufficient, it should be freely placed before the Cabinet. It may still be possible to get hemp removed from the free list pending such inquiry.

In the case of the ropemakers is strong, it has been suggested they should have no objection to

a moratorium which would at least give the British Government the opportunity to review the case and accept or reject its merits.

That is all the viscount industry asks.

Most of Europe's rank literary ability is usually demonstrated in the Valley of the River, which he did last week from Cape Town to the Cape of Good Hope. His flight above the town to the river, the issue

of which he did not seem to notice, whence he

that not for years had a striking a news telegram

reached the London press office.

322  
yester evening in every corner of the world, and to  
be seen in every town, the 6 o'clock news. People waiting  
for England's wakened soul. We have had, and  
are having, the opportunity of seeing all the  
good and the bad, the true and the false, the  
ugly and the optimistic. The American, the  
German and the French and Dutch and the Latin,  
and all the peoples of Europe, have been driven  
into the remotest corners of uncharted lands. Standing  
to the east, and looking west, we see the  
whole world of men in action, and action in  
Great Britain reported to date, covers all the  
world.

On Major Grogan's return to Africa he will  
have to make up his mind whether he will  
make serious, and necessary, concessions  
**A SUGGESTION** **FOR THE SAME** **OF REVENGE**  
with the problem of organizing  
publicists of the right kind for their  
country, and much maligned country,  
ought to bring pressure on him to adopt his  
record of public service by others from the Colonies  
in his own interests. A small book  
designed to record the real work which he  
will, I am afraid, be asked to do, which exaggerated  
emphasis will be insisted upon in the course of  
writing, must be of great value in helping  
the friends of Great Britain and her sons  
shall stand forth, not unimproved, but certainly  
not as though in shadow. Such a book by such  
men could be made a very splendid result for the  
country in which Major Grogan has done so much  
engineering work, and to whom he has given his heart.  
I shall write the book, and we may seriously think  
his friends ought forthwith to do all they can to maintain  
their steady pressure upon him until he consents.  
**EAST AFRICA** will underface to us again, and to do  
everything in its power to see that it can, and does,  
at the hands of the Press and public men, contrary

to what Major Grogan has done, and to prove  
that he has been a good man, and a good  
man's values, and a good man's principles,  
which certainly begin for this  
**DOCTORS**, **THE PRESS**, **TO CONFER THE ASHES** **WRITES**  
which could be an inevitable result of  
Major Grogan's return to Africa, through the  
books of these able and less virile  
men, some whom have been chiefly  
concerned to say the worse regarding Major  
Grogan, may demur at our suggestion, and may  
say with bitter thoughts of his best friends  
and colleagues, but if they are sufficiently perspicuous  
and discerning, they will be convinced that, on the  
contrary, he will stimulate. He has it in him to  
make a better future for Kenya than any yet publicized  
and thereby to confirm his reputation among  
the ranks of her enemies and friends. His  
thoughts would not be ill-directed, if he could and if he  
left from the Cape to Africa, to stimulate  
our importance.

We are aware that the profits of the prevention  
of malaria are stupendous, to be served by  
a single individual like himself  
**ATMOSPHERES** **CONTROLLING** **NATURAL SPHERES** **TO**  
**MALARIA**. Human investigation, in his  
opinion, the main line of attack. However,  
defined and evaluated. We confess that his  
name has disappeared, and has been stopped to Kenya.  
How far may we be so strong in appeal to us as  
it does to any people? If clearly to indicate

the first band of John company, the home  
of Major Grogan, the collection of the  
mosquitoes, the first to test the mosquito  
control, the first to study the mosquito  
problem, and to carry on areas the specific  
environment and to do away with  
the environmental base of the mosquito.  
Employed, these steps, can be taken in cities  
houses, villages of breeding, making decision as  
to the use of allayant drugs. The results of  
mosquito control are so definite, so thoroughly  
documented, so well known, it is difficult not to  
recommend this method to the eradication of  
malaria in Africa. The Institute of Anti-Malaria Ad-  
visor, connected with the International Malaria  
Control, has issued a pamphlet on mosquito  
control, instance, those other in the Kafue  
now about 1 million 200,000 cases of  
Roule. An open copper mines of Northern  
Rhodesia, so far as this was 100% to get  
rid of biting European and South African miners  
to go there, result completely changed the 1,800  
Europeans and the 10,000 Native being declared  
a few months ago practically free from malaria, while  
mosquitoes are no longer present, and are  
no longer necessary.

It is obvious that the inclusion into  
the environment by mosquito control  
is the best method to be pursued for  
**PREFERRED** **BONIFICATION**. With improved health, with health  
and with the removal of the malarial disease, and the con-  
sequent greater productive work, prosperity will  
increase. Simulated sometime by certain agencies,  
it is comprehensible, that during current popula-  
tion, eight underake sanitary improvements  
comprise in the "bonification" model, but, the  
fundamental cause of trouble, the mosquitoes  
would, not be removed. Sir Malcolm Watson has  
cited emphatically that it is quite correct to say  
that it is impossible to control malaria by anti-mosquito  
measures, and he is likewise admitting that ours have  
not been properly designed and scientific  
completely implemented. In short, mosquito-control  
serves a hope based on demonstrated success  
in another, we might say, field of time-rate diseases  
and theories.

The chief problem of the funds  
is to be solved by the local forces, who  
will collect them to pass sentence on  
**THE AKAMBO CASE**, death of  
the child, according to a pro-  
secution, to the court, and  
the judgment upon it.  
Other funds will be raised  
from the public, and  
illustrate the English principle

of severe physical cases, and if the incident had not been witnessed by the company's manager, the fact that the Native could not be controlled by his master would have been mere speculation. In this case Justice would demand that the master be summoned to appear before the law into account. That such a master deserved and should be made to suffer African penalties according to well known and traditional methods is a fact which every European, even a cynical one, can hardly ignore. The other side of the coin shows many evidences of the persistence of the witch cult and the continued by a number of ignorant and superstitious native tribes, not the chief estimate express the ground of indifference of the law and prescribe drastic punishment for offenders of the illumination.

It is then that we with a certain measure of confidence in the solution of Native problems consider him the victim of black magic. He has ideals prompted by the "white man." He is offended. Of course, the Native is compelled to take the law into his own hands - the alternatives are curiously unsatisfactory. His sorcerer, imprisoned for life, he (or she) gets the mitigation that the Government dare not give him. He is released after a short time, he returns to hisophilus his village - a demonstration that his "medicine" has been effective - and is persecuted and torments his wife. The problem is admittedly a difficult one. But it must be faced. And so, in case strength fails, arguments of those who for years have urged that European methods are wholly inapplicable to certain conditions.

Elected officials said that any money which is deposited in their trust should be sent locally to the Native service and not to the Native Education Association erected in the capital of the island. Such was the opinion of the majority of the members of the Gauva Legislative Council. In view of the size of the problem we cannot share this view. In this present increasing emergency in Africa when the critical situation is that logical sense of叔Societies insist that no one should be permitted to go to the most efficient local educational centres, and come thereby be educated in the traditional systems from the far west or the wonderland of tomorrow, and nothing can be done as the existing place to be found elsewhere than to Africa. This is for a long time past. This is the deserts of Africa to the borders of the land. And without reflecting in any way on the ability and capacity of the exposed to do this, we find that the majority of the people in greater numbers and with great interest Brit. Afr. Inst. From a logical point of view, it is able to coordinate all activities in the Pan-African as a whole. The great emphasis is placed on a narrow view which is to keep the former purely British system of education, but to give it a wider, more extensive and deeper character. And the supreme consideration which must be kept in view is that the Pan-African should still have ample power to exercise its influence over the most important scientific and cultural centers throughout the entire globe and beyond. Our channels

will be enlarged to accommodate the need in areas which no longer have local organizations, drawn from other territories. Our by international cooperation does not give us the best picture. It can be satisfactorily approached, however, by using the available funds in the long run, for a larger scale of contribution of £1,000,000 to the International campaign than for the sum of £100,000 in a local country, particularly since instead of a general victory would be assured where a purely local success would be gained and short lived.

Having received from the Laura Bassett Fund, the Ford Foundation, and the National Foundation, a total amount of £100,000, we will now proceed to start the Five

#### FIVE YEAR PLAN

*Editorial.* The Institute of African Research in Languages and Cultures has advanced considerably in its work under the "Five Year Plan" of research into the social question of African society in contact with Europe. The first stage of the vast scope of the problem, the Institute seeks the collaboration of European residents in Africa, whether settlers, administrative officers, educators, missionaries, or scientific workers, of all kinds, and especially to those who desire it regarding the most profitable and promising lines of study. Meanwhile the Institute proposes to use the greatest part of its resources in subsidizing specially trained investigators who can devote the whole of their time to comprehensive studies in the light of ideological knowledge of the life of a community. These students will hold relationships, as far as possible, under the central direction of the Institute, in accordance with a well considered and definite plan, and will be expected to keep in touch with administrators and other officials, missionaries, settlers and representatives of the African community. We also hope to bring their studies as closely as possible to the actual and living interests and activities of the community.

The aim is to carry these processes in a truly scientific and objective way for the Institute is precluded by its constitution from

*Scholarships*  
DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN STUDIES  
The funds will be earmarked for scholarships forablemen and women who already have knowledge of Africa, themselves. For further research by students and scholars in Africa, subsidies will be available will suffice for one or two such scholarships each year. It must be added that only half the Rockefeller gifts are yet granted to the Institute, the remainder having been paid on the basis of the original donation derived from other sources, to call the rest upon the farms of ordinary Americans, through subscription from governments in various commercial firms and so on. The sum for the proposed investigation will generally be divided for three years in the period of the African Institute, and will be given to the Institute to help it to meet its obligations to the world. But it seems the proper body to represent the world. But we shall always with interest, but reluctantly, be the same - the world of good people, who follow some of them, and others, who do not. But what are to be the subjects of study, and so on? African history, interest in this matter,

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## PRESS CORRESPONDENCE FROM EAST AFRICA

What London Papers Publish

Editor of "East Africa"

The following extract from a communication sent by a London newspaper correspondent to the London newspaper in which he has drawn attention in your columns to the varying of exposure, is given below, making another example of the ways in which some local journalists, in their desire to have something to get published, do not scruple to copy the contents of a London paper without the least acknowledgment. The communications are from the same source, so much so that it does not follow that the more the ingenuity and art of the writer or the simplicity of the original continues to allow space to the same.

The following is from the "African" published at Mombasa, a copy of which your correspondent is really serious about. He writes:— "After how long these gentle savages have been drawing the long bow before they can stand out? Now I am past that stage."

Hamstead, S. A. STEPHENS.

## PAINTED TAILS OF THE SULTAN'S HORSES

Editor of "East Africa":—  
In the last edition of "East Africa" you will find a communication from Mr. H. C. Rawson, of Zanzibar, in which he says:— "I have seen the Sultan's horses, and I assure you the cause of which he refers to the painted tails of the Sultan's horses." Your readers may be interested to know from me who was there in 1861 that those horses were dyed with henna, and that I witnessed quite a common sight in the town a few years ago. We have understood the color kept them away.

One of the last acts of the wild animals kept in cages on each side of the entrance to the Sultan's Palace was the lion in the cage near the flagstaff. Ostriches and a few other birds used to roost in front of the old palace gates after the bombardment of Admiral Rawson. I mind seeing other military cages at the side of the garden nearest the fort. A Scotchman used to keep two leopards on the roof of his garden in the main street leading to the English School, Edinburgh.

H. C. RAWSON, Zanzibar.

## ISN'T ENGLISH GOOD ENOUGH?

Editor of "East Africa":—  
Sir:—Your correspondent from "Lahjma" is, I think, quite right in his criticism. The Uganda Official Gazette is hard to handle, as the German word "stabiles" in its publication did not tell the public at large, and in a summary way, the matter to the point of absurdity.

He looked like "stabiles" in two English dictionaries, and though both give such words and English words as "stabiles," "Thalidomides," &c., &c., the English word "stabiles" is clear, but the author of the publication intended a name which has a perfectly nice meaning, and which is nothing like "stabiles."

Your faithfully,  
BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

## THE ZEBRA'S PROTECTIVE COLORING.

Colonel Stoneham's interesting views.

To the Editor of "East Africa":

Colonel Stoneham's article in your issue of December 10, 1881, on the protective markings displayed by various animals in Africa, and mention the zebra as being the classic horse of connoisseurs.

I would like to give my opinions which consider that the marking of zebra's color was undoubtedly protective. The markings of zebra were evolved long before these animals became like so numerous as they are in our own time. In those days, when the great part of Africa was covered with woodlands and forests, and it was probably only comparatively recently that the zebra has become a plain creature, he formerly resorted to the shelter of interwoodlands and savannas. In those parts of East and Central Africa where the zebra still occupies wooded or semi-wooded country, he is known to be named "zebra wings."

All such protective markings are only so when the animals are motionless or at rest. Standing amongst trees, at the many watering-sites, they freeze into their surroundings, and short notice are invisible. When in rest, they are in a sort of protective coloration, but when in motion, they are liable to be discovered.

