

EAST AFRICA

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

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

When Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies reaches East Africa early next year, we hope that he will make time to consider on the spot with the most competent local authorities the grave problem of soil erosion caused by overgrazing by Native stock. It is no exaggeration to say that this is one of the major problems of East Africa, and that it does not figure more prominently in the programmes of Governments and unofficial advisory bodies is due to two main causes: first, the admitted difficulty of solving it; and, secondly, the fact that, at the moment, while definite and serious, concerns the future rather than the present. In other words, Governments tend to postpone a active attempt to solve the matter though they do not, and do not, underestimate its gravity. Human nature being what it is, Government and their official advisers naturally incline to delay in such questions. Harassed as they are with financial and other considerations of the moment, why should they worry themselves unduly about what may, say, happen ten or twenty years hence? Moreover, long before that time comes other men will be in the place. In short, after us the deluge is the mate which above everything else, is responsible for postpone procrastination in the face of this really serious problem.

The two countries most seriously menaced are Kenya and Tanganyika. Governments have had long been in possession of all the material facts; they know what has been done nothing further could easily be done without a loss of twenty years. Since a Committee appointed by the

Government recorded its conviction that the overstocking of the Ukaraba Reserve required government intervention in order to prevent denudation, of the grazing and progressive deterioration of the stock. The warnings of that Committee have been fully justified by the passage of time. The Soil Erosion Committee set up in Tanganyika a few years ago has done valuable work on similar, but much broader, lines, and though its recommendations to Government have not been made public, they are known to have been of the strongest possible character, and to have asserted that certain areas now supporting large herds of cattle would within two decades become complete deserts if present conditions continue. We can also state that the local Government has admitted the soundness of the evidence collected by the Committee, and the validity of its deductions. Moreover, we have good grounds to believe that District Officers, Provincial Commissioners, and the Secretary for Native Affairs all agreed that Native opposition to reasonable measures of control need not be anticipated, though many people less qualified to advise have suggested that there would be the most ardent opposition to Native opinion. But even if that were so, it would be no argument for inaction in view of the fact that so definite a danger

in one solution to which all who have investigated the problem have been driven is that of restricting Native herds to the restricted areas. At present Native stock in Tanganyika, for instance, is estimated to be increasing about 20 per cent. annum. If the stocks were to double within a reasonable period, world-wide economic collapse would be an inevitable result, but the vast majority of the beasts are

scrappy, useless creatures. If in an area now carrying the maximum cattle population which the pastures will nourish, the Natives were informed that no numerical increase would be permitted, the least useful animals, including dry cows and perfunctory bulls, would be killed off to permit the retention of new breedings; and within so short a period as two or three seasons there would be some definite improvement in stock. Confronted with such a road of the advantages of restriction, cattle-keeping Natives might then be expected to listen more understandingly to arguments in favour of further stock selection. As in so many matters, it is the first step which counts—and we plead that that first step should be taken without further delay.

An incidental advantage is that the indigenous population, which is admitted by everyone to be generally undernourished, would

WILL THE SECRETARY OF STATE ORDER PROMPT ACTION?

be taught to eat the meat of the surplus stock. Nowadays it has no conception of a surplus, merely regarding stock as stock and preferring a score of useless beasts to the possession of ten or fifteen of greatly improved quality. Thus we have the anomaly of ill-nourished tribes living with, or alongside, vast herds of cattle of no economic value. By grazing such herds may some day be rendered fit for export, but for years to come they can be controlled and gradually improved only by making it possible for the hungry African to consume the stock, which, though he does not realise it, is threatening the very life of the next generation and in some areas of the present generation. This is a grave issue, which demands prompt and courageous action. If the Secretary of State will give the word for such action to be taken in the areas most heavily affected, even if only experimental, he would fully justify his visit to East Africa.

Lord Francis Scott, Chairman of the Elected Members' Organisation, seized the earliest opportunity after his return to Kenya of

KENYA TOLD THE TRUTH, telling the country with frankness that he believes wrong policies have been pursued for months, that political agitation has been much overdone and economic matters neglected; that there is not the slightest hope of the Colony securing the Statutory Finance Committee demanded in his absence by his colleagues; and that the people who most strongly demand self-government are generally not those by whom the country would desire to be governed. It needed courage to stand thus against the current of popular opinion. What Kenya needs, he said emphatically, is that "the best eleven men available should be sent to the Legislative Council, determined to serve their country to the best of their ability, and regardless of their personal ambitions or popularity." That is, perhaps, the most important need of Kenya at present. As Lord Francis said, "there are plenty of good men in the country, but Kenya has not the good men who are prepared to give up all their time and energies to Government business. They are still fully occupied in looking after their own affairs." That is true, and must be true in any young country like Southern Rhodesia, for instance, handicapped in every way, similar to the world deny that the experience of other countries in independence has been

But if Kenya will follow the advice of her chosen political leader and decide to concentrate upon economic problems rather than **ECONOMIC PROBLEMS** politics, it will assuredly be **MORE IMPORTANT THAN POLITICS** doing a great deal to facilitate the co-operation of all residents who, though they may have refused to sacrifice their private affairs for politics, would gladly help to strengthen the material and financial position of European settlement in the Colony. It is an amazing thing that no soundly planned, ably advertised, and progressively pursued settlement policy has yet come out of Kenya, though it has long been evident that the influence of the country, indeed its very existence, depends upon strong settlement. There have been sporadic efforts from the official and unofficial sides; some have been unwise from the outset, and others which gave promise of success have founded for lack of good publicity. At least two potentially valuable organisations have sprung into being in recent years—the Board of Agriculture and Development, which Lord Francis Scott declared that "the bureaucrats cringed at the first opportunity"—and the Kenya Association, which, despite the size of its Government and resultant wide publicity in the Colony, today possesses fewer than 350 members, or less than 5% of the European Community of Kenya. If that Association is performing a useful function, as it seems to be, it deserves the hearty support of the country; if, on the other hand, it is not fulfilling discharging its duties satisfactorily, settlers and business men should join in order to settle affairs in order for if Kenya is to procure a steady flow of settlers of the right kind now that the depression is lifting, it must be only by organisation, and it is high time for that organisation to be perfected. Lord Francis Scott has sounded a clarion call. It will ring discordantly in the ears of some of his political colleagues, but we shall be surprised if it does not rally public opinion to him. Having stood outside the fray for some months, Kenya's elected leader has been able to take a detached view of course.

Mr. H. Tennant, who presided at the dinner at which Lord Francis Scott spoke, was much blunter still, saying that up-to-date country opinion believed that the elected members had been "advised and completely fooled by the Government". Settlers, he felt, had been neither satisfactorily nor adequately represented, partly from a selfish individualism and partly from the mixing of business and politics. The individual concern will naturally not relish such discussions, but they are nevertheless advantageous for the future of Kenya must depend in no small measure upon the men returned to the Legislature at the forthcoming general election. From a surprising number of different districts a reply has been put to us that the country should "show its solidarity by standing firmly behind the present team." That, we suggest, is an absurd argument. The greatest loyalty should be to Kenya, not to any particular individual. If their local representative has well and worthily discharged his duties, then they are serving the country by sending him back to the Council; but if from inconstancy or other causes he has disappointed their hopes, it would be worse than folly to re-elect

Great problems and wonderful opportunities have to be faced in Kenya within the next year or two.

ELECT THE BEST TEAM. If they are faced in the right spirit by

the right men, prosperity will return more rapidly; if on the other hand the unofficial team contains a number of misfits, the country will in great measure have to pay the penalty. If the team is strong enough in vision, mental vigour, personality, and undivided devotion to the public cause, the unofficial spokesman, though in a minority, will wield immense influence upon Government policy. The official "steam roller" has in recent years been applied to the East African Dependencies with much effect. In the Councils, and in unofficial members in the various Councils were to present ward undeniably strong cases, we believe that it would practically never be utilised. It is our conviction that Governments are as a rule genuinely anxious for their guidance and co-operation, and that the more they can contribute to the economic side, the more readily will they gain something on the political side—not as a final programme because they will have given practical demonstration of their ability to exercise extended powers.

As a result of a motion proposed by Council by Mr. T. J. O'Shea, that the Audit Committee on Estimates should consider what additional provisions, if any, are necessary to provide for an adequate

programme of economic reconstruction, the Government of Kenya has agreed to the appointment of a special *ad hoc* Committee which will be as representative as possible, in order that the best judgment and advice may be obtained. That is a striking indication of the influence which even a single independent member will exert upon the course of affairs. Is the *programme* of this new Committee anything like as well chosen as was that of the Economic Advisory Committee of last year, and if the members apply themselves with equal zeal to their tasks, the Governor's action in so promptly accepting Mr. O'Shea's suggestion may have been of the greatest possible importance. In the next three months, the elected members will necessarily be largely preoccupied with finding their seats, and it is good news that the work of planning for economic reconstruction is not to be postponed until after this election, but is to begin at once. It is time for Kenya—and each of the other territories—to have a body charged with the duty of economic development.

The distribution by Lady Gardiner of certificates to the successful candidates from the Lady Gwendoline Maternity Training School, the LADY COOK'S WORK Uganda Nurses' Training College, and the Homecrafts Training School, establishing the tradition to this day of excellent organisations which have sprung from the vision, initiative, and devoted work of Lady Cook who, as Miss Simpson reached England in 1893 as the first English nursing sister to work in the Province of Uganda, in 1918 she made up her mind to train educated Native girls in maternity and child welfare work, and to station them, usually in pairs, in the strategic centres. Of course, there were the usual difficulties, and she declared the scheme hopelessly unprofitable and destined to crash failure. Their prophecies were belied, and in the fifteen years which have intervened the whole scheme has triumphantly justified itself. It has contributed to the im-

provement of the standard of Native life, and to Native marriages from the Training School have passed the government qualifying examination, and in the last nine years they have attended nearly 15,000 coninuous and registered almost a million attendances upon out-patients. In the country centres the maternal death-rate has been brought down to five per thousand births—in England it is four per thousand, which Sir Albert Cook estimates to be perhaps one-tenth of the rate prevalent in Uganda before the work was started. The Nurses' Training College, established a few years ago, adopts the syllabus of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales.

Everyone who has lived in East Africa knows the danger of entrusting young European children to male nurses. Curiously enough,

THE TRAINING OF NATIVE WOMEN. The mission societies generally have been very slow to take up this question, and to train girls for domestic duties. Struck by that fact, two years ago Lady Cook began the experiment of training a class of twelve girls for one year in her own house in home-life and domestic science; she was able to report that more than half of the number had made good. It must have been an immense satisfaction to Sir Albert Cook to recount these facts when welcoming Lady Gwendoline to distribute the certificates, and we are glad of the opportunity of recapitulating briefly but prominently some of the splendid work which his wife and he have done in Uganda. Few East Africa honours have been so well deserved as the knighthood conferred upon Dr. Cook on the recommendation of Sir William Gowers. Sir Albert and Lady Cook, both of them missionaries with experience of Uganda since the nineties, have set a splendid example to East Africa as a whole, and there can be no doubt that the pioneer work which they have done in many directions will stimulate others to emulate them in other areas.

