

January 19, 1933

# EAST AFRICA

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 9, No. 435.  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1933.

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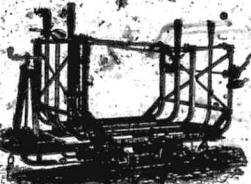
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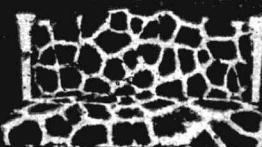
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1933.

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

Annual Subscription

30/- post free

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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES,  
91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.  
Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: "Lumitable, London."

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	PAGE
Matters of Moment	169
Sir Alfred Kitson	169
Kakamega	441
Press on Kakamega	443
Proletarian African	443
Labour by Major	443
S. J. Orde Browne	445
Africans in England	445
East Africa's Windfall	447
Mr. G. W. Hobley	448
Personalia	448
Bongo's Voyage Home	448
Letters to the Editor	453
East Africa in the Press	456

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

East Africans often tend to regard Zanzibar as an island paradise which is spared such troubles as disturb the mainland territories, but even the least worried of the Protectorsates has its anxieties; in these days, as Sir C. S. D. Rankine, the British Resident, made clear in his recent address to the Legislative Council, the recommendations of Sir Alan Pim are to be generally adopted, though the Government has still not come to its mind on many points, a business house, it may be suggested, would not require so many months to reach decisions. It is not at present proposed to introduce an income tax, but there is to be a levy on official salaries and Civil servants quartered in townships, are to pay the equivalent of rates; the Public Works, Electricity and Wireless Departments are to be amalgamated under one director; the clove duty reduced and the Clove Growers' Association re-organised under a business manager and an advisory committee; and a Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been appointed. The most serious problem, of course, is that of the clove industry, on which Zanzibar and Zumba are so largely dependent. But until the report of the Clove Mission, consisting of Mr. C. A. Bartlett and Mr. G. D. Knopp, has been published, as it is expected in the almost immediate future, the full seriousness of the position cannot be accurately gauged. It is significant, however, that Sir Richard Rankine took the opportunity of emphasising that the clove duty in Zanzibar has been about 24% of the value of the cloves, whereas in Madagascar, their chief competitor, it has amounted to only 5%, thereby placing Zanzibar products at a great disadvantage. Though Mr. A. A. Shipton, the new Director of Agriculture will continue to administer the Agricultural Association he operated hitherto as a separate entity, instead of being subsumed under the care of his Department, he will have arduous problems to solve in the improvement of production and marketing of both cloves and copra, the two mainstays of Zanzibar exports.

Whether the Cotton Trade League formed in Manchester last week for the purpose of winning back Lancashire's lost markets, particularly those within the Empire, will succeed in its commendable and urgently necessary objects can, of course, not be predicted, but that the League has immense scope for work of national and Imperial importance is self-evident. The case of Japanese intrusions into the East and Central African textile markets within the past two years offers startling evidence of the need for prompt British action. Our readers are too well acquainted with the facts to make recapitulation necessary, but we would direct their attention to a review of the situation contributed to *The Manchester Guardian Commercial* by Mr. W. E. Machin, who recently accompanied a trade expedition from London to Cape Town, and whose wide experience has convinced him that the secret of its success is that the Japanese textile industry is organised as a single-minded unit. He asserts that prices as much as 40% below those of competitive Lancashire flots have been deliberately quoted, not primarily to secure business which could have been obtained at higher prices, but in order to obtain the best local agents as a result of competition for Japanese textile representations, so that the industry might have a first-class intelligence service, and, when normal times return, be in a particularly strong position to retain its big share of the trade, even if its prices are then advanced to just below those of competing nations. Though admitting that price has been an important factor, Mr. Machin is convinced that the carefully planned long-range campaign is not less responsible for the success achieved, and emphasises that the wide powers given to local agents enable them to book orders on sighted, as distinct from actual, patterns, and for much smaller quantities of different cloths than British mills will supply. He mentions incidentally that in his opinion the Southern Sudan offers greater potentialities for future development in the sales of cotton piecegoods than almost any other market in the world.

East Africa has so long fought single-handed to awaken the British public to a realisation of the indisputable fact that the German GERMANY'S ZYD demand for the return of her ON TANZANIA former Colonies is very much more than successful propaganda on the part of a small but indefatigable and implacable minority, that it is encouraging at long last to find *The Times* and *The Morning Post* publishing telegrams on the same day from their Berlin correspondents emphasising in almost identical words the general character of the movement. It should be remembered that in the German mind the claim of Tanganyika is as irrevocable as that to the Polish Corridor, though the latter, for obvious reasons, takes precedence of time in the plans of German foreign policy. A declared *The Times* representative, while his colleague reprimanded the readers of his newspaper that the demand for the return of Germany's Colonies is second only in popularity to that for the revision of Germany's eastern frontier. These remarks sprang from an indignant protest published by the German Colonial Society against the amalgamation of the postal administrations of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, an action described as a violation of the mandatory character of "German East Africa," which in the "vast postal administrative field becomes an integral part of the English Crown Colony of Kenya." An appeal is urged to the Permanent Mandates Commission, the Press communiqué concluding with the words: "Give us back our colonies!"

\* \* \* \* \*

The late Sir Sydney Montagu Smith's recommendations there should be a complete clearance of game in the Native Territory in order to interpret the setse fly.

INTERPRETATION OF GAME AND TSSETSE FLIES. Their food supply has been criticised in your column. One correspondent remarking that the suggestion came from a man who had no idea of the complexity of the fly problem. When, in 1930, the American Committee on International Wild Life Protection became agitated by reports of game massacres in Zululand as an alleged means of controlling the tsetse fly and preventing nature from infecting the cattle of settlers, they found that there was no compendium of information about the importance work which had been done in various parts of Africa on the problem, and they therefore appointed three experts to go into the matter. Their report, of which we have not received a copy, reveals that no definite proof exists that the abundance of game has any definite relation to the number of tsetse flies present in a given district. What the evidence that wild game act as reservoirs for the trypanosomes of human sleeping sickness is not extensive, and that here is considerable evidence to suggest a doubt whether wild game can serve as such a reservoir for human infection. There is some positive evidence that wild game act as reservoirs for the trypanosomes which cause disease of domestic animals; that the relationship between the presence of game and the breeding places of tsetse flies varies somewhat with the species; and that the question of the reduction of the fly by thinning game is very complicated. It will be seen that this careful, minutely documented, and expert investigation of all the information available fully bears out our correspondent's contention, and proves that to make sweeping suggestions for the destruction of African wild game is both premature and hopelessly unscientific.

This year marks the centenary of the birth of John Kirk, the famous British colonial general in Zanzibar, whose work in the Empire of East Africa was unique.

#### IN HONOUR OF SIR JOHN KIRK

Sir Arthur Hill, director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, has drawn especial attention in a long letter to *The Times* to the debt of early settlers for John Kirk's wonderful work. For twenty-five years Kirk lived, worked and travelled in Africa, and no fewer than a hundred plants have been named in his honour, including the genus *Kirkia*, while three economic plants owe to him their exploitation—East African cedar, the *mitaki* (*Carpinus schweinfurthii*), and the evergreen tree, *Landsbergia kirkii*, from which much was exported during the rubber boom of 1911. He visited Uganda in 1895 to inspect the railway and to that visit Kew owes the introduction of *Impatiens* *obtusiloba*, the seeds of which he collected on that trip. Mr. Arthur Hill makes a special appeal for the garden at Utwenzi, Zanzibar, which he laid out at his own expense, and in which he cultivated many plants of economic value and raised stock for distribution to planters in other parts of East Africa. "The garden at Utwenzi still exists," writes Mr. Arthur Hill, "and many fine specimens of trees may be seen there, but owing to neglect much of its former glory and interest has departed. It would be a fine tribute to his memory if the garden could be restored and adequately maintained." Such an appeal can hardly fall on deaf ears.

\* \* \* \* \*

East African planters who have followed the work on soils which is being done by their departmental research officers will have noticed, and naturally with

RESEARCH IN SOIL PROBLEMS. The complex and often obtrusive complication which the subject involves, and the immense difficulty which science finds in achieving a real understanding of all the processes which go on in the material which is the basic foundation of agriculture of whatever description. An illuminating statement by Mr. E. Boulenger, director of the London Zoological Society's Aquarium, made in a recent address to the Royal Society of Arts, is pertinent to this problem of the soil: Sea water, we may grant, is a much more simple substance than soil; it can be analysed with ease and accuracy, and so far as its chemical composition is concerned, artificial sea water can be made and, so far as one can tell, is precisely the same thing as natural sea water. Nevertheless, fish put to live in artificial sea water go blind and die; yet if only 3% of genuine sea water be added, the fish live and multiply. Obviously, said Mr. Boulenger, "sea water contains a mysterious element which no chemist has been able to analyse." Research in many directions is revealing the vital importance of minute quantities of "mysterious elements" we have all heard of vitamins and hormones which play so essential a part in the economy of living beings, and here we have evidence of a life substance or substances playing a vital part to life in sea water. And if so comparatively simple a liquid as sea water still baffles the scientists, what wonder that so terribly complex a material as the soil presents many unsolved problems? Research continues steadily, but time and patience are the essence of success; so farmers who at times feel irritated at what seems a lack of precise information on soils will, we hope, remember Mr. Bopkong's revelation of the past year, "Wait and deal tenderly with them"; let agricultural research live.

SIR ALBERT KITSON AND KALAMEGA

WE HAVE NOT SEEN THE BEST OF THE FIELD YET.

One Prospector's £1,000.00 a Day.

SIR ALBERT KITSON was the guest of honour of the East African Summer Club at luncheon on Tuesday. Lady Kitson was unfortunately unable to be present.

Mr. S. W. Hobley, C.M.G., President of the Club, presided in the chair, said that he knew well the Kalamaga district which Sir Albert had recently visited for some thirty years ago; it was his duty to introduce the guests to some among what were then a somewhat turbulent people; however, a month passed without intermission and there were several hectic days of work spent in inducing them to relinquish their habits. As he was practically alone at the time he had not much difficulty in finding the rainfall was terrific and the lightning storms often appalling.

He continued—

The first miners came from Nyanza about 1890. It was a so-called "diamond rush" and the objective was the Ndarewa River, about eighteen to twenty miles north of Nairobi. An acute South African quartz fever optioned on a number of farms and a few days later it was whispered round that two ignorant Dutchmen had found diamonds. Nearly a hundred Natives went out in one rush but it was all a stupid fraud; not a single diamond ever produced, and in those weeks it was

The next was a very curious occurrence. A Singhalese dredger dredged up 100 cwt. of copper ore (chalco-pyrite) which he stated he had found near the railway south of Makindu. This created a great flutter and another acute gold man spread a story that this was an old vein type of quartz which would produce a natural braided reef, and it was called "Bluntite" after the under. It is surprising how credulous people can be; for in spite of official contradiction the idea was believed a syndrome and about fifty people hired a speed boat and set out one night for an Eldorado which they never found.

There were also stumps of a similar nature but the country became more arid. The Kalamaga discovery of course was at a different place and in spite of many attendants difficulties it is hoped that it will do much to help a number of the young fellows who during the last few years have had a rough passage owing to locusts and low prices. There are difficulties of course in opening up the land but I am not worried, for I have the greatest confidence in Mr. Thompson and Mr. Montgomery, the P.M.C. of the Province and the D.C. of Kalamaga, both of whom possess the primary instinct to protect Native rights.

#### TRIBUTE TO KENYA'S SETTLER PROSPECTORS.

The following is composed by the Hon. Sir Albert Kitson, M.P., on the 10th January, 1900:

The prospectors at Kalamaga are mainly Kenyan farmers who had been badly hit by poor seasons and locust depredations and had had no prospecting experience. But they are doing good on the alluvial deposits, and in helping them to pay off their liabilities, many having wholly rid themselves of the encumbrances on their farms, and in making the wonderful work of their womenfolk.

"At the request of the Club I gave a lecture on the modes of occurrence of gold yesterday evening Sunday at about 50 men, mostly settlers in the shade of mandarins, who had come to hear me speak. Those less than twenty-five years old, are in many cases more than twice as intelligent, showing better memory than the adults, their country of origin. The advanced 25-year-olds were usually found equalled by the prospectors. Most of them have been brought up in Australia. After the lecture I was asked to name a mineral which had been found in Kalamaga. I said gold which had been found in Kalamaga. A young prospector said that several other minerals had been found.

"Many years ago I used to teach mining for gold in Australia; here I found a younger or ladies' school-

gravel in the streams, the first detecting the operations of some fifty Natives. Two of the most successful workers on the field are the wives of two of my discoverers, and immeasurably the richer alluvial stream, Kalamaga is one being worked by these two ladies."

"How did they get that idea?" The husband of one had tried it and turned it down; two men in succession after him had done likewise. And the stream gurgled. The wife begged her husband for work on his claim, but he advised her to try the abandoned one. So she and her friend there, and, like a sensible lady and so many of the menfolk there, have clear cut results."

"Only last night I had a letter saying that these two ladies, one a New Zealander and the other an American, are just about to leave Kenya after a well-earned holiday. For three weeks they never got less than thirty forty or sixty ounces of gold a day on the stream, and later the field reached 250 ounces and 150 ounces a day, before Goldie had to take over. Now they are through."

"On the field there are hundreds of streams—small, medium and large. Many have yielded rich returns of payable gold. Some have been worked out; others are still being worked. But owing to various causes, there is still much gold in many of the abandoned ones. Fine gold, coarse gold and nuggets have been found by men and women. The fields are now in a state of transition from the alluvial to the reef stage. Numerous veins and reefs, small and large, some of them exceedingly rich in gold, have been found. These are now being developed. The earliest ones found are being made to yield gold for their development at deeper levels. The Governor's visit to the field greatly heartened the workers greatly. Many of the workers went there as farmers, and turned prospectors. Some accidentally others by method, laid bare some of the natural auriferous features of the gold field, and showed them to be so varied in character that experienced miners, even seen in this one field, many diverse features which can only be seen in a group of fields in some other countries."

#### FEATURES OF THE FIELD.

"At one place I came upon about four boys washing and another twenty patting rock and found two of them washing their greasy legs in the water with which they were washed! Of course, a lot of gold was being lost, because the man who had blashed out that rock—incidentally, having half a ton of it taken away by someone else one day, and a ton the next day—was getting only twenty to twenty-five ounces of gold to the ton, and as he was washing away a week, he was getting 1500 worth of gold at the expense of about 25 lbs. And the reef was probably richer as it went down."

"To find these reefs they had to drill with soil augers or such shafts, or with trenches. Extremely important results in bedrock can be produced by men who have no experience whatever in prospecting but who will work in certain conditions which men with experience in common geological bearings regard as hopeless. We are constantly forming new associations of minerals and minerals, and this is the height of stupidity for anyone who is not familiar with certain circumstances to say that it is no use making further investigations."

"Now there is prospecting for reefs, and the stage has been reached when in the words of the Cornishman, 'We cannot see beyond the end of the pick.' We must wait for the pick to get there, but it is very likely that results can be obtained by geophysical methods. We are at the present stage between alluvium and reefs, a most important point as the richness of the gold is in veins of the quartz occurrences. That is the maturity of the field."

"The rocks are mainly pre-Cambrian altered slates, sandstones and conglomerates, which have young rocks of granite and other types intrusive into them. Masses of intrusive granites of four kinds and ages for most of the country to the north and south of the goldfield. The slate, etc. strike roughly E.-W. and dip steeply into the ground, mainly to N. and S. at moderate to very high angles. In them also in igneous rocks intruding into them, there occur numerous veins and reefs of quartz from less than one inch to upwards of six feet in thickness. Many of the veins are auriferous, some of them richly so. By slow denudation, mainly by former epoch detrital drift has been derived from these veins and reefs, and the resultant auriferous deposits formed on the beds of the streams flowing through the field. The two main rivers, the Tana and the Shaba, flow generally westward through the field, either have great numbers of tributaries, practically all of them auriferous, many of them richly so."

"The lower portions of many of the smaller streams are still, especially, the swamps with dark clay from

ones to six feet thick covering the auriferous gravels during the clearance of this clay pieces of elephant tusks and hippo teeth have been found.

While these streams were being worked search was being made for the sources of the gold, namely the veins and reefs of quartz. Very few of these could be seen in the surface owing to the thick cap of soil, and it was by means of panning samples of soil taken by chance or selection from boreholes, pits and trenches, or positions indicated, it is stated, by dining god devotees, that most of the reefs now being developed were found. Some of the small veins, as well as the reefs from fourteen inches to six feet, were proved to be highly auriferous.

At one place fragments of small veins of quartz were collected by boys out of the surface soil over about half an acre. On being crushed in mortars and then paned twenty ounces of gold was obtained. Samples of ore from the vein were similarly crushed and paned, and yielded gold at the rate of a few pennyweights upwards of twenty ounces to the ton, according to report. These reefs do not nearly represent the true value of the veins for a considerable proportion of the gold content was lost through ineffectual treatment. This is the case also in alluvial mining.

Gold occurs in several manners, namely—  
 (a) Visible in quartz veins and reefs (some up to ten feet thick);  
 (b) In alluvium country rock;  
 (c) In fracture lines or bedding-planes in the rocks, with little if any associated quartz;  
 (d) In iron pyrites and arsenical pyrites without quartz in intrusive rocks.

#### DEEP REEFS PROBABLE.

The fractures in the rocks were formed by earth movements long ages ago of geological time, just as cracks and fissures occur now in the district and various parts of Kenya. While at Kakamega we had the good fortune to experience an earthquake shock of some intensity which travelled N.W. with much noise along the foot of the Nandi Escarpment.

Since richly auriferous veins and reefs have been found on the tops of the ridges, and rich veins and coarse, not water-worn gold proved in the beds of streams 300 to 500 ft. lower, it is highly probable that not only in the thickness of 500 ft. of rocks, but for much greater depths, economic reefs will be found.

The future of the field depends upon downward and lateral development of reefs to prove whether or not they are of economic size and richness, but the prospects of their doing so are promising. Production of gold has increased much in the last few months, but as I have not been on the field since early August the latest figures are not known to me. I have seen it stated recently that the production for the year ended October was about 9,300 oz. The figures to the end of the year should be much above that amount.

On the evidence so far adduced geologists can say that there is every promise of much bigger reefs being discovered. It requires a little time but fortunately such a great amount of interest has been developed in Nairobi that these men—who were nearly all very hard up and living on next to nothing—can now get financial assistance so that everybody on the field is very cheerful. I hope sincerely that they will be duly rewarded for their courage and enterprise. I feel that we have seen nothing like the best of the field yet, and it all depends, of course, on the results of deep sinking. (loud applause).

Colonel Charles Portsonby proposed a vote of thanks to the President, and expressed the gratification of the Committee at so good an attendance at the first luncheon arranged by the Club.

#### THOSE PRESENT.

Among those present were—  
 Mr. R. A. Sir John Sandeman Allen, Mr. S. S. Bagge, Mr. E. L. Baillie, Mr. L. L. Baker, Major Standish Ball, Mr. F. W. Bannister, Mr. and Mrs. E. Belart, Mr. R. S. Bendale, Mr. C. M. Bergstrom, Mr. D. G. M. Bernhard, Mr. S. H. Boileau, Mrs. Buckingham, Mr. J. W. Bullock, Mr. J. Castell, Mr. A. M. Chapman, Dr. F. Charnsworth, Mr. F. C. Charnsworth, Mr. W. Crawford, Dr. W. Cullen, Mr. Cummings,

Major G. C. Dak, Mr. C. F. Dale, Mr. T. Lloyd Davies, Major F. O. D. Dylan, Mr. F. H. Dixon, Mr. A. Dunn, Mr. C. W. Evelyn, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Evans, Mr. S. H. Ford, Captain W. C. Fowler, Mr. H. H. Freeston, Major J. H. Guiley, Mr. J. Goldsmith, General Sir Hubert Gough, Miss A. Gough, Sir William Gowrie, Major W. Grazebrook, Mr. J. F. N. Green, Sir George Hamilton, Mr. R. A. Hamlyn, Sir J. H. Harris, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. Sydenham, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hobley, Mr. C. E. Hobley, Mr. F. D. Holden, Dr. A. L. Horn, Miss M. Ismay, Mr. F. A. Ivatt, Mr. F. S. Johnson,

Captain S. Kaufman, Mr. W. E. Kingsford, Sir Albert and Lady Kitson, Mr. H. Lascelles, Major Sir Humble Leggett, Mr. G. E. Linton, Mr. C. J. Longcroft, Mr. J. V. M. McClellan, Mr. A. McElroy, Mr. J. N. and Mrs. W. R. McGeagh, Mr. W. McHardy, Mr. A. Muir McKerrell, Mr. A. Mortimer and Lady Isabella Mortimer, Commander A. F. Marsh, Mr. F. W. R. McLeod, Mr. A. H. Milbourne, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Mitchell, Mr. R. J. Mitchell-Cott, Mr. F. M. Moore, the Hon. R. McLean-Granville, Major R. S. Mountbatten, Major and Mrs. G. E. Murgridge,

Mr. C. F. New, Mr. J. R. Nicholas, Mr. M. A. Ockenden, Mr. J. F. Parker, Dr. J. Parkinson, Sir Neville Pearson, Mr. A. T. Penman, Major and Mrs. J. P. Peleg, Mr. F. A. Fletcher, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. Ponsonby, Mr. H. H. Poole, Mr. F. T. Postle, Mr. A. L. Quiney, Mr. Wilson Rees, Mr. A. W. Reid, Mr. C. Rhodes, Mr. F. G. Rostron, Mr. J. Romane, Mrs. Sac, Mr. A. J. Saunders, Mr. F. Bartol Storts, Mr. F. G. Sutton, Mr. C. W. Seymour, Mr. H. Hamel Smith, Major W. F. Simpkin, Mr. J. E. Shaw, Mr. W. J. Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. L. Speakman, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Spepter, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. John Stone, Mr. F. W. Strickland, Mr. J. G. Sturfield, Mr. H. A. Swan, Colonel G. Symonds, Mr. J. Teakston, Mr. K. A. Thompson, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Truscott, Mr. W. F. Turner, Mr. H. Vere-Smith, Major Conrad Walsh, Major J. Corbet Ward, Commander F. G. Ward, Mr. H. B. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wiggleworth, Mr. G. Richardson, Mr. K. Williams, Mr. Howard Younghusband, and Dr. H. Penk Young.

#### GOLD NOW FOUND IN UGANDA.

Exclusive News to "East Africa."

*East Africa* is able to state on excellent authority that payable alluvial gold has been found in two districts of Uganda (a) in the Mbala Highlands overlooking Lake George, and (b) in the Kusasha and Rwazamila Rivers of Kigezi. A company has already been formed to prospect and develop the Mbala discoveries, in connection with which one of the most experienced mining engineers in East Africa believes that real wealth will shortly be found. A concession for precious minerals over an area of several hundred square miles has been negotiated. In the second case, reef tin carrying bismuth of excellent quality has also been discovered.

#### Further Finds in Kenya.

We are informed by air mail by various correspondents on the spot that discoveries of gold are being reported almost daily from the Tumbo Kipkangwa area, and that mining engineers are reaching Kakamega from all parts of the world. Among the most interesting arrivals is Mr. de Ganahal, an American oil millionaire, who has been camping at Kakamega in great luxury for several weeks, accompanied by his consulting mining engineer and a large personal staff of Americans. He is taking a great interest in the mineral development of the Colony, which he first visited some three years ago.

Having heard doubts expressed regarding the authenticity of the news of the discovery of gold in the Loddiga Hills, about thirty miles north of Nairobi, we would point out that Mr. Murray-Hughes, who accompanied Sir Albert Hiltson to Kenya as his assessor, has examined the area and expresses the belief that payable gold may be found. It is stated to be present in very small quantities. It has now been decided that the company with Mr. Haskell, of Johannesburg, is promoting shall be called Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.

A Swedish company operating by geophysical methods is on the point of beginning business at Kakamega where its services will be at the disposal of individual claim holders.

*East Africa* is able to state that the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the application of the Tananya Concessions, Ltd., for a sole prospecting right over some 15,000 sq. miles of land in Kenya Colony will be published almost immediately. The Governor of Kenya, and that Mr. Roger Collier's report on the Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika Railways will be simultaneously published in London and Nairobi within about three weeks.

## PRESS COMMENTS ON KAKAMEGA.

THE London daily newspapers have given much less space in the past week to the discussion of the dispossession of Natives as a result of the working of gold at Kakamega, but many of the leading provincial papers and practically all the weekly reviews continue to express alarm and to devote generous space to the subject.

The distinguishing feature of Press references since last week has been the number of letters published in different parts of the country from East Africans, on leave or now resident in England—practically all of whom, by the way, have advocated the general solution outlined in our leading article of last week. It is therefore superfluous to quote their letters, for such extracts would merely reiterate that official and non-official Europeans in Kenya are at least as anxious as anyone in Great Britain to avoid the creation of a landless Native community, and that everything possible must be done to find other land with which to compensate the Native Reserves, as provided in the original Native Lands Trust Ordinance.

Mrs. J. P. Purcell, Natives, for instance, who is now living in Bromley, Kent, and who will be well known to many of our readers in Kenya and Uganda, says in full course of a letter to *The Morning Post*:

"The Kavirondo are not a tribe. The area described by this name contains a population of both Nilotic and Bantu origin, as different from each other as Chinese from Japanese. Minor clashes concerning location boundaries are by no means infrequent amongst them. The Kakamega area Bantu; their location is densely populated and closely cultivated; and they live upon their land with almost exclusive servitude. Though there exists unalienated Crown Land which could be ceded to dispossessed Natives without injury to the European element, there is now that is suitable in the near neighbourhood, and one can imagine the feelings of the dozens of Chipping Norton, if they were to be transported so far to the Highlands of Scotland because some Americans had discovered gold underneath their houses."

"That the gold must be worked is indisputable. Equally, it must be agreed that the difficult question of safeguarding Native interests must be left to the wise firmness of the Governor of Kenya and his Administration; but no one who knows the position will envy them the task. Much can be done by restoring the dispossessed inhabitants to their lands as soon as the gold has been worked out; and, by allocating a generous proportion of the moneys derived as royalty to the sadly-needed development of the Reserves."

"But it must be borne in mind that the Native Lands Trust Ordinance of 1930 was our most real attempt to assure the Native that the Word of England is her Bond, and our assurance for a policy that verged on exploitation. It would be disastrous to the Native climate of English integrity if anything were done to nullify that measure, by which the present-day African will gauge the standard of honour of our great Empire."

## SIR EDWARD GRIGG'S VIEWS.

Sir Edward Grigg has returned to the subject in *The Times*:

"The Government of Kenya, which was pledged against its own judgment less than three years ago, can be trusted to deal wisely with the immediate circumstances which have made amendment of the Native Lands Trust Ordinance inevitable. This is an administrative question, and we cannot do any good by attempting to interfere with the over-the-administration of Kenya."

What should seriously concern Parliament is not the actual amendment, which is insignificant, but the fact that amendment of the law has been found necessary, which is a grave disaster. The aim of Parliament should therefore be to establish beyond further question our adherence to the main principle of the Ordinance, which was to secure the tribesmen the enjoyment of sufficient land for ever, and to avoid any further pledge that we cannot be sure of honouring. We shall not, I suggest, depart from this supreme object by accepting as necessary the present amendment, which deals with minor and

temporary excisions of land from Native Reserves for essential purposes; the important thing is to concentrate on the really essential and much larger question of the adequacy of a wide Native Reserve for the tribe inhabiting it.