It is well known that the zebra is a very timid animal, and that it is easily frightened. It is also well known that the woodlands and savannas of Africa every year adopted the zebra as their favorite prey, and they probably do so in their safety, for the zebra is a dangerous animal to catch, and they are fond of the protection provided by because it becomes dangerous to chase them. It is reasonable to suppose that if they were educated to hunt a few individuals, they could easily hold their own in the plains against animals with no protective coloration for their habitat when resting.

Whether these "one that protec[t] me" markings ever be given up or replaced now that the zebra has been established as a favorite prey cannot be answered. Who would suppose, in the frequent days of the day, and two o'clock in the afternoon is a favorite time for them to visit some parts of Africa. Wolf, the zebra's natural enemy, probably also adopted their adopted apes of lions hunted zebra on the plains by hunting them. These however, were so few in number, were only reduced thereby, reducing the coloration of the elephant, the lion, and the rhinoceros.

Redhippo was a small tiny animal, probably evolved long before the advent of man on this earth.

On the first occasion that I met rhino in the African wilds, some seventeen years ago, they had painted exactly like two animals, for which I mistook them. They were usually in a way to which I took to be foolish; in order to mount them, they would sit upon the surrounding bush, when alone, and then the other goes and moves off.

The young of elephant sometimes become the prey of lions, and for them the sombre coloration is of great value, and this is retained by adults.

Yours faithfully,  
H. D. STONEHAM,  
Editor of "The Standard,"  
London, and "The Standard,"  
Edinburgh.

## WHEN DOES THE AFRICAN BUFFALO BITE?

From German East African Territory.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—A new terror will be added to the mortal tasks of the East African big game hunter if buffaloes, in addition to their customary methods of attack—goring and trampling—take to biting. I read in *The Field* that Mr. R. W. Varian of Durban, South Africa, came upon an actual instance of a Native village situated in woods which he declared were infested by buffaloes knocking him down and biting him.

Again, Mr. Varian was soothed by inspection of the wounds that they were made by the teeth of the buffalo, for these animals, in common with all mammals, have their teeth in the upper jaw, and the scars should have been characteristic. Mr. Varian said: "I have never before heard of a buffalo using teeth as a weapon of offence, and assume that as it could not gore the prostrate man, it hoped to make the human being move by biting it, much in the same way as do people of the country."

I confess that, too, I have never before heard of a buffalo biting a human being. Perhaps some of your readers may be better informed.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. SMITH.

## WRESTLING WITH A PYTHON.

The Story of a Film.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter addressed to the Resident, Darwin, relative to the alleged wrestling with a python in North Australia.

No information is available here to verify the allegation, but there is a popular legend current in the Territory concerning a man who was commissioned to obtain trading pictures of animals and original life in the interior some years ago. It is alleged that this person arrived in the Northern Territories with a regular menagerie of rubber reptiles, animals etc., and that these were exhibited at Lake film lake. It is said that on one occasion the experimenter engaged a well-known Northern identity to stage a fight to the death with a sympathetic python, in which the reptile was to be the victor.

A splendid picture was being obtained and the man was on the verge of defeat overcome when he happened to notice that the coast was being watched with interest by a maiden to whom he was extremely partial. Unwilling to disappoint his beloved, he dashed the reptile considerably—with the result that the making of the film was held up until supplies of patching material could be secured from the coast.

Yours faithfully,

A. V. STEPHENS,  
Superintendent of Police.

## THE ATTRACTIONS OF ABERCORN.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Will you allow me to make a few remarks on the Abercorn district of Northern Rhodesia?

1. There are four tattooed tribes in the district.

2. There are two Pot Ngoni tribes.

3. There are two Bembe tribes.

The Keny Hills. The average rainfall is 42 inches; the mean temperatures range from 70° to 80°, and the dry season lasts from October to April, the wettest months being January, February, and March.

4. There is fine land which can be purchased for about 30/- per acre, grazing land for cattle averaging 3/- in the latter case. It is stated that the district between East Coast Rivers and the Zambezi has been successfully reported to be the best in Africa, and it is considered to exceed in value the land in Central Africa. It was first planted about 1880, we are told, by the Poles, others.

5. Further precise details of the districts of the district in British East and Central Africa will be found in our special publication "East Africa," a daily copy of which is obtainable from us at Great Zimbabwe Street, London, W.C. We have a large post office post box.

## ADVERTISING IN "EAST AFRICA."

Why not advertise?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I should like to endorse Mr. Castelnau's advertisement in *East Africa* should you at least some idea of the prices of the goods that the desire East Africans to buy. In the last issue of your paper I noted that you are the purveyors of books, one great bookeller to whom you send.

It is all very well to say, "Write for price" for catalogues, advertisements of the normal type should only give a potential buyer some notion of the cost of the article he wants. If he is hundreds of miles up-country and away from the railway, he will expect to pay more than the coast-dweller, and it is told the price fixed for the main towns he can readily calculate what he will have to pay.

I write because for I have often experienced the difficulty myself, and have been annoyed at the waste of time and the correspondence involved in finding out what the manufacturer should have to me and all the other people equally anxious to know. Probably they frequently do what I do—buy a not good substitute of which the price is known instead of the preferred article of unknown cost. Will advertisers please note?

Yours truly,  
London, S.W.8. D. HENDERSON.

## POINTS FROM LETTERS.

1. The Boers' insistent loyalty and optimism are a great hindrance to the successful settling of South Africa. I am inclined to have no confidence in the future of East Africa, and into the U.S.A. at the meeting of the Great Producers and Importers' Sales Station of London, February 11th Commerce. My opinion was imports of East African skins into the U.S.A. not U.S.M. from M.E. or Canada.

2. Mr. Young, the U.S. Commissioner, said in a speech throughout Great Britain shortly before I left that he thinks that the goods must well be trammeled and shipping in every Government House throughout the Empire. It asked for toleration for Government, surmounting national arrogance, finding expression in our powers over others instead of offering a cause to serve them.

3. Tanganyika is a place where I have a small farm, followed up by nothing, introduced at a early date through the local agent called Holt to no one seen. Holt will reply to any inquiry, tax and all, and without any charge, usual in such cases. It is an estate which had debts to the amount of £10,000. One could not make provision, save that is all that most of the community could afford to do. It is said that the agent that I heard it from, and he said that he had the house by payment of £100 a month, and had a healthy, vigorous, inmate family.

## ALFRED BOE, THE MAN.

Rhodesia's great benefactor.

Who has not travelled over the wide expanse of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and has not been struck by the melody of the first sight of a bridge built causeway in a no-necked valley? or by a high road-bed even when there is a river flowing in it? These are the memoral seals of Boe scattered all over that country, caused to the good cheer the travellers, and for me personally they have served to open up whatever grudge I may have been inclined to bear on Solitary Grounds. Thus writes General Smuts in a characteristically broad-minded and laudacious foreword to Mr. G. S. Fort's book, "Alfred Boe: A Study of the Man and his Works" (Natal African Watson, £1.6d).

Alfred Boe left a bequest of £200,000 to his Trust Fund for Education in Rhodesia. In the forty-five years since his death the Trust has spent £1,000,000 in Rhodesia, its bank account £2,000,000 worth of which consists of his bequest of £300,000 for bridges; and yet their capital has increased to £700,000. This vast splendidly managed sum is obvious by their grants for educational purposes—some £135,000 quite lately to the £200,000 legacy—schools, playing fields and bursaries, scholarships and post-graduate fellowships. The trustees have made the path for academic success far easier to the youth of Rhodesia than it is to anyone in Africa.

For all this Rhodesia has to thank Alfred Boe, and at this late date Mr. Fort has performed a difficult and much-needed task in revealing to Rhodesians what kind of man was who so nobly bequeathed his vast wealth as to make it a lasting source of benefit to the land he loved.

## A HANDBOOK OF TROPICAL FEVERS.

Two Kenya physicians.

The East African experience of Dr. E. F. Jewell and W. H. Kautzke has borne good fruit in a very practical "Handbook of Tropical Fevers" (Gollancz, £1.10s.), the work of which Dr. A. Y. Stanton, Chief Medical Advisor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, writes in his foreword:

"This handbook records the results of a critical study of tropical fevers as they occur in the tropics, and so presents a truer picture of them than could be gained from the study of isolated cases met with in temperate climates. The book should prove a valuable aid to those who are engaged in tropical practice, as well as to those who are learning the essentials for a knowledge of the tropics and to those who deal with the aspect of tropical diseases in the course of their medical training."

Dr. Jewell and his recent friend, Dr. Raymond Pfeiffer, an ex-European physician, now a brigadier, and Dr. Kautzke, Kenya's Deputy Director of Laboratory Services, are so busily describing their notices of diseases and cases that they have included the infection of man by *Babesia abortus* from cattle, rickettsiosis (the scrofulapox disease which causes so much distress in England only), and the interesting results of the use of Quinine 20% in sleeping sickness.

A small point which proves the difference in conditions in East Africa is the remarkable fact that "I Stovitse" (a kind of tea train) travels several hours through the heat for three days, as punctually usual, without changing drivers where skilled medical men are incomparable." Releasing less, not more, than the amount in salt for transmission, and that was the advice of just such an authority as Dr. Kautzke, the author is expert of the practice.

The author is a well-known and experienced Africanist, as regards malaria, and the writer.

Finally, a lesson of history has taught the savagery of man in the absence of wise measures (e.g., immunisation, vaccination, isolation, etc.), in families and in communities which are well-led and well-housed conditions which can only be attained when the population has prosperity. Hence again, cultural and economic development plays a large part in the prevention of disease, casting off poverty, and thereby demonstrating humanity better standards and the self-respect and placing it in a better position to afford medical advice and drugs to combat the disease."

Well written, well printed and handy in format, the book justifies Dr. Stanton's preface. Many of the microphotographs are hardly as well-defined as one might like, but they serve their purpose to the mind's eye.

## AN AFRICAN HISTORY.

Allen and Unwin now publish a new ed. and English edition of the useful "African Handbook and Traveller's Guide," edited by the German African Lines by Herr O. Nevens and Dr. O. Kastner.

## THE FIFTH CONTINENT.

Many East African settlers have travelled or travelled in Australia, and to them we may recommend "The Fifth Continent" by E. O. Jackson (Simpkin Marshall, £1). The little volume contains 160 illustrations beautifully reproducing all very nice phases of life in the Antipodes. It is the best album of its kind we have seen for many a day. But where is it printed in Germany? Surely some English writer might have given the contract.

## THE NEGRO YEAR.

The Negro Year Book, compiled by Mr. M. N. Miller of the Institute of Negro Studies U.S.A., and published by the Institute (in press soon), claims to be "the standard work of reference on all matters relating to the Negro, and to give a comprehensive and impartial view of the Negro in the world, the Negro." As regards the Negro in the United States of America these claims may perhaps be true, but otherwise the book is ill-balanced and often inaccurate.

This is more of its conclusions as saying: "A Negro is Chief Justice in the Cameroons, with white judges under him. In this is unheard of in the British Empire." More ignorance of that Empire's colour-space is given. Moscow's propaganda amongst Negroes is mentioned. Separation of the last Socialist Government in Great Britain is accepted as meaning "paranoidacy" at least, and little emphasis laid on the fact that Ethiopia and Liberia, the two other independent Negro States in the world, are the very places where slavery flourishes to-day. The treatment of Haiti is equally inadequate, notwithstanding given of the conditions obtaining in that Negro colony.

The book is to be used with "cautious barometers," of which the world outside the U.S.A. is getting thoroughly weary.

## THE FRENCH COLONIAL SYSTEM.

For the French colonial system as opposed to the British model may be recommended to read Dr. C. D. Wright's "The French Colonial Venture" (Kings, £1). The author, an American, analyses the revenue money from the costs and profits to France in colonising and maintaining her Colonial Empire, and comes to some curious conclusions, on the whole unfavourable to France. Comparing similar sets of French and British territories, he finds that the *per capita* trade figure (i.e., the exports combined, in pounds sterling) for the French Sudan and the twenty-three colonies he even finds that France's profit and is profitable to get in the colonies of some of them—

Thus, in Italy, France, primarily, and Germany, especially, are the nations most interested at the present time in colonies, and their attitude indicates that they would not object to taking possession of the territories, should France consent. The only serious opposition would come from Italy, and that opposition would probably concern only Tunisia.

Concerning East and Central Africa, coming from a different and equally able historian, we may mention that Germany has given up her colonies, and that the case of Abyssinia and Somaliland is still open. In the case of Abyssinia, Dr. Spiegelberg, Governor of the country, is the only person of importance,

## THE WANDER YEARS.

Hunting in Somaliland 1893.

BURNETT F. HORNELL, whose book "The Wander Years," has just been published by Cassell & Company, reached Aden in 1894, with his uncle on their way to Somaliland and the Gallia country, the first news they heard was that "Lord Delancey had been bitten by a lion, which sprang at him and seized his right arm. So he shot up, put his hands in the air, and tore it off. The lion then seized the man's arm, when another rushed up and a lucky shot through the spine killed the lion instantly."

There is nothing particularly startling about the author's hunting on this expedition, he encountered most difficulties with the Abyssinians and found the Gallas who had been reported dangerous, utterly demoralised by Melegeli's hordes, which had driven them, suffering, killing and enslaving the unfortunate tribesmen. As a result, the Gallas were very friendly towards the Europeans.