Not for many years, however, has the Chief Secretary to an East African Government criticised the senior, unofficial, members of the legislature in terms as strong as those used in the Northern Rhodesia Council recently by

Mr. H. F. C. D. v. Mackenzie Kennedy. He attacked the senior member for Livingstone, Mr. L. A. F. Moore, directly and personally, on three main points, that he is the chief impediment to effective co-operation between Government and government; that he brings untenable accusations against the Civil Service; and that he "cries stinking fish" to the detriment of his country. Not yet having received Mr. Moore's reply on the complete *Hansard* record of the proceedings in Council, we make no comment on the specific criticisms, though we understand that provoked by Mr. Moore has done much for Northern Rhodesia, which owes to him more than to anyone else its political consciousness. That debt places upon him a special responsibility in his comments and criticisms, and on more than one occasion recently—those who have great respect for his past services have felt that he has done himself less than justice. He has ably represented unofficial opinion in the past, not only as a member of the Legislative Council, but as president and for many years editor of the only paper in the territory. His part in the building of Northern Rhodesia calls for extra effort by him in its maintenance.

MODERN INDUSTRY AND THE AFRICAN.

Synopsis of the Merle Davis Commission.

WHEN the author of "Modern Industry and the African" (Macmillan, 1s. 6d.) plays around the subject, it plays around the book. A book just published consists of about 100 pages, but took a different line, it would consist of 1,000 pages. The book, entitled "Modern Industry and the African" (Macmillan, 1s. 6d.), is the report of Mr. Merle Davis's Commission which visited Northern Rhodesia to study the industrial, economic and social revolution that is taking place there.

Let it be said at once that this book is not of purely local interest. It is applicable also, but slightly modified, to the whole of British East Africa. No one can ignore it, and all can be helped by it. We should all be grateful to the International Missionary Council for sending out this Commission, and to the Carnegie Corporation and the Phelps Stoker Fund for the financial assistance that made it possible.

To revert to the team. I had the privilege of knowing the captain and meeting some of the other players, and I was probably not alone in wondering if all men drawn from such different seats of learning as Cambridge and Ohio and Bloemfontein would make a team. The book shows that they did; that accounts in part for their success in working with the local teams, that is, with Government missionaries and mining men.

There is, however, evidence of another reason for the co-operative success. Unlike some Commissions, this one did not go out to find fault. It went out to help. This is evident throughout the two parts of the book. But that does not mean that criticism is shirked or advice withheld even if it may not prove palatable. There is any amount of straightforward speaking, but it is so obviously of good intent that it will not antagonise.

Good Team Work

There is much matter in the book that these persons must necessarily resemble a catalogue. The introduction deals with the historical background, and the changing position. Then Dr. Coulter takes The Sociological Problem right through to the Social Tensions, and the Forces making for re-integration. This is full of most valuable data, but it needs to be taken in reading his examples to note the sources of origin in the foot-notes, as otherwise many which are of South African origin might be carelessly read as referring to Northern Rhodesia. They are, needless to say, a trend—the Northern Rhodesian problem is no sense an isolated one—but a false impression would be conveyed if this point escaped notice. The ordinary reader at home will know that the Fingo, Shangaan and other tribes quite have no connexion whatever with Northern Rhodesia. It would have been better had this been made quite clear even to the initiated.

Next comes Mr. E. A. G. Robinson on The Economic Problem, especially with reference to the economic consequences of industrialisation and the difficulties of economic transition, on which he is admirable. He is followed by Mr. Lep Marquard on The Problem of Co-operation, subject matter for a book in itself, and of special value as regards industrial and urban areas and the growth of Native urban classes.

Mr. Merle Davis himself tackles the problems for Missions, and concludes a good deal else, for besides these "book" he deals with the relations between government and missions (so vitally important), economic implications, and many other aspects: leaving the fact that mission cannot be put or maintained in a water-tight compartment. To justify their existence, they must be component parts of the whole. When comes the summary of recommendations, and some readers, alarmed by the length of this book, may turn prematurely to this section. This would be a mistake, for the need to be read in the full form that has gone before.

The Importance of Co-operation.

Mr. Davis stresses the need for co-operation between the missions and the mines (and others), and that missionaries should be broadly equipped for their work. The mines should each engage a skilled welfare worker and a skilled woman worker. Every new missionary should be encouraged to read anthropology, and also to acquire knowledge in the history and laws of the territory. "Thank you, Mr. Davis." This needed saying.

At least each missionary worker should have one who has had special training in anthropology, agriculture, rural community planning, welfare and recreation, drama, mass and dance, phonetics, sociiology, Native customary law, teacher-training, domestic science and hygiene, Colonial administration, and common law. Some societies might further combine to secure the occasional service of first-rate experts in economics, anthropology and sociology to advise and help. Further, he recommends that missionaries on furlough should make arrangements to attend the Colonial Service Course at Oxford or Cambridge.

Never does this Commission, however, lose sight of the fact that the spiritual task is the missionary's central and primary task. But, to succeed, that missionary must be fitted. The recommendations are, perhaps, a counsel of perfection; and not all immediately attainable, but that is commendable.

There are valuable remarks on the transition to industrialisation in the territory generally, the importance of urban Native populations (as opposed to mine employees) is rightly emphasised; and a remarkable dispassionate balance is maintained despite the intense sincerity that has obviously actuated every member of the team: a team that had no axe to grind, no pet theory to exploit, only the wish to serve their fellow men, and to help a young colony. Thus by fate as it were, for the most sudden, though often modern industry and the African, to rise to the occasion, triumph over its difficulties and to set an example to the rest of Africa.

Unless this seed fails for some reason or unless some enemy overthrows it, I believe that 1934 will prove the second great date in Northern Rhodesia in her story worthy of and a sequel to that dedicated to David Livingstone.

E. H. M.

SIR RONALD STORRS.

East Africa has reason to believe that Sir Ronald Storrs, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, will shortly come home on leave, probably travelling via Lobia. On this connexion it may be noted that Mr. Mackenzie Kennedy, Chief Secretary, stated in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council early this month that the question of Northern Rhodesian representation in the United Kingdom would be taken up by the Governor on his next visit to England.

Great Britain's Last Word on Tanganyika.

"No Question Whatever of Considering its
Return to Germany in Any Circumstances."

Categorical Official Declaration of Great Importance.

In the House of Commons, on December 20, Mr. Mander asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would give an assurance that the German mandate over Tanganyika would not be surrendered under any circumstances of surrendering the mandate for Tanganyika to any other power.

Sir Philip Cuniffie-Lister replied: "It has been repeatedly stated that His Majesty's Government have never contemplated any transfer of the mandate for Tanganyika."

Mr. Mander: "Is there no question whatever of considering its return to Germany in any circumstances?"

Sir Philip Cuniffie-Lister: "I have given a very frank and straight answer many times. That is the firm, considered and determined view of the Government."

Mr. Mander: "Is there no more than the Government considered in the matter?"

Sir P. Cuniffie-Lister: "I think it is the last determination of the whole of this country." Sir P. Cuniffie-Lister: "Is this country only concerned? Is it a Mandate obtained from this country or from some other source?"

Sir Philip Cuniffie-Lister: "Mandates cannot be surrendered except by the consent of the Mandate to whom it has been given." Lieutenant-Colonel Sandeman, of the Royal Engineers, asked: "Can my right hon. friend inform me what attitude is taken up by the hon. member for West Derby (Sir John Sandeman Allen)?" Sir Philip Cuniffie-Lister: "I do not know what his attitude is."

THE BRAIN OF THE AFRICAN.

On London News Arises Interest.

Dr. J. G. Gordon of Matthew Hospital, Liverpool, followed up his address to the British Association in England by a letter to *The Times* giving a brief précis of his ideas and a summary of the investigations so far carried on in the Native brain.

The pioneer work which Dr. Vint has done, and which has already been reported in *African Affairs*, was reproduced in a letter or signed by Lord Dawson of Penn, the Under-Secretary of State for War, and Dr. Humphry Rolleston, and Professor E. B. Gough, emphasising the urgency of further research in this field.

Then came somewhat of a bombardment. Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, writing as an anthropologist, gave a warning, admiring that Dr. Gordon had suggested attention upon the racial and medical status of the African but denied that he had proved much. In this he failed but denied to have proved nothing. He would not have succeeded so gloriously for so open a scientific investigation if he had not made that he has opened up. What he has done is to establish *ab initio* case for the Native brain.

The subsequent letters all from authorities, and several of them critical, support this view. It is well to co-operate to carry on the investigation. What is established is that size of brain is not of primary importance in scientific capacity (Dr. Gordon emphasised this), and there is a good deal of misapprehension as to the environment has played a large part in the evolution of man. A second and developed thought than that life without man is not called for more intelligent life than that which exists, but that now that

contact with our civilisation on a large scale, there is no longer any hope for us to go back to the savagery of the past. This, just as much as the suggestion remains to be proved, is a fact, and we entirely agree. The tea minority prove it also—and we entirely agree. The tea, the scientist, the kind of thinking, including not only the different branches of medicine but the zoologists and psychologists, and the like, should take up this problem, and they should further, if possible, based on European methods. This average European would fail badly in methods. This average European would ordinary Native life, and the Native himself often to be the more intelligent. We have known an absolutely raw Native boy from the borders of Angola and the Belgian Congo become a motor chauffeur in Cape Town within a few months of leaving home, and few white men could so well adapt themselves to Native life. This is so short a time, and the therefore is similar to the Native's environment.

It is not possible that the Native cannot develop. Something must, of course, go him back. It may be partly ancestry and partly environmental. At present we are working largely on the supposition that it is the environment that is not of the brain capacity, but there is something similar in contributory—much of our present efforts to elevate the natives away, for the masses prove waste effort. Surely it is therefore incumbent upon us to find out by all the means available how to do this.

We talked a great deal lately about co-operative investigation, the effect of our impact upon these backs, and so on, and the first step should obviously be a co-operative investigation of the causes of that backwardness. What is it in the Native population? Why is it backward? And what can we assist its evolution? All of these are the essential factors in the problem?

MR. MACKENZIE KENNEDY HITS OUT

Strong Indictment of Mr. L. F. Moore

The following extracts are taken from the speech of Mr. Mackenzie Kennedy, Colonial Secretary, in Northern Rhodesia, in winding up the debate in the Legislature on the Appropriation Bill. Reference is made to the subject in our "Matters of Moment" pages.

A new Capital has once more come under discussion, but I have not heard a few arguments advanced in your favour, half way through the project which has already been decided upon. The day then which makes me reticent in this question again is a remark made by a hon. member on the opposite side,

"This stroke is not worth a sixpence." It is going to be a sixpence to us, and increasing, because the other Government has away from Livingston the sooner we will get into touch with the real northern Rhodesians and the sooner confidence will be restored.