The moment for dealing broadly with that subject will come very shortly with the presentation of the Report of Sir Morris Carter's Native Lands Commission. Nothing will influence Native opinion in Kenya so much as the way in which we deal with any need of further land for Native use which the findings of the Commission may establish. On that point Parliament will, I am sure, find the Government and Legislature of Kenya as anxious and willing to do the right thing as any body of opinion in this colony.

There is one more consideration equally important to Native Welfare, in which would call attention—that is, the provision of capital for the development of Native land. We have hitherto concentrated on securing land for Native use without sufficient regard for the fact that absence of capital cannot be put to full use by Native any more than by other stockbreeders and cultivators. The new goldfields may give this respect provide us with a golden opportunity. At present they are unproved and are barely beginning to carry the Colony through this period of world-wide depression. But if they ultimately prove valuable—and when the depression is over, the time will come when they grow rich, in my opinion set aside some part of the royalties on gold to which the State is entitled as a capital fund for Native development—not in place of services which should be rendered by the State from the proceeds of taxation, but in lieu of the private capital which the tribes cannot obtain because, unlike other cultivators, they are deprived from offering their land as security.

*The New Statesman* commented on the speech of Sir Edward Grigg after one would only expect him to have spoken for the benefit of the Native. But Sir Edward's argument will scarcely carry much weight. The British public is very ignorant about Africa, but no more likely than the Natives themselves to be deceived by statements that the land taken for goldmining is not being permanently alienated, that it consists of small patches which will be restored to the tribes within a very few years. Even Sir Philip Lawrence, who is now reported to be brooding on this question, is scarcely advanced."

## MR. E. W. SMITH'S CONDEMNATION.

The Rev. Edw. W. Smith's sound advice of the East African Dependencies is easily to be found among missives. It is unusually cogent in *The Times* of 7/1/30, in which he says:

"The chief Native Commissioner has circulated a memorandum to all Native Chiefs in the House of Commons, the Colonial Secretary and his Ministers seen better documents. But Africans, the poorest to be fooled by such words. Whether they abandon their farm groundless, that the land will be returned to them when the mines are worked out, that all they have to do now is to move and build new huts and till new fields in this already degraded area, they would know at what it is sheer bunkum."

"The word of Britain was pledged that if ever it were necessary to take from a Reserve any land required for the development of mineral resources this would only be done with the Native's consent and an area, half in extent and value, would be given in exchange. If this Bill becomes law the Kenya Government may take what land it wishes and grant it a long-term lease, mine it, concern it without reference to the Native and without giving them an equivalent in land. The only compensation promised is a sum of money to be paid to a local Native fund, and that is ill-sorted."

It is the land the Africans think of. It is land on which they have a right. So far talk of this however only a temporary measure is mere eyewash. Large mining companies into the Reserve, and they will stay there so long as a mine of payable gold is to be gotten. In this Bill pastes and the gold mines develop, thousands of Africans will be rendered homeless and landless. And Britain promised that the land should be theirs for ever. The British colonies must be dead indeed if it consents to this arrangement. The camping tonight is great war for a scrap of paper. And the plow given to an African tribe should be held as sacred as plow given to a European nation."

In a long and generally moderate contribution to *The Manchester Guardian*, Archdeacon Owen of Kavirondo, admits that the gold must be exploited, and can be exploited only by European enterprise, but urges that—if the State were to adopt the policy of exploiting the goldfield as a State activity, just as it runs the

Uganda Railway and Marine, will buy up the Cap. Government, works the diamond fields in the Native Reserve of Nakuru land, the worst features would be eliminated. The State is under no commitment to them open to all and sundry the larger area of 1,000 square miles awaiting exploitation. The provision that the land is to return to the Reserve at the expiration of a mining lease may be of little or no value as such and is generally used as a refuse dump for the reef. It would be no good for agriculture."

#### MR DRIBERG ON "A SCRAP OF PAPER."

Writing in the "Week-End Review" under the title "Kakamega: A Scrap of Paper," Mr. H. Diberg says:

"Kakamega is destined to become even more than an important miningfield. Its name will be a touchstone of honour: the stage is already set for a war of deducted passion and semi-mad expediency and chivalrous opportunity and obligation jostle each other in a skirmish which may yet develop into a battle royal. The goal is there."

"Are we, who fought for a scrap of paper, who honoured our obligations to the United States, the proud recognition of a given word, and were prepared to tear up a solemn pact given over two years ago to the Natives of Kenya, the charter of their liberties, and the guarantee of their territorial integrity? That is the one and only issue before us, but on its just determination depends not only our national honour, but the whole future of East African civilisation."

"As recently as July last—long after the facts, that is, were officially known—the Governor himself visited the goldfield and assured the Natives that 'Government had no intention of depriving them of their land.' Either land must be found for the dispossessors or else the Government must work the mines in co-partnership with the owners of the land. This is being done successfully in South-West Africa, and there is no reason why it should not be done in Kenya."

Curiously enough, Mr. Diberg slips into the error of stating that the Native Lands Trust Ordinance is one of the results of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union, whereas, of course, that Ordinance preceded the Committee's report.

Mr. C. J. A. Wade, of Brighton, writes: "May I be permitted to assure Dr. Drummond Shiels and other gentlemen who feel it necessary to criticise from this distance the conduct of the Kenya Government, that no alarm need be felt for Native interests? I know my brother, the Chief Native Commissioner, and his zeal for the welfare of the Natives well enough to avow that the finding of work under their land will be turned as much to their advantage as that of the white population, and that they will receive their full share of whatever relief from distress or addition to prosperity this discovery may bring to a Colony which is feeling in abundant measure the troubles that afflict the world."

#### "OUR IMPERIAL WORD AT STAKE."

The *Observer* said on Sunday: "That the word of our Imperial word is at stake in Kenya is now fully realised. If we take land from Natives—on however small a scale—without the compensation in kind that was solemnly assured to them, it might be a disastrous injury to their confidence, as well as to our prestige and self-respect. Setting aside the social basis of such evictions in the Colony, itself, the transaction would afford invaluable propaganda to our ill-wishers everywhere. The disallowance of the dispossessing Ordinance is one of the finest duties that devolves upon the Crown's advisers."

Says *The Christian*: "Not only are we to take the Natives' land, but the responsible officials in Kenya have issued a childishly plausible document explaining to the Africans how advantageous the coming of the gold prospectors will be to the present inhabitants, and representing that the invasion will only be temporary. Possibly those who prepared the document really believe this. If so, it is their intelligence and not their honesty that should be impugned, though such a singular absence of the sense of probability is no qualification for administering a Native population. It is certain that the arrant duplicity of the Legislature's conduct in Kenya is not only a blow to our national good name, but is also destined to be the punishment from which, in days to come, racial animosity and strife will arise."

The Missionary Council of the Church Assembly has resolved that "the honour of the British Government and nation is definitely involved" by the proposed amendment of the Ordinance, and has assured the Archbishop of Canterbury and his support in any steps he may find it possible to take to influence the decision of H.M. Government.

#### A MATTER OF CHANCE.

By Barca Barker.

ABOUT one hundred miles inland from Kilwa in Tanganyika Territory is a desolate waterless steppe country. A road of stones runs from waterhole to waterhole, usually about six hours' march apart. Where the road enters from the dry, dusty plain, where there are leafless trees and gloomy aspect it finds some grassy slopes and enters more hilly and better watered country. Along these grassy slopes game abounds, and there did a good deal of shooting.

When the dry season was at its zenith and the sun merciless in a cloudless sky, a young man of some twenty years, his pregnant wife and his grey-haired mother crossed that wilderness. The man's father had recently died and they were migrating to a better country in which lived the father's brother. It was a trying time for such a journey. No rests had to be made for the woman between the twenty-mile hauls for food, and at night's rest there was no shade and the sandy track grew hotly, hot under foot. All suffered from burnt feet and painful blisters.

I had often wondered why the Natives still inhabited that country, yet round each waterhole were perhaps a hundred people, growing tiny crops of maize and millet in the wet season, and in the dry season cassava and bean which grows on high bushes. They have no goats and no cattle. They were a beaten race, their children undersized, backward in walking and talking, and without the spirit of normal youngsters.

#### A Pathetic trio.

As the pathetic trio gained the hills, the young wife was so exhausted with fatigue and hunger that she looked as old as her mother-in-law. At noon they sank in the meagre shadow of the bush and panted in the glaring heat.

The young man trying to cheer up his womenfolk said: "There is a white man near here. He is shooting and his camp will be full of meat. We will be able to have a fresh feed and rest. Soup and the marrow from the bones is the stuff that we want. From here to the coast where uncle lives it is hilly and stony, but there is water and there are cocoanuts."

An hour later the young man turned up at my camp, and, producing a few sweaty rolls from his loincloth, said that he wanted to buy meat. The women stood behind him supporting each other.

It was bad manners to sit in the presence of a white man, they thought.

That day was perhaps the only day in three months in which I had run out of meat. I had not even a bone left, for on the previous day I had given a party of Wangoni youth every piece of meat I had in the camp, and was on their way to Kilwa in search of work and to encourage them I had allowed them to take it all.

First thing next morning I shot two hartebeestes within a mile of my camp, only to find on returning that the three weary migrants had already left to make the best of their journey. The pitiless sun beat down upon them.

*Flight* has endorsed our recent suggestion that bombing aeroplanes should be used for co-operation with the King's African Rifles in the work of preventing raids by Ethiopian bushmen into Kenya and the Sudan.

**PROBLEMS OF AFRICAN LABOUR.**  
**EXAMINATION OF INTERNATIONAL ISSUES ADVOCATED.**  
 By Major G. St. J. Orde Browne.\*

LABOUR has afforded a constant battle-ground for the conflicting interests and schools of thought; the enterprising practical commercial man has come into conflict with the idealistic philanthropist who is concerned only with the well-being of the Native; heated controversies have arisen, and accusations have been hurled to and fro, until the subject has become one to be avoided by any lover of peace. Of late years a kind of compromise has been tacitly arrived at, owing to the general realisation on the part of the business world that good treatment and healthy conditions of living are sound financial policy, so all concerned have combined to improve accommodation, medical treatment, food, and all the other practical details of the worker's life, the less obvious problems being left to discussion or comment in the decent obscurity of official reports or the limited circulation of missionary journals. The administrator congratulates the compound manager on the excellence of his arrangements, the doctor records with satisfaction the decline in incidence of various diseases; another law, modelled on European industrial conditions is placed on the statute book, and the responsible people, like modern Hezekiahs, turn their faces to the wall and pray that if trouble must come, it shall not be in their time.

**Interritorial influences.**

Meanwhile, the Rand recruits largely from Portuguese East Africa, Rhodesia, from Mozambique, the Belgian Congo, extracts men from Angola, the French West African colonies furnish a stream of travellers seeking work in markets in British territory. Egypt draws its best labour from the Sudan, Zanzibar's clover is picked by men from Kenya or Tanganyika, and so the general fusion goes on. Further temporary cases may arise to create sudden and unforeseen migration on a large scale. The famine in the Congo in 1920-1930 resulted in Tanganyika being flooded by half-starved, sick, unfortunate who filled the hospitals rather than the labour market; other instances might be quoted where unpopular administrative methods of one side of a border lead to important movements to a more congenial sphere.

The immense length of the various frontiers and the unobtrusive method of travelling characterise of the African reader observation of such displacements most difficult; any effort to maintain a watch or compile statistics of it at once regarded with suspicion by the Native, who thereupon takes steps to avoid supervision. Finally, therefore, reliable information about these migrations is most scanty, the vaguest estimates being all that can be obtained; an example of this occurred in connexion with a recent investigation, when the numbers moving along a certain labour route were estimated by responsible officials on one side of the international border at 2,000; and by equally credible people on the other side at 120,000. Discrepancies of such a glaring nature would seem incredible; let the sceptic inquire for himself.

This is the more astonishing when consideration is given to the various effects of these movements, for these will be found to be far-reaching and important. Customs arrangements will be upset, currency complications will occur, the spread of disease represents an ever present threat, revenue collections must be affected, and police measures hampered; in addition there is always the possibility of a proportion of the travellers remaining in their new surroundings with consequent disturbance of the original inhabitants.

Certain international agreements on the subject of labour already exists a series will be found dealing with recruiting in Portuguese East Africa for the Rand, while others occur in Rhodesia, the Congo, and elsewhere as

a rule, however, each country tends to reserve its labour for its own requirements, the needs of neighbours being regarded with suspicion and jealousy; and this attitude exists even between colonies under the same national flag. It requires little imagination to foresee a time when these questions may lead to serious friction, where the degree of development of two neighbouring countries is markedly different, with corresponding variation in the rate of wages. In such cases, efforts to restrict emigration will probably result in a mere confirmation of activity, the labour agent posting himself safely on the right side of the border, whence he can send messages to potential applicants attracted by the lure of a higher rate of pay.

This is obviously an undesirable outcome for it deprives the travellers of the benefits of proper arrangements in their journey, eliminates the protection given in contract made in the home district, and renders impossible any measure of supervision by their government. Far preferable would be an honest recognition of the inevitable, and an agreement whereby the interests of the Native would be safeguarded; subsequent efforts to restrict migration to the sociologically desirable districts would have to depend on the provision of attractive alternatives wagging their peacock home, for it is obvious that if no legislation to counteract the lure of gold pay.

The foregoing considerations, however, affect mainly the relations between neighbouring administrations, and the efficiency with which various Departments function. It is important to consider, in addition, the mental and moral effects produced by the great streams of migrants as they ebb and flow.

**Divergent Policies.**

While it is difficult to find any definite and far sighted declaration of policy as regards labour on the part of the various African Governments, certain characteristics are sufficiently clearly displayed for their trend to be unmistakable. There is the view that the African has everything to learn from the European, and that he should therefore be divorced from his past as rapidly as possible in every way; he is, in fact, to take the European as his model. What may be termed the scaffolding development of this theory would bring him to a stage where he has learnt the white man's ways sufficiently to be easily managed and useful, but without becoming troublesome; he is then to be kept at that stage by all possible means.

In contrast to this there is what might be called the Latin doctrine, whereby the native is to be regarded as a European child; he is to be educated in all possible directions, converted to Christianity, induced to wear a complete range of clothing, encouraged to learn European language and read all sorts of literature in its taught trades and professions, and finally turned out a full-blown citizen of the state in which he will have exactly the same place some day as his white brother.

Another school of thought regards the first of these theories as unjust in the present and dangerous in the future, but considers the Latin alternative also dangerous and disastrous in its probable results owing to the violence of the change involved. The policy advocated rather is the development of the Native on the lines which he understands, and the cultivation of his own social organisation and philosophy of life; in the frequently used phrase, "to make him a good African rather than a bad European."

Without embarking on the fulminant of controversial as to the respective merits or defects of all these theories, it will suffice to say that they are all to be found to a greater or less degree in various parts of Africa; and in some cases adjacent countries present the most conspicuous contrast in their methods. These discrepancies are found to be increasingly emphasised as movement continues, and in every case it will become less possible for any administration to ignore the attitude and policy of its neighbours. This contrast is most noticeable, and to highlight it may well naturally furnish startling illustrations. The train from Cape Town to Elizabethville involves a change at the Rhodesian border; one leaves a train with a white Native driver in a white staff, for one entirely managed by African; in Rhodesia the employment of Native servant ladies is prohibited, but in Tanganyika they can work and industry they wish, the Indian and South African natives various forms of racial discrimination, but in the Portuguese colonies one may find one commanding his slaves a social colour, the other coloured. Finally, as if one were not enough, though the provide complications, there is the Chinese, the Asiatic is present in considerable numbers, even so the form of the Indian, but in the Chinese, the Chinaman. Among all these communities, notwithstanding the African policy, we find a common link in that they are all

\* In an article in the *Journal of the African Society*, to which, as well as to the author, we are indebted for permission to quote these extensive extracts.

eing in the rule of the white man, he acquires, actually, the peculiar advantages of improvement of the economic value with which he is at the moment in contact. The Freemasonry of the black slave will keep him informed about the special regulations to be observed as he travels through new countries, but it is impossible to suppose that such experience will not encourage him to profit by the trials of the railway journey or the events of the ship-board. Informed days, however, this would have taken the form of comparison of various masters; now it is rather a discussion of the character of various Governments.

The extent to which communication between Africa has grown late years is probably scarcely realised by those who have not had experience of this; various factors have combined to favour it, and presumably it will increase very rapidly.

Education is an elementary factor, is far more general than could have seemed possible a few years ago, and the African, the enthusiastic letter-writer, is, when even inadequately equipped for the task, correspondence goes on across large areas of the continent, and descriptions of local conditions will be exchanged between brothers from Nyasaland, one of whom may be working in Kenya, while the other has tried his fortune in the colony of South Africa, enterprise men in the ports had employment in ships, and sending home news of their voyages; newspapers are read, and European merchants are puzzled by equally worded replies to their advertisements.

The teaching of the white man's languages is being pushed ahead, with the inevitable result that the student will find any and every sort of publication or periodical which falls into his hands, & his certain development and possible detriment. Journalism is still scarcely attempted by the African, but he shows signs of taking to it naturally, and already clerks of *Tanganyika* and *Kenya* may be found puzzling over the Native newspapers of South Africa, with the Hammer and Sickle on their title-pages; the more advanced West African Colonies have various journals, many of them quite capable of acute criticism of their rulers, and likely to have an increasing circulation; the stirring of the feelings partakes of fate.

#### *Breakdown of Tribal Organisation.*

This widespread intercommunication has another aspect besides that of the production of solidarity; it must also tend to expedite the breakdown of tribal organisation and tradition; for the returned traveller will have learnt to criticise his own home as well as the Government under which it exists. The old customs and beliefs will be suddenly shaken, and the village conservatives scandalised, by the young man with experience of work in several different centres of importance. If the tribal rulers are themselves progressive and intelligent, it may be possible for the new element to form a source of strength rather than weakness. To the adaptation of the old social structure, experience gained through work seeking is, however, becoming so rapidly the common possession that it will subject any system to a severe test.

Petrification is sometimes referred to as a very no-unmitigated evil, without adopting this attitude, it can safely be said to be fertile of complications. Many directions are proceeding at ever-increasing speed, largely owing to the migrations of the wayfarer. Change and progress are inevitable, and facts must be seen whether palatable or otherwise the ignorance and apathy will only render the eventual disaster the worse. Relations between neighbouring countries are becoming continually closer, and the mistakes of one will give their repercussions in the others; unrest or upheaval will no longer be confined by boundaries which are, after all, merely lines which the Europeans have drawn on the map; at last in peace will be seen the shadow of friction between Governments, which will have caused little or no living interest in each other; all the same.

At the present moment, a breathing space is offered by the long delay of the depression, which is so largely responsible for the difficulties in all parts of Africa; the recurring difficulties are, however, the "Labour routes," as strained as ever, and the resultant embargoes have for a time checked to some extent harassed administration. Only the most confirmed pessimist, however, would dare to assert that a revival is likely to occur before very long, and it is to be expected that the demand for labour will again reach its former figures very soon after the end of the present financial difficulties. The ultimate parity at which labour stands in the market will be found when some time has elapsed, and the African worker, who has seen his opportunities growing steadily less attractive for some time past, will not respond immediately to improvement; in every

prosperous thus likely to be attended with a renewal of difficulties in connection with labour. An additional implication will arise from the fact that the machinery of recruitment largely is lacking when again required, since in many instances, labour agents have abandoned the business and closed their camps and found arrangements for the marketing of batches.

Railway prosperity will be seriously handicapped until attended by an acute labour shortage, and a short-sighted lack of adequate preparation at this stage will severely impinge on the financial recovery of the country suffering from it. It is, therefore, urged that the present favourable position of quiescence should be utilised, for a thoughtful shoving of the problems, but for a close examination of the situation and its probable developments, with a view to the best organisation which can be devised for future needs; and in this, relations between neighbouring countries should play an important part.

#### *THE AFRICAN IN ENGLISH SOCIETY.*

*Strong Speaking by Mr. J. Stuart.*

MR. JAMES STUART, formerly Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs in South Africa, has spent a lifetime in Africa, and knows and loves the Zulu and other Basotho races of Natal, being an interpreter in the Zulu language—a rare accomplishment for a European. His qualifications to address the Royal United Service Institution on "The Native Problem in South Africa" are therefore high.

His reluctant conclusion was that the policy of segregation is the only feasible in South Africa; that the *status quo ante* in the Native Reserves should be preserved as much as possible, but that the chiefs must gradually disappear, local committees taking their place. "After all, the chiefs had disappeared in England and Scotland as civilisation progressed."

But the most striking part of Mr. Stuart's address was his consideration of the sufferings and way in which African and other Natives are received and welcomed in English society. "I have tried," he said, "to make you believe that the native problem is a serious, menacing and potentially world-wide affair. Imagine then my feelings on seeing what goes on in London (though not only here), how coloured people from all parts of the world are in ever-increasing numbers received in society, welcomed into the bosoms of English families, and publicly feted and entertained by philanthropic and other bodies.

"It is enough for a black man from any part of Africa to have on a new suit of clothes instead of a scanty loincloth and other leather trappings, be booted instead of bare-footed, wear a pair of gloves and carry a walking stick instead of a shield, knobkerrie and assegai; to Trinity instead of an uncovered shock of three-inch hair with snuff and sweat-spoons protruding therefrom, to be admitted into drawing-rooms, and there invited to recline in the softest and most luxurious of chaises and sofas."

"It is nothing to host a mistress and their daughter that a few months later the guest will be sick in his polygamous surroundings, and, with European garments cast aside, be rushing off impetuously, gaunt to every available deer-drift, witch-doctor's 'smelling-out' performance, a faction fight within reach, all the impresses of the momentary appearance and the novelty of welcoming an African brother."

There are, of course, different types of African men and women, some more educated and civilised than others, but even of them but few are irreconcilable with life in European society. It is understandable, though of course and racial prejudice, that one can easily become and uplift the masses in their native countries and the dangers of a civilisation when they return. The listless attitude I complain of, and the seeming absence of policy or active friendly concern in this regard, will, if not remedied, one day stand on Great Britain.

In a question of this kind it is not enough for such visitors merely to satisfy the practical immigration and police authorities. African colonists must be given in England just as they choose to do, particularly as long as they like, have a lot of difficulties on their own incidental to the new conditions of life, loans, funds and such like, which obliges them to frequent the slums of London and other great ports and associate with the lowest types of men and women. These men have bad habits and all kinds of ideas which are not very good in their country. And in many cases used to be judicious minds in their countrysmen against the colonists and their Government had cultivated anti-colonial feelings between them, and are naturally increasing the difficulties of the Native.

*Some Statements Worth Noting.*

"I am quite satisfied with the progress made by the Kenya Association."—Major F. Cavendish Bentinck, the Chairman, at the first general meeting in Nairobi.

"The keywords in British Native policy, especially in Africa, are adaptation and devolution."—Lord Luard, addressing the London School of Economics.

"If Christian education of future leaders is to be purely parochial and tribal in outlook, then God help Africa."—Canon H. M. Grace, Headmaster of King's College, Budo, Uganda.

"European cattle seem to do rather worse out here than imported human beings—perhaps because they don't get a sundowner!"—Dr. W. K. Comell, addressing the Macedonian Society of Tanganyika.

"I know of no part of Africa where what one might reasonably term female slavery is more rampant than among the Kikuyu tribe."—Mr. A. M. Wolfenden, a former Kenya settler, writing to the "Scotsman."

"The aim of King's College, Budo, has always been to produce the very best type of Christian sportsman and a man."—The Hon. Mr. M. J. Director of Education of Uganda, speaking at King's College, Budo, on New Year's Day.

"The study of the biology of *Astrolecanium coffeei*, Newst., shows that the pest is one for which the extent of its biological control may definitely be excluded from a average probability."—Dr. H. C. James, in "The Control of *Astrolecanium* (The Fringed Scale) of Coffee."

Kapok fibre is really a cylindrical air-container, and a grower has proved that too great a density of the bale for export results in a rupture of this minute air-container, and the kapok then loses its value."—Agricultural Department Report of Tanganyika Territory for 1931.

"One day a settler took me to inspect 2,000 acres stock farm. We went by car taking two Kapsarion boys with us. Whenever a fence and gate were reached, one of the boys would jump out and open the gate, and on every single occasion the boy shut himself on the wrong side of the gate, afterwards climbing over it to get back to the car."—Mr. Patrick Dwyer, M.P., in the "Islington Press."

"It is thirty-six years since the British Government came to East Africa, and in that time we have seen very little change in the African, despite the opportunities which the Queen gives him. Ambition is lacking. If Tanganyika is to compete with other countries it must have a strong native element which Government is bound encouraged to do so."—Sir Ali bin Salim, interviewed by the "Tanganyika Standard."

Finger prints enabled this Native, who, according to official notifications received by the Central Finger Print Bureau of British Somaliland, had died of pneumonia on October 22, 1932, to be identified in police custody at Ruiru on November 28, 1932, and that another who had been officially dead for eleven years was sentenced to four years' hard labour for stock theft in September, 1931. In all, thirty-three Natives who in previous years were reported deceased were certified by finger prints to be alive in 1931.—Native Affairs Report of Kenya for 1931.

EAST AFRICA'S"

**WHO'S WHO**  
136.—Mr. Charles William Hobley,  
C.M.G., A.M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S.

Mr. CHARLES WILLIAM HOBLEY, C.M.G., A.M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., was born in 1862 at East Grinstead, Sussex, England, and educated at Tonbridge School. He joined the Imperial Forces in 1883 as a Private in the Imperial Forces in Africa, and became a Captain, and when the country passed under the rule of the Imperial Government joined the Service in 1894 as a Sub-Commissioner. Those were adventurous days, and before he retired in 1921 from a Provincial Commissionerate, he had done much pioneer work, including doing his full share of the duties of investigation, exploration, pacification, and administration, and devoting his leisure to the study of Nature, the pursuit of big game, and literature. He was a member of the Commission of Missions, Chief Political Officer with the Military Forces operating in E.A. in 1914-15, and an official Member of the Legislative Council.

Since his retirement he has been Secretary to the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, a Founder of the Royal Geographical Society (which in 1913 awarded him the Bass-Grant), Royal Anthropological, and Geological Societies, and a Corresponding Fellow of the Zoological Society. His works include "Fauna, Beliefs, and Magic of the Akamba," and "Kenya from Chartered Company to Colony," in which he characteristically refused to old controversies, presided with decorum, and did not even abuse the Government he had served."

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. H. H. Beamish is at present in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. T. Campbell Black left again last week for East Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Brocklesby have arrived home from Zanzibar.

Mr. G. C. Whitehouse has been appointed District Commissioner in Masaka, Uganda.

Mr. A. De Wade, Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya, is due for leave this year.

Captain A. J. Willmot, O.B.E., is now Acting Director of Civil Works in Uganda.

Mr. Thomas Henderson, with his wife and two daughters, have reached England from India.

Mr. E. A. Wolrych-Whitmore has been appointed a member of the Kenya Land Bank Board.

Dr. Violet Clark recently won the British Legion sweepstakes in Nairobi, her prize amounting to £223.

The Rev. W. M. Askwith has taken over the vicarage of Sherborne after spending seven years in Kenya.

Colonel Cahal, Governor-General of Beira Province, is shortly leaving Lourenco Marques for Lisbon.

Charles William Ross was executed in Nairobi last week for the murder near Nakuru of Miss Keppe.

Dr. L. S. B. Leakey gave a wireless talk from the B.B.C. last week on his archaeological research work in East Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. James Spora have arrived home on leave from Limbe, Nyasaland, and Captain and Mrs. C. G. Sothers from Zanzibar.