He visited the wondrous cave at Lake on the Web river, with special hunting for it seems likely that very few Europeans have seen those caves:

"The river suddenly disappeared into a tremendous crevass with great walls of white rock supporting the top, and a large mass of stone in the centre of the river round the entrance. On the left was an enormous flat topped rock, whilst on the right was a steep incline covered with rocks and beautiful palms. Hidden away from the white world, existed a sight so strange and so awful that we stood still and wondered."

Then followed an almost overgrown by wild bushes, he proceeded into the "cave" and found all the entrances two passages, in which were old fires and long strings of leather hanging to a pole, relics of the awestricken savages who had been the only visitors there. A dark passage led into the dark subterranean tunnel. We followed this till boulders of rock and coarse black sand now in a narrow passage with the walls almost bare, on both sides, next came a large corridor supported by massive pillars, and yet again into a great chamber with roofs of various kinds, in some perfectly flat, in one case in a great dome, a miniature St. Paul's. It is like visiting the dwellings of the dead, with the dark pillars now going into recesses of the earth. The great pillars were really of beautiful, and the huge masses of rock lying everywhere made the grotto scene seem like a picture.

Next day the party were taken to see certain parts of the cave where the river issued again into the open. Ferns and other luxuriant vegetation grew in the mouth of some inside they could see the columns and pillars repeated.

The author revisited Somaliland in 1897, and two points in his diary are notable:

"During the march on anti-H, having been attacked by a huge lizard appeared, and at once dispatched. Its teeth were very formidable. The natives say that this lizard comes out at night, imitates the voice of a young goat, and snatches and kills the old ones."

which seems to be a variant of the "crocodile cub" superstition! And this is the Great Koodoo:

The koodoo seems a particularly timid animal. I have never seen a full-grown stand in the grand manner as does the deer in Kensington Palace. It is not bold, nor proud, but is afraid, there depicted as an animal that avoids low positions, according to some, by its cresting about, with its head amongst the highest bushes.

The United States, Norway, India, Australia, Canada and the Persian were illustrated by the author during his "Wander Years." Illustrating his habit of keeping a careful diary, the notes relating are accurate and often well-illustrated at first hand. The photographs are excellent, though the author is rather fond of taking pictorial triumphs over the beasts of his prowess, so that he has many a good hunting story to tell.

## AFRICAN MISSIONARY LIFE IN 1840.

Lessons for Residents in Tropical Africa.

"LESSONS FOR RESIDENTS IN TROPICAL AFRICA," published by the Student Christian Movement (55.), contains a great deal concerning a number of years of missionary life on the West Coast of Africa in the latter half of the nineteenth century; the book has lessons for every one living in tropical Africa.

In the first place it rises from the limbo of neglect one of the most remarkable, if not the sponges of the West Coast. Freeman was the first to go with the Christian message to Kumasi, "The City of Blood," to Abeokuta and to the terrible King of Dahomey. He was a great figure in the history of the Church in West Africa, but how many people of the present day have heard even so much as his name? And he was a mulatto, the son of a West African father and an English mother. How this came about is obscure, but it is known that he was born in 1800, became botting and head gardener to Sir Robert Halland of Orme Park, near Ipswich, and a Methodist creature. In his spare time throughout the years 1820-50 British Methodism was absolutely tingling with interest in the Negro race. Freeman volunteered to go out to the West Coast as a missionary in 1830, and was accepted. The next year he landed at Cape Coast Castle.

In those days a missionary life on the West Coast was short. Old-time missionaries who went to Sierra Leone and Gambia in Freeman's youth, eighteen died in the field and others were invalided home. In 1835 Joseph Dunway landed at Cape Coast Castle; in six months he was dead. A year later twelve more missionaries were sent out, and four months later two more arrived, and died within the year, two within three weeks of their arrival. Freeman married a few days before leaving for Africa; his wife died six weeks after they landed. He brought a second wife with him in 1841, after a visit to England; she died after seven months on the Coast. Yet Freeman himself did not die until 1880, at the age of eighty-one, after he had spent practically his whole life on the coast and worked there as few men have worked.

As an example of the effects of African blood in resisting endemic disease his case must be unique. It is strange to read that he was always accepted as a "white man" by the natives, although his portrait shows clear evidence of his mixed parentage. As his third wife he married a Native woman of education, and by her had a family of two boys and two girls.

His visits to Kumasi, Abeokuta, and Dahomey make thrilling reading. Raw paganism was rampant in those days, but Freeman was unadmitted. The tales of his conversions are amazing, especially when he had learned the local language. He was seventy-seven years of age when he gave up active missionary work. Like many another ardent missionary, it was no business man, and his financial difficulties eventually led to his settling his official connexion with the Methodist Church, but he was still the apostle of the West Coast, undefeated in the last battle.

When I pick up "East Africa" I cannot but it down till I have read it, from cover to cover," writes an official from the Transvaal Territory.

## Some Statements Worth Noting.

"France owns more than one-third of the iron and steel of Africa. In South Africa, British-owned French Colonial interests."

"Uvanda can best be summed up as the land of embargos and embargists." Miss M. A. Belcher in her book "Cape to Cairo via Cairo."

"Plans have been made in Brazil to destroy coffee thereafter at the rate of 1,000,000 bags a month." — *The Teak and Pepper Trade Journal of New York*.

"No Native is capable of understanding the obligations of a life-long vow of monogamy." — An official argument quoted by Dr. A. Barthrock in "The Romance of Blantyre."

"A French Diplomat has helped much in the singeing of the Amazis." — *H.R. Rev. G. A. Chamberlain, D.D., Bishop of Central Tanganyika*, in a circular letter to friends in his country.

"I have for months lost hope that there will be no further developments in this country within the next two years." — *H.R. Rev. G. A. Chamberlain, D.D., Bishop of Central Tanganyika*, in a circular letter to friends in his country.

"The Dinka tribe in the Southern Sudan have a superiority complex and, unlike most African tribes, will look up to the white man, above him."

— *The Rev. F. G. Farwick*, speaking in Waterloo.

"Our rate in Livingstone for electricity is probably the highest in Africa, and, I think, in an average position in the world." — *The Hon. Mr. J. Moore*, addressing the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.

"Under Dervish administration the population of the Sudan was reduced from eight and a half million to one and a half millions. Under British rule the population is now six and a half millions." — *Colonel W. S. Blunt*, speaking in Nairobi.

"In view of the greater return obtainable for the same expenditure, this Committee approves continuance of its policy of providing for African education through missionary agencies as far as ever possible." — *From the report of the Secretary of the Kenya Draft Estimates*.

"If a Native is poor, he will die in European visitor eggs; if he is rich, a chicken may be provided; if he is very rich, he may bring out a tablet of soap, probably left by Government officials who had visited the village a couple of years previously for the visitor to wash with." — *The Rev. F. Pickers* of the U.M.A.A., speaking in Mombasa.

"In the matter of maize traffic we are budgeting for non-peak conditions, and should peak condition arise we shall not be in a position to meet the demand." The industry has been warned, and they are now considering what they should do to be prepared to deal with the situation. — *General Manager, Uganda, Kenya, and Harbours*, addressing the Legislature.

"I am sorry that I feel it is the Native leaders of the future, the education which is necessary must primarily be concerned with the formation of character and responsibility, and this, I believe, can best be attained by the cultivation in the native schools which cater for this training of a spirit produced by something between that of our best public schools and the Raw Egyptian civilization, and least of all, as is wanted by a real knowledge of English." — *Mr. C. H. Hobley*, C.M.G., during a speech at the School of Political Studies.

EAST AFRICA'S

## WHO'S WHO

89. Mr. W. H. Lewis, D.C.M.



Copyright East Africa

An outstanding proof that opportunities still exist in East Africa is the man who will apply himself diligently to his work of which he has thorough knowledge. Such is afforded by the case of Mr. W. H. Lewis, who for a short span of seven years has established and developed what has become one of the foremost building concerns in the East African territories. Mr. Lewis, who was born in Newfoundland, went to South Africa in 1897, served during the Boer War, and then joined and afterwards became head of a prominent firm of contractors in Southern Rhodesia. Early in the East African Campaign he moved to Kenya, joined the East African Packers, and was awarded the D.C.M. for his services. There he remained until 1912, when he decided to come to England for a holiday. On his return, he became Clerk of Works on the Indian Malta and Burma Pavilions of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley.

But Africa still called, and in 1924 he returned to Northern Rhodesia where the next years he built practically the whole township at the Balmukura Mine. In 1926 he came to Mombasa, where he founded the Lewis Nairobi Company, and erected some of the first buildings in Nairobi, including the Standard Bank Building House, and important office throughout East Africa.

## PERSONALIA.

Dr R. R. Scott is on his way back to Dar es Salaam.

Mrs and Mrs. Augustus Knott are visiting the Sudan.

£1,000 has been left to the Church Missionary Society by Miss G. A. T. Brete.

We regret to learn of the recent death in Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, of Mr. R. A. Barclay.

Mr. E. C. Baker, the Langanyika District Officer, is now serving on special duty in the Urewere Islands.

Mr. J. K. Forbes has won the "Mun Be" Golf Cup presented to the Garibu Golf Club by Mr. J. Munro.

Dr. Hedley Pritchard, who has returned from East Africa, is spending a holiday in Brynmawr, South Wales.

Colonel Walker is expected back in this country next month from Kenya, where he has been spending a holiday.

Dr. A. R. Beakey is to be a delegate at the year's Prehistoric Congress, which is to meet in London during the summer.

The Rev. Hon. S. S. Amery, M.C., M.P., has been appointed a director of the Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd.

Archdeacon R. A. Maynard, who has been a missionary in East Africa since 1895, is on his way back to the U.S. district office.

Mr. D. Pilon has been appointed Government Surveyor of Southern Rhodesia in succession to Mr. E. F. Badland, who has now retired.

Mrs. A. Brewster, wife of the Rev. A. B. Brewster, Uganda's pioneer missionary, died recently after a protracted illness last week.

The Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Ross of Kambove, Northern Rhodesia, are expected to arrive home on leave in the latter part of the summer.

Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, has now formed an Amateur Swimming Association, with the Mayor, Councillor G. S. King, as its first President.

Sir Richard Fairlie, who visited East Africa about three years ago, lectured on the territories to the Peterborough Geological Society last week.

Mr. Norton-Matthews, who recently flew to Croydon from Nairobi, addressed the Bristol Rotaract Club last week on the air route to Kenya.

Mr. H. W. J. Blackall, who was given command of Nigeria some years ago, and who has since served in Nigeria, has been appointed Attorney-General of Cyprus.

Lord Delamere settled in Kenya, but his property has now been valued for probate at £1,000,000, and a rate of 10 per cent. on his settled property has been declared.

One of one of the London missionaries of the CMS gave a lecture in Glasgow recently on mission work in the Protectorate.

Mr. T. P. Gold, of Zambia, has been elected Vice-President of the African and Colonial Associations, in place of Mr. W. F. Benham, of South Nyasa.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. R. L. Gedney, of the East African department of Messrs. Salter's, London office, has been able to return to business after his illness.

Mr. E. J. Hawkes, who has business connexion's in East Africa, left England last week for the U.S.A. We are informed that he will not be returning via the East Coast.

Mr. G. J. Maithland-Warne, who flew home from Uganda late August with Sir Evelyn Baring, is returning to East Africa by next week via Liverpool. Moynihan will follow him.

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place shortly, between Mr. J. N. Russell of Uganda, and Wyona, widow of the late Major Kelley H. Davis, of Kambove, Kenya.

Colonel and Lady Davison, Miss Davison, who have been visiting India and East Africa, reached London this afternoon having travelled independently by the Cunarder Castle.

Mr. H. D. Smith—who will be well known to many British prisoners-of-war who were interned in Germany during the war and subsequently managing the Ovema Estates—has sold his W. A. Burd, formerly a missionary in Nyangatom, to Rev. F. G. Eastwick, from the Soil and Suan addressed week in Folkestone and Waterloo respectively.

A gossip item in the London News-Chronicle says that six weeks before his death Lord Randolph made certain arrangements, leaving two sums in trust, one £10,000 and the other £10,000.

Rear-Admiral Bon and Mrs. Weston, with their two daughters, Bon are returning from the Cape to Cairo, having been there for six months. In the course of their journey they expect some time in East Africa.

Breda Darling, the young singer, has arrived home from her tour of Kenya and Tanganyika, having down as far as Mombasa. He is a brother of Mr. Stanning, wife being Nakuru sepiet.

The Rev. W. J. Blaize, who last year visited the territories on behalf of the British and Foreign Evangelical Society, is now on the way to the Congo, where he will remain for about five months.

Mr. Jude G. Dohmige has an interesting article in the February issue of the African Review, entitled "The Omwoloko of Uganda," where he describes a traditional review and show in the African warriors.

FEBRUARY 18, 1951.

## THE EAST AFRICAN MAIL

A member of the late Miss Joan Brodie's former Tutor, of Reptiles to the Zoological Society, has been presented to the Society and placed in the Reptile House of the Zoological Society as a permanent exhibit.

East Africa is able to state that Sir John Gowers, in charge of Mombasa on behalf of the trustees of his appointment as Governor of Uganda, will return home to the Cape by the end of the month.