It has been suggested that in the Service itself—the Provincial Administration—there is a more equitable system than the promotion. Reference was made to the "thriving young lady." Now, Sir, if the officer most responsible for submitting a nomination for promotion, I most emphatically state that he has done his statement of fact, complete and correct, and substantiated by the information in the hands of the hon. member. If there is one thing of which this service may be more proud than anything else, it is that there is no taunting shown to the thrushes young toady, if indeed we have any.

The pride which the hon. members opposite take in their country should extend also to its local servants, and the reason I am referring to this to-day is because they are unable to reply to these charges and if it was not mentioned that sense of despondency to which reference has been made would be intensified by the realisation that when such insinuations are made nobody has the courage to get up and refute them.

Co-operation

The hon. member asked for co-operation. Operation has been the policy of this Government since it became known. The Government will continue to be so, but co-operation is difficult between the Service which wishes to give it, and the settlers who have a right to demand it, owing to the attitude of the hon. member and of those who are always ready to say "Hear me" and whenever he makes an attack on the Service. The lack of co-operation is a thing largely due to the attitude adopted by the hon. the Senior Member for the Livingstone and Western Electoral Area. I used to have to say it, but I think it is time the country knew it.

Anything more calculated, Sir, to keep people from investing capital in this country than some of the speeches we have listened to to-day, I find it is difficult to conceive. We have to go in this country and I do not see anything distinguishing us as we give expression to that claim. If undue weight is given to the opinion, often expressed, that Northern Rhodesia is on its last legs on the rocks, that it has an incompetent Government, and a people divided one against the other, how can persons outside have any confidence in the future of Northern Rhodesia?

A Constitutional change is the ideal which every Englishman has. The Englishman has an extraordinary dislike of being run; he likes to run his own show. To keep on getting more power into his own hands is perfectly legitimate, Sir. In advance will be possible if this Council feels it is in its cry for aid to the world, in standing up to the world, that our hopes for the future lie in showing those who are ultimately responsible for the constitution of this territory that we are indeed capable of running our own show, and of taking a wise and impartial view of subjects which are brought within our review. I further assert that we should by all means run our own domestic affairs, but do not let us ignore the alliances which are possible not only to the south, but to the north. There is a growing combination of great powers in South Central Africa, and our principal protagonists in that campaign of continental advance limit their northern boundary to Lake Malawi. I should prefer to see to place within the Nyanza

the scheme for the new Local Civil Service is expected to be finally introduced in Kenya on January

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S AFRICAN TOUR

Meeting Arranged with Natives

SIR PHILIP CUNNINGHAM LISTER, Secretary of State for the Colonies, leaves London to-morrow (Wednesday) next, January 3, for his tour of East Africa.

Last week we gave details of his Uganda itinerary, but now announce that he will arrive in Nairobi on January 19, visit Nakuru the following day and thereafter enter the Kavirondo Reserve. This is followed by a tour of the Lake Victoria basin, after visiting Eldoret and Nyeri. He will be staying on January 24, and after touring the Lake Province and Mombasa, will reach Mombasa on January 25, visiting Lamu the following day. Thence he is expected to go to Dar es Salaam.

Sir Philip will stay with Provincial Commissioners in various places, and has arranged to have visits to Kavirondo and to Nyeri.

Sir Philip British Vice

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was last week presented with a portrait by the inhabitants of Mauritius. The presentation was made to Sir Louis Souchon, honorary representative of London in the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce, and called that Sir Philip, as one of the British delegates to the Ottawa Conference, had championed the Crown Colonies, and that Mauritius had occasion to be grateful to him for bringing it within the orbit of Imperial unity and cooperation. In thanking Sir Louis and the residents of Mauritius, Sir Philip said that the new sugar plantations had put new life and hope into Mauritius, and in great sugar Colonies they had been slow to reciprocate; only recently he had learned that, without any Government initiative, the sugar planters of Mauritius had arranged for their products coming to this country should henceforth be sent in British ships.

ELEPHANT HUNTING IN THE CONGO

Greatly exaggerated newspaper report

A London newspaper recently made the assertion that 60,000 elephants are killed annually in the Belgian Congo. When we were asked by an East African reader now in this country to corroborate the assertion, we replied that we regarded the figure as extremely exaggerated, and decided to apply to the Belgian Colonial Office for the latest information. As a result of information obtained from that office, sources are now able to state that only six elephant licences, permitting the shooting of sixteen elephants, were issued last year, though, of course, a large number of elephants are killed annually by Natives in virtue of their old right, still only partially regulated. If all these figures reported from the Belgian Congo are accepted as recently killed ivory, and it is manifest that many of them are old, it is evident the average number of elephants killed in that great Belgian possession is 16,000. Account must also be taken of the fact that in many areas elephants do great damage to agriculture, and that, as in Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, for instance, such cultivation has to be protected. There is no visible sign that the elephant population of the Belgian Congo has suffered any marked reduction. The average annual shipments vary little in weight, and the average weight of the tusks also shows no diminution. It is thus evident that the charge of wholesale elephant slaughter in the Congo has been greatly exaggerated, and that as far as our Belgian allies are clearly point out there to be

Separate Mines Department

The Kenyan government, while awaiting the signature of the agreement with the Government for the amalgamation of the Department of Lands and Settlements and the Land Settlement and Rehabilitation proposals during 1934, is carrying out the arrangements for the opening and the development of the establishment of a separate Mines

Some Statements Worth Noting.

There is some communistic passage between some of the rooms at the Colonial Office. — Professor H. M. Macmillan, speaking at Friends' House.

"I have been thirty-nine years in the country and have not seen the Victoria Falls." — The Hon. C. S. Jobling, speaking at the Pioneer Banquet in Bulawayo.

"Widowcraft is still the most subtle and tenacious evil of the day." — The Rev. Canon H. Bowring, Rural Dean of Munyoro, writing in the Uganda Church Review.

Is it the intention of Government to instal a wireless broadcasting set in the Protectorate? "I consider this a matter of great urgency." — The Hon. W. H. Evans, speaking in the Legislative Council, Mboma.

Whatever estimate the anthropologist may have in his mind, there can be no question of the importance of the anthropological use and method for the missionary." — Mr. J. Merle Dorey, in *Modern Industry and the African*.

"The sooner Government gets away from Livingstone, the sooner it will get into touch with the real Northern Rhodesia." — Mr. W. C. G. Mackenzie Kennedy, Chief Secretary, speaking in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

"Since the financial crisis of 1931 the forestry staffs in almost every part of the Empire have been cut down, a lesson of economy which seems shortsighted." — Sir John Saling Marston, Chairman of the Empire Forest Association.

"If the position had been reversed I wonder if we would have made as good a job of adapting ourselves to the Negro civilisation as he has adapted himself to ours?" — Sir Arthur Keith, speaking on Dr. H. L. Gordon's research work in Kenya.

"I suggest that agricultural shows and market days in the country towns of Great Britain are a field for propaganda for Kenya settlement at least as valuable as the clubs of India." — Mr. J. H. Tappert, speaking at the Nakuru Catolicon Dinner.

"With care and applied thought that is by treating our tribe as a science we can become godmothers in Africa, and except for a few tribal chiefs, we'll carry with us Young Africa enthusiasm and contentment." — Mr. F. H. Meland, in a talk.

"I am full of hopes about the future for Kenya and I feel sure that if we all work together we shall not only pull through but we shall pull through from the lessons taught us during the last depression." — Sir Jacob Ball, speaking at the Catolicon in Society's Pioneer Institute.

"The motor-car has undoubtedly driven in part in lessening the number of game, oddly enough animals are not afraid of it. As it has progress, I do not think the natives are coming closer. It is merely that in some unaccountable way it is driving them away." — Cherry Kearton, writing in "Country Life."

"While admitting that it could not be the instant form of class think in Utopia, it has become the highest ambition of all progressive men, though individual holdovers still foreign to Native tradition and life." — The Omukama of Busoga, speaking at the signing of the Agreement of the

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

183 Mr. Alexander Robert Thomson, J.P., M.P., M.I.M.E.



Among the few now in Africa who can look back upon a forty-five years of unbroken management of an important enterprise is Mr. A. R. Thomson, who has been in Southern Rhodesia since 1885. After such long service as General Manager of the Wankie Colliery Company, he has been a member of the London board and Resident Director in Southern Rhodesia. That is a well-known tribute to his work; under his management the company's business was transformed, bringing into great importance when copper smelting was started in the Katanga Province of Congo.

Mr. Thomson left for the Bush in 1885, but did not remain long, having been sent to South Africa to help in the Transvaal during the 1880 Rebellion. After leaving the country he remained in it afterwards, successively as a lithographic contractor, mine manager and manager of three different gold mines. Thereafter he became General Manager of the Wankie Colliery.

He became Member of the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly at the 1923 election, following the good example of responsible Government and has since then been continually elected by the Bulawayo constituency. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Southern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines and the Southern Rhodesian Agricultural Society, and is widely known for his hospitality and cordial and companionable manner.

PERSONALIA.

Judge and Mrs. Haythorne Reed have arrived home from Nyasaland.

Mr. Geoffrey Lawther has, we learn, acquired a new coffee estate on the slopes of Mount Elgon.

Sir Gilbert Christopher Vane left estate of the gross value of £23,112, with net personal £2,111.

Captain J. McNabb Mundell has been elected the first unofficial Chairman of the Eldoret Municipal Board.

Major Walter Kirton, of Ruiru, is contemplating a sea trip to Dubai following his recovery from a serious illness.

Lord Wakefield has promised to present an aeroplane to the Aero Club of Nyasaland of which he is a Vice-President.

Canon Norrish, of Masai, has been able to leave the Hospital for Tropical Diseases and is now recuperating in Paignton.

Mr. A. C. Beatty and Mr. E. E. Marshall have resigned from the board of the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. de Salter, whom many of our readers know as a former personal secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has returned from his visit to Australia.

Mr. K. S. W. Malcolm, the Tanganyika District Officer, has presented to the London Zoo an African cheetah, or hunting leopard.

Mr. W. M. Logan has been confirmed in his appointment as Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement in Kenya.

Mr. G. E. Low, Puisne Judge in Uganda, has been appointed Chief Justice of Zanzibar in succession to Sir G. L. Pickering, who has retired.

There will be general regret that Commander Leo Lawford has been compelled by ill-health to resign the secretiership of the Jockey Club of Kenya.

Maksum Sumieri Kassum, the Dar es Salaam business man, has left the Tanganyika capital for India. Later he is likely to make an extended tour of Europe.

The engagement is announced between Mr. David and Miss Linda Du Prey of Salisbury, Africa, a well-known chairman of the Rhodesian and Portuguese East Africa.

The Very Rev. Deacon G. E. George, who has served as the M.C.A. missionary in Nyasaland for the past twenty-seven years, is expected to arrive in the country very shortly.

Mr. H. R. Smith, who acted as Postmaster-General for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika during the absence on leave of Mr. T. Fitzgerald, has now returned to Dar es Salaam.

Archbishop Hinsley is due to return to Comissa this month from the Seychelles. His Apostolic Visit, which he has during the past three years made extensive tours of East and Central Africa.