Mr. T. J. R. Dashwood, who is to enter the East African Civil Service a few months hence, is an English international hockey player.

Mr. R. C. Northcote, M.M., who is attached to the Tanganyika Administrator-General's Department, has been transferred to Tabora.

Mr. H. J. H. Stedman, Director of Public Works in Zanzibar for the past seven years, is leaving East Africa next month, pending retirement.

Mrs. Guy Eden has undergone two operations, which were followed by pleurisy, but we are glad to learn that she is now making good progress.

Mr. R. W. Taylor, C.M.G., C.B.E., who recently retired from the Treasurership of Tanganyika Territory, and Mrs Taylor, are in Montana, Switzerland.

Major-General Sir Charles McWatt is accompanying the Heir Apparent of Bikani on his big game hunting safari on the Serengeti Plains of Tanganyika.

Mr. P. C. F. Maughan has been elected Chairman of the local committee in Jersey of the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. H. MacDonald, Honorary Secretary of the Uganda Golf Club, is shortly expected in England on leave; Mr. S. Cairns has taken over his duties.

Major Thomas C. Wells, O.B.E., M.C., Private Secretary to Sir Joseph Byng, is to be married in Mombasa shortly to Miss Mary Margaret (Maggie) Garryn.

Mr. R. L. Goodhind, general manager in East Africa of Messrs. Leslie and Anderson, paid a brief visit to Uganda before the opening of the cotton buying season.

Mr. E. K. Lumley, of the Tanganyika Administrative Services, who was stationed in Mwindi, Dar es Salaam, and Tabora during his last tour, has arrived in London on leave.

The death is announced in Dar es Salaam of Brigadier-General C. D. V. Cary-Barnard, C.M.G., D.S.O., who settled in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika nearly four years ago.

Mr. J. H. Odami, general manager of the East African Power and Lighting Company, Ltd., recently visited Uganda in connexion with the establishment of electric lighting schemes.

Mr. F. E. Handford, of the Education Department in Tanganyika, who happened to be stationed in Moshi for some years, reached England on leave a few days ago and is staying in Limpfield, Surrey.

Vice-Admiral D. B. Crampton, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., who has just been elected to the Trans-Natal District Council, was present at the bombardment of the Sultan of Zanzibar's Palace in 1896.

Mr. P. Everett, manager of Messrs. J. S. Davis & Co., the enterprising contractors, engineers and hardware merchants of Dar es Salaam and Tanga, has arrived on leave and is staying in Birchington, Kent.

Mombasa's new swimming pool, claimed to be the largest in Africa, was to have been opened last week. It is owned by Ocean Bathing Ltd., of which Mr. Leslie J. Tarlton is one of the managing directors.

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Mr. Ulric Huntingdon, of Taunton, who a couple of years ago motored through East Africa, described his trip to an audience in Southampton last week.

Major H. F. Hambley, who spent some years in British and German East Africa prior to the War, contemplates leaving England almost immediately for Kenya.

On account of the death of his father, the Chairman of Lolloone Estates, Ltd., Arusha and Broome (Makindu) Rubber Plantations, Ltd., has inherited the Baronetcy as Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon.

Mr. Arthur Mathews, Secretary of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies, addressed the International-Missionary Conference in Edinburgh last week on "East and West in Colonization."

Mr. H. H. Hearne, the Uganda magistrate who has been appointed a Judge in Tanganyika, defeated Mr. Blane, the French Davis Cup player, in a recent tennis match in Kampala by winning two out of three sets.

Numerous traders in Kakamega have written expressing appreciation of the work of the Government Mining Officer, Mr. C. T. Cogle, who appears to spare no pains in giving advice to newcomers to the goldfield.

Mr. G. W. Nestle, of Dar es Salaam, recently swam from the harbour to "Honeymoon" Island, over two miles from the mainland. Friends accompanied him in a small boat on account of the danger from sharks.

Miss Joan Page and Miss Audrey Sale-Barker, whose plane was wrecked on a flight from Mombasa to Nairobi, have been found. Miss Page suffered injuries to her leg, while her companion was injured in the head. Both have been taken to a Nairobi nursing home.

Among those on leave from Uganda are W. G. Adams, Provincial Commissioner; Mr. A. Snoxall, Controller of Elementary Education; Dr. K. T. K. Wellington, Senior Medical Officer, and Mr. L. M. Boyd and Mr. G. K. Mitchell, Assistant District Officers.

Mr. W. L. G. Goods, who served on the Anglo-Belgian Boundary Commission appointed some ten years ago to settle the frontier between Tanganyika Territory and Ruanda-Urundi, will probably leave London for Kenya at an early date.

Mr. E. Belart, general manager in East Africa for the British-American Tobacco Company, was unable to attend the East African jamboree on Tuesday on account of influenza, from which Mrs. Belart has only just recovered. They hope to leave again for Switzerland very shortly.

Mr. F. D. Murray will leave England next week for Tanganyika territory, where he has spent a number of years in East Africa, having managed sisal estates in the Uholozi District before going to Uganda. He is in the top position of a large Belgian plantation. He has been on the spot for the past year or two.

Mr. H. N. Lee, O.B.E., who has been appointed Auditor of Tanganyika, and who is at present home on sick leave, was first appointed in August 1931, and during the East African Campaign was twice mentioned in despatches. He was seconded to Somaliland on two occasions, and transferred to Zanzibar in 1932.

Prince Hubert, third son of the former German Crown Prince, who has been on a brief shooting trip in Africa, less recently by sea for South Africa, and when his ship spent some hours in Mombasa, came one day last week he was entertained to breakfast and luncheon by Sir Stewart Symes, Governor of Tanganyika Territory.

Many friends in Nyeri will learn with regret of the deaths in London within three days of each other of the Misses Frances Maria Hanbury and Sarah Kate Hanbury, daughters of the late Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Elizabeth Hanbury of Cape Town; with a third sister they had lived in Nyeri for some time and all had arrived home recently.

Major Stewart Sa Crogan, one of the two Kenya delegates appointed by the Unofficial Conference to lay before the Colonial Office its views on economy and taxation, left London yesterday by air for Nairobi. We regret to hear that he had been confined to his room for some days prior to departing on account of an accident to his eyes.

We regret to learn of the death of Auchterader of Mrs. John Blacklaws, wife of the well-known Nairobi provincial merchant. Mrs. Blacklaws, who was a well-known lady golfer in Kenya, came home last September with her two children. She caught a chill at the beginning of the week and passed away after three days' illness. Mr. Blacklaws intended to come home next April.

Mr. C. J. Orchardson, the Kericho settler, has completed the construction of the five-ton yacht which he has been building for some five years. He designed and has built the boat entirely by himself, from wood grown on his estate—which is 500 miles from the sea! The boat is 27 ft. long, is cutter-rigged, has an auxiliary engine, a two-berth cabin, galley and space for a crew of two forward.

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## PERSONALIA (continued).

Mr. John F. Day, who recently reached Kenya after driving motored across the Sahara with four companions, has been killed near Nairobi as a result of his car striking a bridge and somersaulting into the river below. One of his passengers, Flight-Lieutenant W. E. Wolveridge, was seriously injured, but the other two occupants, Mrs. V. Gross and Mr. D. K. Panter, suffered only minor injuries.

Her many friends in East Africa will learn with regret of the sudden death in Leicester last week from influenza of Miss Winifred Spooner, the well-known aviator who had done a considerable amount of flying in East Africa. She was one of the few women pilots to hold a commercial flying licence, and at the time of her death was the only woman in this country earning a living as personal pilot to an owner of private aeroplanes.

Mr. S. S. Abrahams, K.C., who has been appointed Chief Justice of Uganda in succession to Sir Charles Grimm, K.C., was a former Attorney-General of the Protectorate, in which he served from 1925 to 1928. Mr. Abrahams entered the Colonial Service in Zanzibar in 1915, and, after War service in Mesopotamia, returned to the Island in 1922, being transferred to Uganda three years later. For the past five years he has been Attorney-General in the Gold Coast Colony.

A conference is to be held in Addis Ababa in February to consider the construction of the Lake Tana dam. Among those attending the conference will be Mr. R. M. MacGregor, Irrigation Adviser to the Sudan Government; Ibrahim Bey Rizk, representing the Egyptian Government; a representative of the Ethiopian Government; and a member of the White Engineering Corporation, of New York, which holds a concession from the Ethiopian Government to construct the dam.

Outward passengers by yesterday's air mail to East Africa included Major D. S. Grogan and Mr. Mardon, and Mr. Sandis, to Nairobi; Mr. Alderson and Mr. MacMartin, Paris to Nairobi; Mr. Mayby, London to Broken Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Koch, London to Kisumu. Homeward passengers by this week's air mail included Mr. Alken, from Johannesburg; Mr. Dugan, from Salisbury; Mr. Sorbie, from Nairobi; Mr. Furing, from Nairobi; Major Marjorie, Broken Hill, to Paris; Madame Pierre Lubin, to Paris.

The achievement of an East African golfer in playing thirty-six holes of golf on four different courses in Kenya Colony in one day is recalled by a reader, who tells us that Mr. F. L. Hately, co-author with Mr. Alwyn Copley of *East Africa's new book*, "A guide to East Africa," performed that unusual feat some years ago. Having played nine holes in Nairobi, Mr. Hately motored to Gilgil and played nine holes, continued his run to Njoro, for another nine holes, and finished the day by motoring to Eldoret for a last game over nine holes. That the record was made at the age of fifty is alike a tribute to Mr. Hately's endurance and sportsmanship.

## EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following promotions have been made by the Secretary of State in East Africa, for the month ended December 31:

Mr. R. J. Fields, Accountant Clerk, to be Accountant Post and Telegraph Department, Kenya Colony.

Mr. L. E. Graves, Postmaster, to be Senior Postmaster, Kenya Colony.

Mr. H. Hudson, Senior Postmaster, to be Assistant Postmaster-General, Kenya Colony.

Mr. H. C. Willbourn, Postmaster, to be Senior Postmaster, Kenya Colony.

## FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

Jan. 17.—Annual meeting at 3 p.m. of East African Group of Overseas League, Vernon House, Park Plaza, St. James's St., Mr. Frank Worthington to address the Group at 4 p.m. on "Early Days in Northern Rhodesia." Dr. Diamond Shiel to address the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society at 8 p.m. on "Some Empire Problems."

Jan. 27.—Captain R. S. Rattee to speak on "The African Child in Proverb, Folk-lore, and in Faë," Caxton Hall, S.W. 1, 5.30 p.m.

Jan. 30.—Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa. Half-yearly session opens in Nairobi.

Jan. 31.—Mr. P. H. Melland to address African Society on "Witchcraft in Africa," Imperial Institute, 5 p.m.

Feb. 2.—Meeting of Executive Council of Joint East African Board, 11 a.m.

The Union Minière du Haut Katanga is expected shortly to issue debentures of some £25 million Belgian francs for the purposes (a) of repaying the 7% issue of 1920, (b) subscribing its quota to the recently formed Société de Recherches Minières du Sud Katanga, and (c) strengthening its liquid resources.

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## LADY BONGO'S VOYAGE FROM AFRICA

BY a Keen Lover of Animals

LADY BONGO was given her name early in the year when she was shipped at Mombasa for New York. She had been and arrived on board watched by many interested spectators.

Most savages are animal lovers, and I was more than pleased to have such a rare and beautiful animal in my care. Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Percy much at his convenience gave me much valuable and interesting information concerning Lady Bongo, and I presume I am at liberty to pass on.

The bongo is a very rare species of antelope found only in the higher regions of the Aberdare Mountains in Kenya Colony, and according to my information has not been seen anywhere else. Africa's most usually inhabits dense forest at an altitude of about 6,000 ft. or thereabouts, and is so rare and difficult of approach that Lady Bongo is the first of her species ever captured alive, although several bongos have been shot by hunters who have however secured their heads after many hours of hunting, and then invariably a long distance shot. A lady passenger informed me that she waited on deck one day in the company of 20 Natives in the hope of securing some of these animals, of which she eventually secured a very fine set of twisted horns of thirty inches.

Lady Bongo was about eleven months old and about four feet high and had hoofs about two inches wide. She was a beautiful dark reddish animal, rump chestnut in colour with whitish markings similar to those of a zebra, on her face, the ankles and limbs. Her eyes were like those of a horse, large and expressive. The outstanding characteristic was very large ears which were almost twelve inches long, indicating exceptionally acute hearing and no doubt accounting for the ability of the bongo to keep up gun range.

Lady Bongo was housed in a wooden casket like a small-sized horsebox on the upper poop deck. A few days after leaving Mombasa she showed signs of distress, although the temperature was only 81° F., and the top part of her box taken away in order to allow her plenty of free air, and in a very short time she returned to normal.

### Floated away like a Fairy.

Her feeding was a simple matter; it consisted of crushed maize, lucerne, simsim oil cake and after fifteen three times daily in the following quantities: crushed maize 1 lb., lucerne-hay about 3 lb., and a little oil cake per each feed. The water was usually given about fifteen minutes before each meal. A lump of rock salt to which she was very partial was kept in the box.

Lady Bongo was at all times very amiable. I was fortunate to be one of the few men with whom she condescended to be friendly. She was, however, particularly attracted to her own sex, and on my bringing such visitors she would always rise to her feet and run forward to lick their hands. For a mere male she would not even budge! Of course she was very young.

The voyage passed uneventfully until we reached the Red Sea. One evening about 5 p.m. I was on the bridge talking to the chief officer when a quarter master reported that Lady Bongo had escaped from her box while another officer whom I instructed to have all hands astir from the upper poop deck where the bongo was free, saw that she had got clear of the ropes capturing her. It was not until this was round ten o'clock and pulling her down to the deck where, after considerable trouble, she was tied up that the strength of the animal was enormous for its size and twice she broke away from the ropes binding her before she was finally secured, placed in a canvas sling, and returned to her box.

The incident was a very difficult matter for the doctor, however, I sent for the bilge who used to attend to the animal's feeding, and basket making to explain how Lady Bongo got out of her box. He replied that she must have crawled, and weighing about 100 lbs. he gave a unique reply. "Well, sir, I will be bound to see you again before I get back to England." I asked him if he was willing to go with me to the door of the boat and I pointed out a large cage which would be known as "Fairy" by his inmates for a pig cage.

Lady Bongo was very tameable at home when the ship entered port but disappeared by the time we reached the Thames. She was in excellent condition. There was no difficulty in getting her shipped from the "Durham Castle" to the "Lambeth Palace" by the end of her long journey. We were sorry to see her go, for she had been a great source of pleasure to us all.

## CHRISTIANITY IN AFRICA

In the missionary papers in particular, but also many others also, Dr. J. H. Irwin's "The Bible, the Cross and the Spade," Trilobite Tract Society, 1930, should appeal strongly. Its 31 shows how African exegesis has elucidated and corroborated the Old and New Testaments narratives.

## THE NEGRO YEAR BOOK

The Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, U.S.A., publishes its eighth (1931-32) edition of "The Negro Year Book" at the price of 15/- postpaid. The editor is Dr. J. M. M. Newby, Director of the Department of Sociology and Research at the Tuskegee Institute, and the contents, again as usual, are largely concerned with the Negro in the United States, on which subject there may be taken account if affected by the ineradicable "persecution" complex of the race in that area. East Africans will resent the assumption that the American Negro speaks for the whole of the African races.

## AFRICAN TREASURES

So many East Africans have in some period visited or been in South Africa that there is a general desire to be kept informed of outstanding books of South African interest. Major P. T. Parker's "African Treasures: Sixty Years among Diamonds and Gold" (John Long, £2.6s.) now must certainly be included in that category. He has kept indefinitely practically all the outstanding men, British and Boer, of the sub-continent since 1870, and writes well of men and matters of the intervening years. His book is most readable, enlivened by many stirring incidents, and improved by his wise philosophy. His memories were, he says, "in the hope that they will stir the imagination of man and women throughout the English-speaking world, and contribute something toward the better understanding of the history of South Africa—that they had not failed to achieve."

The 1932 edition of "Who's Who" is even better and bigger than earlier issues of this indispensable book of reference. It contains details of the career of almost every person of note in the country. At £3.3s. it is excellent value for money.

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JANUARY 19, 1933.

## EAST AFRICA

453

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## WANTED: NEW TERM FOR NATIVE "BEER."

Will Someone Propose a Word?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I am glad that you have suggested the need for some better word than "beer" to describe the native drinks made from grains or fruit. There can be no dispute that the use of the term "beer" is very misleading to Europeans who do not live in Africa, and that it has even misled many well-meaning missionaries, who, despite long local experience, have never been able to eradicate from their minds the idea that such Native beverages should be regarded with the distaste with which they have looked upon ale and similar drinks at home. I am not going to be bold enough to suggest a new word, but I hope that some other reader will propose an apposite one.

Yours faithfully,

Southampton.

POMBE.

## THAT TANGANYIKA POOL OF GOLD.

All is not Gold that Glitters!

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Reading your short account of the finding of a pool of gold by a Tommy in Tanganyika carried me back to my own enthusiastic early days in East Africa, when I too found such a pool.

This was also "well out of the reach of the ordinary African tourist," being situated in the middle of the Wakamba Reserve.

I was having an afternoon bathe in a stream when the low rays of the afternoon sun showed me the glimmering golden specks. Imagine my joy when I found the sandy bed of that stream was crowded with them. I collected and dried a handful of the sand, laboriously picked out the specks, and carried them carefully round with me until at last I returned to Nairobi.

With a nonchalant but guarded air I showed my treasure to an expert, and, for more form's sake asked him what it was. "Mica," he said, "the country's stiff with it." He was right.

Yours faithfully,

Kingsbury, N.Y.O.

JOHN MACHIN.

## RETRENCHMENT OF KENYA POLICE.

What Are the Actual Facts?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—There seems to have been a good deal of criticism in certain quarters in Kenya to-day of retrenchment. Will you state the actual facts?

Yours faithfully,

Monte Carlo.

A. R. JAMES.

[The net reduction in the European police establishment proposed in 1932 is to the last post. The Memorandum on the Draft Estimate states:—  
(a) It is proposed that (a) the establishment of Superintendents be reduced from 12 to 6; (b) the establishment of Assistant Superintendents be increased from 15 to 20;  
(c) the establishment of Inspectors be reduced from 30 to 17; (d) the establishment of Assistant Inspectors be reduced from 37 to 22; (e) the establishment of European Constables be reduced from 40 to 35. The increase recommended in (b) is designed to replace five Superintendents whose posts were recommended in (a).]

The scheme involves the retrenchment of the four Proseccors in Mombasa, Nakuru, and another in the U.S.D. Nairobi, the closing of police stations at Solio, Nairobi, and Moiheri, and the placing of those at Ruiru, Ngong, Chegegani, Kinduini, and the Mombasa Prairie Branch in the charge of Indian Sub-Inspectors, who will be withdrawn from Nakuru, Moiheri and Lamu Police Stations and from Nairobi units.

## ZEPPELIN FLIGHT TO EAST AFRICA.

Captain J. E. T. Philipp's Interesting Evidence.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—There is a note on page 430 of your issue of January 2 on the airship sent to General von Lettow.

Some time after its event, while on Arab Bureau duty to Jerusalem, Arabia and the Sudan, one heard the evidence of Arabs who asserted very positively that they had seen on moonlight nights "a noisy cigar marching explosively in the heavens." Their statements were generally regarded as fantasy.

There was, however, in early 1918, in the Intelligence Department at Khartoum a German handolier which had been found in the Bayuda Desert. It had contained recent Spitzer ammunition, stamped "Stettin, 1917." This tangible evidence was more difficult to regard as mere fantasy. It, however, proved nothing in itself.

While engaged in Bulgaria, on the Greco-Bulgarian frontier incident of 1923, our host at one garrison was a Bulgarian officer who had witnessed and was concerned with the departure from the Bulgarian aerodrome of the airship in question. With his permission we carefully noted down his account, and a photograph of him (and us), for subsequent identification, was taken at the frontier post, showing the Bulgarian inscription over the arch. (The negative is with me.)

While on duty in a destroyer in the eastern Mediterranean we had occasion to visit the Libyan coast on shore searches. There was a cleverly concealed fuel and provision cache near Misurata. This was stated—I do not assert it to have been used by Austrian submarines and by the airship in question.

London, S.W.1.

J. E. T. PHILIPS.

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## THAT PAKANEUSI PROSPECTUS.

Support for "East Africa's" Criticisms.

*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR.—Your criticism of the prospectus issued in Kenya by the Pakaneusi Prospecting and Development Co., Ltd., has clearly exposed its weaknesses, and many East Africans will share your hope that its worst features will not be copied by other companies formed to seek gold at Isakamega.

Last week's delayed inward air mail from Kenya reached me at the same time as your issue of January 12, and it brought a letter from a friend in Nairobi commenting adversely on the statement offer to the public, and concluded: "People are saying that this 'black fat' invitation to subscribe for shares will probably produce only a very little katten."

You have pointed out that the prospectus permitted the directors to proceed to allotment on receipt of applications for 50,000 B shares of £5 each, representing only \$12,500, whereas £7,500 had to be paid in cash to the vendors and £600 would have been spent on stamp duties, while £9,000 was stated to be required in the next twelve months to prospect the reef claims and £10,000 to investigate the worth of the exclusive prospecting licence over three rivers. But the prospectus seems to have allowed the board to go to allotment if the public subscribed for no more than 6,000 B shares, since the 4,000 such shares which it was stated that the promoters and their friends had arranged to take up are apparently part and parcel of the said minimum of 50,000 shares.

This is a bad start. Publicity is the best safeguard against such unsound finance.

Yours faithfully,

EAST AFRICA COMPANY DIRECTOR,  
London, W.1.

## A SETTLER'S ATTITUDE TO HIS SERVANTS.

Points for Critics to Note.

*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

In an unscientific English newspaper I have read an unscientifically amusing address by some obscure man, who will tell his audience that the European does not pay taxes while the Native is taxed out of existence.

Take my own little case. This month I have paid land tax (per acre, pole-tax £30s.), education tax (£os.), motor licence, oil-tax, mining claim licence, gun-tax, game licence and the weight tax on my weapons. As I have nothing to sell, no traps, trading license, and since I am living in the mud hut in the bush, less than nominal rates and taxes, the cost of renting post office box and telephone.

My Native boys can't eat meat, so save every bit of the cow—I know, for they put each mouth's pay in my safe until they have enough to buy another cow—pay £28 a year in taxes, give them housing, land for cultivation and grazing, clothing, food, medicine and fuel. Of course, have to build their go-to-hospital, &c.

I could add—and this is the reason why I ask you to publish this letter anonymously—but all that support old widows and orphans and that I put all my Natives on pension after they have done twenty years with me.

A True Colonist.

COLONIAL SETTLER  
RECOMMENDS THAT THE STATEMENT IN THE LAST PARAGRAPH THIS LETTER MUST APPEAR IMMEDIATELY AS IT IS WRITTEN BY ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN SETTLERS IN THE COUNTRY.

## MR. BRADLEY'S N. RHODESIAN STUDIES.

Criticism of His New Book.

*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR.—In your issue of November 17 you reviewed Mr. Bradley's "Africa notwithstanding," and quoted his statement that "the African's food supply is his first consideration." Then why was not greater care exercised in guarding the year's supply of grain—he alludes to grinding into meal, for daily bread, for brewing into beer for the weeks and months of drunken orgies? Even then it is not safe. I have seen the bins of a whole village go up in flames of a bush fire," continues Mr. Bradley, leading the people who know not their Northern Rhodesia to think the poor Natives are beset by "congregations of African indolence and innate carelessness are to blame, and an individual or a community too tired to scuffle a fire-guard round the dooms bins deserves half European pity! Said a local king to me: "We are few, we fight full wafida!" (Truly, we, of blackness, we are of laziness.)

Then he writes: "The miserable Batwa will doubtless beat their wives." If Mr. Bradley said that the women doubtless beat their husbands, he would—in matriarchal tribes at least—be nearer the truth. (See *East Africa*, page 234, para 4.)

Thirdly, surely, the carriage was unspeakable, convey more than is meant. For since Rhodes took a hand in Central African politics there has been comparatively little bloodshed in Northern Rhodesia (emphasis "comparatively"). True, in any of the sixty or seventy tribes of Northern Rhodesia the chief would poke out the eyes of the "peeping Tom," cut off the nose of the "nosey Parker," slice away the tips of the foul slanderer's roof, cut the tongue of the wicked liar, chop off the murderer's head, top away the thieving hands, mutilate the adulterer to ensure that he sit no more in that respect, and so on, in due accord with Moses's law of old, eye for an eye, the punishment always, or nearly always, fitting the crime. But "un speakable carriage" is not since 1890, anyhow!

Perhaps Mr. Bradley, whose first appointment to the S.C.R. he dated Jan. 1, 1920, has learnt, in the course of his administrative duties, whether in the Secretariat or in the field, what has been denied to older settlers in the country; and perhaps he may be willing to enlighten us through *East Africa* columns.

Yours truly,  
Northern Rhodesia.Yours faithfully,  
Carter.

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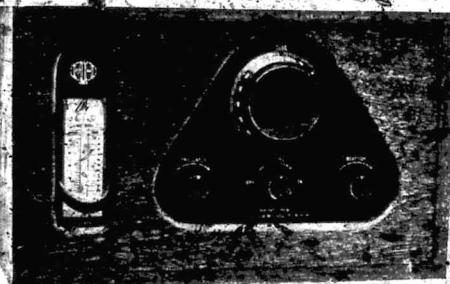
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## To Outposts of Empire

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are replaced by an ingenious device which enables the user to change wavebands immediately and without fuss. Requiring only a short Aerial and a good Earth, the Set will give surprisingly clear and vigorous reception. Where a general use of the normal Broadcast band (250-550 metres) and the Long waveband (1900-2,000 metres) is required, we recommend the McMichael Duplex Four Mains Cabinet model 17 gns complete, and the McMichael Duplex Four Mains Transportable 21 gns complete, which have been specially designed for these bands of wavelengths.

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## EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS

## CUCKOO DOES NOT BREED IN AFRICA.

REFUTING the assertion that the cuckoo breeds in Africa, Lord Rothschild says in *The Times*:

"Our European cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*) has never been known to breed outside Europe and Northern Africa, and only winters in Africa where there are scatterings over the world nearly two hundred species of cuckoo. From the tiny emerald cuckoo of New Guinea (*Glaucidiumpalmarum*, five inches long) to the giant cuckoo of the Solomon Islands (*Centropus solomonis*) nearly two and a half feet long, the bird which Major Head found in Samoa was evidently laid by one of the numerous tropical cuckoos frequenting Africa."

## FOREIGN NAIL MANUFACTURERS' ENTERPRISE.

THE GOSSIP WRITER in the *Morning Post* says:

"The slogan 'Buy British' is excellent on the boardings, but often difficult to realize. An acquaintance writes to me from Kenya that he thought it would be a good idea if British settlers in a British Colony buy British instead of Belgian or French nails on the head while developing their farms. This was induced partly by patriotism and partly by the fact that Belgian nails adopt the motto, 'Strength in polished and consequence are prone to remove their heads,' so it's slightly out of true. But British nail manufacturers in turn keep instead of them more convenient tubs of nails. Their original price is £1.10s. per cwt., and after three months' storage cost is £1.15s. per cwt., which adds on the price almost nothing. When will our manufacturers learn to do the same? Instead of saying 'take it or leave it,' let us say 'buy it or leave it.'"