At a meeting on Monday P.M. of the East African branch of African War Veterans, an address on Coffey-Crawford in East Africa will be given by Mr. J. G. H. Hanmer, who has returned to this country from Kenya.

Mr. J. L. Adams, who has just retired from the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Northern Rhodesia, has been in the service of the Colonial Government for the past twenty-six years. With Mrs. Adams he has left for England.

Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Wynn Finch, M.C., who has vital command of the 1st Battalion of the Scots Guards at the age of thirty-nine, spent six years with the Egyptian Army and the Sudan Defence Force after the Armistice.

Mr. Leo Walmsley, who gained the Military Cross in the Royal Air Force during the East African Campaign, has written a book entitled "Three Fevers" dealing with fishing trips off the Yorkshire Coast. He is a son of Mr. J. U. Walmsley, the artist.

Mr. E. Woodrum, who has been appointed to take charge of the public works department of the Empire Marketing Board, was previously colonial editor of *The Times* in which capacity he wrote a number of leading articles which pointed to East Africa.

Mr. G. A. Tyson has resigned from the boards of Messrs. Tysons' (Mombasa), Ltd., and East African Publications, Ltd., in order to concentrate his attention on his own business, but he will retain his seat on the boards of various estate companies with which he is connected.

Mr. Walter H. Johnson, a director of Humber Ltd., has left this country on a business tour to South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa and Kenya. During his tour he will visit Messrs. Rootes' resident representatives in these territories.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place in Nairobi, between Captain G. R. Overdale, 2nd Lt., R.A.M.C., and Mrs. G. R. Overdale, Kooralini Thika, and Elizabeth Mabeline, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sangers, of Somersall Hall, Chesterfield.

Mr. M. O. Abbasi, an Indian resident in Tanganyika, has been fined £100 or default in prison, or payment with hard labour for 18 months, for publishing defamatory material against the resistance to the English assault in Dar es Salaam. He has announced his intention of appealing.

Vice-Admiral Sir Alan Harton C.B., D.S.O., who until recently commanded the Indies Station, has been appointed to the well-known port of Aden as Commander-in-Chief at Port Tawfiq. His present rank is equivalent to Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Milner, who has been appointed to the Africans.

Brigadier General Sir Charles Crewe, who served during the last African Campaign, has recently been suffering from influenza, and on medical advice has temporarily given up the chairmanship of the 1920 Memorial Settlement Association. His place has been taken by the Deputy Chairman, Mr. Herbert Stimpson, M.P.

Mr. C. S. McLean, who has been Vice-President and Chairman of the Kenya Boy Scouts Association, Non-Commissioned Officer of the Year in the Association for 1937, includes Mr. L. J. Maran, Captain Godwin, and Mr. R. E. Bell while the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer is Mr. C. H. Stretton.

Mr. A. J. Stoker, B.E., Registrar and Administrator-General of Nyasaland, has been appointed to the following offices, in addition to his present position: Registrar of the King's Ordnance, Registrar-General of Births and Deaths, and Registrar of Companies.

Many figures in East Africa can be interested to learn that Mr. E. C. F. Bird, former Deputy Comptroller of Customs in Tanganyika, has been promoted Comptroller of Customs in Nigeria. Mr. Bird served in Tanganyika for six years before his transfer, in 1920, to Tanganyika, which territory he left last year for Nigeria.

Mr. J. McDowell, the first white settler to take up land at Nyeri and the second to the district to experiment with coffee, is also back in London. Many our readers will remember that some five years ago he was the first man to travel from the Kenya highlands to Lamu, and that an interesting account of the journey was published at the time.

Among those on their way back to Kenya are R. P. Dent, Major and Mrs. Dean and their three children, Mr. R. E. Hobbs, Dr. G. M. Davies, Mrs. and Mrs. J. A. Irvine, Mrs. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens and family, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Steil. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, and Mrs. A. P. Woods.

Lieutenant-Commander A. Ferguson has been elected President of the newly formed Kenya Club, the following members of the Council representing the districts included: Lieutenant W. H. Dickens, O.B.E., Captain J. G. Giffard, Ruiru; Captain M. J. J. Fitzpatrick, Langata; Dick Rutledge, Kyambura; Mr. A. Fairwick, Mr. H. Ralling.

Mr. J. C. O'Brien, who has been suffering from pleurisy since the beginning of what we recently reported, is again in the hospital. He is reported to be making rapid progress to the point where he can expect to be back at his desk within a fortnight. Yesterday he attended the School of Oriental Studies, on the invitation of General Brewster, to listen to a lecture on "The Witchcraft of East Africa."

(Continued on page 10)

# BRITISH-SISAL CABLE CO., LTD.

## MANHUA

for the manufacture of high-grade

This is not merely the opinion of sisal growers. It is the considered view of the Imperial Institute as a result of prolonged scientific tests.

The conclusions of the Imperial Institute, based on such tests, read:

"In sisal we have a first-class fibre, suitable for the manufacture of high-grade cordage of all kinds. The fibre is white and lustrous, possesses good strength and flexibility, and is well adapted for all the purposes for which cordage fibres are required."

Although there has been a prejudice against the use of sisal for marine cordage, it has now been shown, as the result of trials carried out by the Imperial Institute, that this was based on a misapprehension.

Moreover, if sisal were more liable than other fibres to be deteriorated by the action of sea water, it is unlikely that the Swedish Navy would have installed sisal ropes on their steamers, that the U.S.A. could have been equipped with such ropes during the Great War. Fishermen who have used the fibre for their twines and trawling net speak very highly of its durability and also of its power of withstanding transverse strains.

Manufacturers are therefore advised to turn their attention to East African sisal, which they will find superior in many respects to other cordage fibres.

# REPLACE FOREIGN-GROWN SEA HEMP

grade cordage of all kinds.

The Advisory Committee on Vegetable Fibres of the Imperial Institute, which was responsible for this Report, contained representatives of

- The Board of Trade,
- The Rope, Twine and Net Manufacturers' Federation,
- The Flax Spinners' Association,
- The Admiralty,
- The High Commissioner for New Zealand,
- British Ropes, Ltd.,
- The Textile Institute,
- The British Hemp & Rope Manufacturers' Association,
- The London Jute Association,
- The Jute Importers' Association,
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries,
- The Department of Overseas Trade, and
- The Imperial Institute.

The Committee, it will be seen, does not contain a single sisal producer among its members, but has three experts representing the rope manufacturers. Their endorsement of the above statements is the clearest answer to those who contend that British sisal cannot replace foreign hemp.

IF CAN!

## EAST AFRICA

FEBRUARY 18, 1932

TANZANIA. *Continued from page 603.*

Sir Robert Hamilton, Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, and M. P. for Orkney and Shetland, was one of the Samuelsites who voted against the Government last week in their resolutions.

The engagement is announced between Commander Edward B. Hoyle, R.N. (Retd.), of Killoss, Kenya, second son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Hoyle of Holme Hall, Cheshire, and Margaret Rhone, elder daughter of Major Gen. Sir Welsh of Great Longstone, Derbyshire.

Ask week Imperial Airways sent the following telegram to Major F. G. Gordon: "Please congratulate you on your achievement in traversing the world in man to Cape to Cairo in three years, 1898 to 1901, and first passenger to fly on the regular air service from Cape in 81 days, 1932, thus epitomising the real progress of transport in Africa."

Among those on board from Kenya are Mr. F. McGehee, of the Provincial Administration; Mr. A. E. Mayne, Chief Accountant of the Kenya and Uganda Railways; Captain L. L. Land, of the King's African Rifles; Miss M. A. Colman, Miss M. P. E. Gowers, and Miss M. E. Cowin, of the Education Department; and Mr. A. Ash, of the Kenya Police Force.

The Rev. Mervyn G. Hart, Bishop of Coventry, who was featured last week in the London *Vigilante*, who's Who, served for three years as Chaplain in East Africa during the Campaign, in which he was mentioned in dispatches. He is now England's youngest Bishop. For six years he was private secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

While Mr. F. A. Horne and his partner, Mr. R. McGeorge, were recently motoring from Arusha to Nairobi, they were stopped in the elephant forest near Bissi by a party of Masai, who had wounded some members of their party, a European who died of his wounds, nine of their number who had been badly maimed by arrows. First-aid was rendered and the Native took to Nairobi hospital.

Three gold prospectors in Northern East Africa are the principal characters in "The Green Puck," the last play of Mr. Edgar Wallace, who died last week in California from pneumonia following an appendectomy. He lived for years in South Africa, wrote many stories with a West African background, and had wide Imperial interests, but as far as we know, he had no direct East African connections.

Mr. C. M. Hutchinson, manager in Nyasaland for the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been promoted Acting Manager of the Bulawayo branch. He has served in Nyasaland for the past fifteen years, during which time he has shown a keen interest in local athletics. Some time ago he was tennis champion of Nyasaland. At present he is Acting President of the Blantyre Golf Club.

According to Press and private messages received from Kenya in the last few days, two Kianjera coffee planters who have been prospecting on the new Kianjera goldfield have discovered a gold strike, which to day yields 1000 ozs. gold worth nearly £4,000. The population of the fields is growing rapidly, and some seven hundred Europeans are now estimated to be at work there.

Lieutenant Commander W. O. Millington (R.N., R.R.D.), a partner in the Usimbiwa Trading Agency, Mombasa, has changed his name by deed poll to W. O. Weston.

You can't buy a connaît in India, so the Indian Education Ministry, pleading that imports should be restricted on the free list of the Import Duties Bill, is calling investigation by the Advisory Committee.

On the flight passengers for Dar es Salaam include Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Baldwin, of the Forestry Department; Mr. G. W. S. Conis Davies, of the Provincial Administration; Mr. J. E. Gray, of the Medical and Sanitation Department; Mr. H. J. Leyte, of the Provincial Administration; Mr. N. V. Lampert, of the Department of Agriculture; and Mr. H. M. Wilford, of the Public Works Department.

Archdeacon G. M. Wilson, who a short while ago left Nairobi to visit the U.S.A., was taken ill during the voyage and after spending a short time in a nursing home in Cape Town, had to embark again for this country, which he reached on Monday. It was a great disappointment to him not to be able to go on to Nyasaland, where he has been a missionary for the past twenty-seven years. We hope he will make a speedy and complete recovery.

Major Sander-Suttorp, who recently headed a delegation to Portuguese East Africa to investigate the establishment of aerodromes, has returned to Nairobi and recommended the construction of landing grounds in Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Mozambique, and Porto Ambo. On Quelimane he discussed the building of an aerodrome for land machines and the provision of accommodation for planes if a projected air-service to Madagascar matures.

General G. D. Rhodes, General Manager of the Uganda and Uganda Railways, recently revealed to the Uganda Legislative that he had personally protested when, under the régime of Sir Edward Grigg, Uganda and Uganda Railways were called upon to contribute towards the cost of repairing and repairing Government House, Mombasa, for the use of their officer, who combines the offices of Governor of Kenya and High Commissioner for Kenya and Uganda.

Mr. J. A. Simmance, the Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, stationed in Lushoto, must be one of the most unfortunate officials in Tanganyika, for he is continually suffering from an accident of one kind or another. Not long ago he broke his wrist and had to come to England for it to be set. Now we hear that while driving near the Magamba Club his car went over the side of the road, with the result that one of his passengers received a fractured skull and lost part of one ear.

## LORD MOYNE'S FINANCIAL MISSION.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday Lord Langford raised the question of Lord Moyne's financial mission to East Africa and suggested that he should be assisted by a Treasury official and some compounder.

The Earl of Howick, Viscount Birkbeck, and Lord Langford all expressed pleasure that the difficult task had been entrusted to Lord Moyne, who claimed that his only qualification was an entirely open mind. He would not limit himself to inquiries in Kenya.

## EAST AFRICA.

## MAJOR GROGAN ON HIS FLIGHT.

HIS FINE DECORATIVE HENG CONS

The Pioneer of Empire in Africa

With the sun up the great engines still in motion it is difficult as yet to focus a clear-cut impression out of the kaleidoscopic whirl of successive States of things seen of folk met—above all, of space entombed in time.

Only one realises that in the last four days he has lived at least half the life of Western man in evolution. From the final good-bye to London, misty and dark, a veritable Pullman car on wings leaps into a sunny world set above an infinite space of stillness, white and cloudless, stretching far down to the divine city of Paris, a rush through old-time Roman roads, a leap across the Adriatic, a short stay in Italy, a dash back with the historic faces of Greece, a flight in Athens as a contrasting link-bound for a moment to Egypt.

Then a leap across Crete, Alexander's way, in a drowsy yacht, glided with light, looking like a cross between a dragon and an albatross, and pasted and stamped like a Chinese seal. At the one vital Cairo, ushered into a great three-winged aeroplane with the form of activity of a dragon fly, which, high aloft, flies from seeming nothingness, attains a minute up, over a desert which ends Nile, saving Egypt from the encroaching hosts of sun, wind, and sand.

Hordes of men are jealously tending the untried delta mud, too valuable to live upon, and crowding together in a succession of villages and desert fringe, like young tow-towns fringing a great green things and purple soils, tombs and temples of Memphis moulder through millennia mark the long stages that have led to Canaan, footfall by foot-staff, and all the paraphernalia of present peace.