Mr. J. Clapperton of Brightye, and Mrs. Queenie Handman, daughter of the resident engineer of the Lower Zambezi Bridge, and of Mrs. Handman, were recently married at Donna Anna, P.E.C.T.

Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender, Chairman and Joint Managing Director of Imperial and International Communications, has been gazetted Honorary Colonel of the Royal Corps of Signals.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Frankby, M.C., The West Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed Staff Officer (G.S.O. 1) to the Sudan Defence Force, with the rank of Colonel.

Dr. Walter A. Bullen of the Kenya Medical Service, and Miss Kiki Perrot were recently married in Bangor-on-Dee. The bridegroom is the son of Colonel and Mrs. Bullen of Leigham Street, Plymouth.

The engagement is announced between Miss Valerie Abrahams, daughter of Mr. S. S. Abrahams, Chief Justice of Uganda, and Mrs. Abrahams, née J. R. C. Spiers, of the Uganda Medical Service.

The following East Africans have been elected Fellows of the Royal Empire Society: Mr. Charles M. L. Bulpitt, of Nairobi; and Messrs. David L. Daniels and William R. Arekele, of Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. A. Andrews, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, of Nairobi, and Miss Nina Francis Doughty, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Doughty, of Brighton Road, Coulsdon, were recently married in Nairobi.

Mr. J. A. Smith, who for several years has been director of the Port Sudan branch of Messrs. Gellatly Hankey & Company, has been appointed managing director of Messrs. Gellatly Hankey & Company (Sudan) Ltd.

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The Rev. W. D. Gill, former Uganda missionary, is now rector of Denham, on the Suffolk-Essex border.

The appointment is now officially notified of Mr. E. Fenton as the first member of the Uganda Legislative Council to take office from May 22, 1923, in place of Dr. H. H. Hunter, C.B.E., who has completed his three years in that office.

M. Herodotus, the Ethiopian Foreign Minister, has just concluded a visit to Greece, in connexion with a cause he is writing on the preachings of St. Paul. The Greek Government has conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer.

Sir Basil Brailett, Chairman of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, who recently visited East Africa, arrived back in London early last week from Malaya, where he has conducted a financial inquiry on behalf of the Colonial Office.

Father Bernard, who will be remembered by many of our readers as having been in charge of St. Austin's Mission at Nairobi from 1909 until his retirement this year, is now on the headquarters staff of the Society of the Holy Ghost Fathers in Paris.

Councillor W. T. Beavan, of Cardiff, who toured East Africa some years ago and who has since often spoken publicly of the territories, and always in terms of high appreciation of British enterprise and administration, is we are glad to learn, making an excellent recovery to health.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. R. Kubrey, C.M.G., who formerly served with the King's African Rifles, has been appointed Commander of the 140th (1st West Riding) Infantry Brigade, Territorial Army, with effect from April 5 next. He will be promoted to the rank of Colonel.

Mr. Geoffrey Walsh, Treasurer of Kenya, is staying in Torquay. We are glad to hear that his step-son, Mr. Brian Atkins, who lived for a time in Mombasa, and is now Head of the School at Charterhouse, has gained an open scholarship (£100 per annum) to Hertford College, Oxford.

The East African friends of Sir Edward Heywood, formerly Chief Secretary of Kenya, and now Governor of British Somaliland, will be interested to learn that the revenue returns of that Colony have improved considerably, that the estimates are now expected to be exceeded by some \$240,000.

Several Kenyans attended a tea party held in a London restaurant a few days ago on the occasion of the anniversary of the accession of King George V. Among those present were Messrs. M. H. J. A. Blant, T. S. Sainudi, J. Bhana, N. L. Khan, H. P. Patel and F. Zafarali.

The Rt. Rev. G. A. Chamberlain, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, has arranged to fly from London to South Africa, having been invited by the Archbishop of Cape Town to consecrate as coadjutor his successor to be held at St. John's Church, Avondale, Holy Trinity, Cape Town, on September 10.

Compliments to Mr. Geoffrey Buchan, of the Farm Drama, and Miss Phyllis, wife of one of the Beit School Staff, on their marriage.

Mr. M. A. Macpherson, the well-known cinema photographer, and former Northern Rhodesian settler, stakes his reputation that he has found the spot of the alleged Loch Ness monster, which is, he is certain, a great amphibian. His East African friends will follow his investigations with interest.

Outward passengers for this week's air mail included Mr. Max Boies to Entebbe; Mr. Bradwell to Kisumu; and Mr. G. S. Cullen to Dodoma. Inward passengers on Saturday included Mr. and Mrs. Davis, from Johannesburg; Mr. Bardell, from Brodsworth Hill; Mr. Gandy and Mrs. Powys, from Nairobi.

Old boys from Liverpool and Nairobi, Kenya, who are top at the universities include: Mr. P. J. Gill at Corpus Christi, Cambridge; Mr. G. A. Caddick at Emmanuel, Cambridge; and Mr. E. H. Kiley at Oriel, Oxford. Mr. J. M. R. Smith is at McGill University. There are forty Old Kentians at twenty-eight English public schools.

Air Vice-Marshal Sir T. Webb-Bowen, K.C.B., C.M.G., who from 1926 to 1929 was in command of the Middle East Division of the Royal Air Force, is now visiting Kenya. He retired from the Service a few months ago. His three times commanded the annual R.A.F. grotto at Capetown, said on the last occasion his march was stopped at Ndola.

Mr. H. MacFarlane, managing director of Cellaletty, Buckley & Company (Sudan), Ltd., has arrived home from Khartoum to take up an appointment in London. He first went to the Sudan in 1917, was President of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce in 1920-21, and is a former Vice-Chairman of the local branch of the Caledonian Society.

Mr. "Jack" Campbell, for so long manager of the Mombasa branch of the National Bank of India, left London a few days ago to return to Nairobi, where he is to be Acting Superintendent of the Bank's branches in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Mr. A. A. Legat, the holder of that office, expects to come home on leave in the early spring.

Mr. C. Andaya, of the National Bank of India, is on the water for Tanganyika, having been appointed manager of the Dar es Salaam branch. On his last tour Mr. Andaya was in charge of the Nakuru branch, where he had been transferred from Jinja. Mr. T. R. Brooks, sub-manager in Dar es Salaam, and for a official member of the Legislative Council, has been promoted sub-manager of the Dar es Salaam branch.

We were interested in the recent death of Mr. T. R. Richardson, who had been closely connected with Nyasaland and Uganda for the past forty years. For many years he was in great state of the former country, and after serving with Lobola Estates. He retired to his country a few years ago, on the tragic call of Africa. After spending some time in India, he joined the Nyasaland Lands Department in 1902.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SIR JOHN SANDEMAN ALLEN'S TOUR.

HERSTROOP Replies to Mr. ERIC REID.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In your issue of October 19, Mr. Eric Reid reports a conversation between Sir John Sandeman Allen and "one prominent member of the German community" in Moshi. He obviously refers to myself as Sir John Sandeman Allen saw only two Germans in Moshi, and I was the only one of them to whom he spoke in German.

Thinking I敢 hardly make up my mind to addle with Mr. Reid's letter, the clear object of which, I feel, it may, is to destroy the peace between the British and German communities in Tanganyika, I cannot leave the incorrect statements of Mr. Reid uncontradicted. The course of my conversation with Sir John Sandeman Allen was as follows:

Sir John complained that the Germans of Moshi refused to meet him. I replied that the fact of my being present clearly established that this was not the case, apparently he referred to the discussions in the Moshi Chamber of Commerce, a matter about which I could not be expected to speak, myself not being a member of the Chamber of commerce but of the Kilimanjaro Planters' Association. According to the statement of the German members of the Chamber of Commerce, the official meeting with Sir John was abandoned against the explicit desire of the German members because in the opinion of the British members there remained no other questions for discussion but political ones, i.e., closer Union, economic usification, etc.

Sir John told me that he had seen the Chancellor Adolf Hitler at the latter's request a short time ago, and that he knew very well Dr. Schneid and other prominent Germans. Not a single word did he mention, as maintained by Mr. Reid's letter, that he was "largely instrumental in getting Germans permission to return to Tanganyika again," and that "many of the concessions which the German enjoy in Tanganyika were due to his efforts." Sir John expressed his warmest sympathy with the regeneration of Germany by Adolf Hitler, with the joy occasioned by her treatment of the Jews and her policy regarding Austria. He said that he considered a close co-operation between Great Britain and Germany desirable, and necessary. He himself, he declared, had devoted on different occasions his efforts to the establishment of such co-operation. I expressed to Sir John my surprise at his words and assured him that I fully agreed with what he had said. I explained, however, that regarding those steps of Germany of which he did not approve, in my opinion she acted in self-defence.

The foregoing, which is a short and exact *résumé* of my conversation with Sir John Sandeman Allen, clearly shows the cheap and deplorable tendency of Mr. Reid's letter.

We Germans in Tanganyika are willing to live on good terms with the British community. Every German of common sense would not hesitate to denounce such actions as the alleged propaganda with Natives. Quite apart from any Colonial aspirations—and who would blame a nation of sixty-six millions without a voice for such aspirations?—it would be more than ridiculous to believe that anything could be achieved by German propaganda in Tanganyika.

It must be realised, however, that such publications as made by Mr. Reid and other publications of a similar tendency can hardly contribute to the peace and welfare of the white community in this Territory. With reference to the "incidents" and insults mentioned in Mr. Reid's letter, it can only be said that such very regrettable matters occasionally occur from both sides. But how in any such party occurrence compare with the monstrous slander of his so-called "Teutonic mentality"?—an insult made in full consciousness did not "blame any individual but against the whole German nation!" A man who is capable of such deplorable insinuations can never

offend a nation which has shown her true mentality to the world more than once. He will doubtless meet with the contempt of all respectable people.

Where are the Germans who deny the existence of Nazi Associations in Tanganyika, as stated by Mr. Reid, and what could be the reason for it? The Nazi Organisation to-day is identical with the Reich and represents the opinion of the German nation, as shown by the elections of November 1933. Is it therefore not natural that Germans abroad should support the Nazi Movement which has no other object than labour and subsistence for all at home and peace with all foreign nations?

It is suggestive for Mr. Reid's state of mind that not long ago he spoke to the undersigned in a manner which could only be considered as sympathetic with the Nazi régime.

Yours faithfully,
ERNST STROOP.

FINDING OPENINGS FOR KENYA YOUTH.

Suggestions of Mr. W. JESSE.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—A problem arising in this Colony which has hardly received the attention it deserves is that of the future of those who have been born and bred here and who regard Kenya as their homeland. Until four or five years ago the number was so small that there was little difficulty especially as times were good—in finding billets for those who wanted them. The position is very different now, and many are seeking work with little prospect of success.

Meanwhile practically all the so-called first-class appointments are filled by men and women from England and South Africa, and the same is very largely the case with regard to those of the second-class.