## ZANZIBAR'S OLD SLAVE MARKET.

AN interesting fact regarding the old Zanzibar slave market is thus related in a letter to *The Times* from Miss G. H. Foxley Norris, of Filton, Bristol:

"The actual purchaser of the Zanzibar slave market was a young English missionary priest, Arthur August West, then on the staff of the Universities Mission to Central Africa. Mr. West was, with Sir John Kirk, an eye-witness of all the horrors of the slave trade, and by every means in his power did Sir John in his unceasing efforts to get it stopped. When at last the Sultan of Zanzibar consented to sell the market, naming as his price the sum of £100,000, it was Arthur West who paid it, giving, in fact, the whole of his capitation to do so, and handing over the ground to the U.M.C.A. On Christmas Day, 1885, Arthur West lay dying in Sir John Kirk's house at Zanzibar, and on that morning the foundation-stone of the present cathedral was laid on that site, and the Order's head's desire that a great Christian church should stand on that spot to cleanse and hallow it, was granted."

## FROM TUSKS TO TOILET TABLE.

AN interesting story of the transformation of elephant tusks into varied articles of everyday use is related by a special correspondent of the *Evening Standard*, who says of a visit to a London ivory factory:

"In a long narrow room we saw weird machines and men working them. One man would take a hollow piece of ivory about eight inches long. An elephant's tusk is hollow for about that length. The workman pressed the ivory through the thin teeth of a small circular saw spinning at 2,500 revolutions a minute, and sliced it as easily as a knife cuts bread. He was cutting out the backs of brushes and shapes for hairbrushes, another for a nail-brush, and yet another for a clothes brush, all out of the same piece. The next man, and the next, had him took the sections and rounded off the corners, while other machines smoothed the face of the ivory and finished it. There is a drafting machine, making the holes for the bristles and the handle. If one got stuck in front of the man who turns the billiard balls, you would not want to leave him. The operation is remarkable. An instrument like a sharp chisel is pressed against the revolving chunk of ivory until gradually the shape appears. And as it appears, circles of ivory fall about to be made later into babies' teethings rings."

## WITCHCRAFT DORMANT IN AFRICANS.

IN an interesting article on witchcraft in the *New Statesman and Nation* Mr. J. H. Draper says:

"The magician is really a public official recognised by the tribe, while the wizard is a private practitioner working for his own ends, which in a community based on sound principles of communism must as itself be anti-social, being apart from the methods employed."

"The wizard, or wizard, is just as venomous as his kinship as those against whom its operations are directed. Witchcraft is rather like tuberculosis; its potentiality is always there, dormant in suspense, waiting for an individual to awaken it to its baneful activity. The individual may not even know that he has it in him, and the sinister powers may, unawares, by an inverted infection, bring the curse of its possessor's death."

"So in many parts of Africa death is inevitably followed by a post-mortem examination of the intestines, the convulsions of which will show whether or not witchcraft was in the deceased since the power being hereditary, its visible presence in the post-mortem would make his relatives the noxious objects of suspicion at least people with whom it would be as well to be on good terms. Thus a belief in witchcraft has contributed to quite a good knowledge of anatomy and a corresponding ability in surgical technique. No practitioner of witchcraft therefore, when put to the ultimate test denies that he has the power, even though death—that is before European governments intervened, paradoxically to the great benefit of the wizards—was he recognised finally for his crimes."

## EX-KING AS ELEPHANT TRAINER.

OF King Ferdinand, who is shortly to visit Kenya, a writer in the *Yorkshire Evening Press* says:

"He once had a passion for training elephants, and procured four for the purpose. While the craze lasted he would spend part of each day teaching them tricks. Nothing delighted him more than entertaining distinguished guests than to show them his pet elephants perform."



## EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS.

Change of Directors and Secretaries.

An extraordinary general meeting of East African Sisal Plantations Ltd. was held last week to consider points raised at the recent annual general meeting, when the resolution favouring the adoption of the report and accounts was lost. The Chairman of the company, Mr. L. N. Leefe, spoke appreciatively of the work done by the staff in Africa to whom he hoped every consideration would be shown if a new board were elected.

The names of Mr. W. J. Long and Mr. G. A. Doyle having been proposed as new directors, Mr. L. A. Steele, representing the Industrial and General Trust Ltd., said that he had been unable to find Mr. Long's name in the recognised works of reference, but that he had discovered that Mr. Doyle was a director of the Colonial Proprietary Company, which, formed in 1914, began business in 1915, and had paid dividends to date, and also of the East African Company, which was formed in 1909, gave its first construction account and dividend only in 1919, 1920, and 1921. What qualifications had these gentlemen to run a sisal producing company?

Mr. Doyle replied that the proposed new directors might know little of sisal, but they were prepared to serve without fees and provide free services, reserving for the company a two per cent. in the hope that the commodity would rise in value while the present board had no proposals except to liquidate the company.

Mr. M. C. Harman, another friend of his, would not put up any money to rescue the company, but it was under a board which caused liquidation, so he thought do's for directors apparently must be to achieve what they could succeed. The Industrial and General Trust would include the company with the facilities offered by the proposed directors; his friends would willingly give away so much money in the company, so they must do their best and they would do it for nothing, confidently relying on the assurance given at the last meeting that the old board would wish them well and give them all the information they required.

## Matters Should be Represented.

Conceding that Mr. Harman and his friends represented over half the capital of the company, Mr. Doyle urged that no very large minority should be represented on the board, and that at least one member besides himself, G. Harman should remain in view of the importance of the sisal industry. He hoped Mr. A. Wish would remain and give the new directors the benefit of his experience. Mr. Harman said, "The undertaking of the board was that they would stand down if anybody else would give the labour and services for nothing. If the Industrial and General Trust is prepared to do nothing, they may do so. All we seek is to retain our investment. There is no desire not to have the minority represented and if Mr. Steele would join the board or send a representative from the Trust, I feel perfectly certain he would be elected immediately. Moreover, if the Trust will provide the financial, we will withdraw."

Major Walsh said Mr. Steele has very kindly asked him to remain on the board, but before coming to a final decision I should like to know more of the prospective director. Mr. Long and Mr. Doyle, which does Mr. Long represent. There has been no information as to where the new manager is coming from, &c., and so over

the resolution, he said, the shareholders say that the bank and the stock exchange should be informed of the change of directors, and that the chairman should resign. Mr. Steele said, "Long and I would suggest that the East African Bank should be informed of as many as the shareholders can, and as far as possible, the other shareholders, but as far as possible, the bank should be informed of the change of directors in the same immediately. As far as the staff are concerned, I think that never once has there been any difficulty in getting Major Walsh to retain his seat in the board. It would be a grave breach of a solemn undertaking made by the Chairman and communicated to the shareholders. This whole suggested scheme must then fall."

Mr. Leefe said his position could be filled by Mr. M. C. Harman, who has promoted all the present plans. The position was that all the directors were retiring, but that since that decision had been made shareholders had agreed to a member of the board with every confidence in the industry, and the most technical knowledge to remain. He the Chairman failed to see why Mr. Harman would not accept that the operation.

Mr. Harman agreed that he could not act on the proposal, and would tell the Chairman to his word, that if Mr. Steele would join, he would support his nomination, so that the third shareholder should be represented.

Mr. Steele said, "All I can say is that it would be another ignoramus on the board."

When the resolution was put, Mr. Long and Mr. Doyle were declared elected by six votes to five.

Mr. J. Russell Orr, M.C.B.E., formerly Director of Education in Kenya, is one of the founders of the Central Information Bureau for Educational Affairs, established to encourage the use of cinematography as a incentive to individual initiative and as a medium of education for all races within the Empire. The Bureau, which has completed a library of English and foreign literature on cinematographs, is based offices at Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

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## EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

*East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers giving the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade through East and Central Africa. Any information which readers may wish to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.*

A new nine-hole golf course has been opened in Nairobi.

Nairobi's new theatre will accommodate 804 people.

It is proposed to build a good road to connect Embora and Mbeya.

A business plot in Kakamega, on which a *dakha* has been built, has been sold to an Indian for £1,000.

Uganda increased her exports of groundnuts during the first eight months of last year from 2,225 tons to 4,023 tons.

Debentures are being made in Mwanza to organise an agricultural and commercial exhibition to be held on about August 15.

Kenya exported 8,112 ounces of gold between January and October last, compared with 2,432 ounces over the corresponding period of 1931.

The Nairobi Municipal Council is to appoint a consultant engineer to report on a scheme for obtaining water from the Ruiru River.

The Kenyan Government has appointed a Select Committee to examine and report on the Native Settlement Fund proposed by Lord Moyne.

Uganda has decided to embark on an advertising campaign to emphasise the virtues of the district as a jumping-off place for the Kakamega gold-fields.

Both the Kenyan and Uganda, the Nairobi Municipal Councils, are considering schemes whereby local doctors may be appointed to the Public Health Department.

A levy on official salaries is to be introduced in Uganda where officers occupying Government quarters in townships are henceforth to pay the rates at the rates.

A large quantity of coffee produced in São Paulo has been requisitioned and have been replaced by a new emergency tax of five million reis on all coffee produced in the State.

Four badminton courts are to be put out in the Nairobi Municipal Markets, the newly formed Badminton Club, of which Mr. G. J. Pringle has been elected president.

Coffee exports from Brazil for the first eleven months of 1931 totalled 17,034,000 sacks, valued £2,742,000, compared with 16,568,000 sacks at £2,600,000 in the same period of 1931.

Mr. Montague, Minister of Trade, said that the fewer than 100 Japanese ships docked in Kenya during December and that their total imports for Kenya and Uganda are estimated at pounds 100,000.

A sanction having been given by the factory building department to the construction of a bridge, we may expect that another bridge with extensive East African ports will shortly be put up. At present no definitive statement is available from any of the capitals.

Troubles have recently occurred on the Tanganyika-Kenya border, north-east of Mwanza, between the Bakuria and Mofai tribes, some of the latter having raided the cattle of the Waisoma and Bakuria tribes. Administrative and police officers are investigating the matter on the spot.

Domestic exports from Kenya during the period January-October, 1932, totalled £3,222,081, compared with £3,822,016 during the corresponding period of 1931. The total amount of maize exported fell from 1,000,000 cwt. in the above period of 1931 to 335,577 cwt. in 1932.

That continuance of the present system would ruin the cotton growing industry in the Eastern Province of Tanganyika Territory was an assertion made by Mr. Ernest Harrison, Director of Agriculture, in an address to the conference of those interested in the industry recently held in Dar es Salaam.

The total export traffic totalled to Kilindini by the Kenya and Uganda Railway during the first ten months of last year amounted to 210,962 tons, compared with 274,655 tons during the corresponding period of 1931. Import traffic handled from Kilindini totalled 59,202 tons against 56,66 tons in 1931.

In introducing a Bill to regulate the business of money-lending in Kenya, Sir A. Attorney-General said he had recently seen transactions levying a much greater rate of interest than 48 per cent. The Bill provides that the Courts may re-open a transaction and give relief if the rate of interest exceeds 48 per annum.

Criticisms of a Bill to Regulate and Control Compulsory Labour in Kenya have been made in the Legislative Council by Canon Burns, the member representing Native interests. The measure had been introduced to give effective provisions of the International Labour Conference, and involves no change in the existing laws of the colony. Canon Burns criticised the power given to headmen under the Bill, the provision for transporting labour to districts other than their own, and the age of Negroes who could be employed on compulsory communal work, given in the Ordinance as from fifteen years to forty-five; he considered thirty-five years to be high enough. The Bill was passed and is now in operation.

### RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office has received the following detailed information concerning rainfall in Kenya and Uganda during the week ended January 3: Eldama, 2½ inches; Nairobi, 30; Kericho, 0·01; Kilifi, 0·02; Lavington, 0·01; Machakos, 0·12; Mengo, 0·04; Achien, 0·05; Mombasa, 1·00; Nairobi, 0·10; Nakuru, 0·26; Njoro, 0·11; Rumuruti, 0·01; Sonder, 0·20; Tsavo, 0·55; Kampala, 0·52 inches.

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RIFLES

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## EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

## COFFEE.

REDUCTION in the export demand made itself felt at last week's auctions, and prices of most grades showed slight reductions, though good to fine qualities were still in good demand at firm prices.

## Kenya

## SIZES.

## "A"

65s. od. to 124s. od.

## "B"

65s. od. to 115s. od.

## "C"

65s. od. to 66s. od.

## "D"

67s. od. to 121s. od.

## "E"

65s. od.

## Tanzania

## Unroasted

65s. od.

## Bugisland

## "A" sizes

92s. od.

## Tanganyika

## London-cleaned

67s. od.

## Kilimanjaro

## "A" sizes

115s. od. to 70s. od.

## "B"

62s. od. to 68s. od.

## "C"

62s. od.

## Peaberry

## London-cleaned

65s. od.

## First size

72s. od.

## Second size

72s. od.

## Third size

72s. od.

## Peaberry

## Arusha

## "A" size

72s. od.

## "B"

65s. od.

## Peaberry

## Moshi

## "A" sizes

70s. od. to 71s. od.

## "B"

63s. od. to 65s. od.

## "C"

63s. od. to 62s. od.

## Peaberry

## London stocks of East African coffee on January 8 totalled 3,020 bags, compared with 3,526 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

## Offerings in London of Kenya coffee during the first quarter of 1932 totalled 34,326 bags, compared with 30,526 bags in 1931, and of Tanganyika coffee 17,400 bags were offered, compared with 3,630 bags. Generally speaking, report Misses J. K. Gilliat &amp; Co., Ltd., the size of the bean of the present crop has been small, while the green qualities have not been such as to appeal to the English trade.

## OTHER PRODUCE.

**Ginger Seed.**—Steady at about 4d. 5s. per ton. The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 2d. 11s. and 4d. 9s.

**Cloves.**—Quoted with Zanzibar spot slightly better at 6d. per lb. There are sales of January-February shipments at 5d. (The comparative spot quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 8d. and 1s. 1d.)

The latest crop statement issued by the Zanzibar Department of Agriculture says that the crop has been patchy and erratic. Some districts producing reasonably good crops, while Chale, Chale, for instance, has practically no crop. The Zanzibar harvest finished much earlier than was anticipated, the owing to heavy rains early in the year, and the cloves were not dried as expeditiously as they should have been, with the result that quality has suffered much as desired.

**Lopras.**—Faster, with East African quoted £1. 1s. per ton. The comparative quotations in both years are 1s. 1d. and £1. 1s.

**Calon.**—Improved since the season. East African is reported, though 1932 slightly lower price at 1d. 6d. per lb. according to quality. The comparative quotations last year were from 1d. 10s. 7d. to 1d. 11s. 6d.

**Cotton Seed.**—A little business as follows:—100 lbs. per £25. 5s. per ton. The comparative quotation in 1932 was 103s. 6d. and 103s. 11d.

**Groundnuts.**—A little business improved. Last year, per ton, was the following:—1d. 11s. 6d. and 1d. 11s. 11d.

**Milk and Skins.**—There is little change to report. Heavy unshaded Mombasa skins quoted 10d. per skin.

Small unshaded skins quoted 8d. per skin.

## RAND AND EAST AFRICAN CORPORATION.

RAND AND EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, LTD., has been incorporated with a nominal capital of £8,000 to enter into agreements with Anglo-Portuguese (East Africa) Company Limited, and its subsidiary, and to carry on the business of that company.

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Three subscribers to the new company are Mr. D. C. Mackenzie, consulting mining engineer, of Whitbeach Gardens, S.E. 5; Mr. H. J. Hayes, of Cambridge Park, Wanstead, E. 11; Mr. G. A. Coping, coal factor, 64 Westcombe Avenue, London, Mr. H. T. Dewart, M.C., M.P., of Northgate, Hawley, Mr. H. B. Bromley, of Lennons Road, S.E. 20; Mr. K. M. Simpson, 22 Lampton Road, Hounslow, and Mr. Arthur's Bluff, 88, Blair Street, Poplar, E. 14. The director's qualification is holding one share to the nominal value of £100.

The chairman is Mr. D. C. Mackenzie, and with 12% of the new shares.

## TANGANYIKA SISAL MARK DECISION.

*East Africa has received the following statement for publication:*

At a meeting held in London last week the undermentioned firms agreed to include the mark "TANGIWIRA" in the list of marks not tendered or accepted against market contracts for No. 1 and No. 2 Tanganyika sisal.

(Signed) ROMAN T. JEMMEL,  
TANGIWIRA SISAL  
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## WEAK HOME TRADE COFFEE DEMAND.

THE customary autumn demand for coffee from the home trade has not been in evidence this season, but we believe that they will have to make up their purchases, for so far they have bought only a few hundred bags, but about 50,000 bags were already reported from East Africa during the month, a coffee being on an average below former standards.—*Messrs. H. C. and Anderson's Market Review.*

*Continued from previous column.*

**Strawberries.**—The following are quoted around the beginning of January:—Oval, with sellers in East Africa, No. 1 for December, February 12d. 11s.; January 13d. 11s.; for January 14d. 11s. 6d.; for February 15d. 11s.; for March 16d. 11s. 6d. Oval, with sellers in East Africa, No. 1 for December, February 12d. 11s.; January 13d. 11s.; for January 14d. 11s. 6d.; for February 15d. 11s.; for March 16d. 11s. 6d. Oval, with sellers in East Africa, No. 1 for December, February 12d. 11s.; January 13d. 11s.; for January 14d. 11s. 6d.; for February 15d. 11s.; for March 16d. 11s. 6d.

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## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Mafida," which left London for East Africa on January 5, and is scheduled to leave Marseilles on January 21 carries the following passengers for:

## Port Sudan

Mr. & Mrs. Max de Benies Dr. I. Mackinnon  
Mrs. E. Feldwick Dr. A. N. Nyss  
Miss M. Feldwick Mr. G. H. Postlethwaite  
Miss C. Feldwick Mr. & Mrs. R. Robins  
Count & Countess N... Mr. & Mrs. Stephen  
R... Mr. & Mrs. Stobart  
R... Mr. & Mrs. T. Sparrow

## Mombasa

Rev. & Mrs. E. L. Barber Miss R. H. Tomlinson  
Mr. R. W. Burritt Col. & Mrs. Wm. Wilson  
Dr. (Miss) H. Blakesley

Mr. C. H. C. Beresford Mr. & Mrs. C. D. See  
Mr. Bateman Miss P. G...  
Lt. Cooper & Mrs. J. A. Burnett Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Thompson

Mr. B. Castle Mr. & Mrs. T. S. Talmadge  
Major W. Dickinson Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Talmadge  
Mrs. G. D. Evans

Mr. Foster Mr. & Mrs. C. Cock  
Mrs. Forbes Mr. & Mrs. Chambers  
Mr. L. H. George Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Fairclough

Mr. B. Galton-Fenzie Mr. & Mrs. J. Gower  
Mr. C. Harries Mr. & Mrs. J. Hamilton

Mrs. E. J. Hussey Mr. & Mrs. A. Isherwood  
Mr. R. G. D. Hunter Mr. F. S. Lawrence  
Mr. A. W. Hudson Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Mallett

Mrs. T. M. Mansford Mrs. H. F. Rawnsley  
Mr. C. E. Herriot Mr. & Mrs. Stanfield

Mr. R. C. S. Johnson Major W. C. H. Scupham  
Mr. O. V. Johns Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Tucker

Mr. F. R. A. L. Keer Mrs. Lewey  
Mrs. Lewey

Mr. J. C. G. Littlehales Mr. R. Guittin  
Mr. R. Melville Mr. & Mrs. J. Lever

Passenger marked + join at Marseilles

Passenger marked + join at Port Said

Passenger marked + join at Port Sudan

## EAST AFRICAN MAIL

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

Jan. 10, 16, 22, 28 " Malindi

Feb. 6, 12, 18 " Cameroun

Feb. 2 " Aav le Rieddeau

Feb. 2 " Stratnavay

MAILS for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, Jan. 11, 18, 25, every Friday.

Inward mails are expected on January 23 by the s.s. "Aav le Rieddeau" and of February 4 by the s.s. "Mathana."

AIR mails for East and South Africa close at the General Post Office, London, at 11 a.m. each Wednesday.

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## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

## BRITISH INDIA

Madura arr. London homewards, Jan. 13.

Martina arr. Mombasa homewards, Jan. 16.

Malda leaves Marseilles outwards, Jan. 16.

Melior arr. Mombasa outwards, Jan. 16.

Talbot 82nd arr. or Salala for Bombay, Jan. 16.

Pikhiwa 16th homewards for Durban, Jan. 13.

Kanya arr. London for Durban, Jan. 13.

Karan 16th homewards for Durban, Jan. 13.

City of Saltoro 16th homewards for Mombasa, Jan. 14.

Clan McRorri 16th homewards for Mombasa, Jan. 14.

Hornbeam 16th homewards for Mombasa, Jan. 14.

Nieuwkerk 16th arr. Cape Town homewards, Jan. 16.

Klipfontein 16th arr. Durban, Jan. 16.

Kliperkerk 16th Mombasa homewards, Jan. 16.

Meliskerk 16th left Marseilles homewards, Jan. 16.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Azalee Rieddeau 16th left Djibouti homewards, Jan. 16.

Fernandin de la Piere 16th arr. Port Said outwards, Jan. 16.

Leconte de Lisle 16th arr. Dakar, Jan. 16.

Jan. 16.

## UNION CASTLE

Durluce Castle 16th left Beira homewards, Jan. 16.

Llandaff Castle 16th arr. London, Jan. 16.

Llandovery Castle 16th left Pt. Sudan outwards, Jan. 16.

Llangibby Castle 16th arr. Cape Town homewards, Jan. 16.

Llanstephan Castle 16th arr. London, Jan. 16.

Sandgate Castle 16th arr. Natal homewards, Jan. 16.

The s.s. "Barbado Castle" went ashore at Blantyre one day last week while on a voyage from Hamburg to London. She got off with assistance from four ships and proceeded on her voyage.

The Union Castle Line has issued a new timetable giving the movements of its vessels on the East African service during the first half of 1933. Steamers coming back via the Suez Canal will leave Mombasa on March 4, April 1, April 26, June 10 and July 2, while those sailing via the Cape will leave Kilindini on February 14, March 14, April 11, May 9, June 6, and July 1. Copies of the timetable can be obtained from the company at 10 Newgate Street, London, E.C. 2, or from any branch office.

H.M.S. "Llanbadr" will leave Mafida early in May on a three months' cruise to Mauritius and East Africa, and H.M.S. "Enderby" will leave Calcutta on May 9 for England via East Africa.

## DEATHS

HANBURY, on January 13, in London, FRANCIS MARIA HANBURY, 60, of Nyeri, Kenya Colony, youngest daughter of the late Edward John and Elizabeth Hanbury of Romboch, Cape Province, aged sixty-two. South African papers please copy.

HANBURY, on January 16, in London, SARAH KATE HANBURY, 62, of Nyeri, Kenya Colony, second daughter of the late Edward John and Elizabeth Hanbury of Romboch, Cape Province, aged sixty-two. South African papers please copy.

## AFRICAN LANGUAGES

AFRICAN LANGUAGES can be learned in London. Instruction in Swahili, Chinyanja, Luganda, Kikuyu, Runya, Arabic, Hausa, Yoruba, etc. (also Hindustani and Gujarati), given by European and Native teachers at THE SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, Finsbury, E.C. 2.

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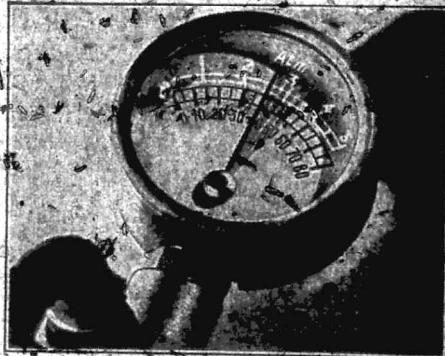
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## ANGLING IN EAST AFRICA

*By T. J. Copley and Hugh Copley*

Two of Kenya's best known fishermen have written a veritable vade mecum for the devotee of the sport. H.E. Sir Joseph Bryne says in his Foreword, "I mean to take a copy with me when I go fishing and sometimes when I go to bed." It is the only volume on East African angling, illus-trated by maps, which are alone worth more than the published price, and is really indispensable to the fisherman. 6s. 4d. post free.

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## KENYA WITHOUT PREJUDICE

Mr. H. O'Wellber's admirable book is written with real knowledge and love of Kenya (*Daily Telegraph*), and is strongly recommended (*Our Empire*). Unusually interesting and informative it is the first handbook the writer has seen after reading through for the sheer pleasure of reading it (*Livingstone Mail*). And it makes an informative four-minded book which will correct a lot of the prejudices and enter into misconceptions all about the Colony and its settler colony (*Dispatch*). The armchair traveller will enjoy 1200 less than a man who has made up his mind to come to Kenya as his home. (Stanley 5s. 6d. post free anywhere).

## COFFEE-ROVING

*with Special Reference to East Africa*

*By J. H. MacDonald*

The standard work on the subject. Invaluable to all those undertaking the cultivation of coffee (*Times of Ceylon*). There can be little relating to coffee in Africa which is not mentioned in this volume. The plates, especially those of the various pests, should be of enormous value to the planter to enable him to identify them; (*Journal of the African Society*). This is a really ideal book on coffee planting (*Coffee Life*), is a necessary to planter's (*East African Standard*), and contains the kind of information the practical man requires (*Technical Agriculture*). 198 pp., 56 illustrations. 15s. 10d. post free anywhere.

## SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA

Embarassing work and careful planning are shown in this publication which is a very remarkable success, and a veritable *vade mecum*, invaluable reference to everyone connected in any way whatsoever with our East African Dependencies. (*African World*) It is low priced (out of proportion with the actual value of the accumulated knowledge embodied within the covers) and is well produced (*London Standard*). 208 pp., 10s. 6d. Post free. An illustration describing almost every aspect of East African life. 4s. post free anywhere.

## EASTERN AFRICA TO-DAY

Compiled by F. W. Joelson. An edition 18 description of each district of each East African Colony. Bep. Agency. 10s. 95. Illustrations and maps. exhaustively indexed, this standard work on the subject is published at the low price of 6s. free. The author's Post described as a complete survey of Eastern Africa. (*London Standard*). Life and death unavailable, though never recommended it as a history, indeed a superb book and comes all in one.

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Vol. 9 No. 12

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1933

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

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## EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

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## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

PAGE	
163	Matters of Moment
163	Persons in
163	Letters to the Editor
163	East Africa and Empire
165	References
165	Education Problem of
165	Uganda
165	East Africa in the Press
472	Persons in
472	Letters to the Editor
472	East Africa and Empire
472	References
472	Education Problem of
472	Uganda
480	East Africa in the Press

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

DOING THE RIGHT THING AT THE WRONG TIME.

The Colonial Office statement on gold-mining in the Kakangala Native Reserve is to be cordially welcomed, but why it was so long delayed is difficult to understand. It could quite as easily have been issued weeks earlier and so have obviated the spate of criticism

informed and uninformed, friendly and unfriendly which has issued from the Press, the public platform, and many pulpits. It is most unfortunate that in two such controversial matters of the recent past as the amendment of the Native Lands Trust Ordinance and the intended introduction of an income tax there has been studied reluctance on the part of officialdom to take the public into its confidence until, evidently as a result of that policy of silence, a storm of protest has risen. Not more it has been shown that the right thing done is the wrong way or at the wrong time will not prevent widespread discontent, and this is to be hoped that these lessons of the immediate past will be taken to heart by the East African Governments and by the Colonial Office, and that they will be more readily disposed henceforth to put their cards on the table at the earliest possible moment. Had the statement of last Thursday been published some weeks previously, it might well have escaped a deluge of obloquy. Had there been a prompt disposition on the part of the Kenya Government to explain exactly what was intended when the introduction of income tax became a burning question, much of the antagonism and all of the misconception which arose from public ignorance and suspicion would have been dissipated.