Above the Nile.

And so beyond Khartoum to the first step from ached—unashamed—huts, dovels, of ancient man. Here one vision picture persists—the Great Nile swamps, added to England, with ominous wreaths of purple mists masking all the horizon, pools like great lakes gleaming like mirrors, flat, crusted oases, salt lakes, as counter floating off Styx, abodes of fetid mud, hippopotamuses looking like bats drawn in a wilderness of yellow ooze, suds, red-purples water mud, hot water slime reeking out to toxicity.

And beyond a very wall of fear and despair. Great herds of elephants dash in terror before the roar of odious flying plane, and down below a wee Busch-Meth, manned by two helpless lads in plus-fours, is circling and swooping within feet of a man-making films for the enrichment of London clerks.

Then on, into the wilderness, where history has not yet trod, over lakes larger than Scotland, by

By the courtesy of the Standard Daily Mail, we are able to quote the confidential report of what naturally is Marconi's most important news item. Four last week, the third and largest from London.

smoke-laden peaks that would tower above the Alps, over the soft lowlands and Sussex landscapes of the Kenya highland.

A short while at Nairobi a spattering lost in the wilds—spouting, towering mass of Kilimanjaro, snow-capped, dipping down, runs into the surrounding hills, and so into Africa's realms, through successive of desolate, infested island hills, bounded by cottony assemblages of mountain chains, gleaming lakes, pools, and lagoons of sombre solitudes of sand, mud, stone, and rock.

Now after four days of play, the planes at 10,000 miles, an infinite variety of physiographical and vegetable extravagances so vast that one's head is bared, and size just ceases to be.

Finally, the last day, Rhodesia, lunging back to civilization, higher still over the tempestuous sea to the Cape Union, the starting point of the new history of this continent geologically, politically, and far beyond all other lands.

## ROMANCE IS NOT DEAD.

This is a glorious endeavour of our race, annihilating time, bringing us within sight and thought of another, turning over a new page for Africa as a blot, and effacing those throned dames who cry on gables that romance is dead.

Why, as itself has lost its pathos when one can climb in behind these gay and gallant British and French fads, navigate and fly the tempests of the sky, peering into the remotest secrets of uncharted lands, and partake of that wondrous eye-feast reserved for eagles and the gentlemen-lounging in Imperial Airways' lairs! Monkey gland for both, for some such souls!

Two loose-end English ladies, Roy Tuckett and Walter Kay, in their own Puss Moths, danced like gnats in our wake the whole way. Verily, I was born eponymous! Send along some Ministers to see this, or a chapter of Empire waiting for England's raw bones.

## ARCHDEACON LLOYD LOOKS BACK.

## Early Days in Uganda.

Recollections of early missionary days in Uganda were recalled in Bath last week by Archdeacon A. B. Lloyd, who marched from Mombasa to Uganda in 1894. In his course of an address, at the Bath Guildhall, he said:

"Soon after I arrived in Uganda I found in a tumble-down hut at the south end of Lake Victoria an old print press, very much dilapidated and rusty, in which was contained some old letters carved in wood. Afterwards I learned that the old press had belonged to that magnificent Scots missionary, Alexander Mackay, who had worked hard to induce natives to produce the Bible in the native tongue."

"When we had had a talk with them Mackay found the natives practically illiterate, the natives having taken it to make into bows for use with muzzle-loading rifles. Mackay thereupon proceeded to carve his own wooden type."

"During my journey I came across the charred remains of a book, which were left by the American S. (British) and Foreign Bible Society, and in which were remnants of a cotton, which had been sent out by the Society. I thought that the natives taking the books had been attacked at the instigation of the Native king, while the man carrying the loads had been murdered."

"Some of the books drifted up-country, however, and the king who found some of his men reading them in the local coffee houses ordered them stamp them out. He then took them forward and said if they read the Bible he would kick them. Mackay replied that they had been told to return the books and that they used the Bible. These refuse were taken away, put to posts, and buried to death. Thus, they were the first martyrs in Uganda where there were no Christians, quartered in a little Christian natives and non-Chinese missionaries teachers."

EAST AFRICA

January 16, 1935



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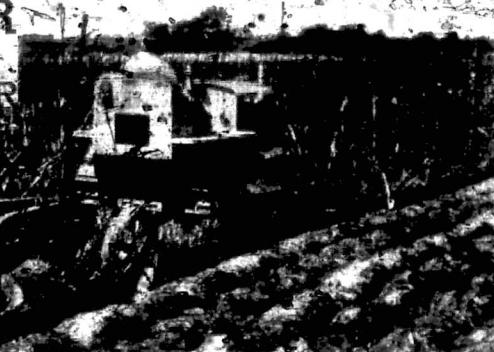
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Assam Government P. W. D.	India	10
Imperial Japanese Govt.	Japan	162
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## BROADCAST TALK ON EAST AFRICA

## RELATIONS BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES

Discussed by Professor G. C. Chalmers

... against the whole country for two thousand miles so north of Cape Town is one vast plateau averaging about 4,000 feet above sea level, with basing areas in the Congo basin and along the S. African coast; a great part of this enormous area, though, is rather dry, and so mainly the climate temperate rather than tropical, and so favourable for white settlement. It is in these parts of Africa in the center and East where Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika are situated, that the problem of the relations between the black and white inhabitants arises.

The five British Colonies mentioned and the Mandated area of Ruanda-Urundi are about two-thirds the size of Europe and contain roughly 10,000,000 Native inhabitants. For the last thirty years whites there have been spreading into these thinly populated regions, a movement speeded up a good deal since the War. At present there are no more than 200,000 to 250,000 white settlers. Note that half are in Southern Rhodesia, but Kenya has probably 15,000, and when the rich mineral area of Northern Rhodesia comes to be developed on a large scale, the inflow of white men into that Colony will be very great indeed. Some authorities have said that there will be 50,000 white men in Northern Rhodesia alone ten years hence; others have put the figure much higher.

But the development of the Northern Rhodesian mineral fields is not the only big-scale development going on. The agricultural produce of our African Colonies is being all the while increased, and new crops are being exploited. Their trade and commerce have progressed at a tremendous rate since the beginning of this century. The import and export trades between this country and our African Colonies has multiplied tenfold since 1900. The world's demand for tropical produce grows greater every year, and will be met by increasing production. It is certain that white settlers and white capital will continue to pour into these countries.

## White Settlement is Fully Justified.

Now imagine India once again, however difficult the problems raised by white settlement in East and Central Africa may be, white settlement itself is fully justified. Without it Africa could not make the contribution to world welfare which her almost limitless resources of all kinds equally fit her to make. Many of the areas suitable for white settlement are very thinly populated indeed. The arguments against the settlement of white men to these parts on the ground that they are dispossessing the original Native inhabitants could have been used equally well against the settlement of North America, Australia and New Zealand. In any case there is no use in arguing about it now. White settlement is an accomplished fact, it is bound to increase, and already there are thousands of white men, women and children who regard one or other of our African Colonies as their home and as the homes of their descendants in the future.

But we are faced with the vast problem of finding a basis on which black and white can live together in these countries at peace with each other, with mutual respect and toleration, and with full and free opportunities for each citizen to undertake any kind of work to which his capacity entitles him. We know that the value of his life is as high as ours.

The problem is a very formidable one, but on its successful solution depends the whole future of our rule in these African Colonies of a very great part of our material welfare, and in the end of the welfare and peace of the world. In the West Indies this problem has, on the whole, been solved, but there it is on such a small scale and all the conditions are different that there is not much guidance to be had from West Indian experience. In Africa we have got to feel our way gradually to a solution of an immensely bigger, different and more formidable problem.

The idea of the white man as an employer or overseer with the black man as servant or labourer will not help us in any way. As in African game, education and technical skill he approaches closer and closer to the

European in economy, as a worker and becomes less and less willing to be treated with a merely subordinate position. Moreover, as in the Union, Minas, and other industries developed, and as the country grows, the colony grows more complex, the range of tasks for which the Native is wanted widens and increases. He is wanted for more and more kinds of jobs, and he is wanted in greater numbers. This process has already begun in some parts of our African Colonies, and within the last few years native wages have had to be increased. In some of our Colonies we may expect a lot of labour from Portugal; Africa, but if the Portuguese plan to develop their Colonies we are doing this same will dry up.

## Looking to the Future.

The developments of all sorts which are bound to take place in the future are the most outstanding of them being the development of Northern Rhodesia, increasing the activity of native labour, more pressing, and in consequence increasing both its economic value and its bargaining power. On the other side, as white men increase, we shall find white men descended in the scale of those of inferior capacity, energy and character will be overtaken and passed by Africans. The class of poor white will emerge just as it has emerged in the Southern States of America and in South Africa. The old simplicity of the relation between black and white in our African Colonies is even now fast disappearing, and before very long we shall have to think seriously about them.

Southern Rhodesia now has responsible government and so is practically free of the control of the Colonial Office, but our other Colonies in Central and East Africa are still formally under the control of Downing Street. Towards the end of last year this problem of the basis on which black and white are to live in Africa in the future came very much to the fore with the publication of the Report of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Closer Union in East Africa. Amongst the things said in that Report about the East African Colonies was this very downright remark: "The control of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom must remain unimpaired." That is the responsibility for the solution of this problem rests on our shoulders and we are not to be allowed to shift it off to anybody else.

What steps have we taken to solve it, and where do we stand? I have mentioned that the problem does not arise in the West African Colonies and in Uganda; the reason is not merely that these countries are not fit for white settlement. Parts of Uganda are fit for it and have white settlers. The reason why the problem does not arise there and in West Africa is because it has been solved in one of the most difficult and beneficial inventions in the way of policies in all our Imperial history—the invention of the principle of what is known as Indirect Rule, and the inventor is one of the greatest statesmen one who happens to still live as an honoured man in London—Lord Luard.

## Benefits of Indirect Rule.

Indirect rule means that the Natives are allowed to govern themselves according to their own political systems and ideas, but under the supervision of British officials who are trained to understand the principles on which native societies are based. Ourselves are granted, the Natives are gradually eliminated, and the road developed and strengthened, and so the African progress, without their knowing it step by step to the more complex organisations and ideas which the new conditions of life demand. There is a violent break anywhere in the economic and all social human progress of the natives, even under this system it remains to its value and success. The system of indirect rule is being extended in parts of East Africa, other than Uganda, and notably in Tanganyika, where there is every reason to expect the same beneficial results from it there.

But even this will not solve the problem for us when the developments occur which have already been forecast. Indirect rule is all right for the Natives, but it will not solve the problems arising out of the contact of black and white and the inevitable clashes of interests which must arise between them when they have to live side by side as fellow citizens. As is well known, the problem has arisen in its most acute form in Kenya and has engaged the attention of the British Government largely, but not the last ten years. A certain amount of success has attended our dealing with the problem already, and difficult as it is there is no reason to despair of its final solution.

It is certain that British policy will be conducted within the framework of the principle of trusteeship, that is to say, to secure protection of the rights of the Native, and the Natives in a position to meet the needs of

\* By the courtesy of Professor G. C. Chalmers, the British Broadcasting Corporation, and "The Sunday," we are able to sketch this extended discussion, from a talk given last week by Professor Chalmers.

## MRS. COPE MORGAN'S AFRICAN ADVENTURE.

Points which might be mentioned.

Mrs. Cope Morgan might improve her lecture on "A Woman's Adventure in Africa" by giving more pictures of the big buildings which British enterprise has erected in East Africa and by saying at least something about the legislation which Britain have introduced into savage East Africa, instead of doffing the Whole of her ~~excellent~~ excellent slides to mere incidentals travel. This is unusual, no doubt, to show a round-looking mesa as the highway out of the capital of Kenya Colony through the rains; but the packed audience which listened to her the other day in the large hall of the Bishopsgate Institute was given no notion of Kenya itself or of its main streets; had they been, they would have been both surprised and instructed.

If Mrs. Cope Morgan's intention was to amuse, she succeeded. She declared that the "kapi" is the missing link between the giraffe and the zebra; that the zebra, "having no camouflage," is the favorite prey of the lion; that the Thomson's gazelle is so swift that no lion can catch it; that Masai, understanding no English, can yet join with zest and accuracy in the words of the chorus of "I wonder, I wonder how I look when I'm asleep" played on the gramophone; and that the only emotion shown by the two women who accompanied her, husband and herself, on their 8,500-mile lorry journey from Nigeria through French Africa, the Belgian Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Rhodesia, and South Africa, was when the mechanic ~~bent~~ a petrol pump for the first time and when the cook protested against their passing a dead jackal in the road because it was "plenty good meat". The Great North Road came in for sarcastic criticism, as usual: it was not a road, but "an accident". Kenya, in the dry season, looked like "a parody of Switzerland" which seems a new comparison.

But Mrs. Morgan's description in forty minutes of a fourteen months' *safari* was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience.

## EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

The Death Sentence on Sixty Natives.

MR. MORGAN JONES asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been drawn to the report that sixty Akamba, had been sentenced to death in Kenya for the murder of a supposed witch, and whether steps could be taken to ensure that the sentences for a sum due to ignorance and superstition would not be carried out.