We have very fine school buildings in Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, and Kitale, with well-trained staffs, which keep children up to about fifteen, by which time they should have passed the Cambridge Junior. The boys then proceed to the schools of Wycliffe School at Kabete, and the girls to Nairobi. There they can reach a standard roughly equivalent to that attained by the fifth form of the average public school.

This is an opportune moment for Kenya to fill vacancies in the lower posts, as they occur, with boys and girls from our schools, but any suggestion to this effect is met by the criticism that they are not up to the required standard. Any truth there is in this mainly due to the fact that the curriculum is based on what is laid down in England and is not well suited to conditions here. To explain how

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the objection could be met is beyond the scope of a "Letter to the Editor," but I am ready with proposals if required. In any case, the matter is too urgent to permit its being put off, and it is the duty of our elected members to press for an inquiry. Meanwhile, I would like to express my conviction that much could be done even now to open up the second-class appointments to our young people.

As regards the first-class appointments, it is certainly desirable that they should be filled by those who have gone through a higher standard of education than can be obtained in this country, but I am convinced that a scheme could be worked out by means of which our most promising pupils could be helped to proceed overseas for the required training. Space does not permit me to go into details, but my idea is based on the scheme of the Rhodes and the Carnegie Scholarship Trusts.

If you, Sir, can spare me more space in the future, I will gladly give in greater detail the methods by which I suggest that our deficiency could be made good. I think I can show that the original cost would not only not be great, but would be recouped over, and over again by the Colony.

Yours faithfully,

KENYA.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM JESSE.

Mr. Jesse, who is an M.A. of Cambridge University, was Principal of Meerut College, India, and a Fellow and Syndic of All Souls' College, before going to Kenya some years ago to engage in educational work. He has thus had much practical experience of this problem.

EDWARD A. H.

COINAGE IN NYASALAND.

Unsuccessful Experiment with Farthings.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir.—In your issue of December 14, concerning on the proposed circulation of cipro-nickel pennies and half-pennies in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, you stated that "everyone who crosses the border from Tanganyika into Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland notes the disadvantage under which the 'ticky' comes into play—a disadvantage which will be only partially removed by the penny and halfpence."

This is not correct as far as Nyasaland is concerned. Coppers are in general circulation and popular with the Natives; in fact, they have been for at least twenty years. Almost all the Native produce sold in the Native markets is sold in pennyworths, and vegetables grown for sale to Europeans are done up in bundles for that price. Copper is also used very freely in buying cotton and so on etc. from the Native.

The half-penny is not very popular, and I believe that some years ago a large quantity of farthings were imported, but they were not popular. I think they are still in the country though not in circulation. That experience does not seem to indicate a demand for anything less than the half-penny.

Personally, I have never found it necessary to change from the usual home coinage. Nyasaland has very little intercourse with the northern territories, but a great deal with the Rhodesias, especially Southern. Travelling would be very complicated if coinage had to be changed at all borders. Notes are bad enough: at Fort Bridge I had to pay 7d. in the £1 on notes used on the other side of the river only.

Yours truly,

G. H. HAYES.

[We regret the error into which we fell in identifying Nyasaland with the two Rhodesias as a country in which the lowest coin in general use is the half-penny. Our apology, and our consolation is that it has produced this interesting letter.—Ed. "E.A."]

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

British Union of Tanganyika.

"The British Union of Tanganyika was formed as a result of meetings held first, at the house of Mr. Goodall Bloom, and, afterwards, at that of Colonel Gray."—From an *Uganda correspondent*.

Uganda Copper Mines.

"Developments are reported as the Kilembe copper mining claims owned by Tanganyika Concessions on Ruwenzori. We are surprised at the renewed activity where the world copper situation looks so unsettled, but it will be a great thing for Uganda and the Kenya and Uganda Railways if the mines are considered to justify exploitation."—From a *Uganda reader*.

A Christmas Post.

"In the Christmas Number, which sparked on all cylinders, one little bit of humour seems to have escaped on to the serious pages. You state that 'the honourable and gallant member for Nairobi South has said a tame crow about as big as a cockerel would not fit his crest and Christmas mitten'."—From a *Brigadier reader*.

Shindano!

"You gave the wrong name of the late Mr. Henry Ashton as 'Shindano.' It is true that the Nokuyu, whom he lived so honouredly the name, as they find it difficult to say 'Shindano.' The word derived, of course, from the Sumbi 'usindana,' which means 'no-conqueror' and due reference to his phenomenal success when racing."—From an old Kenyan native in London.

"East Africa" and Missions.

"My wife and I greatly appreciate, and are very thankful for, the attitude of 'East Africa' towards missions work in these lands. I think that here, indeed, Christian missions, particularly in certain circles, have changed tremendously in their favour during recent years. I feel that 'East Africa' has done much to bring about the desirable state of affairs."—From a *well-known Tanganyika missionary*.

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CRUCIAL YEAR FOR UGANDA COTTON.

Bresford Craddock's Plea for Cooperation.

"I always try to take the view as reasonable optimism, and we cannot foresee any decline in prices in the cotton market. It would appear that prices cannot go much lower, but on the other hand I can see no reason to justify a substantial increase in prices," said Mr. G. Bresford Craddock, when presiding at the recent annual meeting of principals of the Uganda Cotton Association. He added:

"There is no doubt that the very large forthcoming crop in Egypt will have considerable bearing on the situation in Uganda. Production in Egypt and the Sudan this season is greater in excess of last year, and about 10% more than in the normal year. The result is that we have plenty of good Upper Egyptian cotton on the Liverpool market being offered at a lower price than African. Such a situation is not too good for Uganda, but I feel that Uganda gimmers would be well advised during the 1934 season to pursue a policy of great caution and, in their best to co-operate with each other in order to put out the insane competition of past years. No sound industry has been built up on gambling, and I believe the 1934 season will be one of the most dangerous the industry has ever experienced."

Mr. Craddock was re-elected President, with the Hon. S. H. Shah as Vice-President.

Twenty Years Journalism in Uganda.

We learn with regret of the death in Kampala of Mr. E. S. Sturman, who for the last year had been managing editor of *The Uganda Gazette*. First reaching Uganda in 1913, he edited the *Herald* for some years, and then started a paper of his own, *The Uganda News*, which he soon sold to a Munganda; not long afterwards the premises were burnt down and publication was not restarted. Mr. Sturman was a man of very decided opinions, but he got on well with Natives, particularly working for him, and also had a number of friends among the Indians. He was practically the father of cinema in Uganda; but his enterprise in that direction brought him little, if any, profit. He was a great worker, who before going to East Africa had had a varied journalistic experience in England and Ireland. A son, Mr. Charles Sturman, lives in Anerley.

New Game Reserve.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has accepted an offer from Mr. Herbert George Robins of Tams Farms, Wankie, of his forty-acre farm, which is to be set apart and maintained as a sanctuary for wild animals, and known as the "Robins Game Reserve." Mr. Robins will continue in occupation of the land until his death, when the formal transference will be made. The gift is the more generous as the donor is not a man of wealth, and his farm could easily have been sold or leased for sporting purposes. Mr. Robins is an active member of the Society for the Protection of the Fauna of the Empire.

Longest African Formation Flight.

The longest formation flight made in Africa by the R.A.F. has just been completed by three Vickers Victoria twin-engined flying machines, which have arrived back in Cairo after flying through French Equatorial Africa, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, the Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone and Tanganyika. The total distance covered was 12,000 miles.

Scoring the Pool.

Congratulations to Mrs. H. Coulson, chief photographer on the staff of Messrs. A. H. Marine & Company, on winning all the prizes offered to professional photographers in the Uganda photographic competition. Mr. Coulson was born in Kenya.

A Somaliland Petition.

A Somaliland Native has submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a petition alleging that a boy was sentenced to fifteen lashes for falling in love with a Native girl, while other boys had been flogged at Sheikh, British Somaliland, for refusing to sweep the streets.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

North Charterland Company's Case.

Mr. SMITHERS asked what steps were to be taken to meet the charges of bad faith made against the Government at the annual meeting of the North Charterland Exploration Company (1910) Ltd.

The Secretary of State replied that all matters of which the North Charterland Company had complained had formed the subject of two public inquiries before Mr. Justice Maugham, who made up his second report in January, 1933, on behalf of the Crown. He departed from the normal practice in relation to official documents, called every available witness whose evidence might bear on the matters in question or throw light on the good faith of the Colonial Office. As a result of these investigations Mr. Justice Maugham stated in his second report that the charges had no foundation whatever.

Mr. Smithers asked whether the Government was going to take notice of the allegations made against them.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister: "I am amazed that the non-gentlemen should make a statement of that kind. Charges were made, with which I am not really concerned, because they relate to matters which arose long before my tenure of office, & were quite determined, however, that a matter which involved a charge of fraud against members of the Colonial Office staff and, for all I know, previous Secretaries of State, should be investigated fully. Two inquiries have been held by a Chancery Judge. Every single witness that could be produced has been produced, and that judge has found that the charges have no foundation whatever."

Kakamega.

Mr. Pilkington asked whether, in view of the need for consideration of the land questions involved, general prospecting Area No. 2 in the Kavirondo Reserve might be postponed until after publication of the Harris' Report. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that he was still in correspondence with the Governor of Kenya as to where, so far as that conditions, No. 2 Area should be opened up to prospectors. As no question of leasing land was involved in the prospecting stage of mining operations, there saw to reason for accepting the suggestion made.

Sir Philip also informed Mr. Simmonds that negotiations were still proceeding with the object of avoiding the use of Swiss and Italian railways as links in Imperial air communications, and he hoped the result would not be very long delayed.

Farms Available in Tanganyika.

The Land Department of Tanganyika announces that the following agricultural and pastoral holdings are available for alienation:

Tringa Province.—Ubena area, Mboma district, seventeen pastoral farms, varying in size, from 100 to 1,000 acres, upset rent, 10 cents per acre. Iringa district: eight farms in respect of which rights of occupancy have either been surrendered or revoked.

Northern Province.—Eight agricultural farms in the Babati Ndarewa area varying in size, from 100 to 1,000 acres. Arusha district: four agricultural farms in the Lower Ndutuwa area in respect of which rights of occupancy have either been surrendered or revoked. Masai district: one agricultural farm in the Mto wa Mbu area.

Women at Kakamega.

Mrs. Ailsa Turner, President of the East Africa Women's League, recently visited Kakamega and addressed the local branch, which, though formed only five months ago, has established its own library, raised about £50 for East Haig's Fund, and investigated certain cases of poverty. Mrs. Turner suggested that a kindergarten school might temporarily relieve the situation regarding European child education, and that another urgent need was the establishment of a European hospital on the spot.

Towards a Church Union.

The Rt. Rev. G. A. Chambers, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, recently presided over a conference of members of the Anglican, Lutheran, and Moravian Churches and the Africa Inland Mission at the C.M.S. station of Myumbi, near Diodoma. General approval was given to "The Basis of Union" drawn up by the Churches in Kenya, and it was resolved to co-operate with those Churches working to the realisation of one Church in East Africa.

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EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS

FIGHTING CROCS AND WINNING.