East African public opinion is too virile to accept unquestioningly proposed new laws, and a wise course for responsible officials in Africa and in this country is to be as frank about their intentions as possible. In that way they will enlist the maximum measure of

co-operation on the part of the public. There can be no doubt that much of the political discontent of recent years has been due to a feeling that non-official views had not been seriously desired, have not been invited when they could be safely overlooked, or have too often been disregarded when invited and received. It would be as easy to cite instances in which non-official opinion proved right and official wrong as it would be to give examples to the contrary. The point, however, is not whether one side or the other has been more frequently right or wrong in any given controversy with any given period, but that there should be constant consultation between governors and governed, and ample opportunity for the ready ventilation of public opinion. Eventually, of course, non-official members of a local Legislature can express in Council the views of themselves and their constituents, but by the time that opportunity arrives great harm has to scratch been done by the quite unnecessary reticence of the Government in question. From such reticence springs misunderstanding, criticism, and suspicion, whereas frankness would usually have yielded a quick crop of appreciation, support, and confidence.

In this connexion it is to be noted that twice during the first session of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia held under the presidency of Sir Ronald Storts ACCEPTED the opposition of the Elected Members of N. RHODESIA.

circumstances which in most, and probably all, of the other Eastern African Legislatures would have entailed the use of the official majority to force through the Government motion. This demonstration of the new Governor's desire to meet unofficial wishes will not be lost on the public. It is true that the subjects at issue were not of very great importance, but they had seemed sufficiently so to justify the preparation of draft Ordinances

WHY NOT TAKE  
THE PUBLIC INTO  
CONFIDENCE?

The first would have compensated a pension and gratuity on an official who had neglected to exercise an option, while it was still open to him; the second concerned the reduction of the entertainment tax, and Government having agreed to accept the guidance of the Elected Members, withdrew all the official members except the mover of the Bill, Mr. Mackenzie Kennedy, and, loyally regulated its course by the votes of the Elected Members, of whom four voted against and two in favour of the Bill. We do not at the moment recall a recent session of Council in any other Eastern African Legislature in which the local Administration has thus twice appealed to public opinion as represented by the non-official members.

It is a curious fact that three of the Elected Members objected to a Government motion authorising a levy on official salaries, for

**SUPPOSED** IN Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika LEGISLATURES

the legislature of each territory, on the contrary, has passed a bill authorising a levy on official salaries, while a proposal, if less outspoken on the point, is widely believed to support, or less convinced of its necessity. Almost as surprising is the fact that no strong objection appears to have been voiced from the unofficial side of the House to an undertaking given in the name of the Government, that the report of the committee which have been investigating European unemployment, especially in the copper belt, should be withheld from publication. There may be special circumstances of which we are not aware that justify such a course, but if that were the case, at least some indication might have been given, especially as this is one of the most important issues exercising public concern at present.

Two days hence we celebrate the centenary of the birth of General Gordon, whose amazing work in the Sudan is even now too little known. **GORDON IN THE SUDAN**. Sixty years have passed since he succeeded Sir Samuel Baker as Governor of the Equatorial Province, where he attempted to purge a corrupt Egyptian administration of criminal justice, and to suppress Slavery and Slave-trading. Gordon was left practically, and sometimes absolutely, without European assistants, but his immense moral and physical courage so sustained him that he was able to achieve apparently impossible tasks, among them being that of creating a chain of administrative stations right through the Sudan to the borders of Uganda. Having completed the work entrusted to him by the Khedive Ismail, he had accepted the invitation of King Leopold to go to the Congo, and was actually preparing his departure when public opinion forced the Gladstone Government—which had resolved to evacuate the Sudan—to call upon him to undertake the withdrawal of the large Egyptian army which was menaced by the Mahdi's advancing forces. Characteristically leaving London with only one companion, Gordon reached Khartoum at the earliest possible moment, and for nearly seven months held that town single-handed against the Dervishes. Every day of the last four months he hoped from the roof of his residence to see an advancing relief Expedition, but at dawn of January 6, 1885, the enemy pierced his defences, and was slain on the steps of the Palace. Two days later

the British advance guard came within sight of the town. "Chinese Gordon," as he is still known to schoolboys and their elders, might with equal, and probably greater, truth have been called "Gordon of the Sudan."

For decades one of the best means of rallying public opinion in Egypt to a Government which felt the need of demonstrations of confidence has been to suggest that construction of the dam across the headwaters of the Nile **LAKE TANA** might pass into foreign hands.

Yet curiously enough, the present proposal that the Egyptian Government should finance the construction of the long-projected dam across the Blue Nile a little below its exit from Lake Tana, in Ethiopia, has created a sudden political storm in Cairo, with the result that each of the first three meetings of the Conference of Addis Ababa, convened for next month, refused to undertake the unpopular duty. But for the bucking of Great Britain it is certain that Egypt would not have had an opportunity of being represented at a conference convened to consider the conditions under which the dam shall be constructed, and it is an interesting reflection that this agitation should have been launched after British officials in the employment of the Egyptians for decades made it their business to irrigate the Nile waters for the benefit of Egyptian agriculture.

The East African Native is generally looked upon as an impudent person who takes precious little thought for the morrow, and the **GRain STORE** Department of Agriculture is concerned at his habit of

selling as much of his grain as he can at harvest time and turning the rest into beer. It does not blame him seriously, but points out that he often has to buy back at an increased price the grain he has sold to the local Indians and that yearly periods of hunger occur during December, January, and early February. The Natives have some sort of grain store—four kinds of them—but these are all inefficient indeed. It seems a very difficult task to ward off the attacks of the rats, weevils, mice, and moths which find so much excellent food provided for them, nor the Department itself is still far from having devised a perfect communal grain store for the Native villages. If we look back a little, we shall be still less inclined to blame the Native for his alleged improvidence. Before the coming of the *Per Britannica* any tribe which built up stores of grain was thereby increasing the risk of raids by its neighbours, to say nothing of marauding elephants, still a risk, as Commander Blunt records in his well-published book on "Elephants"; moreover Native beer is an essential commodity, ritual eatables comparable, perhaps, to those of the "African Harvest Home," in which the "drunken" ceremony plays no small part. Customs die hard, and it will be some time before grain storing becomes habitual. To the Natives the difficulties to be overcome is the distrust of the towns, which is one of the African's most distressing characteristics. This year we read in our papers "two or three hundred actually began to collect material for stores in their villages, but had to abandon them almost daily confessing that they could not trust us." \*

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## EARLY DAYS IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

SIR ROBERT CORYDON, THE VAMP.

Mr. Frank Worthington's Graphic Address.

PRIVATELY I call the East African in a hundred remembrance of the Northern Rhodesia camp under British Administration as a result of the work of the smallest Occupation Guard known to history, and consisting only in Sir Robert Corydon (a major in the British South African Police), a sergeant, a corporal, three troopers, and one Civil servant.

Mr. Frank Worthington, the only civilian member and survivor of the party, gave a splendidly graphic account of the expedition which was crossing the East African Colony of the Over-Seas League last week. He proved himself an admirable speaker, with the gift of conveying sights, sounds, and the authentic African atmosphere to his audience, as the following extracts make evident:

"We set out from Francetown on May 20, 1887, and travelled along an old unmetalled road which had wiped off the top soil of the surface of the old railway, and was on the edge of the Kalahari Desert. A little of the road remained after each wet season, although very little rain fell; there it seemed to begin, separated by wind-blown sand." This curious route was marked by small pools of water like dew ponds. And in the dug into them to get more water you merely let it stand at the bottom.

Sir Robert Corydon was chosen by Rhodes to lead this expedition, as if he had looked through Africa he could not have found a better man. Sir Robert was a man of great foresight, inexhaustible patience, was a physician, a magnifico horseman, a valiant shot, and had a way with him that white and black men respected. He fitted up the expedition so thoroughly that nothing was overlooked.

## The Expedition Starts.

At the last moment we found that we had not enough calico, so we went to the store in Francetown and bought from a stock which had a curious history. The Native session Co. had undertaken to pay Lusanga and his tribe, which included calico, and the stock he had been returned by him to the company with the understanding the material was rotten. It seemed that when he signed against one of the social conventions of the country over which he ruled, Lusanga would give her demands of calico, and tell her that she would know what to do with it. Whereupon the lady would fear it informed him, tie them together, knot one end round his neck, and tie the other to the branch of a tree, from which she would then jump. It appeared that five women had jumped off three times, and that each time the calico had broken! But it served our purpose, if not that of Lusanga, for the custom did not exist in Barotseland, so that the calico was accepted.

Rhodes came down to say good-bye. He hired in the army of five, and spoke to them. Then he said good-bye to Sir Robert Corydon, who had been his private secretary and turned to me, said good-bye, and put out two fingers. Greatly daring, I put out one, whereupon he smiled and took my whole hand.

The going was very heavy. Not on several days did we barely did six miles. The first outstanding incident was that Sir Robert lent me his horse and asked me to shoot some meat. I went off and was about to shoot at a roan antelope when a cock ostrich suddenly appeared. The horse shied, bolted, and I never got him again. To show what infinite patience Corydon had, he hardly said a hard word to me, nor did he say sent my curse to someone he had lost if I should have sentiments against him before he came.

We had two wagons, forty-four oxen, eight horses, two dogs, and two porters. Among our followers was a native who could not get his back under a score, and stuck in the mud and literally lift it out. I have seen him break a slate of even when there was a 200-lb. weight a pound a bottle in his mouth, and he said he could tell by looking at him that Sir Robert would kill many lions.

I am sorry to say that not a captain I asked for military rank did not know it. I had my reward later, because I learned that Sir Robert was obviously the Civil Service man, as he was always armed with books

for the Civil Service, so that in whole preparatory to myself to teach the natives took us up to Gwelo. On our arrival we were upon with inferior animals, and it was over six weeks later when Sir Robert was sent to the Victoria Falls. We made the Kafue, and on the Queen's birthday Sir Robert sold the Sergeant that he might make a birthday cake of which Sir Robert and I both had a slice while the remainder of the party were left to eat their last dinner when the time for the Queen's birthday out of the kitchen it remained looking at the fire. He had skinned a white panther and skinned the black ones when he looked outside. He called the sergeant and said, "Here's the Queen's birthday cake this half hour, and as he wanted it all the instant he had it it was not cooked, and the outside is very good, sir."

## An Amazing Lion Story.

One day a driver rushed up to tell that a lion had eaten seven of the cattle. Off we went to interview the culprit. When the moon came out, out came the lion too, just in front of us was the fire dried in the watercourse with the dead ox on the other side. As Sir Robert lay down, it sprang at us. Corydon shot and fell into the ditch. Rather agitatedly I asked, "I should think he implied quite coolly, 'No, you can only see the thing ends with till the business ends appears.' But that fellow died a minute or so later. We shot and missed, and he had wrung the grisly loss of sixteen oxen."

"Another day, seeing a lion on the horizon, Sir Robert got on his horse and galloped after it. Suddenly he cut off his bushy mane, which I heard to go to see a Rugby back which had gone, and brought a live horse and rider. The latter found himself sitting on the ground facing a lion only two yards away. The animal looked at him and he looked at it. And instead of pulling his rifle and shooting, he drew his revolver and ran through it. Even in the emergency he was calm and realized that the barrel was full of gunpowder and if he attempted to fire it would explode. It saved the Queen's life at the moment, for she had time to get away, but it also saved his life. She having cleared his rifle, my leader got up, followed the horse, and shot him."

"Having got through the thick jungle we came across the remains of a Jesuit mission. The Jesuits never got into Barotseland because George Washington, a trader, had told the chief that the Jesuits were not very good people. He had, however, spoken with Francois Couillard, who had therefore been permitted to establish a mission."

"When near the Victoria Falls Sir Robert and I rode over, and to our amazement found a Salvation Army captain there who had not come up from Bulawayo. Before him were the skin of lion cub and a pot of honey from which he was eating. Asked how he got the cub, he said he had shot it and shot it again after ten minutes later by a Ilonese. He had the difficulty of his rifle, but the cartridge jammed. He tried to clear it with a twig which broke off short, and so solved the difficulty by walking backwards singing a hymn! I believe he was telling the truth." A little later we shot that Ilonese. That man did not preach much, because he said the Native there did not understand their own language! His language, kitchen Califir, had not then reached the beizi."

## A Yo-sho, Yo-sho, Shangwe, Shangwe.

"Finally we arrived at the spot where we must cross the Zambezi to reach Lewanga's town. There we saw about four hundred savages on the opposite bank. I remember Sir Robert standing motionless on the bank as all the savages shot at from the opposite side of the river. He looked through the bank was broken towards us. When all the arrows had been fired and again the natives were firing, he said, 'Shangwe, Shangwe!' There were between four and five thousand people, marking that noise as the sound of an enormous army, issued of power behind him."

"Once more the savages stopped, and Sir Robert brought his rifle, a greenish color, which he had brought with him, and had been led down in the buskin. He said to the sergeant, 'Sir Robert told me sergeant to shoot every single arrow that hit the corporal, and shoot Sir Robert's birds we need not be afraid.' Then Sir Robert turned to the Corporal and said, 'Take my rifle, go to the right, and go into the Zambesi River, but one arrow is not sufficient to penetrate the body.' The corporal did as he was bid, and addressed Sir Robert, 'Sir, we are not a crocodile, doctor.' He would resolve his desire to shoot the tiger at any time with the oxen following him, the lions after the crocodiles would not attack him. In the British Valley cattle swim for many miles within the river is flooded, and I have known cattle

possibly for thirty miles and more. In fact, British cattle go to water twice daily.

#### The Croc. Doctor.

The croc doctor told his hair-cutting job was to remove fish, and other people's tails had been taken by crocodiles, and he said he never failed. It appeared that the crocodile took a human being, held it on a little shelf under an overhanging bank, and devoured it until the body was a shrivelled, shrivelling, tattered, torn, and stinking mass. The doctor knew every one of these fables, and when a man came up and said: "My aunt has been killed by a croc," he promptly asked: "What will you say to me and hers?" Much argument would follow; the man would offer a goat which would be countered by the suggestion of the doctor that the aunt should be worth at least a cow. After disagreement, a paltry payment had been reached, the doctor would paddle his canoe along the banks, stopping at each place where he knew there was a shelf. Poking his paddle down, he would shout and shout: "Nobody here!" until he reached a shelf where he did feel something. Then they would pull the body to yours? he would inquire of his clients. And if answered in the negative, back it would go, as the doctor never created and never fixed.

"We got to Malolo, a remarkable place, where lived an elder sister of the paramount chief. She would have made a very efficient paramount chief herself, and had she become man the entire history of Northern Rhodesia would probably have been different. She arrived to meet us in the quest vehicle I have ever seen; it was a large canoe drawn by six men. She was so enormous that she had to have her husband handy to pull her out. At her house, a very nice place made of mud and thatch, she asked if we would have tea or coffee. She saw us hesitate, and said again that we could have whichever we liked, adding: "You need not be afraid. I discovered the tree myself and the leaves make tea while the roots make coffee. So we had Native tea."

From Malolo we met people. They had dug a canal from a main river to Lewanika's village, and when we arrived there were thousands waiting for us, women on one side and men on the other. We stepped on to a causeway, and saw a procession advancing towards us. In front came the town chief, then a hand, then a Native carrying a large chair, and then Lewanika. The children's salute was different from the men's. It was "Tassa" and sounded very much like the waves on the sea beating on a beach. We met halfway, and there was dead silence. Then came the greetings.

#### Lunch with the Paramount Chief.

For our lunch in his house the first thing the Paramount Chief produced was a broast goose for Sir Robert and another for me. My table manners were not good. I said: "I can't eat all of this," whereupon Lewanika said: "There is no law in my country to make you eat more than you wish. Is there in yours?"

When the second dish came along I asked the interpreter what we were to do. When we were told it was entrails cut up with fresh meat.

The next course was a plate of mutton and Palmer biscuits. I said how very good they were, and the Paramount Chief replied and they certainly ought to be, for they had been given to him as delicious as far back as he could remember. In short, I wrote to the firm telling them the size and flavor, expecting to receive some biscuits, but only trouble, but I am afraid I got nothing else than an acknowledgement saying: "Thank you very much. We are not surprised to hear that the biscuits went in perfect condition after so many years, and are still renewed for their keeping properties and that was that!"

The next few days we were busy presenting our credentials. Sir Robert had gone as a British representative and as a British East Africa Company agent. The Barotsi expected British protection and resented the intrusion of the Company, adding that it was rather a fraud. In fact, Sir Robert informed them that they were so suspicious of the Company they passed a resolution that we should be wiped out. Lewanika, however, said he had had no bad experience or worse men than they had, and that a white man was killed trouble would follow. So a truce happened for a few days, and by then Sir Robert's personality and influence had won their minds. All ideas of killing us off had disappeared, though it was nevertheless only the head of the tribe that signed on his own account, and it seemed to me that a great impression had been made by us in looking upon a chief as so powerful. A friendly chieftain in the family which Lewanika credit him, though he always dealt with the others, his position becomes much stronger.

#### Northern Rhodesia Debt to Sir Robert Coryndon.

Northern Rhodesia owes an enormous debt to Sir Robert Coryndon. I do not think it is realised how different things might have been if he had not been the man he was.

Mr. H. E. Melland said he had come to another part of Southern Rhodesia a little after the expedition of which Mr. Wernherington spoke, and although he had met many of the principals he had never heard so admirable a description of the early days of that country and Great Britain owed an enormous amount to the expedition led by Sir Robert Coryndon, and so two other Britons, Livingstone and Selous, whose fine character had won native confidence and made it possible to occupy the country virtually without recourse to arms.

Major H. M. Stansbury of Southern Rhodesia said that he had come out of the London into a truly African atmosphere, and it had been a real delight to him to meet East Africans. He regretted that Southern Rhodesia had not taken more interest in the meetings of the East African Group, and hoped that she would soon show a much closer concern with the more northerly British territories. His principal was to get closer social contact with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and then with Kenya, Uganda, and Uganda. The improvement of road and transport could transform the face of Africa. It was amazing that the Hilton Young Report had not even mentioned aeroplanes. Recently he had flown in free and a half hour's flight from Fort Jameson to Salisbury, a journey which two or three years ago usually took from eight to eleven days. The whole problem of administration was consequently changed. He had proof that a growing body of public opinion in the East and Central African territories favoured closer liaison with Southern Rhodesia, and he urged that every opportunity to advance that desirable consummation should be seized.

#### BRITISH PRESS APPLAUDS "ELEPHANT."

Reviews of Commander Blunt's Book.

PRAISEFUL tributes to Commander David Blunt's book "Elephant" are beginning to appear in the columns of leading British newspapers, and such a success as the book has been is unusually appreciative.

Mr. Fisher's wattle book pages are well known in East Africa and describes it as "a glorious book, delightful and original full of strange facts." The reviewer saying: "I was at first predisposed against Commander Blunt, I appeared one of those ridiculous savants who pay large sums of money to go up a big gun and end at inglorious death in a stupid, bloody, scuttling, rifle in hand, over the fallen carcass of a noble animal. How I hate those knobbed-tipped savants with their Kodaked courage! But Commander Blunt had justification, and he never shrank from his mission to shoot and punish raiding hordes. It is clear that he loves and understands this wild animal, and I am inclined to agree with the elephant of *The Manchester Guardian*, 'whose general judgment is sound, for towns and cities in this country are not to conceive more pleasure or recreation for as sportsmen than to spend solid hours in the company of Commander Blunt's African elephants.' You conclude this notice: 'If any information is sought about the African elephant from this book, it will be found well between the boards of the author's mind, and it is artistic material if it appears itself in the form of a picture in the last hide.' The present author has put the contents from cover to cover, and forebore to give his opinion that it is a 'wonderful book.'

The *New Chronicle* expressed the common sense of Mr. and Mrs. Selous. "Kipling could not do better than his book," said the *London Star* declared the author of "Elephant" studied elephants as a naturalist and a hunter. His book makes the reader a student of the elephant, for it piles facts on facts. *Colonial Africa* describes it as "a charming and gripping book" and says that the volume "must go to the permanent shelf of all who like to understand the real African denizens, and its savants." Commander Blunt was "surprised" with elephants for years. He learned to lead their ways intelligenly as though he was one of the herdsmen mess.

Elephant has been described as "a masterpiece" by *African Great Britain*. Sir John Hope, M.P.,

the Governor of the Kasai Province of the Belgian Congo, has prohibited the hunting of elephants on the territory of his domain.

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## GOLD MINING AND NATIVE LAND IN KENYA

### COLONIAL OFFICE REPLIES TO CRITICS.

A FULL statement on the position was made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reply to questions in the House of Commons on December 10, 1932, after some criticism had been made by the delegates on a misunderstanding of the facts. As this cannot at present be reproduced in full in Parliament, it is desirable that the position should also be made clear in an authoritative statement.

The first African minerals are the property not of the occupiers of the lands whether European or Native, but of the Crown. Large areas have from time to time been set aside for the Native populations, but the creation of such Native Reserves has in no way infringed the Crown's ownership of minerals in or under the soil.

The Native Lands Trust Ordinance passed in 1931 established the principle that the lands thus set aside, totalling nearly 5,000,000 acres, should remain for the use and benefit of the Native tribes of the Colony for ever. These lands were placed under the control of a Central Native Lands Trust Board, and Local Boards were created in each district to organise the Central Board.

The Ordinance also provided that, with the advice of the Consul of the Central Board, the Governor could exclude from a Native Reserve areas required for such purposes as irrigation, reservoirs, crossings, waterways, and for the development of the mineral resources of the Colony. Where any such exclusion was made, an equivalent area of land was to be added to the Reserve. It is clear from the terms of the Ordinance that the exclusion so contemplated was to permanent exclusion.

Following upon the report of the Joint Committee of Parliament of 1931, a Land Commission was appointed to consider the needs, both present and prospective, of the Native population in Kenya in regard to land, with a view to report on the desirability and practicability of setting aside further lands for Native occupation. This Commission has been at work in Kenya since the beginning of August last.

It is particularly fortunate that the arrival of the presence in the Colony should have coincided with the recent gold discoveries. It has thereby been possible to consult the Commission over the immediate regulation of prospecting and development; and, in assessing the future land requirements of the Natives, they will be able to include among other factors the probable effects of gold mining in Native areas.

#### KENYA LAND COMMISSION CONSULTED.

The discovery of gold is of the greatest importance to Kenya as a whole. The local Government has given most careful consideration to the policy to be followed in developing the spontaneous goldfields. On the one hand, aspects they have secured the advice of Mr. J. T. Garvin, a very eminent geologist of world-wide experience, in framing the necessary Ordinance to deal with the immediate situation they have taken the opinion of the Central Native Lands Trust Board, the Chief Native Commissioner, and the Land Commission. The amendment Ordinance recently passed has been approved by all these authorities.

At present the Governor has taken the wise step of explaining the position to the Natives themselves in their tribal gatherings, and a clear and suitable statement drawn up by the Chief Native Commissioner has been translated into the vernacular and widely circulated. Every care has been taken to safeguard not only the interests of individuals in the immediate presents but also the ultimate interests of the tribes involved in the future.

It should be explained that mining in the field is of two kinds, alluvial and reef. Alluvial mining is the treatment of gravel, sand and clay in the streams, reef mining involves the treatment of quartz which occurs in underground veins. The criteria of this quartz are few, and the reefs have to be sorted, washed, prepared and treated. Such of the reefs discovered at present do not appear to be amenable to treatment and therefore are abandoned until further notice, whereupon it is proposed to prove of economic value by being worked only through shafts. The attitude generally adopted is that when in the local circumstances permitting in Kenya it is necessary to act only.

At all times we see that the total amount of land excluded from the Reserve is relatively small; however, the exclusion is only for the duration of the lease.

The matter of immediate importance is to ensure that the indigenous Native whose holding covers ground used for mineral operations shall receive compensation

for disturbance and an alternative piece of ground on which he may live and work in close proximity to his market.

The Governor does not consider it difficult to conclude financial agreements with the landowners in many cases they will still be able to work on part of the land which they have set aside adjacent to the plot being leased. In some cases administrative arrangements will be made for settling them amongst their neighbours. In addition to the provision of land for the individual Native leases, compensation will also be paid to land Native leases.

It is also to say that reports show to us the relations between the tribes in Kenya who have been extracting for gold and the Natives of the area concerned have been very satisfactory.

In the process of prospecting and mining there are two stages, (a) proving an area and finding whether there is gold in workable quantities, and (b) the working of proved areas.

The new Ordinance has been framed to deal with (b). The provisions of the principal Ordinance remained that any exclusion from the Reserve, however temporary must first be approved by the local Advisory Board on which one or more African members sit. The compensation to be awarded to the community must in no case be less than would be given for similar land in European occupation outside the Reserve.

#### NO BREACH OF FAITH.

It remains the point that the Native Lands Trust Ordinance provides that if land is excluded from a Reserve other land of equivalent size and value shall be substituted. It has to be emphasised that the amendment Ordinance is a breach of faith. It cannot safely be concluded that there has been any breach of faith either with the Natives immediately concerned or with the Native community as a whole. The individual Native will be provided for in the way already described.

In the interest of the principle of compensation to ensure that the Natives' interests should be adequate not merely to meet their needs but for the future. The function of the Land Commission, who are well qualified for their task, is to report on the adequacy of the Reserve, and they will take all relevant factors into account including the prospects of a steady mining development.

It has already been stated that exclusion for a mining lease is a permanent exclusion, but it is well to recall that a fluctuating land should ultimately be added to the Reserve as additional compensation to the Natives as a whole for the temporary exclusion of land included in a lease and for disturbance of land so occupied and damaged in working. But this aspect of the problem cannot be dealt with piecemeal.

The sum required for each lease amounts to a few thousand only. It may well be that a few thousand miles away from the Reserve, on land selected where a lease is

not required, a large number of Natives will be given a grant of land and a leasehold interest in the same, giving them a steady income and a home. The home will be their permanent home, and the question of compensation will be left to the wider question of the native reserves in the Colony.

It should be emphasised that the amendment led to the extension of compensation to the amendment of the Native Lands Trust Ordinance, agrees with the economic statement of the Natives that the Colonial Office is as yet unrepresented in Kenya, and a number of other newspapers which have been critical of the statement are at the publication of the *Kenya Gazette*.

#### PRESS CRITICISM OF THE STATEMENT.

The *Kenya Standard*, the *Kenya Gazette*, the London *Sun* and a number of other journalists are far from satisfied with the Colonial Office statement. Mr. J. T. Garvin's speech carries under the heading "Darkening of the Outlook." Unhappily, The Colonial Office states that Kenya's only amounts to little more than a statement of fact. The Governor does not agree with this, and is proceeding individual basis, and is doing what he can. But the reason is why he has chosen to do this is not clear. In the solemn statement of the Colonial Office, it is enough. To fear it in the press is understandable. But the statement can in no way be squared with the facts as they stand. The *Kenya Gazette* has frankly admitted

It is now ignored, if not denied. It is difficult to treat some of this official pleas with patience. What does it matter that the land affected is relatively very small? A deliberate breach of faith will inflict the same damage on our credit, whether perpetrated on a few natives or on many. And as for the confiscation not being permanent, what consolation will the evicted draw from the prospect of getting their property back in twenty-one years? Excuses like these are a great deal worse than none."