Sir Philip Cuniff Lister replied that the only information was from Press cables, which stated that the supreme court of Kenya held that there was no satisfaction to find the prisoners guilty of murder, but recommended them to the Governor's clemency. An inquiry was made to the Journal Appeal for Eastern Africa. Within thirty days of the sentence of any Court in the Colony were subject to review by the Governor in consultation with the Executive Council, but the decision as to the exercise of the Royal prerogative rested with the Governor alone. Instead telegraphed to Sir Joseph Byrne, asking for confirmation as to the facts. Sir Philip did not know if the right of appeal was being exercised, if it was the Court of Appeal would either confirm or vary the sentence.

### Gubernatorial Salary Cuts.

Asked by Lord Apsley which Colonial Governors had accepted a reduction in their emoluments since the financial crisis, the Secretary of State replied that the Governors of all Colonies in which a temporary levy on the salaries of public officials had been found necessary had accepted reductions in their own salaries on a corresponding scale. As in some cases the question of a levy was still under consideration, it would be seen what was leading to give a rise.

## THE SPEED OF ANIMALS.

Some Further Records.

OBSERVERS in East Africa who have shown interest in our publishing records in the speed of African game will be interested in the following additional data.

Mr. Anatole R. W. Hicks, an American aviator, has been testing birds in his plane and finds that geese reach 52 m.p.h. while teal actually flew 75 m.p.h. when thoroughly frightened. A swift once recorded found about a plane flying at 68 m.p.h. in Mesopotamia, and crows, starlings, ducks, falcons and sandgrouse are known to travel between 45 and 55 m.p.h.

As for flies' true flies which so far have not figured conspicuously in our records though East Africa surely affords many opportunities for observing their powers of flight—many people must have observed how easily these insects can keep pace with a train or motor-car moving at 30 m.p.h. or more—but consider the hot fly! According to Professor C. H. T. Townsend, quoted in "The Standard Natural History," hot flies of the genus *Cephalomyia* have been known to move at "well over 300 yards per second," or about 600-700 m.p.h., at an elevation of 7,000 ft. That is to say they could overtake a musket bullet!

The official manager of the C.F.D., Nairobi, has made known his desire to be put in touch with any shopkeeper in Kenya selling a brand of matches manufactured in Norway and called "The Times." Entrance admission for one popularly supposed to be innocent!

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FEBRUARY 18, 1932

EAST AFRICA



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and your  
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## DEATH OF DR. A. D. MILNE.

One of East Africa's most popular M.D.s.

We deeply regret to report that Dr. Arthur Dawson Milne, late P.M.O. of Kenya Colony P.M.O., in Bridgnorth last Friday at the age of sixty-five. He first went to East Africa in 1898, received the C.M.G., and was mentioned in dispatches for his services during the War, received in 1902, and it behoves him a memory of a most lovable personality.

Dr. Milne married in 1898 Miss Katherine Campbell, third daughter of the late Colonel E. L. H. Balfe and Lady Frances Balfe. With sincere sympathy will be felt with Mrs. Milne and her two daughters.

Mrs. C. W. Hobley, an old personal friend writes:

"One of the most lovable souls that ever set foot in East Africa has passed from us. He served as a Medical Officer in the Uganda and East Africa Protectorates, the latter eventually, because Kenya Colony, for twenty-three years and for thirteen years he was P.M.O. in Kenya. I first met him at Adi soon after his arrival in 1898, when a number of officers were stranded there in a very unhealthy camp, unable to obtain transport to proceed to their posts, for the Uganda Mutiny was rising, and the Indian regiment which had been sent over had the first call on the limited supply of porters. Dysentery soon appeared, and I privately owe my life to his devoted attention."

## An Unauthorised Exploration.

He was first posted to Uganda and was stationed on the Sudd estates at Murchison or Gondokoro, and while there the military offices in command induced Milne to accompany him on an unauthorised attempt to penetrate the sudd to the north. After much hardship they succeeded but could not return, so drifted on to Khartoum, and eventually proceeded to England. Thus, technically, they had left their post without authority. This incident amused us all but it nearly terminated Milne's career in Africa. Not being the leader, he was, however, forgiven and sent back this time to East Africa, and his personality soon made his promotion inevitable.

Later on in Nairobi it was my good fortune to get close contact with him as a colleague, particularly in the medical sphere. He was nicknamed "Dandy" Milne, and his sweet nature endeared him to all. It can be safely said that there was no one so deservedly popular both among his colleagues and the colonists, for he possessed a personal charm which, given to few, his hospitality was unbounded, and many also owe much to his devotion as a doctor.

When he returned to us, he served for some time on the Medical Board connected with War pensions, but eventually retired to a country life in Shropshire, and the many friends henceforward saw him but rarely. The deepest sympathy is extended to his devoted helpmate and his children."

## STRANGE STORY OF THREE YOUTHS.

## A Word of Caution.

According to a Tyneside newspaper, three young youths, of about fifteen years of age, tired of school, and promised jobs in East Africa, are about to set off on push-hikes for that part of the Empire. That their ideas are of the haziest possible description seems evident from their alleged statement that their tour will be across the continent of Europe, and then through Tripoli or Egypt, Tanganyika, and Kenya, and thence to the place of their destination. Since one of the young men is an electrician, another a professional pianist, and the third a wireless operator, it is indeed surprising to be told that jobs are awaiting them in East Africa, for extremely young men with such qualifications would, we imagine, not find it at all easy to find employment in these times of general depression. We admire their spirit, but we urge them to be doubly cautious, as they are to avoid sleepless appointment.

## LONG SERVICE WITH THE K.A.R.

General Walker and Colonel Case.

A recent paragraph regarding Major General Walker's long period of service with the King's African Rifles has brought us an interesting communication from Mr. G. R. Walker, Correspondent of the General and Colonel Walker, who has now retired from the rank of Inspector-General of the General and Colonel Walker, C.M.G., D.S.O., B.E., D.S.S.O., the present Brigadier commanding the Southern Brigade, who both served for about the same period as Major General Walker. Both General Walker and Major Search have retired.

A few officers have seen thirteen years' service with the K.A.R. If any readers can cite other cases we shall be glad to record them.

## EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during January—

KENYA.—*Agricultural Department*, Mr. J. E. H. Bowditch, M.R.E.T. Hobbs; *TANGANYIKA*, *District Agricultural Officer*, Mr. J. A. Farjeon.

MAURITIUS.—*Police Department*, Mr. H. C. T. Rodda, Major T. P. Magrane.

Recent transfers and promotions include the following:

Mr. R. S. Nash, Senior Assistant Treasurer, Uganda, to be Principal Assistant Treasurer.

Mr. A. S. Thomas, Economic Botanist, Gold Coast, to be Assistant Botanist, Uganda.

Mr. D. G. Cousins, District Storekeeper, Tanganyika, to be Deputy Chief Storekeeper, Tanganyika Railways.

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INVEST IN KENYA

## SISAL GROWERS AND THE TARIFFS BILL.

Proposed by Associated Producers.

The Associated Producers of East Africa have written to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and the President of the Board of Trade in the following terms:—

"This Association registers the strongest possible protest against the inclusion of hemp on the free list of the Imports Duties Bill. This step will give the sisal industry in East Africa a further blow which will have the effect of closing down many of the plantations which have only been kept going by the pious hope that something would be done to relieve the plight in which they have been labouring for so many months. If a substantial tariff were placed on foreign hard fibres there would have been something to look forward to in the way of increased demand for their raw material, but the effect of allowing these fibres to come in duty free will merely depress the price of sisal further."

"The idea which seems to have become prevalent of late is that sisal cannot fulfil the uses of Manila. This is entirely erroneous, for sisal can in many ways not only fulfil its uses but in some respects is more suitable than Manila. Various tests which have been made go to prove that this is the case."

"The sisal industry in East Africa is in an extremely precarious condition, and a duty on foreign fibre might have made the difference between carrying on and extinction. The Association therefore pleads that the free entry of hemp be expunged from the Imports Duties Bill."

### Opinion in Nairobi.

The Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed last Friday:—

"East African sisal interests are in despair over the news of the Free Trade tariff policy under which hemp is on the free list. The Sisal Growers' Association states that the industry is unable to stand this 'last knock.' The industry has been carrying on with the greatest difficulty and keeping the estates open. Now it has been definitely decided that a large portion of the Continental market does not buy 40% of its output, and has no guarantee that British rope-makers are likely to take the sisal hitherto sent to the Continent."

"The Association says there is no apparent desire in British manufacturers to substitute Empire-grown for African fibres, in spite of favourable reports by the Admiralty, War Office, and mercantile marine on the suitability of sisal for manufacturers. The inevitable result of the tariff decision will be that a large number of East African estates will close down in the near future. The Association recently urged the Kenya Government to support a preferential tariff for Empire sisal, and suggested co-operation with the Government of Tanganyika, but no reply has been received."

### Manchester Guardian's "Comment."

Under the heading "A Cool Proposal," *The Manchester Guardian* says:—

"The last statement of sisal growers have been placed in a curious dilemma by the Runciman duty on imports of cordage, ropes, and twines. And they are seeking a curious remedy. It seems that Kenya and Tanganyika had built up a big trade in raw sisal hemp with the Continent. About 50% of the product was sent to the Continent and the remainder only to this country. Large quantities of the cordage and ropes made on the Continent from this East African sisal were sold in the British markets. Now that the General Tariffropes are concerned with the Runciman 50% ad valorem duty, they have cut down their orders for raw sisal so drastically that the price has dropped very heavily."

"The complaint of the Colonial growers has been taken up by leading East Africans in this country, including Lord Cranworth, and they are hoping to send a deputation to Mr. Runciman and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister. I am informed that they will propose that the Government shall indemnify them by putting an import duty of no less than £10 a ton on imported sisal, a duty amounting almost to £10 million. Besides this, the sisal interests actually propose that one fifth of the revenue obtained from this duty shall be remitted by the British Treasury to Kenya and Tanganyika. The one fifth is estimated to amount to £130,000 a year, of which Tanganyika claims £100,000 and Kenya the rest."

"These views should be set in conjunction with the comments mentioned along the paragraphs in this issue."

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE LANC.

The administration of the Lango tribe is now being transferred from the Eastern to the Northern Province of Uganda. An administrator will supersede the Uganda Government, who

will take Lango Affairs into their hands, the existing language and customs of the Acholi and the surrounding districts, and to the Mursi in the West, who are in the Southern Province. They have nothing to do with the Acholis, who are in the North. In the East, the Acholis are to be very much in the best interest of the Acholis, and all those divided Nilot tribes could be united in one Province. The problems of a similar nature would be dealt with in uniform manner."

Since it is recognised that the Native Tribes in the Rusinga and other minor countries of the present Native districts of Ethnologically part of the Hamitic tribe of the Kimanzi, the majority of whom live up the Western side of the Lake Victoria.

The Eastern Province forms an administrative unit not only unwieldy but also disproportionately large compared with other provinces, and the transfer of the Lango to the Northern Province will do much to remove this difficulty to good administration.

### CERTIFICATE FOR NYASALAND CHIEFS.

The Nyasaland Government has published details of the institution of a Certificate of Honour, to be awarded to Native Chiefs and other persons in Nyasaland, not of European descent who may have rendered loyal and valuable service to the Government. The certificate is to bear the King's portrait, together with the name of the recipient and a brief account of the services rendered, and will bear the signature of the Governor; it will carry with it the right to wear a bronze badge. Provincial Commissioners are to recommend names of suitable recipients, all awards being reported to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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## CHEESE ASSORTED

It is sufficient to say of this Assortment of Bisquits for use with cheese that it is regularly supplied to H.M. King George V by Royal command.

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ESTABLISHED 1798.

## East Africa in the Press.

### MONEY AND THE EAST AFRICAN NATIVE.

In a most interesting article on the "Modern Life of the East African Native," published in the current issue of *African Affairs*, the journal of the International Institute of African Research and Culture, Mr. H. M. T. Kavambwa, author of the African Expressions, himself strongly on the side of the Native, is bring up the Native.

The author writes: "As he writes, it is becoming the predominant feature of Africa to-day. It is the cause of many changes in the African lives for good or for evil. It is becoming more and more difficult for the African to live without money, and to make money. Africans who were once contented and happy to remain at home and satisfied with scanty wants, are to-day on the march, and to materials and luxuries living and growing. Africans are to-day seen everywhere, trading, bartering, trying to get the maximum value for their labour. The threat now is, 'Thief, thou art money.' The threat money has over everything."

This money which is changing Africa to-day, more than anything else, The African is finding faults with every thing owing to money. He is restless, his principles of uprightness owing to the same cause. Money means the vice of dishonesty. Africans say, if you can't see statistics straight without telling about your faults, or anything they are not. The same will be applied to the Africans in India."

There is only one redeeming character in his search for "money" and that is that he is not affected by it; also, he is a native, and probably will never be to that extent, because he is always patient, and is easily contented with things where the circumstances force him to take such a course.

### IN THE CLUTCHES OF A LEOPARD.

THE following exciting leopard hunt in the Matine district of Nyasaland, Mr. J. V. McClure literally escaped from the clutches of a leopard. Reporting the incident, the *Nyasaland Times* says:

"A leopard had been bred by Native and their dogs were at his lair, told by Mr. Leach. The last call from the two antelope was, disappearing into thick reeds on the back of a ridge, and Mr. Leach wisely decided not to go after without a gun."