The adventures of men successfully fighting crocodiles are related in the *Kenya Police Review* by Mr. R. F. R. Fox, who, after serving with the King's African Rifles during the East African campaign, was transferred to the Kenya Police Force, with which he served for thirteen years. He says:

"Two cases occurred while I was resident in Jubaland in which men fought with crocodiles in the river and won. In one case a young man had gone into the river waist-deep to beat off a crocodile which had attacked a horse. The crocodile left the steamer and seized the man, and was dragging him away into deep water when another youth, placing a hunting knife between his teeth, dived into the river and swimming under the croc, stabbed it several times, causing it to release its victim. Both men reached shore safely. When it is realized that the river is infested the deed required a good deal of courage."

"In another instance a police constable, named Mohamed Songea, was at the opposite bank below a certain village, washing clothes, when a big snow-suds appeared, and seizing both hands in a vice-like grip, pulled him into the water. Freeing one hand, he placed a finger and thumb in the crocodile's nostrils and eventually caused it to release the other hand, then tried to regain the shore, and was seen this time by the side. He then folded his fist down the reptile's throat and again compelled it to release his once more to be seized and drawn into deep water. Another policeman named Mudi Mohammed, one of the Mijikenda tribe, sw. entered the river, and, taking a club, he pursued the croc about the head until it released Mudi Mohammed, a mace or beaten." Mudi Mohammed Songea was removed by canoe to Kisimayu hospital, where he miraculously recovered, but had to be invalided from the police service after a long and painful illness. He had served with the German forces during the East African Campaign in the Great War. P.C. Mudi Mohammed was awarded the King's Police Medal, an honour truly earned, and his photograph is one of the few which adorn the office of the Commissioner at Police Headquarters, Nairobi."

TAKING LIBERTIES WITH ELEPHANTS.

An amusing story concerning 'Leaf' Banks, the Uganda elephant hunter, is told in the *South Wales Echo* by Mr. W. L. Makin, who says:

"One day Banks was trailing a bull elephant through tall grass, walking closely behind him that the swishing tail almost touched him. Eventually he saw a pair of wagtails for the elephant to turn, so that he could get a shot at a vulnerable point that he kicked up. Then the beast turned in surprise, so he shot and killed him."

"Captain Pitman taxed him with this one day. 'I gazed at him innocently. 'Why should I kill an elephant?' he said. 'I just slapped it with my rifle.' He took the rifle, and slipped a shot into him."

The new Town Hall in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, built at a cost of £50,000, has been opened.

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SAVED FROM DEATH BY A DREAM.

An interesting article on "Christmas in the Valley" appears in *The Blue Peter* from the pen of Mr. H. N. Martin, the old Portuguese who is a deer-hunter and trader. In the course of his article he relates a story told by a friend named, Dunlop.

"I had wounded a buffalo and followed him for about five miles; then a thick blanket of yellow fog descended, completely blotting out the landscape. Realizing that I had about as much hope of finding the camp in that Stygian gloom as I had of getting to Heaven on my merits, I told the boy to get a fire going and to pitch my small patrol tent."

"After a meal of grilled cutlets and coffee, I rearranged the branches and twigs the boy had laid down for my bed and covered them with a green sheet. Then, wrapping myself in a blanket, I was soon fast asleep."

"Dreams seldom came to me, for I have an easy life; but that night, however, I dreamt that I was lying on my back on a beautiful English lawn. Gardeners were busy around, and one trimming hedges, others watering the shrubs. I sat up in bed. 'I have this piece of garden lost on your chest,' said a bit of memory, 'but you won't mind that.' He drew the cold rubber pipe over my left shoulder and coiled it on my breast."

"Somewhat I sensed danger in that cold, heavy coil. 'I must not touch it! I must not move, either not stir an inch, but lie there for ever as it seemed, with that cold clutching eight upon my chest.'

"Then I awoke up."

"The fog had vanished, and the soft light of the moon flooded the open space, so that every object in it was distinguishable, even magnified. My eyes mechanically focussed themselves on my chest, and I saw not a harmless garden hose, but a full-grown puff adder lying in three coils upon my breast."

"To me meant death, swift and certain; to remain rigid meant torture. For what seemed to me an eternity I lay there, gazing at the flat, wedge-shaped head, less than a few inches in the center of the coils. Its adder eyes gazed back into mine; its forked tongue darted in and out, hissing its death warning."

"Terror seized me; I wanted to shout but dare not. To have uttered a sound would have been an invitation to the deadly reptile to bury its venomous fangs in my face. I felt frozen to the bed. Would daylight never come? Then one of the boys sleeping outside my tent coughed. At the sound the snake took a long, slow, uncoiled itself, and glided away."

"I must have swooned, for I remember nothing more except my tent-boy squatting beside my improved couch with a steaming cup of coffee. He told me that when he was getting up to the fire he saw a puff adder like him from the tent and killed it with a *sambok*."

"I have to show for that night of terror, my snow-white hair and the little *dingoes*," he pointed to the snake-skin on my neck and shoulders.

Mr. F. G. Law, of Livingstone, has presented to the Colonial Office Library two copies of *The Zulu*, a journal published in Salisbury in 1890, during his thirty years residence in Rhodesia. Mr. Law has only been home once.

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EUROPEAN SSES WERE WOLVES IN AFRICA

DR. NANDOR FODOR, writing in *Light*, gives the following remarkable testimony of a Rhodesian eye-witness—a doctor, for whom he vouches. "So far as our recollection goes, we have never heard of any similar evidence by a white man."

"I reflected upon a light of probabilities oracyanopathy—Native claims of animal transformation. The reason why such claims have been received with scepticism in the past is partly ignorance of psychic possibilities and partly the scarcity of first-hand observations. I was particularly fortunate in obtaining one."

"A friend of mine, in whose sincerity and scientific training I have full confidence, had a particularly gruesome experience in Southern Rhodesia three years ago. Unknowingly to the Natives, he observed their horrific practices from the top of a tree. (Quote from his account):

"...at nuclear moonlit love-night. In a clearing in the forest, Natives of both sexes sitting in a ring, women on one side, men on the other, seating stinking men and boozing. When the required degree of drunkenness was attained, the "fun" began: an orgy which defies the wildest imagination. Then the (white male doctor) stepped into the centre of the ring and started to dance. As he danced his voice became more and more dismal until at last it was indistinguishable from that of a jackal in the setting-time. By this time all the Natives were quite naked. Jaws were hanging, noses of the men were slavering and drooling at the lips like animals. They were crawling around and licking each other like dogs...."

"Then the women howled the jackal love-calls. The *nanga*, in an inhuman frenzy, fell to the ground and lay in the dust, squirming and jerking his limbs like ones in an epileptic fit, and then lay still. At 3 a.m. came the climax: The *nanga* rose to his feet, performed a few more gyrations, then fell again, frothing blood and saliva in a great stream.

"From outside the ring came jackal calls so real that I twisted around on my tree to see the dogs come in, and a young girl, giddy-seeming, as I conjectured afterwards) and a young crawled into the ring. 'Well, I can't tell you what it was,' the older initiation was good naturedly unashamedly replying, 'but it was good.' And I felt sorrowfully I can't describe to you what I felt. There was a considerable amount of fear mixed in with it. You will laugh at me if I call my feelings unnatural—certainly they were unnatural, when all of a sudden, and quite without warning, there were two jackals in that circle. There was no doubt about it in my mind, not the slightest. I would swear they were jackals. There was the *nanga* lying unconscious, I am very tempted to say, in a trance, and there were the jackals. They even went over and nosed at him once with the well-known jackal curiosity. Finally, they bounded off into the forest together. All the Natives were by now out to the wide. But soon after this, very significantly I think, the *nanga* recovered.

"I draw no conclusions. The whole thing reeks of domestic thrillers. All these are facts and quite unvarnished. I can explain nothing. I can only add that I have witnessed many other such things among Natives. I have seen the fire-walk, I have seen scuffles, wounding, and I have seen a body disappear from a grave before my eyes—but it came back, after threatened the *nanga* with dire penalties of the law. If they hypnotised or tricked me, I lift my hat before their skill."

"I have nothing to add to this strange account, except that the abomination which I writer and witness bears the clear stamp of psychic perversity."

REGULATING SLAVERY IN ETHIOPIA

LORD NEL-BUXTON says in the course of an article in *The Times*, that slavery is being practised in Ethiopia in the suppression of slavery, and that although the Emperor's decrees on the status of the slave are mainly honoured in the breach, there has on a large scale has recently occurred in Ethiopia, while the head of the Slavery Department, who was formerly Ethiopian Minister in Rome, has shown that he means business.

One significant passage in Lord Nel-Buxton's article reads:

"The Emperor's Slave Department are concentrated in Addis Ababa in mounting state raids on the trade in slaves. The Emperor is sending his forces in the 1st year his provincial and frontier raids into such territories which have hitherto been much public

attention. One of the most significant features of the situation is the fact that some of the highest officials are concerned in this work. His children, carried off from British territory have been found in the households of Ethiopian Governors and other officials. After a raid in which women and children were carried off into slavery, some of these children were traced to the households of Armenian delegates (who, at the conference called to discuss the raid, had denied all knowledge of their whereabouts). One of the chiefs concerned in a recent raid into the Sudan was Sheikh Khalid, husband of the notorious Sitt Aminta, who actually established a slave depot in the Sudan through which 600 slave children were traced as having passed. She was subsequently unmasked, and is now in a Sudan jail."

JAPANESE INROADS IN EAST AFRICA

The *Saturday Review* has published an article on "Japanese Inroads in East Africa," by Mr. F. S. Lockin, who points out that when the subject of Japanese competition was discussed in the House of Commons a few days ago, though the record of the debate occupied sixty-one columns in *the Standard*, all the references to all the speakers to all articles other than textiles would, if gathered together, probably not fill one end-column.

He therefore suggests that the officials appear to share the delusion of one man in the street, that it is merely our overseas textiles markets which Nippon is rapidly capturing, whereas East Africans know that Japanese dumping now covers an immense range of articles, including motor-cars, bicycles, cement, electric light bulbs, axes, hoes, cooking utensils, boots and shoes, matches, fountain pens, lead pencils, socks, handkerchiefs, khaki cloth, macaroni, beer and even whisky.

The article concludes with a reminder that the position from the East African standpoint is complicated by the fact that Japan is a large purchaser of Uganda cotton and Kenya soda, but that this does not justify present British importation. Even if East African exports were likely to continue. As, however, the Japanese have just secured large concessions in Ethiopia for the special purpose of cotton-growing, it will obviously not continue long.



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"EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU"

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers seeking 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.

One of the mining companies in Kakamega is erecting its own European hospital for the use of employees.

Nyasaland exported 40,754 lb. of tea, 12,148 lb. of flue-cured tobacco, and 84,162 lb. of tobacco strips during October.

A bi-weekly passenger service between Cairo, Luxor and Aswan has been opened by the Misr Airwork Company.

Non-official immigrants into Tanganyika during September totalled 45, of whom 26 were Germans, 10 British, and two Italian.