The *Sky* says that: "The official Note on the displacement of Kenya Natives by gold-hunters is a shocking document. Its main contention, in face of the charge that Britain is breaking her promise to the Native never to alienate his land, is that the area of the offence is only a little one. . . . Mining has gone on for months, but not a single Native has had land found for him. Instead, the broken promise is being paid with another promise. The intentions of the Kenya authorities are excellent (they tell us). How can the simple Native be expected to know that a promise of possible land in the future is the British idea of a fair exchange for land forcibly taken now? The protest of the Bishops is timely."

The *Manchester Guardian* considers that the statement does little to allay the fears of those who see in the proposal to "trap a vital cause in the Native Lands Trust Ordinance of 1930 a breach of good faith and a policy menacing to the future of Kenya Colony."

The current issue of *The New Statesman and Nation* says—

"What is the wisest line of action when you are caught red-handed in a felony? Sir Edward Grigg's method of apologising for our proposed theft of land in the Kavirondo Reserve is to admit that we are committing a felony, but to urge that it is for the good of the Natives we are looting, and to regret that we ever promised not to do so. The Colonial Office, forced by general indignation to take forward some sort of apology, has issued a document which is less frank but more convincing. Its line is to tell us that every consideration is being shown for the dispossessed Natives and that their land is not being permanently taken away. The documents generally ignore the main point of the indictment. The Native Lands Trust Ordinance, which provides for the protection of Native Reserve land in certain cases for the benefit of Europeans, absolutely prohibits any alienation from the Reserves for the benefit of individual Europeans. The White Paper issued in June, 1930, a considered Government document, also laid down that no Reserve land, however small in extent, should ever be alienated for the private advantage of any European or African. The Colonial Office simply passes over this vital distinction."

#### CASH COMPENSATION CONDEMNED.

*Nature* writes of the proposal to give cash compensation in respect of tribal land needed for mining: "This measure has usually been sneered at and wasted, while its effect, if adopted, by giving the individual an exaggerated sense of his importance, has loosened the bonds of tribal discipline and respect for chiefs and elders,"—and concludes a long leading article: "When a few years ago, in Australia, a large tract of land was set aside as a 'Native Reserve,' the two States concerned concurred in forbidding prospecting for minerals on Native lands. In Kenya, an immediate and easily workable addition to the Native problem and the weakening of the stock, physically and morally, from existing future population of the country will be drawn. Is it possible to reconcile the action now contemplated with the spirit which lies at the heart of the famous White Paper which enjoined that the interests of the Native should be paramount?"

Sir Hesketh Bell, a former Governor of Uganda, says in a letter to *The Spectator*: "That compensation be disbursed should be given in the shape of cash is open to the gravest objections on every score, and every possible effort should be made to arrange for the change of areas in the immediate vicinity of the mines. The catastrophic fall in the price of salient oil products of Kenya added to the disastrous invasions of locusts must unfortunately have caused many settlers in the neighbourhood of the Kavirondo Reserve to position when they would hardly be willing to surrender their holdings to the Government. In public interest and for reasonable compensation, the cost of such operations should of course be borne by the goldfields. In any case the desire to settle this problem must be effected in such a way as to remove completely from the mind of the Natives any false impression that they have been treated as to the tenure of their lands. The very fact that they are quite helpless to sustain any Government decision makes it doubly necessary that such arrangements should be observed, not only with munificent severity, but with generosity."

*The Birmingham Mail* publishes a long leading article. So long as the world still holds by gold as a medium of exchange, it is of world importance that the world stocks of gold should be increased. Twice last century disastrous falls in commodity prices were arrested by discoveries of new and important sources of gold. Kenya may conceivably do what California and South Africa and Australia did for our fathers. "On all grounds we ought to despair. If they are as substantial as they are supposed to be, ought to be worked. We see no reason to believe that their working need be, or in fact will be, to the detriment of native land rights."

Under the heading "Sentimental Fools About Kenya," *Daily Express* leader of Tuesday said: "Fortunately Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen has refused to be stampeded by the founded agitators. He has taken the point of view that it would be just as foolish to insist upon keeping the Natives forever on this ground, heavy with gold, as it would be to compel them to remain there when it became infested with fever. The gold is there, and nothing will stop or should stop the men from working it."

A few days later *the Daily Mail* featured a descriptive article on Kakamega by Mrs. Margaret Layzell, of Von, who considers it "a thousand pities that this gold-field has happened in a Native Reserve," and said incidentally: "Nearly all the Kaimosi farms have gone derelict, and never stories are told of them."

#### LADY SIDNEY FARRAR'S DESCRIPTION.

Lady Sidney Farrar says in an interesting article to *The Times*: "A Gold Rush in Kenya."

"In districts after districts of Kenya you will find and that half the able-bodied men are at Kakamega. In the one restaurant in that township you are served with fish, strawberries and cream instead of dancing girls and raw spirits."

"From Kisumu to Kakamega is a steady rise of over 2000 feet, through Nandi Escarpment. The first few miles are through plateau country, and if your luck is in you may meet an old gentleman in all the glory of mounted fan and crown of boar's tusks, though spear and shield are things of the past. With him will be two or three old wives still sucking at nipples with incredibly long thin arms."

"The Kakamega Reserve is in a heavily watered and intensely fertile district, much of it old forest land. A camp site or bath vanishes as if by magic in a week if it is deserted."

At a meeting last week of both Houses of the Convocation of Canterbury, the Archbishop asked whether the might of Britain and the support of the Bishops in asking that at least full time and consideration should be given before the Government came to any final decisions in connexion with the gold-fields in Kenya, since it was a matter which so closely affected the future of Kenya for the Native races of Africa. He was greeted with cheers. Mr. G. L. Long, M.P., in his speech to the members of the Orange Grove Committee, in Nairobi, East Africa, in 1924, says in his report: "The public opinion of the West will be ultimately decided by the colonial powers. From such a source come the strongest voices to private enterprise."

*The Standard*, Finsbury, has a long leading article about this proposal to give cash compensation to the Native Minister, who has referred to moral issues has been struck and has been throughout his career in real earnest to assert that while colonists and natives the dispossessed are entitled to money compensation in exchange for their lands and other services of civilization, including possibly gold. A journal of such standing might have been expected to show greater accuracy and less bias. Perhaps it will now take note that neither in any part of British Empire, nor in any colony, or even in any British race, was there less in common faith in the principles of justice and mutual law known as justice than among the English-speaking peoples. The article is a complete contradiction of itself.

On the subject of the gold-fields in Kenya, Persia's attempt to extract oil from a company in which the British Government is indirectly interested, which has got out of the hands of the original shareholders, is a subject of intense interest and expression in India. But in spite of the fact that British people do not care to place their trust in the creation of partnerships and agreements, in the very same hour an oil company, and including a pledge given to a subject in the name of the British Government, has been broken because the gold in the hands of Indian oil to them must be developed.

## KAVIRONGO TAXPAYERS' MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM TO H. E. Sir J. Murray, President of the Kavirondo Taxpayers' Welfare Association, setting out a letter to the Minister of Native Affairs, dated 19th December, 1947, in which the Association is asking for further criticism of the present amendment of the Native Land Tax Ordinance, and also of the statement relating to the tax itself in Kavirondo.

The statement made by the Secretary of State for Native Affairs in the House of Commons on December 19th, 1947, that Native Commissioner has already received many alternatives to the present amendment, explains clearly and simply language, the process of collecting taxes and making debts, and how the interests of taxpayers will be safeguarded, is never at the meeting-stores of any of the associations and heads of it to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State has been asked to consider the following:

(1) Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the method of assessment compensation to natives who are entitled to take out for gold-mining in the West African police station, who are charged with the duty of assessing compensation. His agents have at times given dissatisfaction. Compensation for houses damaged has been very low. Our Association considers that a small board of three on which the African shall sit would be a fairer method of awarding compensation.

(2) That many of the taxpayers have been exemplary in their relations with Africans; others have sued their masters of African. When complaint has been made to District Officers they have given justice to complainants. But this is not a companion and both of us agree that it is reported that there have been known cases of Native who do not know the matter because of certain Europeans.

(3) One invariable prostitution of Native girls and young married women, happily confined to the vicious elements of the goldminers, is breaking down not only personal morality but also valuable Native custom & law. Native law, if a father or husband has a right to proceed law against one who is guilty with a daughter or native European law, conflict with Native law. Many African feel that this divergence will undermine a most valuable Native strength.

(4) There is great dissatisfaction that those in the ranks of Government are left to shift off themselves in the matter of finding new homesteads. We think that this ought to be a responsibility of the Government which ought to be removed.

(5) The meeting is unanimous that the best interests of the Native peoples would be served by Governmental exploitation of the goldfield. This is not possible, the second best would be to restrict exploitation to a few large companies, who would control employees. The very worst way of exploiting the gold, from the point of view of the Native population, is to throw the area of 500 square miles open to 19 miners.

(6) There has been no notice given to Native authority of the amending bill. This has caused great dissatisfaction to white men holding land in Native without consulting Africans.

(7) The meeting is unanimous that the best of Governmental profits from the gold should be paid to the funds of the local Native councils.

## INCOME TAX RATES IN KENYA

The text of the Kenya Income Tax Ordinance has been published and we are glad to find that this is to all races. One of our early criticisms of the asymptotic intention of the authorities to levy a tax on Native people, especially to be affected at the same rate as contributions in legacies and charitable bequests, was entirely justified.

The text of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, reads as follows: "Subject to the deduction of amounts of certified amounts as legitimate deduction, a tax of 10/- for each child, and 10/- for each dependent child, and the sum of £10/- for each dependent person, shall be liable to income tax." The result of this is that

## INCREASED ACTIVITY ON THE LUPA

New Kenya Gold Flotation.

OPTIMISTIC reports continue to reach us from the Lupa goldfields, the European population of which has increased considerably of late, different correspondents now estimating it at from five to seven hundred. Further developments are expected after the rains.

We also hear of a new mining district being opened in North Eastern Rhodesia, and it is said that the Muanga Field, Tshilolo, increased prospecting activity may be expected in Kenya when the rains have set in again.

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields Ltd., is to be registered in Nairobi with an authorised capital of between £100,000 and £150,000 and 50,000 shares of £1 each offered for public subscription in Kenya and South Africa. The first directors of the company will be Messrs. A. Hasler of Johannesburg, G. G. Hoey of England and Dr. H. A. Muller and Dr. E. Krueger both of Nairobi.

The future quotations of local mining shares received from Nairobi by air mail are as follows:-  
Hilder Mining Syndicate (new 5/- shares), 165 to 185.  
Eldoret Kakamega Mining Ventures (2/- shares), 225 to 235.  
Palagensi Prospecting Co. B. shares), 35 to 45.

## CENTRAL MINING DEPARTMENT PROPOSED

By Associated Chambers of Commerce.

AMONG the resolutions to be considered at the half-yearly session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa to be held in Nairobi on January 30 and the following days are:-

**Duty Duties**.—That in view of the present financial depression, this Association is of opinion that the time is opportune to urge the abolition of Estate Duties, but records that should additional systems of taxation be imposed upon the territories, this Association shall make representations to obtain the abolition of this existing system of taxation.

**Postal Rates**.—That this association urges that the entire measure of uniformity in postal and telegraphic rates which has existed between Kenya and Uganda to the great advantage of the territories should now, that Kenya Union is an accomplished fact, be extended at the earliest possible opportunity so that there shall be complete uniformity in the rates within and between the three territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

This Association also resolves that the reduction of internal and external postage rates be not deferred at the session in view of the existing unusual depression, but instructs the postmaster to review at the annual session with a view to strong representations being forwarded so that 1948 revenues be budgeted on postal rates more in conformity with other similarly postal rates throughout the empire.

**Picture Stamps**.—This Association urges upon the Government's consideration that the recently effected postal unions between the territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika afford an admirable opportunity for the institution of picture stamps. This Association is of the opinion that there is a ready and valuable publicity in the use of picture stamps, and recommends for the sets and sympathetic consideration of the Postmasters General of the three territories the introduction, when existing stocks are disposed of, of picture stamps for the denominations most in use. The Association is of the opinion that the Seven-cent stamp should remain and be incorporated with the picture, and that the denominations first to be dealt with should be 10/-, 2/- and 1/- cents.

**Central Mining Department Proposed**.—As a result of the practical experience gained in the working of the Native Councils, and Government of these territories, the advantages of appointing a Joint Commission to obtain agreement as to how the Ordinances are operating in practice and if necessary to prepare a revised Ordinance for uniform application to the territories.

Further, this Association urges upon the Government to consider the advisability of considering the formation of a Central Mining Department between the territories under one head, so as to ensure uniformity of interpretation and practice throughout the territories, and avoid possibly arising complications where a mining area extends over the boundaries of adjoining territories.

## GORDON CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

Dr. B. M. Allen on the Sudan.

In connexion with the celebrations of the centenary of Gordon's birth, Dr. Bernard M. Allen addressed the Royal Empire Society. In his speech "The Story of Khartoum and Gordon," General Lord Edward Gleichen presided, that the lecturer had had close association with Gordon and had helped the Sudan only three months earlier.

With some sketches of the fall of Khartoum, Dr. Allen advanced the theory that it was this regional importance of the Amazigh which stopped Nerb's soldiers from advancing further. Then he showed the tiny and desolate town which Eedo was kept under by Belgian troops to-day; it is desolate and devoid of the paved streets that existed in the days of King Leopold.

Very interesting photographs of Gordon, the Mahdi, Sir Evelyn Baring (later Lord Cromer), Sir Samuel Baker, and Speke having been exhibited, Dr. Allen said he shared the view of Sir Reginald Wingate that the Mahdi was a really earnest religious man, and that it was only after he had come into touch with the Khalifa that he deteriorated and became the man who murdered Gordon. He added the arresting statement that he had heard of the Arabs who lay up the fatal steps in January 1885 and murdered Gordon say that as they were going up one of their number said: "The Mahdi says you must not kill him, but just bring him back alive." When another turned and retorted: "Yes, but the Khalifa said we must ignore that order and kill him!"

The story of the Relief Expedition to the Sudan, Khartoum too was shown in its results, but it can be recalled that the Chairman at the meeting, Lord Edward Gleichen, though he was a member of the expedition and got within eighty miles of Khartoum, did not actually enter it till twenty years later as Sudan Agent.

The screen showed the Gordon College, with Sudanese lads at work and play. It was their custom, Dr. Allen said, to wear Native clothes when working in school and European clothes when playing their games, though they preferred to play football without boots.

Lord Edward Gleichen, in proposing a vote of thanks gave a few reminiscences of his early days in the Sudan. He first went out in the Guards Camel Regiment of the Nile Expedition, later visiting Abyssinia with Mr. Rodd's mission and returning to the Sudan in 1866 as Director of Intelligence and Sudan Agent. Many readers have probably read his description of the old days in his book "With the Camel Corps in the Nile."

## E.A. GROUP OF OVERSEAS LEAGUE

### Election of New Officers.

LADY CORYNOND was re-elected President, and Mr. F. S. Joelson was elected Chairman of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League at last week's annual general meeting, which appointed Lady Eleanor Cole (the retiring Chairman) and Messrs. F. H. Melland and J. F. H. Harper to the Executive Committee, of which the President, Chairman, and Hon. Secretary are members ex officio. All the elections were unanimous.

Mr. Joelson, moving a vote of thanks to last year's President, Chairman and Hon. Secretary, said that Lady Corynond was held in high estimation by all East Africans, that Lady Eleanor Cole had taken over the Group as "an infant holding and sucking in its mother's arms" (Mrs. Anderson's), and had "brought it growing strongly while to Mrs. Anderson it owed its birth and cast-off care." He welcomed her re-election as Hon. Secretary. The draft rules were adopted with minor amendments.

## FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

Jan. 27.—Captain R. S. Rettray to speak on "The Child in Proverb, Folklore and in Fact" (Kenya, S.W.), 5.30 p.m.

Jan. 30.—Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa. Half yearly session opens in Nairobi.

Jan. 31.—Mr. F. H. Melland to address African Society on "Witchcraft in Africa" Imperial Institute, 5 p.m.

Feb. 1.—Meeting of Executive Council of Joint East African Bank, 11 a.m.

## BRITISH WIRELESS FOR THE EMPIRE.

Splendid Opening of British Manufactures.

Mr. R. J. Hill, M.P., M.B.E., Chairman of the Board of Governors of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, addressed a meeting of the Royal Empire Society last week on the subject of Empire broadcasting. He said after dinner:

"I am justified in spending £1,000,000 a month of the wireless budget on providing and maintaining programmes which cannot exist in other circumstances, as heard in Britain itself, the cost is estimated to be about £1,000,000 a month. The cost paid by the licensee's holder! I think he will be a queer customer who will grudge that expenditure. He might well be in want of what means to save his life, but as far as I know, the cost will be returned to us, perhaps a hundredfold, in the sum of advertisement that the British gives is the best that the world provides."

But there is a larger vista. Wherever the home in this country that has not a radio or a wireless receiver, is it not something that when you hear music, speeches, play which gives you pleasure you may be able to think: Perhaps I had six thousand miles to go to be hearing you on an antenna or by ear, but if I could get a radio, I would not forget my plantation. Will not the 40 stations now relieve the loneliness of the concert to whom a wireless brings us? We realise of course that in taking wireless, I have only heard one such station, but the wireless belongs to a small class of people who have achieved a separate compartment in Heaven. Let us however be aware of other people's happiness. We must indeed that we have the great body of licence holders behind us in our policy. We believe that it will not be long before the Dominions and Colonies of their own nation will contribute to the cost. Already before a month has elapsed there are signs of a move in that direction."

"We propose to give listeners throughout the Empire at least a two hours' programme every day at their most convenient listening time. It is noticeable that the like best thing that remains them most of Home. Give us more Big Ben, and some. 'We only get the half-hour chime, and we would like the full hour, even if it comes near the middle of the programme.' Can we have the answer to 'Good Night' as at home?"

"These flowers did not come from some knob-tiddlers, but from very human hearts. In one matter we have already been able to meet their wishes, we have put a full range of Big Ben to even transmission."

"Whether there will be a great market for short wave receiving sets specially designed to meet the requirements of the new service? It is to be hoped that British manufacturers will not lag behind. Some plaintive calls are reaching us. 'Alas why should I have to listen to this fine British service on a foreign-built set?' The B.B.C. now counts in these islands more than five and a quarter million homes as partners in its work. We claim your support in our endeavour to bring all our distant fellow-citizens of the British Commonwealth into the same partnership. If you agree, and your firms expand more widely, think of the short-wave sets, the best present you can have on the next birthday."

"When the ultimate hope of world prosperity obviously depends on the gradual growth of large economic units, it would be unfortunate if that moment were close for the weakening of the East African Customs Union," said Mr. Basil Blackett when recently addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club to whom he declared his belief that the world was not passing through a temporary depression, but from one era into another. Another important separation was to be imagined nothing more unfortunate than the deflation of Kenya currency at the present moment due to the world's financial difficulties. Sir Basil is a director of the Bank of England and Chairman of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee.

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**Some Statements Worth Noting**

"The largest nugget discovered at Kakamega weighs nine and a half ounces." — "The Rhodesian Mining Journal."

"Somaliland is one of two parts of the Empire in which there are no Boy Scouts." — Captain J. Wilson, in the *Bagato Evening Citizen*.

"I believe the African in his primitive state keeps the First Commandment a great deal better than any Christian people," — T. R. S. Day, Bishop of Zanzibar, in a sermon at York Minster.

"Colonial Office ways have long been recognised as one of the most disruptive influences operating to disgregat the Empire." — "The Livingstone Mail," Northern Rhodesia, in a leading article.

"Over-study ruins the digestion of the African and converts him into a peccish, craven hypochondriac, miserable in himself and useless to other people." — Dr. W. K. Connell, addressing the Caledonian Society of Tanganyika.

"There is no greater danger facing Africa to-day than an African able to read and understand English and yet not capable of disseminating between books." — Canon H. M. Grace, Headmaster of King's College, Budu, Uganda.

"Efforts were continuing to discover some less dangerous destroying agent for locusts than arsenite of soda, but although other substances presented possibilities, the probability of a change is not in sight." — Dr. J. B. Pole-Evans, Director of Plant Industry, quoted by "The Farmer's Weekly" of South Africa.

"Beer made from mealies and *ukwoko* is a highly nourishing food and forms part of the normal diet of the Balobedu. As a food, therefore, beer plays an important part in the economic life of the people. It can be said to dominate their whole religion." — Miss F. A. K. Kee, writing in "Bantu Studies," December, 1932.

"Some parts of Kakamega are very rich in gold, for they have produced ore giving 46 dwt. to the ton, that is over £1,000 per ton value, which, with costs at 30s. a ton would, if it were general, exceed in value such mines as the Globe and Phoenix of Rhodesia or the Geduld mines of Johannesburg." — Mr. J. H. Harris, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, speaking in Manchester.

"In areas where malaria may be contracted I order (for European babies) liquid quinine hydrochloride from the stores. I find that babies tolerate it well, take to it readily, and I do not think it has any harmful effects. I do not order doses according to age, but according to weight; one grain for every 20 lbs is a daily misnamed 'prophylactic' dose." — Dr. L. Letham, of the Tanganyika Medical Service, in a paper on "The White Man in East Africa."

Bicycles as a means of transporting Native-town crops to market might be more generally used. One often sees them laden with humanity carrying at least 500 lb. weight. Were strong bicycles constructed, provided with carriers fore and aft, a Native could readily transport 100 lb. weight of produce on a bicycle. It would be the cheapest form of transport and might solve a few of our transport problems as distances up to 60 miles per day could be covered with a load in the dry season." — Agricultural Department Report of Tanganyika 1932.

EAST AFRICA'S

**WHO'S WHO**  
137.—Mr. Inaco Conforti.

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names are better known throughout Africa than that of Mr. I. Conforti, who first reaching the Protectorate in 1903, spent three years learning tobacco planting and then started on his own account in the Blantyre District, gradually acquiring further estates in the Chilanga and other districts. He may thus fairly claim to be one of the pioneers of what has developed into the big Nyasaland tobacco industry. In 1921 he became a director of the London Tobacco Company, a subsidiary of Messrs. Clappett, Brachi & Co., Ltd., whom he represents in Central Africa and some years later established his own re-handling factorries for leaf tobacco in Lilongwe and Lyonde and a packing factory at Chelwa in which district he has now established his headquarters and in which he has embarked upon extensive tea growing. As he has some 1,500 acres under the crop already and proposes to double the acreage, he may be expected within the next few years, or so, to possess the largest tea plantations in the whole country. He is also growing coffee growing in Nyasaland another tried basic commodity that many of the British buyers of coffee experience can be eliminated by better cultivation.

Mr. Conforti, who is an Officer of the Order of the Croton of Italy, is Consul-General in Nyasaland for Italy and is the local representative of a number of well-known European manufacturers. He also owns a large library tributed to

## PERSONALIA

Mr. J. M. Gillespie is now District Commissioner in Nakuru.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Belart left London yesterday for a holiday in Switzerland.

Mr. P. F. Barrow-Dowling is returning to Tanga, and Mrs. Lionel Foster to Nyasaland.

The Duke of Gloucester has shot an elephant in the Southern Sudan carrying 60 lb. tusks.

Mrs. J. S. Smith, daughter of Sir Joseph Byrne recently gave birth to a son in Nairobi.

Sir Philip and Lady Richardson and Miss J. G. W. Richardson have returned from Mafeking.

Lady Solomon, who visited East Africa last year left London yesterday by air for South Africa.

We regret to learn of the death in Kiambingo of Mrs. Flora Findlay, widow of Mr. J. G. Findlay.

Mr. C. G. Jenkins, senior partner in East Africa of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co., has arrived home.

Miss Cynthia Stockley (Mrs. Pelham-Brown), the Rhodesian novelist, is shortly expected in this country.

Mr. C. E. Atherton has been appointed a member of the Broken Hill Road Board, Northern Rhodesia.

Mrs. A. Yates Williams, of Bryn Glas Estate, Nakuru, has recently imported into Kenya some valuable guns of poultry.

Mr. E. Lawrence, District Agricultural Officer in Nyasaland, and Mrs. Lawrence have left for Beira en route for the Protectorate.

Mr. R. S. Neetu, a former Indian member of the Kenya Legislative Council, spoke last week at the annual "Africa" Day held in Accra.

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, who visited East Africa on her last homeward journey from South Africa, left England again last week for Cape Town.

Monsieur E. M. De Simonin has been appointed French Consul-General in Johannesburg and Cape Town, with jurisdiction extending to Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. C. Beetham, at present District Officer in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya, was married in Nairobi during last week to Miss Eva Parkinson.

Dr. Wilks, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Kenya, is expected to leave the Colony on "furlough" in March, prior to retirement in November.

Miss Nancy Willows, who is en route for Kenya, painted a number of pictures of scenes in the Colony on a previous visit. She is a daughter of Captain and Mrs. G. Wallace Willows of Ripston Manor House, Kettering.

Captain Geoffrey B. Rimington has assumed charge of the West Side district of the Turkana Province of Kenya, with Mr. E. M. Hyde Clarke as District Commissioner.

Mr. A. G. D. Popplewell, of the Tanganyika Provincial Administration, has again left for Dar es Salaam in East Africa. He is accompanied by Mrs. Popplewell.

Mr. J. V. Miller and Mr. E. Wright have been appointed to the Mombasa Municipal Board, and Mr. J. V. Grant has been elected to the Mombasa Municipal Board.

Lady Sheridan has been elected President of the Tanganyika Women's League, with Mrs. Bates and Mrs. Lockhart-Macrae as Vice-Presidents. The Hon. Secretary of the League is Mrs. Bury.

Lieutenant-Commander A. B. Combe, who was badly maimed by a lion in Northern Rhodesia not long ago, has arrived in this country from South Africa, recommended by Mrs. Combe.

Murray, the escapologist, who appeared before the crowds here in East Africa, is now appearing at the Circus at Olympia, where he escapes from a strait jacket which in the lion's den.

Congratulations to Mr. R. D. England on winning the Nairobi Golf Club championship for the third year in succession. His opponent in the final of this year's match was Mr. C. R. Davidson.

On retirement from the command of the 16/5th Lancers, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Joseph Cheyne has been promoted to the rank of Colonel. He is a son of the late Sir Watson Cheyne, who owned an estate near Fanga.

General Arthur J. Ferraz, D.S.O., who was appointed private secretary to Commander Azevedo Coutinho when the latter took over the Governor-Generalship of Mozambique in 1925, has died suddenly in Lisbon.

Sir Henry Birch, English Resident of the British South Africa Co., has so far recovered from his recent severe operation as to be able to leave his nursing home and return to his own house for further treatment.

Baron Deshayes David, who died in Brussels last week at the age of eighty-four, was a former Belgian Minister for the Colonies and had for many years been a member of the International Colonial Institute.

The Hon. H. J. Goodhart, M.L.C., has been elected President of the Jamison Club, with Messrs. J. McLean, J. S. Simpkins, W. J. Henderson and J. L. Bruce as vice-presidents. Captain A. W. A. Gunn has been elected Captain of the Club.

We are pleased to announce the death in London on December 21st of Mr. W. E. Law, one of the oldest residents of Khartoum, and founder of Messrs. Law & Company Ltd., the well-known import and export merchants. Mr. Law, who was a well-known figure in the Sudan and a keen supporter of Khartoum Cathedral, was rushed home by air three days ago to undergo a serious operation, from which he had recently recovered.

JANUARY 25, 1933.

## EAST AFRICA

78

The engagement is announced between Mr. D. O. Clark, M.P., son of the Rev. E. H. and Mrs. Clark of Alcester, and Miss Joah Morris Bearder, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Bearder, of Broadgate School, Nottingham.