Early in the morning Mr. McClure and Mr. Leach set off after the leopard and came upon him unexpectedly. It charged on sight, and received the long-bined content of two shot-guns, which failed to stop it. Mr. McClure, using a concealed trapdoor in foot and through his back, fended off the now infuriated beast with bayonets; what time Mr. Leach, having thrown aside his shot gun, and seized the rifle which the gun boy was carrying, placed the gun-barrel against the leopard's side and discharged it.

Mr. McClure sustained bites in his thigh and through his shoulder, and was driven down the cell of the leg. Fortunately the wounds have remained healthy and Mr. McClure is expected to be about again soon.

### RARE NEW ETHIOPIAN STAMPS.

COLLECTORS in East Africa will be interested in the following note from *Eights*:

"A successful stamp flight for the Ethiopian Government to celebrate the acquisition of its first aeroplane on January 1st, turned out to be a most interesting and unique flight with aeronautologists. All sorts of unusual and elusive varieties have recently come to light, and a supply of entire sheets brought home from Abyssinia by a British diplomatist, from which it would seem that at least three different hand-sheets were employed, and in some cases 1000 stamps, instances can be more than a single example of a particular misprint, can come to light, they promise to be rare as well as interesting."

### STRANGE IDEAS OF TANGANYIKA.

For some time the *Tanganyika Times* has published paragraphs from the thoughtful old British Press regarding the strange ideas which some home-keeping journalists and others have of the East African Dependencies. The following passage taken from the *Eastern Daily Telegraph* is reprinted with the permission, for nothing we could say could add to its absurdity:

"The natives of Tanganyika, in East Africa, have always grown up fat, healthy, ready as they should be, at the age of years."

"Wild beasts of all kinds abound in the forests and along the riversides, and it is common among the residents of the towns and villages to shoot lions before breakfast and to fall deadly black mamba snakes in banana groves. Indeed, I have heard of a New York's Eve dance at which the troupe dressed for the occasion in a snake and were given rewards to a place of safety."

"Living devils live in the colony, foxes, hawks, etc., all common to savanna, jungle, and forest, as well as baboons."

"There are no mosquitoes here, and by the natives there are no mambas, but all other roadsides teem with them. Vegetables and flowers grow to enormous sizes."

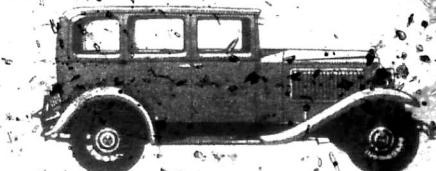
"Tanganyika, the cababas prairie, is as round as wash basins, and water comes from wells, not streams."

"It is rather amazing to find the very few Natives can speak a word of English, and that the white people were compelled to learn to speak Swahili, the recognised language."

"There are no leopards here, and the natives are not afraid of them."

"Taxi drivers posted in Nyasaland for transmission by the Cape air service are to be stamped with the following migrates, for the first half-ton of the rate for each additional half-tonne being shown in brackets: Northern Rhodesia, 7d. (d.); Southern Rhodesia, 6d. (5d.); South Africa, 7d. (6d.); Kenya, Taïganda, and Uganda, 8d. (7d.); Sudan, 10d. (8d.); Egypt, 1d. (1d.); United Kingdom and Irish Free State, 10d. (9d.); Continental of Europe, 1s. 2d. (1s. 1d.)."

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When you go on leave, our service enables you to arrange to buy your "VX" through any of our branches and it will meet you when you land in England or through us, you can buy it direct from General Motors Export Dept., London, N.W. 9; use it whilst on leave, and hand it to them for shipment to us when you return.

### The Motor Mart and Exchange Ltd.

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Dealers and Branches throughout East Africa, Uganda and Somaliland

## QUEER STORIES FROM THE SUDAN.

Two "queer stories" from the Sudan have been contributed to *The Royal Flying Corps Journal* by "Bimbash," who writes:

"A man was stopped by his doctor at the railway station. The doctor said, 'I am not a doctor, but I can say that he could go no further and never stand again.' Native opinion differs as to how long he had been really lame, from two or up to twenty years. In fact there is no shadow of doubt that he had been in this condition for over seven years. He has partly lost all power of moving milk-powder, so his strength is failing. Various doctors have seen him, but it has never been the case of any medical diagnosis from a medical point of view."

The lameness of this man was diagnosed from the fact that when riding in three horse carriages within six inches of his ear, to save nothing less than a cigarette on his face, he completely failed to stand him at all. It had him bring his son to the station from the vessel in which he was travelling, so that the young man should share the same fate and be sent away. Coming to the station again the next day, and if he even does walk again his legs will not be of any use to him, it is nearly better that he should stay in this state of semi-quietly die. His neighbours are apparently too honest to keep him alive as long as possible, and have done remarkably well up to date."

The second story took place in the Southern Sudan in a part of the country known as the "Bob," and narrated by the Equatorial Flying Corps officer who was on fire with his company and stranded in a certain village. On hearing that there was an old woman in the village who could turn herself into a leopard, he sent for her, but she very naturally refused to do so. After seeing the course of events, he then confronted with a leopard he would shoot it and she had no desire to die yet. However, after a lot of talk he managed to persuade her that she would not shoot any leopards that night, and she in turn said that if he sat outside the rest-house she would come over the wall of the compound and take one of the chickens which were kept there, having eleven o'clock as the hour of her visit. Not in any way believing or expecting to see anything, he sat outside the rest-house after dinner reading a book till late, and to quote his own words, 'By God, a leopard did not over that wall, and pinch a chicken.'

## FLYING OVER THE SERENGETI.

MR. WALTER MITTELBÖZER, the Swiss aviator, who five years ago flew from Zürich to Cape Town and who a couple of years ago took part in the exhibition headed by Harry F. Kothard from Europe to South Africa, is contributing his narrative of the journey to *The Field*. Accompanying his article are some excellent pictures. Flying game from the file: to take off one had to come down to within thirty or forty feet of the river. In the course of this story, Mr. Mittelbozzer says:

"The Serengeti opened out before us a sea of grass, with neither tree nor bush, one of the finest grazing grounds in the world. We flew at about the height of an average sheep steep, occasionally dropping a few ten metres, over grass strewn with flowers, both white and yellow."

"As far as we could see there was nothing but moving game in every direction. The birds were scarcely developed in speed of more than fifty kilometres an hour, and during their wild rush two of these beautiful animals got their horns interlocked and fell. But they quickly recovered themselves and scampered on. Grey wart hog with white wings went quickly to ground, turning like lightning at the last moment and disappearing backwards in a cloud of brown soil at the entrance of their lair. The ostrich did not stop to hide his head in the sand, as he does in the story, but also took to his heels running at great speed."

"Later we saw two lions dive up out of the grass, less than sixty metres away and leap off. I turned the machine at a sharp angle so that the left wing was nearly touching the beasts, and both apparently realised that they could not escape the reach of the noisy queer bird above them. Looking down at us one of the lions was grinning in the grass and the other standing, with mouth wide open as though ready to give battle."

## POULTRY FARMING IN KENYA.

THE PRACTICE of poultry farming in Kenya is still in its infancy, but a local man, Mr. G. S. Ichwari, Kikuyu, writes, who in the course of a letter to the *East African Herald*, says:

"There are only about thirty or forty farms in the country, but a local market of 10,000 flocks per annum. The cost of feedstuffs is very high, and, in spite of the damage done to the crops by locusts, I am buying 100-lb. bags of bran and pollard for 1s. and 1s. 6d. bag. Maize meal is also cheap and good, oatmeal and maize are easily obtainable, but I have never seen any oats worth feeding. Maize and hominy meal is also favoured in the poultry, and I prefer the hominy meal to your chicks."

"Timber is also cheap and poultry houses do not need roofs at all. Elaborate in this cold climate. Imported appliances are somewhat expensive but must be imported, as nearly every native will steal it given the chance. Chickens and ducks in very well indicate a good laying proportion."

"There are very few openings for poultry managers at present, and no one could come out to work on a poultry farm for less than £25 a month and a free house. A proper agreement is necessary, and at present few farms pay a good wage, not more than £15 a month."

## SLAVE WOMEN IN ZANZIBAR.

TRAVELLERS' diaries of East African tours are often worth reading, and one by a correspondent of the *Staffordshire Advertiser* who describes his journey home from South Africa and the East Coast, is of interest.

At Lamu, on the coast of Kenya, on every hand one reads Portuguese names, heard Portuguese voices, and saw Portuguese ladies. And nobody could understand a word of what they said, which was scarcely strange in a Portuguese colony.

In Zanzibar city at night:

"The whole atmosphere made us feel we had come back to the days of Abraham. Not a white man did we see, such women as we passed were draped heavily in black. Some had their faces shaving. These were slaves, we understood."

"from the side they had with them, apparently who was none other than the famous T. C. of Washington." We fear that we shall hear more about the slave system of Zanzibar in the near future. These things do get about."

## BETT BRIDGES IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

IN addition to the two bridges over the Limpopo and the Tongwana rivers constructed by the Alfred Beit Railway Trust, forty-three low-level bridges across the smaller sprouts have been built by the same authority. Mr. S. Fort, in his memoir of Alfred Beit, writes:

"The need for these was very great, for although the roads themselves offer no serious obstacles to motor transport, and are generally speaking excellent feeders to the railways, these rivers and streams made passage by motor often difficult and sometimes impossible. In a sparsely populated country like Rhodesia the importance of these low-level bridges in facilitating traffic cannot be overestimated ... the absence of no young country in which accessibility, whether for marketing or for the purposes of social intercourse, has so rapidly and spontaneously taken place of inaccessibility. This understanding led to-day can only bring into account spatial difficulties with regard to time and effort, but was undreamt of by its predecessor a year ago. It is safe to say that if the people of Rhodesia had had to depend upon contributions from the Game authority or from district councils, for the construction of these Bett bridges, they would have had to wait four or five years before they could be in the position they are in today."

## EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

*"East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the service of subscribers and advertisers, news in general, and on any matter. One of its main objects is to contribute to the development of news from throughout East and Central Africa and any information which Readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed."*

Messrs. Delgey & Co., Ltd., have opened a branch in Tonga.

The R.A.F.'s East African flight reached Mombasa on Sunday.

The annual summer school of the U.M.C.A. is to be held at St. Helen's, Abingdon, from July 29 to August 12.

Planters in the Moshi district of Tanganyika are investigating the possibility of exporting potato tubers to South Africa.

The Nasalund Chamber of Commerce has decided to affiliate with the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

An exhibition of Kenya products is to be held in Nairobi during March under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya.

Stainer's "Crucifixion" is to be given in the Cathedral in Kampala on March 20 by a European choir on behalf of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Domestic exports from Kenya and Uganda from January to November last inclusive amounted to £4,121,072, compared with £5,106,200 during the corresponding period of 1930.

The Tororo Hotel, Tororo, Uganda, has issued a calendar bearing a striking photograph of the nestling at the foot of the great mountain which rises so steeply behind it.

The new Nairobi-Mombasa telephone makes it possible to telephone from Njoro to Dar es Salaam, the trunk line from Mombasa to Dar es Salaam having been in operation for some considerable time.

A number of the Government plantations in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba will shortly be offered for sale by public auction. Further information may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Zanzibar.

Congratulations to *"The Nasalund Times"*, now entering its thirty-fifth year of continuous publication. Started as *"The Central African Gazette"*, it became *"The Central African Times"*, and finally adopted its present title.

Sir Kingsley Wood, Postmaster-General, has informed Mr. Hall-Carey M.L.A. that the subsidies paid by shipping companies for carrying mails to East Africa have not been affected in any way by the introduction of air mail services.

To encourage manufacture from locally grown vegetable oils or power alcohol for petrol blending purposes, the Southern Rhodesian Government has decided to grant a substantial rebate of duty on blended petrol containing home-made power alcohol.

By the construction of a road from Arusha to Ngorongoro, now under consideration, tourists and hunting parties would be able to reach the Lengai Crater from Arusha in six or seven hours, while the big-game areas would be brought within a day's journey of the township.

The Sultan Government having found it impossible to administer the Simenestown portion of the Afangalla Province, has agreed to pay £10,000 per annum to the Sultan to provide the necessary patrols. The Sultan also receives £1,200 for construction work in his districts.

We have received the following resolution, passed by the recent session of the All-Africa Indian National Congress, and of the presidential address to that body by Mr. Anilalal Sheth. Both the Address and the resolutions are true to the style which usually distinguishes Indian leaders:

The Mombasa Municipal Board, having decided to make its purchases direct from manufacturers, has given notice to terminate its contract with Messrs. F. & J. Hawkes & Company, London, through whom the Board has purchased its requirements during the past two years.

Extracts from Dr. L. V. Vetrov's memorandum on the sugar problem in East Africa, published exclusively by *"East Africa"*, have been circulated by the Empire Marketing Board to all its members and to the Research Grants Committee for consideration in connection with the grants to be made next year.