Three queen honey bees were recently sent by air to the Agricultural Laboratories in Uganda from a bee-hive depot in Cheltenham.

The Portuguese Government has authorised the construction of irrigation works in the Limpopo valley for which £1,000,000 is to be raised.

Uganda game licences will be instituted in Northern Rhodesia in the New Year to encourage persons from other territories to come over, possibly by air, for a short shoot.

The Abercorn-Natal telegraph line, one of the most primitive sections of High Rhodes's Cape-to-Cairo telegraph, is to be abandoned, as Abercorn is now sufficiently served by wireless.

Revenue earnings of the Tanganyika Railways during the first ten months of this year amounted to £74,372, an increase of £1,658 over the amount earned during the corresponding period of last year.

Imperial Airways have constituted a "Central African Area," under the control of Mr. J. V. G. Bräncker. It embraces Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, the Amurite Islands, the Seychelles Islands, and the Belgian Congo with the exception of the Province of Katanga.

The Postmaster General of South Africa has announced his intention of inviting the Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda, the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa to a conference in South Africa to consider the practicability of forming a Pan-African Communications Union.

Noteworthy increases in the export of minerals from Tanganyika are shown in the returns for October, when the value of minerals exported amounted to £427,820, compared with £37,600 during the corresponding period of 1932. The biggest increase occurred in tin, which jumped from £7,600 in October of last year to £57,830 in October, 1933.

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BANK'S TRADE REVIEW ON EAST AFRICA.

The present monthly trade review of Barclays Bank (C. I. O.) includes the following cabled information from East Africa:

Kenya.—Fairly heavy rains have been general. Coffee-picking continues, and the trees show marked improvement, but reports indicate a much smaller production of fine coffee than in previous years. Harvesting of early sow wheat has begun, and an excellent crop seems assured.

Uganda.—Dry conditions are causing boll shedding in the early sown cotton and retarding the development of the late crops. The acreage planted at the end of October at 6,000,000 acres exceeds last year's total, but a lower yield per acre is anticipated in view of the abnormal weather conditions.

Tanganyika.—General conditions generally satisfactory except in the Mufundi tea district, where rains badly needed. Considerable importance is attached locally to the discovery of a promising goldfield six miles south of Lake Victoria, where development has begun over an area of 74 square miles. There has been a slight improvement in trade generally.

Northern Rhodesia.—Busting activity continues to expand, but in other areas trade has been restricted. Agricultural areas have benefited by good seasonal rains, but locusts are prevalent throughout the territory and the outlook for the coming maize is not bright.

Nyaland.—Trade shows a slight tendency towards improvement. Variable rains have fallen, but the prevalence of locusts is disturbing.

Bwana Mkubwa's Rhokana Holdings.

The Bwana Mkubwa Copper Mining Company, which is now purely a holding company, shows in its balance sheet to June 30 that its holding in the Rhokana Corporation remains at £3,18,117. Based on the middle market price of June 30, the value of these 550,000 shares was £3,18,000, whereas in May previously it was £1,27,500, the market price having risen during the year from 16/- to 16s 2d.

Tanganyika Railways Deficit.

The deficit of the Tanganyika Railways for 1933 would be in the neighbourhood of £1,56,000, as against an original estimate of £16,000, was recently stated by Colonel G. H. Maxwell in the Legislative Council. He added that under the present rating system, and the present valuation, there would be nothing left at the end of the year's working.

Union-Castle Dividends.

The directors of the Union-Castle Oil Steamship Company, Ltd., have sanctioned the payment of six months' dividend (less tax) to December 31, 1933, on the 45 Preference shares, and on the remaining Preference capital of the company twelve months' arrears of dividend to June 30, 1933, (less tax).

Twentsche Overzee Loss.

The Twentsche Overzee Pandel Maatschappij, Enschede, who have extensive interests in East Africa, reported a loss of fl. 234,000, which, with the loss of fl. 60,000 for last year, has been carried forward to next year's accounts.

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EAST AFRICAN MARKET REPORTS.

COFFEE.

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A few bags

of Darjeeling

and Ceylon and

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Teas were

Sri Lanka Teas

Peaberry

Meyer

London cleaned

Teas were

Coated and sizes

Third sizes

Peaberry

USA

B

Peaberry

London cleaned

First size

Second size

Third size

OTHER MARKET

Owing to the Christmas holidays most of the markets

showed great quietude, and the consequent

prices. Our usual full reports will be given next week.

REPORT ON THE CLOVE TRADE.

Zanzibar Mission's Useful Publication.

THE Crown Agents for the Colonies have published at £1. a Report of a Mission to Investigate the Clove Trade undertaken by G. D. Kirksopp and C. A. Bartlett, both of Zanzibar. It is a document which merits the attention of all concerned with the chief industry of Zanzibar and Pemba.

The territories included in the report are India, Burmah, Ceylon, the Dutch East Indies, and British Malaya, which consume 95 per cent (220,000 tons) of Zanzibar cloves, representing 55 per cent of the Protectorate's export trade, which is admitted to suffer from the imminence of import taxation and other practices of adulteration. The authors of the report call upon the British Government to take measures for the control of adulteration—which appears to have affected all the malaysian clove, which Bombay has been associated with—but state that the restriction of the re-export trade of that port as well as of the establishment of direct contact between Zanzibar and other markets has reduced the scope for the latter. As a further extension of direct trade would undoubtedly be beneficial, as a possible further measure of minimising the loss according to the Zanzibar industry from this cause, and in view to meeting competition in other markets, it is suggested that compensation might be given to that establishment of a grading system.

The other serious factor is competition in production, which comes chiefly from Madras, whence it is sent in large quantities and in less degree from the several of clove plantations in Ceylon and British Malaya. The cultivation of the clove is also being experimented with on Java. This competition is the most serious because of the superior quality of the cloves produced in some of these places. Competition does not appear to subdue the clove-growing conditions affecting production, and better growing conditions should result from more intensive cultivation and better preparation, especially in the case of the introduced clove. The Zanzibar industry is bound

to improve in many ways before it can compete with its competitors, and which has the advantage of cheaper overseas. In short, among these competing centres clove cultivation is associated with the production of a number of spices and other crops; it is therefore suggested that the Zanzibar industry might be fortified, and the earnings of the producers increased, if existing cultivation were confined to that one species, in a proper and numerous

DISADVANTAGE OF LIGHT POULTRY BREEDS.

Useful information from N. Rhodesian Veterinary Officer.

A POINT of great interest to poultry keepers in East Africa generally is made by Dr. A. S. Purchase, Veterinary Officer, who is quoted in the Annual Report for 1932 of the Department of Animal Health of Northern Rhodesia as follows:

"The prevalence for the light breeds, in particular White Leghorns, is abidingly increasing. The result is that where flocks are kept in large numbers it not only troublesome but leads to many fatalities due to immature eggs in the gravid ovaries breaking intra-peritoneally. I have had to point out that, although in nature birds will immediately eggs fly with impunity, the highly bred egg-laying strains of domesticated chickens have evolved a very delicate mechanism which is also highly fragile."

USEFUL HINTS FOR SETTLERS.

Some useful articles for East African sheep farmers, as far as settlers generally appear in the current issue of *The Veld*, a monthly magazine published by Messrs. Cooper & Neophytes, South Africa City, Ltd. Copies may be obtained on application to their African manager, Mr. R. R. Chapman, at Box 666, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

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PASSENGERS OF EAST AFRICA.

THE S.S. "TANZANIA," which left Southampton last week, carried the following additional passengers for
 Brera.
 Major & Mrs. G. W. Diggle
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Parker
 Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Brera
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Rennell
 Mr. & Mrs. K. Simon
 Captain W. H. Bennett
 Mr. W. J. Vaughan
 Miss E. Colclough
 Dr. & Mrs. C. H. Garrison
 Mr. T. Eunice
 Mr. H. Handley
 Mr. D. C. Catman
 Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Munro
 Mrs. Ratray
 Miss Standing
 & Mrs. R. H. Taylor
 Mr. & Mrs. T. J. Upton
 Mr. F. L. Watts
 Miss V. P. Williams

NEW AIRPORTS AND IMPERIAL AIRWAYS.

Two land machines, a new type intended for imperial Airways, are expected to be ready in January. They are being constructed on the lines of the four-masted flying boats now being used between Brindisi and Alexandria, the lower wing being approximately level with the roof of the cabin. The new machines will have seating accommodation for thirty-nine people, who will occupy three cabins, in the front one of which smoking will be permitted. They will have a speed of eight or fourteen tons each, a top speed of ten miles per hour, and a maximum range of about five hundred miles. The machines will have three separate entrances, and it is expected that they will be remarkably quiet and free from vibration.

United Tobacco (South) Dividends.

United Tobacco Companies (South) have announced in Cape Town that a dividend of 5% will be paid on December 20, together with a special bonus of 5% on Ordinary and Deferred Ordinary shares for the year ended September 30 last. The total dividend for this year is thus 20%, compared with 17% last year. The company has also declared an interim dividend of 2½% free of South African income tax for the year 1933/4.

Gebel Aulia Dam.

Work has been begun on reconstruction of the Gebel Aulia dam near Khartoum. The scheme is being carried out by Messrs. Gibson & Pauling (Foreign), Ltd., who have agreed to complete the work by the summer of 1937. Compensation is to be paid to the population now living in the area to be flooded, and Gibson has a pair of the Egyptian Government for that purpose.

Calls at Tahsier.

The Union Castle Line, whose steamer on the East African service now calls at Tahsier, found that passengers from that port, who are of German or Austrian nationality, must be provided with a special authorisation from the Sheheshi Government, German or Austrian passengers in transit, and despite its proximity to Tangier during the period the steamer port are permitted to land without the above authorisation.

Zambezi Bridge Builders.

The Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, Ltd., which is making good progress with the construction of the Lower Zambezi Bridge, made a profit of £17,750 for the year to September 30. A final dividend of 31½% is to be paid on the Ordinary shares, making 5% for the year.

Beira Town Site.

No. 1 license sold by the Beira Town Site, Ltd., during the year ended June 30 last, in which a loss of £1,000 was sustained. The company's revenue consisted of £1,000 of which Beira appears to be the balance site.

Kenya Gold Miners Syndicate.

The Kenya Gold Miners Syndicate recovered 161 oz. of bullion from 1,000 tons of ore crushed during November.

Publications Received.

THE undermentioned publications have recently received. Further reference has been, or will be, made to them in the following articles:
British Reports, 1932.—Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, and N. Rhodesia (including "Agriculture").

Agriculture.—N. Rhodesia: Report for 1932. Tanganyika: Report for 1932 and Parallel No. 6 on Arabica Coffees. Kenya: Agricultural Census for 1931.

Geology.—Uganda: III. Bufumbira (1932).—With these volumes are full of valuable data.

Land.—Tanganyika Annual Report for 1932.

Medical.—N. Rhodesia Annual Report for 1932.

Education.—Nyasaland Annual Report for 1932.

Legislative Council Debates.—N. Rhodesia: No. 21, July 1933. Kenya: Vol. I of 1933. Tanganyika: Part II of Session 1932/3.