Mr. A. B. B. Howell, a former Governor of the Bahir el Gazal Province of the Sudan, has been appointed Controller of the London Office of the Sudan Government, in succession to Sir Edward Midwinter, who retired last year.

Mrs. Ernestine Furness, was on Monday granted a decree nisi against Viscount Furness, of Burrough Court, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, on the ground of his adultery in Paris. Viscount Furness has more than once visited East Africa.

The Duke of Buccleuch, father of Lord Francis Scott, Chairman of the Kenya Elected Members Organisation, is a member of the M.C.C. Committee which on Monday considered the protest of the Australian Cricket Board of Control.

Mt. George Balfour, M.P., founder of Messrs. Balfour, Beatty & Company, and Chairman of the Power Securities Corporation, both of which have extensive interests in Kenya and Tanganyika, has been visiting the Governor-General of the Sudan.

Dr. Noel Humphreys, of Uganda, addressed the Royal Geographical Society on Monday night on the four expeditions which he made last year to explore the Ruwenzori Range. Pressure of space unfortunately compels us to defer a report until next week.

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MADE UP

SEND FOR CATALOGUES

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. and Mrs. Battishol of the Liverpool Divinity School in Kenya are living in this country for the Colony from which they have been absent nearly a year.

Mr. J. Aldridge, of乍kung, only son of Colonel R. A. and Mrs. Marie, of Hawicks and Miss Jessie Nicholson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Nicholson, of Benton, Durham, were recently married in乍kung.

A number of East African patients died by the death in London on Sunday Dr. Percy Sargent, the eminent surgeon and Mason. Among his recent East African patients was Colonel W. R. Ticker of Kenya.

Mr. T. Fitzgerald, Chairman, Mr. G. E. Wade, Mr. G. J. T. Barton, and Colonel E. Ley have been appointed a Committee to advise the Governor of Kenya on certain matters arising out of the report of the Local European Conciliation Committee.

We recently announced the engagement between Mr. H. Watkins, of Magunda Estate, their daughter, and the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Forsley, of Norwood. Dr. Forsley, we now hear, served during the War as a Lieutenant-Commander, R.N.R., and was for some period employed as King's Messenger.

Sir Harry Brittain, who is to fly to South Africa in one of the new Atlanta machines, was forced to postpone his departure until the latter part of this week. After spending a few days in South Africa, he intends returning by ordinary air liner, making a stay at Nairobi for a week to visit friends. He is compiling a book on aerial travel.

We regret to learn of the death of Dr. Malcolm Ewen MacGregor, director of the entomological field laboratory branch of the Wellcome Research Institution at Cobham. Dr. MacGregor served with the R.A.M.C. during the East African Campaign and was afterwards in charge of the Colonial Office anti-malaria research survey in Mauritius.

Mr. and Mrs. van der Linde, who recently made a business-trip from Holland to Kenya in their aeroplanes, are now on their way back to Rotterdam. Mr. van der Linde, who is a partner of the Van Nelle Overseas Trading Company, which has extensive business connexions in East Africa, has been flying his own machine for some time past.

Colonel J. J. Shute, C.M.G., D.S.O., who was last week elected Nationalist M.P. for the Exchange division of Liverpool, visited Tanganyika a few years ago in company with Mr. Edward Orme, founder of the Tanganyika Cotton Company. He is a director of Messrs. Reynolds & Wilson, the well-known cotton brokers. He visited Uganda some years ago.

Sir Percival Marling, M.C., and Lady Marling have left for the Sudan to stay with their son, the Governor-General, and to visit the old battle-fields. Sir Percival fought in the Sudan campaign and remained there until the outbreak of the African War. He wrote a book of reminiscences last year in which he recalled a visit to Zanzibar in the early 'nineties.

## PERSONALIA (continued)

Outward passengers by yesterday's air mail for East Africa included Prince Bibesco, Cairo to Athara; Major and Mrs. Athens to Khartoum; Mr. William Fawcett, London to Kisumu; Mr. Marbel, Avent to Kampala; Mr. F. W. Smith, London to Dodoma; Miss Anderson, Kisumu to Broken Hill; Lady Solomon and Mr. Dryden, London to Salisbury; and Mr. and Mrs. Grahame-Anderson, Khartoum to Johannesburg. Inward passengers by this week's air mail included Mr. Blacklaws and Mr. Sturges from Nairobi and Mr. Mathewson, from Cairo to Paris.

The Governor of Kenya has appointed a Select Committee to make recommendations on general lines as to the steps required to secure the legitimate interests of persons who might claim under the Mining Ordinance of 1931 prior to the introduction of the revised regulations of 1932. The following have been appointed to serve: The Commissioner of Mines (Chairman), the Provincial Commissioner of the Native Province, the Hon. Conway Harvey, and the Hon. M. J. O'Shea. Mr. O'Shea has been keenly interested in the Kakamega goldfield ever since its discovery.

The anniversary of the birth of General Gordon will be celebrated on Saturday, when H.R.H. the Duke of York and the Duchess of York are to attend a commemoration service at St. Paul's Cathedral. Seats are being reserved for relatives and friends of General Gordon and for officers and other ranks who took part in the 1884-85 expedition, and it is hoped that a large number will attend. At 11 a.m. on the same day a wreath is to be placed on Gordon's statue in Trafalgar Square by Major W. Roderick D. MacKenzie, Vice-Chairman of the Gordon Boys' Home.

Flight-Lieutenant David C. Gordon Bett, who died last week at the R.A.F. Hospital, Halton, will be remembered by many of our readers as one of the pilots of the R.A.F. flight which visited East Africa in April, 1927, under the command of the late Lt-Colonel D. S. Thomson. Three years earlier he was making the first visit to Khartoum as a precautionary measure following the assassination in Cairo of Sir Lee Stack. Flight-Lieutenant Bett, who, as he was in 1922, had for the past two years been helping to keep the R.A.F. long-distance flight to the Cape, was a keen golfer.

We regret to announce the death in Jersey last week at the age of sixty-four years of Mr. John Thomas Gosling, C.B.E., formerly Postmaster-General of Kenya and Uganda. He went to Nasa land in 1897 as the first Postmaster-General taking over from Mr. R. E. Maugham, who was then temporarily holding that office. Before he left in 1904 he introduced electric light into Zomba. During his leave, Sir Granville Hill, who was then in charge of the African Department of the Foreign Office, offered him the position of Postmaster-General of Kenya, but he decided to return to Zomba and complete his plans for electrification. The Keny appointment was, however, kept open for him, and he remained in that Colony until his retirement in 1924, having meantime become Treasurer to the Government. His brother was a former Postmaster-General in the Gold Coast Colony.

Two weeks ago we reported that Miss Joan Page and Miss Audrey Vale Barker, the two English aviators who were flying from Moshi to Nairobi, and whose machine was wrecked in a storm, had been rescued and taken to the Kenya capital. It is now known that they were sighted from the air by Captain Francombe, piloting a three-seater machine owned by the Tanganyika Government, and carrying Captain Gedlin, Director of Civil Aviation, as a passenger. They landed in the bush three miles from the wrecked machine, from which they carried Miss Page in a stretcher made from a wing of her plane. She was then flown to Nairobi, where Miss Barker followed by road. Miss Page was suffering from a double compound fracture of the right leg, while her companion had a severe gash on her forehead and was suffering from slight concussion.

Few men of seventy-five are as active in mind and body as Lord Ingard, who attained that age on Monday. It is doubtful

whether any single individual played a larger part than he in the founding of British East Africa, and it is gratifying that his interest in the affairs of the Dependencies is as alert to-day as it was when he stampeded the country to a sense of the danger which would follow the proposed vacillation of Uganda. He is one of the greatest of public servants and managers, so to get through an immense amount of work of which the popular world hears nothing. East Africans wish him many happy returns of his birthday.



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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## IS KENYA A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY?

Author of "Kenya Without Prejudice" Replies to  
Mrs Roden Buxton.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In your issue for December 9 M<sup>r</sup>. Roden Buxton is quoted as saying: "Is Kenya a White Man's Country? Though I hesitate to express an opinion, the fact is that no one who can afford it will keep his children in the country, but will send them out for their education. I find it difficult to believe that a country where children cannot be brought up cannot have names associated with their memories, is really a white man's country."

It is not easy to start pulling that paragraph to pieces; one hesitates where to begin. It takes so much for granted. It hesitates, yet states with great confidence one fact, and implies another. Now, neither of these confidently stated and implied "facts" is in the least true. On the contrary, I may assert, with knowledge, that some people who can afford to send their children home are keeping them in the country for their education *so far as the Colony will take them*, which is already, up to anything that a public school in England can teach; also, that other people are bringing their children back to Kenya from English schools.

I fancy that like all sound Socialists and Labour politicians, Mr. Buxton must have mixed almost exclusively with our aristocracy while in Kenya; the ordinary working settler would, I believe, have given him quite another impression.

Take another phrase: *our country*—where children cannot be brought up, etc. What does that mean? Hundreds of children are being brought up in this country; my wife and I are doing our best for five of them, and these are at least as healthy, energetic and forward in school work as they would be in England. We hope each in turn will go to England for further training; but that is because there is no training of university standard in any profession available in the Colonies.

Moreover strange as it may seem to us, British we are going them as home, though ought to be associated with their memories. We have not been so long out here that we could not make fair comparison; all we could hope to find is the way of "a home" was a house fitted up in London, standing on acre of garden with plenty of fruit trees, a group of old oak, and a stream at the bottom; we ran one over. Otherwise, in Nairobi we have just under three acres of garden, plenty of trees, fruit and ornamental masses of Bowes a year round, and up a miniature farmyard, leading to a donkey. We are not without the amenities of an English "home," moreover: we have electric light, piped water-supply, with all that that means, and we keep two cars.

Further, since we left the London suburbs, we have had plenty of servants at a reasonable cost. Can anyone living in or near London say the same? Let me finish this catalogue by saying that our house is within easy distance of the best schools in the country, and only four miles from the shops and theatre; also that we can live on the "short wave" in London every evening, even to Moscow, when we want amusement; and then let me ask you, does not a "home" have adventure to suggest that has led many a child to have happy memories of youth, over they chose to make their homes?

I readily admit that this is not perfect as a

home; what we want later on is a small cottage up country, with a *shamba*, a bit of forest, and a trout stream, in a good horse country, where there is fairly good shooting. This would be our "home" for week-ends and holidays. One within easy reach of Lake Naivasha, where there is a sailing club, would be ideal: we could fish for black bass there when we were tired of trout, and shoot duck when tired of bigger game.

Nairobi.

Karen Woods.

Yours faithfully,

J. Q. WALTER.

## SIR ROBERT HAMILTON'S SWAHILI.

## No Blessing in Squeezed Lemons!

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Sir Robert Hamilton, who ought to know much better, committed a delightful *gaffe* in his recent letter to *The Times* on the subject of the dispossession of Natives at Kakamega. In an attempt to quote the Swahili proverb which you, sir, have more than once correctly cited in your leading articles, he asserted that *Kaka kaka haina baraka*.—"He should, of course, have written *Harakta haraka haina baraka*" meaning "Haste, haste! there is no blessing."

Having forgotten my *Swahili* I turned up the Americaning of "kaka," only to find that among its several meanings is that of "a lemon after it has been squeezed." It is, I take it, therefore quite open to a controversial adversary to assert that the correct answer to Sir Robert's letter is "a lemon!"

London, S.W.1.

Yours faithfully,

"EX-KENYAN."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—It is distinctly said that Sir Robert Hamilton's excellent letter to *The Times* on the subject of the Kakamega goldfields was marred by the misquotation of the proverb "Haraka haraka haina baraka." Of course, it may have been a printer's error; anyhow, as the fault of the language for being unprofitable, Sir Robert will have a fellow-feeling with Dilverly, who had a dislike to quoting wrong, when he wrote that:

"Unlucky simile against, not siming,  
When Cooper wrote down middle for beginning."  
But one can extract some compensation from the affair, because amongst the various meanings of "kaka" the one that particularly hits the eye in Sieere's Swahili Handbook (page 297) is "a lemon, after it has been squeezed."

Burnham, Bucks. Yours faithfully,  
J. P. PURNELL-EDWARDS.

## ELEPHANT SURPRISED ASLEEP.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—A friend and I followed an add bull elephant on the Tana River and came up to him. As he was lying down on his right side asleep, we watched him until the time which he did with very little effort or noise.

The late J. R. Neumann was of the opinion that elephants never lie down unless in the course of their serious falls.

John Thompson.  
Mombasa Colony.

JANUARY 26, 1922.

## SIR ALBERT COOK'S REPLY

TO Miss Lucy Mair's View of Uganda.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In your issue of Dec. 1, 1921, you reported a provocative talk to a London audience given by Miss Lucy Mair, and stated that "the idea that missionaries have rescued the women in Uganda from unfreedom" was refuted by her" and that "her conclusion is that the Baganda women did not, in the old days before civilisation and the missionary, have such a bad time after all." A little lower down we read: "To-day," said Miss Mair, "polygamy has almost disappeared, mainly [she believes] for economic reasons." Miss Mair is loth to give the missionaries credit.

Your paper is too influential to allow these statements to go unchallenged. I had the pleasure of meeting Miss Mair twice, once in England some little time before she started, and once on her way to Uganda. On both occasions the meeting was a brief one, but I saw, as anyone would see on talking with her, that here was a keen young scientist, trained in modern methods of anthropology, who might be trusted to do her utmost within the limitations imposed upon her by circumstances to advance our knowledge of the anthropology of the Natives.

"Within the limits imposed by circumstances," that's the rub. How long does it take really to grasp Native mentality? I do not know but over thirty-six years of pretty close contact with the Baganda have made me realise how little I know, and nine months with a total ignorance of the language to begin with—well, it seems a trifle short for the confident advancement of such a proposition that "the Baganda women did not in the old days before civilisation and the missionary have such a bad time after all."

From where I am writing I lift my eyes and can see the wide expanse of the Victoria Nyanza glittering in the tropical sunshine, stretching out to the sea horizon thirty miles away. Bordering the lovely Murchison Bay I can see the quickly辟的 gardens of what was once the property of the Kabaka's wives, and then I turn to a book lying on my table—Spence's "Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile," published in 1883, and read on p. 358:

"I have not been, for some time with the court officials; and have consequently had no opportunity of witnessing court customs. Among these, nearly every day, inevitable as it may appear to be, I have seen one or two instances of the wretched practice women led away to execution, tied by the hand, and dragged away by one of the bodyguard, crying out, as she went to premature death. *Mimhanga Kabaka, Ai-yaboo!* (I have modernised the spelling of the Lingala), at the top of her voice, in the utmost despair and lamentation; and yet there was not soul who dared lift hand to save any of them, though many might be heard privately commenting on their cruelty."

And this was in March 1862, fifteen years before missionaries set foot in the country.

In Dec. 1862 my wife and I were staying at Nkowwe, in the dry district where Miss Mair passed some months. It was then a native missionary centre, run by the Rev. Mr. Basler, now dead. He, many years ago, introduced into a fine rugged old chief, who had become a man of the Church and bore a high Christian character, even in his younger days, he was no better, and perhaps worse than his neighbours. Wishing to increase his power, he quite openly vexed a young Munganda girl, saying nothing to him that he was already betrothed to

young man of her choice. When he discovered that this young man was still contriving to pay nightly visits to his betrothed, and was talking through the *kisakate* (reed fence) to her—he could not get the Mambole had him seized, gouged out his eyes, and placed them in the hands of the girl, saying that he had sight for her. And this was before the advent of the missionaries!

But perhaps Miss Mair would protest that all she meant was that anthropology shows that Native women had a definite status of their own, and laws conferring their position in society, designed for their protection. Now the average modern missionary (as 99 per cent. of the old ones) has the greatest respect for anthropology. He studies it, he uses it in his efforts to get sympathetic hearing for the Gospel message, and in many cases he gives our only knowledge of it among remote tribes.

H. J. Junod's classical work in two volumes, "The Life of a South African Tribe," As I look into it I find that the life of a Native woman among the Thonga was no happier than among the Baganda.

Finally we have in Miss Mair's own subject a good deal of science. Canon Roscoe, whose death was recently recorded, and who was an intimate friend of mine for twenty years before he retired in 1910, published in 1911 an considerable volume (over 500 pages) on the anthropology of the Baganda. It is the fashion to deprecate this book, and doubtless he had not the training of a modern anthropologist, yet his preface shows how sound his observations were, and Miss Mair's own University (Cambridge) bestowed an honorary M.A. on him for it. He afterwards returned to Africa as leader of the Mackie Ethnological Expedition of 1910-1920. He wrote other books on the anthropology of the country and was twenty-five years—not nine months—in intimate contact with the Natives. His pages do not suggest that a lot of the Native woman was always a happy one.

If Miss Mair could compare what she might have seen—a crowd of bright-faced, happy-looking, young women students clothed in a neat uniform issuing from the Tosa, our Maternal Training School, huddled together on the way to netball or tennis court, or other girls once educated in like manner, now engaged, often remote from skilled help, in far off country Maternity and Child Welfare Centres saving life and doing splendid social service as certified midwives—with what we senior missionaries in our own sees had heard with our own ears thirty-five years ago—the same type of owl but penned up with a lot of other wives often with only a bit of bark cloth to cover them, unable to read or write, ignorant of the great world movements, subject to the cruelty of her husband, or the lustful caprices of the Kabaka, and with only an animistic religion with its dread inspirits and superstitions to cling to; she would not easily slightly change the idea that missionaries had assisted the women in Uganda from unfreedom into slavery.

I venture to say that her interesting visit to Uganda and her contact with the Native masses was quite possible only by missionary effort in the country.

Yours faithfully,  
ALBERT R. COOK.

I am myself interested to read your analysis of the time factor in the development history of such new countries as Kenya and that you consider Kenya to be in the second and on the verge of the third stage. I only rarely agree with you in your reading authorities.

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## EAST AFRICA AND TEA RESTRICTION.

Should Further Planting be Controlled?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The negotiations to control the tea output from British India, Ceylon and the Dutch Indies, initiated by the latter country, are now so far advanced that a referendum has been issued to all owners and managers at Home and in the East, asking for a planting yes or "No" to the proposed scheme.

The matter is of such importance to the industry that tea planters in Nyasaland, Kenya and other parts of East Africa must watch events closely, for its success or failure will influence their future as well as that of their brother planters in the East.

The tea market, like that of every other commodity except gold, has been in a depressed condition for the last two years. The reasons are three-fold:

(1) The increased purchasing power of the public, forcing the housewife to economise by buying a cheaper brand of tea.

(2) Over-production in all tea-growing countries for which statistics are available, 1932 was a season of bumper crops. India alone made 33 million pounds more than the previous year. In addition, areas planted in the years of prosperity, 1927 and 1928, are now four to five years old and beginning to crop.

(3) The producers have placed too great reliance on the London market, and are therefore failing the results of the little attention paid in the past to familiarising the world at large with their product.

Over the first misfortune the growers have no remedy. What the second cannot continue indefinitely is plain: the reduction must come soon, either from financial failure and consequent abandonment of crops, or by universal agreement among the producers to control output. Of the third, more will be said later.

In order to reassert the urgency of some form of reduction in output, it is only necessary to look at the following approximate figures:

Stock at January 1, 1932, 100 million pounds  
Imports, January 31 to December 31, 1932,

Deferrals for export of home consumption  
Stock at December 31, 1932,

It is evident that the position is top-heavy and it follows as immediate and complete collapse. The average of all tea sold in London during 1932 was 90 per lb. lower than during the previous year of 94 d.

It is not surprising, therefore, that a plan has been launched by the British and Dutch growers in the East to limit the crops of their respective countries for the next five years. Briefly the scheme proposes:

(1) That a five-year Government control of exports be instituted.

(2) To grant licences to growers to increase or not the output during the period of control.

(3) That no further areas be taken up in certain special cases where permission is obtained by planters in the five-year period of control.

(4) That a committee be set up to consider each year the degree of regulation desirable in the following year.

Furthermore, it is added that the Dutch have promised their willingness to co-operate in a scheme for the world advertising of tea to which they have hitherto been lukewarm.

As regards the referendum, it will probably be necessary to obtain well over 80% of the votes before the respective Governments will take action in which case it is hoped to bring the scheme into operation before April of this year but the question is to whether it will be effective prospective from January 1 is not to date settled as far as we are aware.

It is obvious, however, it would appear impracticable to ask the African planters to limit their output, which amounts to a small proportion of the tea produced in the world. In addition, the industry in this case is young and has scarcely yet found its feet. As the economic operation of the scheme should benefit East Africa particularly, it is not asking too much that the whole plan should not be regarded as a sensible addition to the acre under tea during the five-year period of control.

It is proposed, therefore, to approach the governments of the various territories in order to obtain an undertaking to alienate no further land for tea planting and on existing estates to limit such operations to a small percentage of their present area. Exceptions, of course, would probably be made for those young estates which are not yet in equilibrium and a few steps, however, could be taken without consulting and obtaining a considerable majority in favour of the scheme.

It is impossible to do this work from London. The Planters' Association in East Africa itself must get together and formulate a joint line of action. May they decide not only to support the scheme in the manner shown above, but to push vigorously the sale of their produce in the enormous potential market of their own doors. In this way they will not only protect themselves, but in the industry as a whole.

Yours faithfully,  
W. D. & H. O. WILLS LTD.,  
Bristol, Eng.  
THOS. DICKSDY  
Director.

The more I read of East Africa the more I am impressed with its sound sense, balance, and independent attitude. Any one who can preserve these things in dealing with the prickly problems of East Africa is doing a congenital service. From a reader very prominent in African affairs.



JANUARY 26, 1933.

## EAST AFRICA AND EMPIRE PREFERENCES.

MR HUMPHREY LEGGAT, Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, has compiled the following valuable statement showing the various Empire Preferences granted to the produce of the East African territories at January 1, 1932.

The preferences in the table, under (a) the Colonial Budget Act 1932; (b) the United Kingdom Budget Act 1932; (c) the India During Act 1932 of Great Britain; and (d) the Ottawa Agreement.

## KENYA AND UGANDA.

Commodity	Percentage of Colony's Total Export	Amount of Preference
Cotton	28.6	U.K., 10%; New Zealand, 10%; Rhodesia, and S. Africa, 10%; Canada, 3s. per lb.; India, 1s. per lb.; Canada, 3s. c per lb.
Maize	10.3	U.K., 10%; U.K. and India, 10%
Sisal	7.7	U.K., 10%; U.K. and India, 10%
Sodium Carbonate	4.1	U.K., 10%
Hides & Skins	4.5	—
Cottonseed	2.5	—
Wheat	1.7	U.K., 2s. per gr. (S. Africa, 1d. per 100 lb. grain); (S. Africa, 4d. per 100 lb. flour) (U.K. goods only)
Wool	—	U.K., 10%
Tin Ore	—	U.K., 10%
Wattle Bark	—	U.K., 10%; U.K., 15s. per cwt.
Butter	—	U.K., 15s. per cwt.
Cheese	—	U.K., 15s. per cwt.
Bacon & Ham	—	—
Livestock	—	—
Rubber	—	—
Chillies	—	—
Sesame	—	U.K., 10%; Australia, 15%
Ivory	—	U.K. and India, 10%
Sugar	—	U.K., 10%; U.K., 4s. 8d. with extras per cwt. on limited quantity fixed at 375,000 cwt. of Colonial sugar.
Groundnut	—	U.K., 10%
Tobacco	—	U.K. preference of not less than 2s. 6d. per lb. and stabilised for ten years; India, at rate to be settled; Australia, 6d. per lb. to be made into cigars; New Zealand, 2s. per lb.; New Zealand, 2s. per lb.; Canada, 50 c. per lb.; Australia, 2s. per lb.; S. Rhodesia, 2s. per lb. on cigars.

## TANGANYIKA.

Cotton	15.05	U.K., 10%; New Zealand, S. Rhodesia, and S. Africa, 1d. per lb.; Newfoundland, 2 c. per lb.; India, 1s. per lb.; Canada, 3s. c per lb.
Groundnuts	9.4	U.K., 10% ad val.
Sisal	4.1	U.K., 10% ad val.; India, 10%
Copra	—	U.K. and India, 10%
Hides & Skins	—	—
Grain (Millet & Rice)	3.4	U.K., 10%; U.K., 1s. per lb.
Maize	—	U.K., 10% ad val.
Sesame-seed	—	India, 10% ad val.; U.K., 10%
Teas	—	U.K., 10% ad val.
Ghee	—	U.K., 10% ad val.
Tobacco	—	—

Australia, New Zealand, and Rhodesia, 2s. per lb. cigars; Canada, 50 c. per lb.; U.K. preference not less than 2s. 6d. per lb. for ten years; India, at rates to be settled; Newfoundland, 2 c. per lb.; Canada, 3s. c per lb.

Commodity	Percentage of Colony's Total Export	Amount of Preference
Tea	8.5	U.K. and S. Rhodesia, 2d. per lb.; Newfoundland, 1c. per lb.; India, 2d. a per lb.
Cotton	31.0	U.K., 10% ad val.
Milk	4.5	U.K. and India, 10%
Rubber	—	U.K., N. Zealand, S. Africa, and S. Rhodesia, 1d. per lb.; Newfoundland, 2 c. per lb.; India, 1s. a per lb.; Canada, 3. c. per lb.

Commodity	Percentage of Colony's Total Export	Amount of Preference
Livestock	—	U.K. and India, 10%
Spices	—	U.K., N. Zealand, S. Africa, and S. Rhodesia, 1d. per lb.; Newfoundland, 2 c. per lb.; India, 1s. a per lb.
Beeswax	—	U.K. and India, 10%
Strophantidus	—	U.K., 10% ad val.
Skins	—	U.K. and India, 10%
Livestock	—	U.K., 10% ad val.
Coffee	—	U.K., 10% ad val.

## BRITISH SOMALILAND.

Commodity	Percentage of Colony's Total Export	Amount of Preference
Ghee	—	U.K., S. Africa, N. Zealand, and S. Rhodesia, 1d. per lb.; Newfoundland, 2 c. per lb.; India, 1s. a per lb.
Gums & Resin	—	U.K., 10% ad val.
Maize	—	U.K., Canada, and India, 10%; Australia, 15%
Tobacco	—	U.K., preference not less than 2s. 6d. per lb. for ten years; India, at rates to be settled; Australia, to be made into cigars, 2s. per lb.; N. Zealand, 2s. per lb. cigars; S. Rhodesia, 2s. per lb.; Canada, cigars, 50 c. per lb.; Australia, 2s. per lb.

## NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Commodity	Percentage of Colony's Total Export	Amount of Preference
Potatoes	—	Preference 2s. per gr.
Wheat	—	S. Africa, 1d. per 100 kg. grain; S. Africa, 4d. per 100 lb. flour.
Cotton	—	U.K., 2d. per lb.
Cattle	—	U.K., 2d. per lb.
Copper	—	U.K., 2d. per lb.
Gold	—	U.K., 2d. per lb.
Lead	—	U.K., 2d. per lb.
Mica	—	U.K., 2d. per lb.
Silver	—	U.K., 2d. per lb.
Vanadium	—	U.K., 2d. per lb.
Zinc Ore	—	U.K., 2d. per lb.
Iron	—	U.K., 2d. per lb.
Manganese	—	U.K., 2d. per lb.

## ZANZIBAR.

Commodity	Percentage of Colony's Total Export	Amount of Preference
Mosquito Nets	60.0	U.K., 10% ad val.
Coconut Oil	—	India, 2d. ad val.
Tea Leaves	—	New Zealand, 10% ad val.

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## EDUCATION PROBLEMS OF UGANDA

Native Dislike Paying fees.