The total export trade rated to Kenya by the Kenya and Uganda Railways for the period January to November, 1933, amounted to 280,614 tons, a decrease of 15,214 tons compared with 1932. Imports over the same period in 1933 amounted to 1,017 tons, compared with 123,928 tons in 1932.

British flying over the eastern border of Southern Rhodesia are warned that a turbulent area exists about their destination. Careful observation should be made of wind conditions in "Sofa" and if the pilot has not had much experience he should pass over the escarpment at an altitude of at least 7,000 feet.

The partnership heretofore subsisting between Messrs. T. J. Spencer, J. N. Jordan, and R. E. Gourlay, carrying on business as builders and contractors in Nairobi under the style of T. J. Spencer & Company, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the firm is now Mr. T. J. Gourlay, who carries on the business. The business is being carried on by the two other partners under the old name.

Nairobi Investment Trust Company and Nyeri Investment Trust Company have been registered as limited companies with nominal capitals of £200,000 and £100,000 respectively in £1 shares. Though they have been formed by Sir Allan Horne, who was recently in Kenya and has considerable financial interests in the Colonies, we are informed that the companies have no East African interests save concessions beyond their names.

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## EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

HERE was an extraordinary demand at last week's auctions, with prices generally rather easier.

*Kenya*

10s. od.	to 14s. od.
12s. od.	to 14s. od.
13s. od.	to 14s. od.
12s. od.	to 14s. od.

Peaberry  
London graded  
First size  
Third size  
Second size  
Pale and unripe  
Good ungraded

*Uganda*

10s. od.	to 14s. od.
73s. od.	
65s. od.	
70s. od.	
54s. od.	
48s. od.	to 51s. od.

"A" size  
"B" size  
Peaberry  
Brown mixed  
Robusta

*Tanganyika*

5s. od.	to 16s. od.
75s. od.	to 16s. od.
65s. od.	to 75s. od.
80s. od.	to 91s. od.
118s. od.	

"A" size  
"B" size  
"C"  
Peaberry  
London cleaned  
First size  
Second size  
Third size  
Peaberry

*Arusha*

94s. od.	to 101s. od.
73s. od.	to 75s. od.
61s. od.	
55s. od.	to 67s. od.
82s. od.	to 118s. od.

"A" size  
"B" size  
"C"  
Peaberry  
London cleaned  
First size

*Kimanjaro*

70s. od.	
65s. od.	
60s. od.	

"B" size  
"C"  
Peaberry

*Usambara*

10s. od.	
9s. od.	
8s. od.	
7s. od.	to 10s. od.

London cleaned  
First size  
Second size  
Third size

*Belgian Congo*

103s. od.	
80s. od.	
86s. od.	
55s. od.	
77s. od.	

Good size greenish  
London graded  
First size dutch green

Second size

Third size

Peaberry

London stocks of East African coffees on February 10 totalled 41,010 bags, compared with 63,083 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

Over 80% of the coffee offered at each of the recent auction sales in Nairobi found buyers.

## OTHER PRODUCE

*Catua Seed*—Rather better and firm at about 12s. 10d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 1st and 1st £15. 17s.)

*Cloves*—Quoted with Zanzibar spot quoted at 8d. per February March at 2d. per lb. (The comparative spot quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 1s. 1d. and 1d.)

*Copra*—East African standard is "rather higher at 1st £15. 1d. per ton." (The comparative quotation last year was £14. 16s.)

*Cotton*—Good fair East African is quoted at 6s. 5d. per lb. (The comparative quotations last year were 4d. to 7d.)

*Cotton Seed*—Nominally £4. 15s. per ton. (The comparative quotation last year was £5. 2s. 6d.)

*Groundnuts*—East African is "steady at about 5d. per ton." (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 10d. 5s. and 7d. to 8s.)

*Olive and Skins*—Heavy unbroken Mombasa are quoted at about 5s. 6d. per lb.

*Maisie*—The market is rather better and East African No. 2 white flat is quoted at 2s. 8d. per 480 lb. in bags. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 1s. 6d. and 2s. 7d.)

*Soybeans*—Soybeans but slightly lower at £15. 15s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £15. 16s. to £16.)

*Sisal*—No. 1 long, Job February April shipments are slightly lower at £15. 15s. c.i.f. (The comparative

quotation last year was £15. 15s. Last week we reported that a sale of 1,000 bags of Mexican sisal was believed to have been made for delivery at £15. 00 on credit terms. The Mexican sales agent in Europe has since informed us that the sale was 1,000 tons, and was at £15. 00 plus £5. on a cash basis.

Tea—25 packages of Ceylon tea sold last week realised an average of 7s. 6d. per lb. The comparative price last year was 8s. 6d.

## KENYA-UGANDA RAILWAY BULLETINS

THE quarterly *Bulletins* issued by the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours grow increasingly interesting. In these times of depression, more than ever useful, for they present the problems of the railways before the public in an up-to-the-minute and authoritative manner. We welcomed General Rhodes's initiative when the first bulletin appeared; we congratulate him and his staff on the success of its successors. They are not dry-as-dust statistical compilations, which all but railway experts would ignore, but timely, newsy pamphlets that every intelligent student of East African conditions must read.

In the cutting issue, for instance, the financial situation of the Railways is set forth another well-needed warning that continuance of the present indefensible road completion between Mombasa and Nairobi must entail complete revision of the present railway rates. Many interesting details are given of the measures taken to ensure co-operation between the Railways and the harbours, the new system of distributing standard time in Kenya is explained with clarity and not without ingenuity, and the services for the carriage of cargo between Mombasa and Nairobi, the new port 97 miles up the Tana River, which is now brought within an average of eight hours' steaming, are fully set out.

## RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

Heavy rains fell fairly generally in Kenya on February 2nd and in the period January 27 to February 1 inclusive rainfall is reported to have been

*Eldamas*: 24s.  
126; *Kabete*: 31s.  
126; *Kibagati*: 15s.  
125; *Kari*: 18s.  
125; *Machakos*: 18s.  
125; *Malindi*: 16s.; *Meru*: 230s.; *Moidens*: 14s.; *Mombasa*: 15s.; *Nairobi*: 174s.; *Nawasho*: 5s.; *Nanyuki*: 15s.; *Nyeri*: 23s.; *Rumuruti*: 14s.; *Songhor*: 4s.; *Taveta*: 30s.; *Voi*: 74s.; *Arnpura*: 60s.

## NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

The Union-Castle liner "Walter Castle," which has been laid up for the past year, is to be broken up.

Two traction engines made thirty-eight and forty years ago by Marshall, Sons, & Company, Ltd., have just been returned to the company's factory at Gainsborough for repair. Each engine still had its original fire-box, and even had been in constant service since they were delivered.

## NOTICE

MR. GEORGE A. TYSON, who resigned his position of General Manager of Tyson Brothers, Ltd., on December 31, 1931, began practice on his own account on January 1, 1932, and intends to devote special attention to the supervision of Estates in Kenya for absent owners.

He will also carry on a Land and Estate Agency business, including Valuations of all classes of property for Mortgages, Estate Duty, Balance Sheet, and similar purposes.

Mr. Tyson is a Fellow of the Surveyors Association (Valuation Division), a Chartered Approved Valuer, and a Valuator under the Land and Agricultural Bank Ordinance.

All communications should be addressed to him at P.O. Box No. 228, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.



## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Mayfair," which left London February 12, and which is due to leave Marseilles on February 20, carries the following passengers for:

Mombasa—Dr. J. S. Werner  
Mr. J. E. P. Baker  
Mr. Bowles  
Mrs. M. L. Burton  
Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Cowgh  
Mr. R. E. Davy  
Major & Mrs. Dean  
Mrs. P. M. Foyland  
Mr. A. Grant  
Miss E. Gaylor  
Mrs. E. C. Bakes  
Mr. R. E. A. Hobbs  
\*Dr. G. M. Haigreaves  
Mr. & Mrs. M. H. Hart  
Mr. T. G. R. Jones  
Mrs. W. J. Jones  
Mrs. V. A. Jones  
Mr. Metrical  
Miss Archibald Mayes  
Mrs. B. M. Nys  
Major & Mrs. P. J. O'Farrell  
Miss Rainier  
P. Rowell  
Mr. F. Silcock  
Mr. N. Smith  
Miss E. C. Solas  
Mr. A. St. John  
Miss M. Stead  
& Mr. & Mrs. Stoll  
Mr. & Mrs. Stoll  
Mr. Utting  
Miss F. O. Williams  
and a large number of crew.

Mr. & Mrs. Armitage  
Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Baker  
Miss A. Barton  
Miss S. E. Beadle  
Mr. D. C. Berry  
Mr. E. C. Black  
Mrs. W. Brodgen  
Miss J. Culbert  
Mr. J. C. Connell  
Miss M. E. A. C. D. Cowgh  
Mr. A. E. Duggan  
Miss K. Dunn  
The Rev. & Mrs. E. G. E. Gaylor  
Mr. G. N. Hart  
Dr. E. S. Hart  
Miss E. Hartson  
Mr. H. H. Jones  
Mr. & Mrs. D. J. H. Kelly  
Miss E. L. King  
Mr. J. Lockwood  
Mr. & Mrs. Mackinnon  
Miss McElroy  
Mr. D. McDonald  
Miss E. M. McFie  
Mr. & Mrs. E. Oxford  
Captain Maxwell Percival  
Mr. & Mrs. Rawlinson  
Miss S. Reid  
Miss Shaton  
Miss Stratton  
Mr. G. H. Turpaul  
Mr. H. R. Welsh

## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

## BRITISH-INDIA.

Matilda—Arrived Bombay January 25.  
Maidstone left Marseilles January 26.  
Manunda left Mombasa January 27.  
Kangala left Mombasa January 28.

Clifford—Arrived Mombasa January 29.  
Sunderland left Mombasa January 30.

Singapore left Mombasa January 31.

Melville—Arrived Mombasa February 1.  
Leaving Mombasa February 2.

Hector—Arrived Mombasa February 3.  
Leaving Mombasa February 4.

Aberdeen—Arrived Mombasa February 5.  
Leaving Mombasa February 6.

East Africa—Arrived Mombasa February 7.  
Leaving Mombasa February 8.

Frederick—Arrived Mombasa February 9.  
Leaving Mombasa February 10.

South Africa—Arrived Mombasa February 11.  
Leaving Mombasa February 12.

Africa—Arrived Mombasa February 13.  
Leaving Mombasa February 14.

Leviathan—Arrived Mombasa February 15.  
Leaving Mombasa February 16.

Leviathan—Arrived Mombasa February 17.  
Leaving Mombasa February 18.

Leviathan—Arrived Mombasa February 19.  
Leaving Mombasa February 20.

Leviathan—Arrived Mombasa February 21.  
Leaving Mombasa February 22.

Leviathan—Arrived Mombasa February 23.  
Leaving Mombasa February 24.

Leviathan—Arrived Mombasa February 25.  
Leaving Mombasa February 26.

Leviathan—Arrived Mombasa February 27.  
Leaving Mombasa February 28.

Leviathan—Arrived Mombasa February 29.  
Leaving Mombasa March 1.

Leviathan—Arrived Mombasa March 1.  
Leaving Mombasa March 2.

Leviathan—Arrived Mombasa March 3.  
Leaving Mombasa March 4.

Leviathan—Arrived Mombasa March 5.  
Leaving Mombasa March 6.

Leviathan—Arrived Mombasa March 7.  
Leaving Mombasa March 8.

## PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Mayfair," which arrived Mombasa January 25, carries the following passengers for:

C. E. Chalmers  
Miss M. H. Chalmers  
Miss Wilson  
Miss G. H. Chalmers  
Mrs. G. H. Chalmers  
Mr. A. S. Evans  
Mr. H. H. Evans  
Mr. Edward Evans  
Mr. & Mrs. H. Evans  
Mr. & Mrs. R. Evans  
Mrs. Edwards  
Mr. Price  
Miss C. Rowes  
Mr. B. A. Ross  
Mr. & Mrs. E. Whitmore

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## AFRICA EXCURSIONS.

THE AFRICA EXCURSIONS can be made London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other ports of call, and also at Southampton, and the steamer "Athenaeum" will leave Liverpool on Saturday, February 23, 1908, and return to Liverpool on Saturday, March 2, 1908, after a tour of 10 days.

## EAST AFRICAN

Steamship Company, Ltd.—The following steamers have been chartered for the service between Mombasa and the principal ports of East Africa:

Clifford—Arrived Mombasa January 29.  
Leaving Mombasa February 1.

Manunda—Arrived Mombasa January 30.  
Leaving Mombasa February 2.

Kangala—Arrived Mombasa January 31.  
Leaving Mombasa February 3.

Leviathan—Arrived Mombasa February 1.  
Leaving Mombasa February 3.

Leviathan—Arrived Mombasa February 2.  
Leaving Mombasa February 4.

Leviathan—Arrived Mombasa February 3.  
Leaving Mombasa February 5.

Leviathan—Arrived Mombasa February 4.  
Leaving Mombasa February 6.

Leviathan—Arrived Mombasa February 5.  
Leaving Mombasa February 7.

Leviathan—Arrived Mombasa February 6.  
Leaving Mombasa February 8.

Leviathan—Arrived Mombasa February 7.  
Leaving Mombasa February 9.

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