UGANDA is claimed by its admirers to possess the most advanced intellectually of all the East African Central African tribes and most keenest for education—though Nyasalanders would dispute the claim. But that things are not all they might be in Uganda is clear from the latest report of the Director of Education, who writes:

"The local African is very anxious for all forms of higher education provided it is gratis and nothing; when it is suggested that it may be worth paying for much of his keenness evaporates in order to availing himself of boarding school fees which are very moderate, and hardly cover the cost of food and clothsings there is a continual agitation for day schools of the middle school type. Although trained African masters are available fully qualified to teach in such schools, it is evident that there are not a sufficient number of parents willing to pay the school fees necessary to cover the costs of such teachers' salaries."

This is confirmed by the report of Father C. Robillard, educational secretary of the White Fathers' Mission:

"It is satisfactory to note that children continue to realise that the school system is subjects of great interest to them, but unfortunately the same cannot be said of their parents, who are too often averse to sending their children to school, and above all, to paying fees."

There is an interesting paragraph dealing with native education:

"In the more advanced parts of the Protectorate it still differs to some extent in the interests in the education of girls, but in the British Kingdom the staffs of women gradually increased. There would be a definite demand for a class of assistants and domestic servants if the masters would undertake the training. Unfortunately there are strong scruples which prevent from missions against many movements. This is due to the feeling that it is better to employ men and not get proper service from them, but there are many temptations. The masters would be satisfied and satisfactorily by the appointment of a permanent committee to undertake the registration of such persons seeking employment, to facilitate the conditions of such employment, and to investigate complaints against employers. There would be a reduction in such requirements not only from the European but from the Africans themselves."

## Agricultural education.

Mr. E. G. Stages, the superintendent of agricultural education, reports sympathetically, but very definitely—that

"Keenness and willingness have been reduced in all cases, but original ideas being used to suggest new experiments are still encouraged. There is an almost universal lack of interest."

It is difficult not to sympathise with the students for devising agricultural experiments demanding sound knowledge of chemical, physical and biological principles which can be acquired only by long study and practice, and not by the superficial instruction which is given. That teacher educated on a literary basis obtains even if they have gone through an agricultural course.

The famous Bishop's Memorandum against the use of Swahili as the sole medium of instruction in elementary schools submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies is crushingly justified.

This memorandum was based on a comprehensive criticism of the policy of the Government which aims at the almost exclusive use of the tribal vernacular in the first two classes of the elementary school, and also of both the tribal vernacular and Swahili in the media of instruction in the two upper classes.

The education of European children in Uganda continues to be confined to the kindergarten stage, and it has become increasingly difficult for parents to meet the extra charges incurred by the Kenya Government schools for children attending from outside territory.

## HISTORY OF THE TWELVE TRIBES.

Arabs send memorandum to Land Commission.

In an interesting memorandum presented to the Uganda Land Commission by the Afro-Asian Association, which represents the twelve Arab tribes of East Africa, we read:

"The Twelve Tribes are the foremost pioneers from Arabia, Persia and even further afield, who made their settlement on the Eastern Coast of Africa from time immemorial and formed their permanent residence in the country for many generations. It is essential that the Arab lands should be demarcated and considered as sacred lands, Native or Arab origin, in exactly the same way as Native lands."

"It is significant when the ancestors of the community came to Africa that there were no Natives in this area of the coast save in the interior 'savannahs' miles from the seashore."

Prior to occupation of the area by the Portuguese, Mombasa Island and its surrounding district were under the command of the "Twelve Tribes." In those days Mombasa was divided into two parts—the northern being occupied by the Nine Tribes and the southern by the Three Tribe. The mainland was used for agricultural purposes, and grain, grain and export. Slavery Cultivation was carried on by slaves who, when slavery was abolished, took shelter at the missionary camps of Rabai, Faz-Town and elsewhere."

Claims of the Twelve Tribes' agricultural lands, such as roads, fisheries, wells, etc., still exist, some of them being covered with bush between Mombasa and Malindi."

"The renowned town of Gedea was the chief town of Mombasa where Sultan resided. The Gedea was among the most important of the coast, and at the time of the Portuguese the headquarters were at Malindi, now belonging to Mombasa."

"This association now asks that the present Crown Land in the location of Malindi should be alienated to the Nine Tribes."

The directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa declared an interim dividend payable in Mombasa currency, of 5/- per share, being at the rate of 60% per annum less tax.

Breast-fed  
is Best-fed

"A popular belief is that a baby's natural nourishment is milk. Every mother should, therefore, do well in her power to ensure an adequate supply of maternal milk. Doctors, nurses and mothers daily testify to the value and the use of 'Ovaltine' in promoting lactation. This delicious food is made from malt, milk and eggs, so as to provide adequate nourishment for baby, and feeds the mother's strength while nursing, and ensures normal health.

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TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Enables Mothers to Breast Feed their Babies

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## EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS.

## AWARDED THE D.B.S.

The amusing "With the Quinine" column of the *Nyasaland Times*, recently had this short press message:

"A wire from a neighbouring territory informs me that my old friend, Colonel Curzon-Blaster, one of the Bush and Mouth, in recognition of his having won considerable sums of money in the country, has been awarded the D.B.S."

## LORD INCHIQUIN VISITING KENYA.

On Lord Inchiquin, who is *en route* for Kenya, his brother, the Hon. Sir T. O'Brien, the Belfast *Megazine* says:

"Lord Inchiquin, who is thirty-six to day, has just returned from Kenya, a visit to his brother, the O'Brien family is noted for unusual Christian names. Thus Lord Inchiquin himself is Donough, the brother in Kenya is Daigre, and a younger brother is John. Lord Inchiquin married in 1871 the Hon. Anne Shesiger, daughter of Viscount Chelmsford to whom he had been A.D.C. in India. The Irish barony of Inchiquin goes back to 1614, but descent is claimed from Brian Boromore, who fell at the Battle of Clontarf in 1014. Murrrough O'Brien, whom the merger was conferred, was brother of the 'King of Thomond' in virtue of which we are told that the peer's servants wear royal livery."

## CAPTAIN KETTLE OF KHARTOUM.

WITNESSING of the death in Khartoum of the Arab Akosdossian, the *Sudan Herald* says:

"Arabs, who before the war were highly skilled bow-makers in Cairo, joined the Egyptian Expeditionary Force as interpreters during the War, and, during his service in the Danube, was named Captain Kettle. In Khartoum seven years ago, was a great and very proud of his War services and the medals he won."

"During the last visit to the Sudan of the ex-King of Bulgaria, King Ferdinand recognised Captain Kettle in a crowd, and laughingly recalled episodes in some of our quarter of a century ago and asked him if he remembered his days in the Sudan, when the present King, loved to pull his (Assyrian) coat-tails when he rallied at the salutes. In his humble way of life Adam Akosdossian, a more great people than it falls to the lot of many a more exalted rank to meet."

## AN ESCAPOLOGIST AT LARGE.

MANY of our readers will recall the famous African tour of Murray, the Australian escapologist. He has now returned to England, and in an interview with *Literary News* he says:

"Perhaps our most exciting experience was when Ethel-Lorke and I were attacked by a snake. We were walking along the bank of Lake Victoria at Jinja, and were watching the hippos at play, with an occasional crocodile hanging around. The bank-side water was about four feet above the lake. Suddenly Miss Lorke called out to me, 'Look out!' I was seven yards ahead of her, and on looking round saw a black mamba about five feet long."

Evidently Miss Lorke's call had frightened it, and as it lifted its head to strike, it was only six feet away. I called out to Miss Lorke to run, as I had no gun. She stopped back, just as the mamba struck, but she forgot she was on the edge of a crocodile-infested lake. Fortunately she was a good swimmer. The bank was too high and steep to climb out, there was an old elephant tree jutting into the lake about fifteen yards away. She swam to this and leapt onto the trunk, just in time, for three long strides. A croc on the surface just as she was hauled on to the log. The croc had arrived too late."

The history of recent years shows that the Colonial Office can be relied on to safeguard, to an almost Quixotic degree, the welfare of the Natives of Kenya. Mr. Hesketh Bell, writing in "The Special,"

## ONE MAN IN A GENERATION.

It will be remembered that I anxiety paid the following tribute to General Gordon during his lifetime:—  
"He was now the bravest Englishman alive. . . . He had complete command for money and honour again and again rejected opportunities of becoming rich beyond the dreams of avarice, but he remains a poor man with nothing but his sword and his honour. The official mind, being incapable of understanding this, regards it as a great misfortune. . . . He is a fine, noble knight in garments such as he found but once in many generations!"

## THE YELLOW FEVER DANGER TO EAST AFRICA.

An exceedingly topical article by Professor W. H. Schubert, M.D., in *The Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, emphasises the danger of the spread of yellow fever to countries still free from the disease, such as East Africa:

"Formerly, when the mosquito was transported to the West Indies by slave ships, yellow fever followed it from their company West African home. In recent times the mosquito has been spread all over the world by modern traffic, and yellow fever must follow it, if we do not prevent it. Everywhere between 35° N. and 35° S. latitude the disease finds it possible to settle and thrive in epidemic form, because the mosquito is present and frequent during the warm months. Though the present epidemicity is limited to the proper tropics where the mosquito finds its life conditions the whole year round. Where once it is introduced, yellow fever will spread like fire, as we know from the epidemics introduced from the West Indies, which, during the centuries, has decimated the United States of North America, every year and has not been forgotten them."

"The disease should be prevented by all means from spreading, and step beyond the actual endemic areas (West African and South American) to such countries as are not yet infected. So long as the last case has not died or recovered, or so long as one infected mosquito is left, yellow fever will be an insuperable hindrance to the development of the best part of the world. Always waiting for its victim like the tiger, it is the deadly tiger which makes it necessary for everyone concerned to sit by his traps. The way lies open to day for a real pandemic of yellow fever."

## HOW DUG-OUT CANOES ARE MADE.

How the Native dug-out canoe is made is described in the *Scandinavian Review* by Mr. W. H. Petersen, who the *Scandinavian* adds:

"A piece of the solid, bold, and straightness, and one not too far from the river bank, is selected, and the workers proceed to cut it down with their little Native axes. The blades of these tools are wedge-shaped pieces of Native iron, with a cutting edge name 'two inches wide.' Chopping steadily, the busters round the massive trunk, the Natives chaff, a wary with those axes, lest the tree-falls with crash, bringing down in its collapse hundreds of its peasant creepers and monkey-rope."

"At a point just below where spring the first great limbs the workers commence to cut once more through the massive timber in order to sever the main bole from the upper trunk, and the spreading branches. That accomplished, the actual work of shaping the dug-out begins. For the little axes are cast aside, and adzes of Native iron, shaped like the European tool but of smaller size, are brought into use. Standing on the top of the prone trunk, the workers proceed to chip away at the upper side till they have leveled its natural roundness to the flatness of an elongated tablet. This smooth and even broad side is intended to form the bottom of the finished vessel."

"With the assistance of rude levers, and the united strength of half the village, the half-shaped boat is turned over till it rests on its flattest bottom. The work of digging out the interior of the canoe takes the longest time for many cubic feet of solid timber must be removed by the adzes. Hollowing out is not done by fire, as sometimes imagined; indeed, it would be impossible so to do when working on freshly felled timber. Under a steady rain of blossoms the interior of the tree is scooped away, till at length the work of boat-building is completed, save for the final trimming up all round."



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Colonial Africa's  
most important  
Bridge. Three  
solid TORBAY  
PAINT  
structures  
from the design  
which replaces all  
iron and steel  
work on the project



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ANYWHERE  
ANY TIME  
ANY  
DAY

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MOTOR TOURS  
OR SHOOTING SAFARIS  
ACROSS THE  
**MOTOR TOURS, LTD.**  
P.O. Box 58, Nairobi, Kenya Colony  
or any well-known Motor Agents throughout the world  
Motor Tours Ltd. are agents for Steedman and Torbay lines

### HINTS TO MOTHERS ON CARE OF BABY

Isn't it amazing how mother's love ensures such thoughtful care of Baby, wedged in between the myriad tasks which make up the running of a home? Anything that truly helps is so appreciated. That is why Steedman's little red book, "Hints to Mothers," has become such an invaluable home guide in hundreds of homes all over the world. It does not interfere with every little ailment that mother faces, so there she is, she has it handy. And in the case of accident or serious illness, it tells what to do without calling the doctor.

It is, in fact, just the sort of book that mothers of three children, and especially four children, will find most useful. It weighs only 12 ozs. and is half-bound in cloth. It is only 14 x 9 cm. and is bound in a pocket book. It is a good clean and good value book. Price 1/- net. Postage 1/- extra. Order from your bookseller or direct from John Steedman & Co., 272, Whitechapel Road, London, S.E.1.

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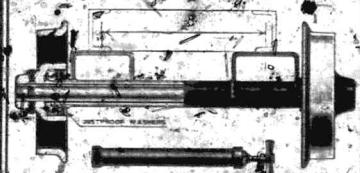
# T.C.P.

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COSTS BY THE MAINTENANCE OF  
GOOD HEALTH AND THEREBY A  
CONTENTED LABOUR FORCE.

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WHEELS & AXLES**

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50% IN HAULAGE POWER

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of both types—continuous axle and differential.

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## "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

Brazilian coffee destroyed up to December 31 last amounted to 12,155,206 bags.

Nile perch, weighing 7 lb. without bone, are being retailed in Kampala at sixpence each.

An Electricity Control Board has been formed in Livingstonia, with the Postmaster-General as Chairman.

The stamp duty on cheques and receipts in Northern Rhodesia has been raised from one penny to two pence.

Money orders may now be sent by airmail from Kenya to Great Britain. There is a surcharge of 6s. per cent. on each order.

The Geological Survey Department of Tanganyika has compiled and published some useful notes for the use of gold prospectors.

The annual Inter-Varsity Sports Meeting in Nairobi resulted in Cambridge winning the golf match and Oxford winning the tennis competition.

The Belgian Cabinet has decided to invite Parliament to grant credits in all cases £20,000,000 francs (over £5,000,000 at par) to alleviate the financial difficulties of the Belgian Congo.

According to a telegram from Nairobi, published by *The Daily Herald*, consternation and disgust have been caused in the town by heavy fines inflicted on residents for missing parades of the Kenya Defence Force.

Tanganyika imported goods to the value of £1,174,164 between January and August, 1932, as against £4,394,227 over the corresponding period of 1931. Exports over the same period totalled £1,295,430, against £1,019,881.

The Nyasaland Department of Agriculture has produced in pamphlet form two addresses on Nyasaland tea industry delivered by Dr. H. W. Mann during his visit to the Protectorate. Copies are obtainable from the Government Printers, Zomba.

Baron Emile d'Erlanger, who presided at last week's adjourned meeting of the Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., said there was some foundation for the hope that the Rhodesia and Mashonaland Railways' moratorium might not be as protracted as had been suggested in some quarters.

We regret to learn that the Nakuru branch of Motor Mart and Exchange was burnt out a few days ago. Temporary premises have, however, already been taken, and business is being carried on as usual. The cause of the fire is not known. The branch was one of the finest commercial buildings in Nakuru.

A deputation of the recently formed Cotton Trade League was received in Manchester last week by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that he might hear its suggestions for checking the importation into various Colonies, including East Africa, of foreign cotton goods, particularly Japanese.

Free transmission of telegrams advising the arrival and departure of aeroplanes in Northern Rhodesia has now been sanctioned in that territory.

After a public meeting held in the capital, leading non-official residents of the Seychelles, cabled to the Secretary of State for the Colonies protesting against the draft budget for 1933 and demanding drastic Government economies and reorganisation of the Local Administration, which was asserted to cost more than half of the revenue, it became clear that the population of the island.

Kenya Elector Mutesa strongly advised the policy of encouraging natives to grow coffee when a Bill providing for the control of the Kenyan coffee industry was passed by the Legislative Council during last week. The Director of Agriculture, however, said it was not the opinion of the Government that the European coffee industry would suffer if Natives grew coffee under certain conditions.

The Court of Enquiry appointed in Mombasa to investigate the stranding outside the harbour in October of the m.v. "Olkaria," has reported that the stranding was due to an error of judgment on the part of the pilot, but the Board of Trade, in authorising publication of the report, states that the error was not of such a character as to make it necessary or desirable to debar him from carrying on pilotage duties at Mombasa.

A general meeting of creditors of Vassal and Minerals, Ltd., will be held tomorrow at Thames House, Queen Street, London, to receive an account of the liquidator's conduct of the winding-up during the year ended December 31, 1932. In the course of a notice concerning the meeting, the liquidator points out that the winding-up in England depends on the compulsory liquidation in Vassaland, which still continues. The ultimate result is unlikely to satisfy more than a small proportion of the creditors' claims.

This latest crop reports from Kenya give the following details:

**Coffee.**—Estimated yield is now 285,800 cwt., an increase of 25,640 cwt. over the previous estimate. Satisfactory rains have improved the prospects in most all districts. Export surplus is estimated at 14,000 tons.

**Tea.**—Total yield now estimated at 1,300,054 bags, giving about 800,000 bags for export.

**Tea.**—Total yield now estimated at 1,350,000 bags. Soddy damage to focus in the Uasin Gishu district brings the probable production well below internal requirements for milling purposes. If the rate of consumption by the mills during recent months is maintained during the coming year, it is probable that the shortfall will exceed 50,000 bags.

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JANUARY 26, 1938

## EAST AFRICA

### EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

THERE was a good export last week, due to the good state of our home consumption, but medium and low-grade coffee has been hard to sell.

Pepper  
London graded  
Second  
Pare, brown and unpeeled

Pepper  
London cleaned  
Finest  
Third  
Pearl

Pepper  
B. S.  
Pare

Pepper  
First  
Finest  
Second  
Pearl

Pepper  
First  
Second  
Third  
Second  
Pearl

Pepper  
Second  
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Second  
Third  
Second  
Pearl

56s. od. to 131s.  
57s. od. to 86s.  
52s. od. to 127s.  
65s. od. to 127s.

56s. od. to 86s.  
57s. od. to 14s. od.  
62s. od. to 10s. od.  
55s. od. to 10s. od.

55s. od. to 88s.  
62s. od. to 10s. od.  
52s. od. to 64s. od.  
70s. od. to 80s. od.

55s. od. to 10s. od.  
62s. od. to 10s. od.  
66s. od. to 8s. od.  
66s. od. to 8s. od.

82s. od. to 14s. od.  
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52s. od. to 14s. od.

### PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The ss. "Lambethian Castle," which arrived in London on January 20, brought the following home-bound passengers:

Hans Clegg & Mr. Dowd  
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. East  
Mr. & Mrs. J. W. East  
Miss M. East  
Miss M. East

Mr. & Mrs. R. Gray  
Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Gray  
Mr. L. Kaufman  
Mr. & Mrs. H. V. Marsh

Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Fraser  
Mrs. L. W. Hollingsworth  
Miss M. Hollingsworth  
Miss U. W. G. Williams

Mr. W. P. Cross  
Mrs. J. F. Hamilton  
Mr. & Mrs. W. Smith  
Major & Mrs. E. H. Scott  
Miss E. A. Thompson  
Mr. D. Thompson  
Mr. J. Thompson

England  
Miss L. J. Abbott  
Miss R. Abbott  
Miss R. Abbott

Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Baker  
Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Baker  
Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Baker  
Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Baker  
Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Baker  
Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Baker  
Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Baker  
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Baker  
Mr. & Mrs. J. I. Baker  
Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Baker  
Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Baker  
Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Baker  
Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Baker  
Mr. & Mrs. J. O. Baker  
Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Baker  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Q. Baker  
Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Baker  
Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Baker  
Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Baker  
Mr. & Mrs. J. U. Baker  
Mr. & Mrs. J. V. Baker  
Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Baker

The ss. "Macmillan" which arrived in London on January 14, brought the following homeward passengers:

Mr. H. R. Arndt  
Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Atwater  
Mr. A. R. Conner  
Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Duncan  
Mr. W. H. Grose  
Mr. W. E. Harper  
Mr. W. Hickox  
Mr. G. G. Jackson  
Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Leachlan  
Mr. E. K. Lumley  
Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Rees  
Mr. & Mrs. S. Sanders  
Mr. G. Scott

Zambia  
Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Phillips  
Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Somers  
Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Standen

Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Standen  
Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Phillips  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Robinson  
Mrs. J. B. Rodger  
Mr. F. Rodger  
Major J. Scott  
Mr. & Mrs. Waldie

Disembarked at Marseilles.

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Specialists

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## EAST AFRICA

JANUARY 20, 1933.

## PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Watamu," which arrived at Southampton on January 10, brought the following homeward passengers from:

Beira.	Mrs. M. Large
Mr. & Mrs. T. Henderson	Mr. John Maas
Mr. A. Hendry	
Mr. John H. Jordan	Zanzibar.
Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Maitland	Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Mr. & Mrs. H. Norton	Brockley
Mr. John Smith	
Mr. H. F. Young	Mombasa.
	Comdr. W. H. B. Leathes
	Mrs. E. Poestcock
Mr. & Mrs. R. Casterman	Comdr. & Mrs. Worsley
Mr. L. Hanegraef	

The s.s. "Wangon," which left Beira on December 15, carried the following homeward passengers from:

Dar es Salaam.	Tanga.
Mr. J. Dumas	Mr. W. Beattie
Mr. N. MacAllister	Mr. L. Canfield
Mr. A. MacEwan	Mr. K. Painter
Mr. R. Moens	Mr. W. Wyeth
Mr. A. Rouge	
Mr. & Mrs. G. Schüller	Mombasa.
	Mr. & Mrs. P. Fritzche
	Mr. G. Schlüter

## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Durham Castle," which left London last week for South and East Africa, carries the following passengers for:

Beira.	Dar es Salaam.
Miss M. Emson	Mrs. Brunnen
Mr. & Mrs. Foster	Mr. & Mrs. E. L. M. M.
Miss D. I. Griffen	Mr. & Mrs. G. Poppenberg
Mr. & Mrs. Ex. Lawrence	Miss L. L. Weir
Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Lomax	
Miss E. Mayney	Mrs. R. Parrot Downing
Master N. Loney	
Mr. D. L. McDougall	Mombasa.
Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Pickett	Miss J. Carter
Mrs. P. Schwartz	Miss J. M. Dent
Mr. & Mrs. F. Wood	

The s.s. "Uganda," which left Southampton on Saturday January 21, carried the following outward passengers for:

Mombasa.	
Mr. H. Alcorn	Mr. T. H. Pretty
Mr. Anderson	Mr. & Mrs. Priestley
Mr. & Mrs. Bailey	Miss F. Priestley
Mr. A. Ballard	Mr. Rodwell
Mr. J. Benham	Mr. & Mrs. Rogers
Miss Berry	Mr. L. Roy
Capt. & Mrs. A. Broadhurst-Hill	Miss A. Ryland
Mr. & Mrs. M. Burmann	Miss L. Sampson
Mr. & Mrs. H. Butcher	Mr. L. C. Scott
Mr. Collins	The Rev. Staff
Mr. H. Coxon	Mr. P. H. Stey
Mr. W. Dolmetsch	Mr. & Mrs. W. Stey
Mrs. R. G. von Donckoff	Mr. & Mrs. Tieles-Finkley
Mrs. J. Dormer	Mr. P. G. Pendeyen
Mr. D. Epstein	Mr. & Mrs. A. Vincent
Mr. O. Ebeland	Miss R. Wilson
Mrs. Evans	Miss M. Zukka
Mr. L. Fabagust	
Miss E. Feakins	Tanga.
Mr. O. Häfeler	Mrs. S. Baum
Mr. S. Heathcote	Mrs. E. von Gottmer
Miss E. Goesch	Mr. W. Dethleffsen
Mr. & Mrs. F. Huberty	Mr. & Mrs. Domnick
Miss H. Hunter	Mr. & Mrs. Domnick
Jay	Mr. L. F. Larsen
Mr. A. Lombarts	Mr. & Mrs. W. Nickel
Mr. B. Madvig	Miss E. Perme
Mr. & Mrs. H. Münchow	Mr. & Mrs. H. Niemann
Mr. T. A. McCleagh	Mr. Schmid
Mr. R. Melon	Mr. & Mrs. B. v. Houwald
Mr. & Mrs. Mumford	
Mr. & Mrs. F. Murray	Zanzibar.
Miss E. Angrave	Mr. & Mrs. W. J. C. White
Miss E. M. Musgrave	
Miss A. Prestwich	Dar es Salaam.
	Mr. N. A. Allan
	Miss E. A. Clark

Mr. and Mrs. G. Dill	Mr. & Mrs. Tokowsky
Dr. & Mrs. Eckhardt	Mr. & Mrs. Winsthoff
The Rev. R. Gibbons	Reita.
Mrs. Hofbruch-Porter	Mr. H. Arribalzaga
Nurse B. Johansen	Mr. & Mrs. Constantine
Mr. O. Karsten	Mr. & Mrs. Elmanns
Mr. & Mrs. Patapes	Mr. & Mrs. S. Major
Miss V. Rex	Mr. & Mrs. C. de Moura
Miss E. R. Springs	Mr. & Mrs. J. Ruys
Nurse A. Steiner	

## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

## BRITISH INDIA

Matina	left Aden homewards, Jan. 21.
Malwa	left Marseilles outwards, Jan. 21.
Mombasa	left Dar es Salaam outwards, Jan. 18.
Kenya	left Bombay for Durban, Jan. 25.
Karab	left Pemba for Bombay, Jan. 27.
Taiara	left Bombay, Jan. 28.
Takluna	left Mozambique for Durban, Jan. 25.

## GERMAN (ARRISON)

City of Salford	arr. Zanzibar outwards, Jan. 23.
Czar Macmillan	arr. Gibraltar outwards, Jan. 15.

Wayfarer leaves Glasgow outwards, Jan. 24.

## HOLLAND-AFRICA

Giekko	arr. Rotterdam homewards, Jan. 21.
Klipfontein	left Amsterdam for S. & E. Africa, Jan. 20.

Hecskerk left Pt. Sudan outwards, Jan. 16.

Nijkerk left Mombasa homewards, Jan. 16.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Azur le Redouté	arr. Marseilles, Jan. 23.
Explorateur Granditier	left Marseilles outwards, Jan. 18.

Lyonye desile left Mombasa homewards, Jan. 16.

General Vernon left Réunion homewards, Jan. 16.

## UNION-CASTLE

Dundrum Castle	left Algoa Bay homewards, Jan. 21.
Dunelm Castle	left Mombasa homewards, Jan. 21.
Endover Castle	arr. Mombasa outwards, Jan. 22.
Giangi Castle	left Cape Town homewards, Jan. 17.
Hawthorn Castle	arr. London, Jan. 22.
Sandgate Castle	arr. Natal homewards, Jan. 22.

## EAST AFRICA MAIRS

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

Jan. 24. Den Sirs, Comorin.

Jan. 26. S.S. Azay le Rideau.

Feb. 2, s.s. "Strathnaver."

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. every Friday.

Inward mails are expected on February 4 by the s.s. Matiana."

Air mails for East and South Africa close at the General Post Office, London, at 11 a.m. each Wednesday.

## RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in Kenya and Uganda during the year ended January, 1932: Kabete, 1.74 inch; Kaimosi, 0.74; Kiambu, 1.13; Kilifi, 0.83; Limuru, 1.92; Machakos, 3.07; Mackinnon Road, 2.62; Makindu, 3.12; Meru, 3.07; Moiben, 0.45; Mombasa, 0.62; Nairobi, 0.01; Naivasha, 0.27; Nakuru, 0.32; Njoro, 0.26; Nakuru, 0.10; Rumuruti, 0.38; Simba, 0.72; Thika, 0.40; Uaso, 0.30; Voi, 0.44.

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