Blue Books (see also Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Uganda).

Miscellaneous.—Tanganyika: Annual Report for 1932. Report to League of Nations for 1932. Report of Financial Commissioner for 1932. Amani: Report for 1932. Financial Report for 1932. Kenya: Financial Statement for 1932. Colonial Loans. Schedule of Additional Provision. S. Africa:—Full Set of Departmental Reprint of 1932. *China*.—The Nile River, Vols. III, IV (1932).—Monthly Reports of Foreign Trade, 1932. Report of Government Entomologist, 1932. Report of Gordon Memorial College, 1932. *Savitri*.—Report of College of Agriculture, 1933.

E. Africa Currency Board Report. Customs Tariffs of Non-Self-Governing Colonies. See issue, 1933 (55.).

The Barotse Tribes, S. Africa. Photographic Studies. Vol. II, Sect. 1 (S. Africa, 1932). Cambridge Press. Beautifully bound and reproduced studies.

African Game in Britain. Rumpold Press, Gorford, N.H. A useful summary of the present position as regards the protection of African fauna, with a

Taking the Goods to the Customer.

Mr. J. S. Davis, the Tanganyika hardware importer, recently returned to his Dar es Salaam headquarters from a fourteen weeks' "safari" throughout the Territory, in the course of which he covered many thousands of miles, going as far north as Musoma and as far south as Abercorn. This is another case of an enterprising East African merchant taking his goods to his customers, instead of waiting for them to come to him. We have no doubt that the tour will produce good results for the company chiefly concerned, and also for British manufacturers of hardware and engineering firms.

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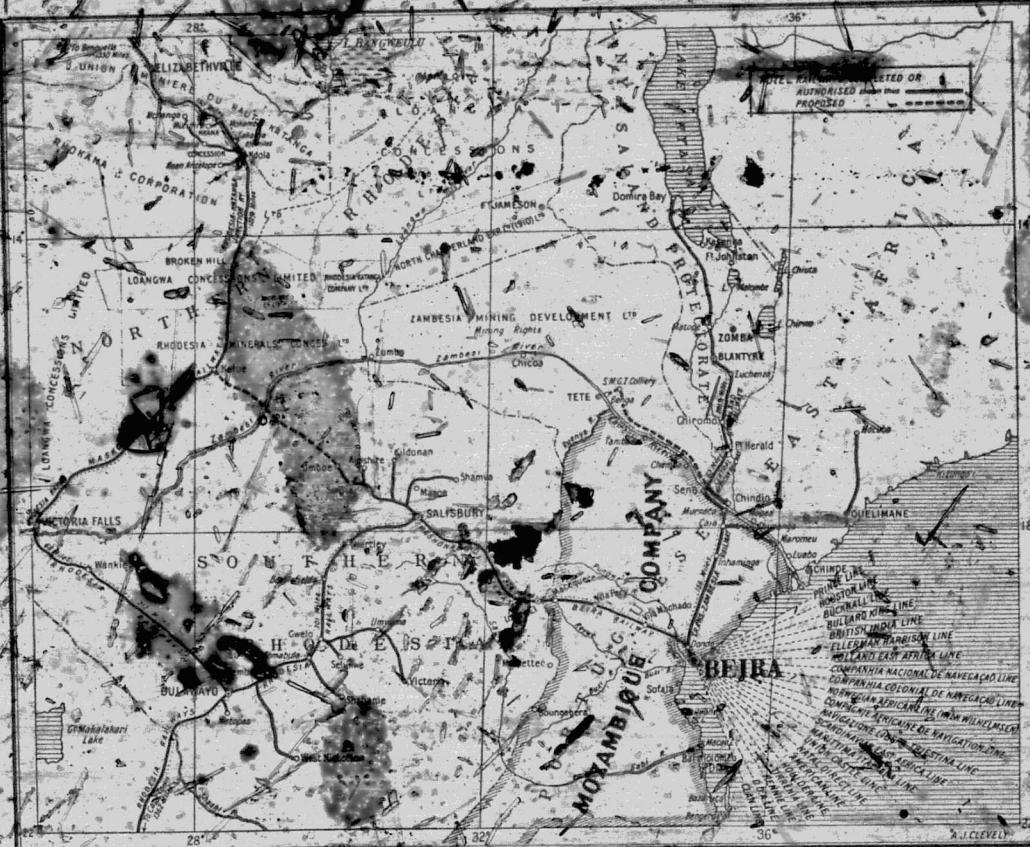
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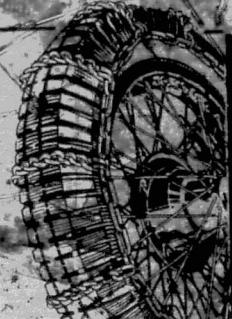
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

It is a distressing reflection that one of the most important statements made since the end of the War concerning Tanganyika Territory has not been deemed worthy of editorial comment by a single prominent morning or evening newspaper in this country.

GERMANY TOOK THE TRUTH. Of the subject at issue had cost thousands of British lives and a greater cash expenditure than the Boer War. The statement to which we refer is, of course, the reply given in the House of Commons just before Christmas by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that His Majesty's Government have never contemplated any surrender of the Mandate for Tanganyika, when pressed to declare that they could do no question even of considering the return of the territory to Germany in any circumstances. He added: "That is the firm, considered, and heretofore unshaken view of the Government." The highest possible importance must be attached to such a declaration, because it is explicitly made with the authority of the National—not a Party—Cabinet, and moreover, made at a time when Colonial propaganda in Germany has been enormously intensified both in volume and in aggressiveness. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister's words are the direct and deliberate rejoinder of the British Government to German agitation for the return of Tanganyika.

The phraseology of the declaration is unequivocal and all-embracing that it would satisfy even the most sceptical of those

BRITISH REPLY TO GERMAN AGITATION. who, for a decade and a half, have asked themselves and other people whether British tenure of

Tanganyika was merely temporary. While re-

assuring the Empire, the words of the Secretary of State will naturally be anathema in Germany, which, however, can neither ignore nor minimise them. In normal times they would have been reported in almost every German newspaper, but the muzzled Press of Nazism affords no index of the German attitude. At the moment of writing not one German outburst—not even from Dr. Schnee—has been reported, so it may be assumed that the Nazis have ordained that there shall be no comment. It has become quite common for them to order the suppression for days, or even entirely, of news which they regard as inconvenient, and since they have encouraged popular agitation on this question, they have very real reasons to be displeased with so unusually blunt a statement of British determination.

to the best of our knowledge and belief, the only newspaper published either in Great Britain or British Africa which for fifteen years has consistently exposed the nature of the German designs upon Tanganyika. During

"EAST AFRICA'S LONE POLICY VINDICATED."

In the early years of our campaign of enlightenment we were repeatedly accused of over-painting the picture, but in more recent times our reports and predictions have been fulfilled to the letter. Moreover, practically all of those who, at an earlier stage endeavoured to prevail upon us to abandon our campaign have declared themselves wholly in sympathy with it, and have expressed satisfaction that we refused to be diverted from a policy which we regarded as demanded by the public welfare. Though all East Africans now realise that Germany was in earnest in wanting the return

of her pre-war East African Protectorate, the great majority of East Africans have even to day no real conception of the strength of German Colonial propaganda, the intensification of which has been a significant feature of the Nazi rise to power. "Nazi Germany Means War," a little half-crown volume just published by Mr. Leland Stowe, one of the most objective of American newsmen, corresponds on the front page of two brief articles upon an indication of Hitler's immediate agitation. (Incidentally, he presents a tremendous indictment of the military spirit now rampant in the Reich. It is a book which everyone should read.)

"You may sit down in a cafe or restaurant in almost any German city of any size whatever," he writes, "and eventually your eyes will be caught by a large placard placed on the wall in an advantageous position.

HOW NAZIS FERMENT DISCONTENT. It is a large map of Africa, and four bright red spots stand out upon it.

Above the map are two flags, the Imperial German banner and the Nazi emblem, the swastika in the foreground indicating clearly the source of the entire conception. You walk over to look more closely. The four red spots which grip the eyes from the other side of the room are named Togo, land, Cameroon, German East Africa, and German South-West Africa—the Reich's lost African Colonies torn from her by Versailles. In German underneath you read the following sentence: "Here also lies the space for our existence. That it is not placed in thousands upon thousands of cafes and public places to ferment discontent and a final reckoning, who would be naive enough to contend?" That gives some indication of the nature of the German demand for the restoration of Tanganyika Territory.

Now the leaders of the Nazi Reich, if not the Reich itself, know that Great Britain and the United States are not yet definitely

BRITISH DECLARATION RELATED BUT VERY DEFINITE. that in no circumstances will she even consider the return of Tanganyika to Germany. The

firm words were not uttered with equal authority years ago. They would have dissipated in much calmer circumstances the false hopes which have been raised in Germany, would have scuttled intrigue in Geneva, would have emboldened the faint hearts in Tanganyika itself who constantly asked for re-assurance, and might well have hastened that closer Union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika which must come in the general interest of the three Dependencies. Mr. Amer, what Secretary of State, was splendid in his refusal to be a party to any policy of sentimentalism, and Mr. Ormsby Gore gave him every support, but the Government of the day turned a deaf ear to repeated appeals for one firm and final renunciation to kill German hopes. At long last the words for which we have plodded in and out of session have had to be spoken. We welcome Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister's statement, for which all loyal East Africans must be unfeignedly grateful. Germany now knows that the British Government will regard as unfriendly any further attempt either part to pursue this issue.

Yesterday Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies, left London by air for East Africa—his intention to visit which territories was first exclusively announced by *East Africa* in the autumn. Never before has a Colonial Secretary in office toured East Africa, and the welcome extended to Sir Philip will be the warning for having set the precedent. By the use of aircraft as his normal means of travel, he will be able within a few weeks to see a great deal of the country and its problems, and to meet many of those most prominent engaged in their solution. That is the sole purpose of the journey, which, it has been officially stated, is unconcerned with political issues though the Minister will naturally not neglect the opportunities presented to him of informal discussion of such matters.

We are therefore not at all sure that the Convention of Association of Kenya has been wise in its decision—of which we learnt by **HAS CONVENTION ACTED UNWISELY?** air mail on Monday—to summon a special session for Tuesday next

for the benefit which Kenya might reasonably hope to derive from the Secretary of State's visit would, we believe, be visibly, perhaps seriously, reduced if his arrival were to synchronise with a furious controversy on issues on which the Imperial Government has obviously spoken its last word, and with which decisions Kenya's own elected leader, as after months of inquiry and reflection at Home, exposed himself in entire agreement. Immediately on receiving the textual Lord Francis Scott's frank address to his constituents we commented that it would ring discordantly in the ears of some of his colleagues, to whom his appeal for concentration upon economic problems rather than political issues would be unwelcome, and we have no evidence justifying that prediction and indicating that such ours are being made in certain quarters to stampede the country against the sound policies of enlightened White Kenya, is, of course, fully entitled to discuss, and, if it sees fit, reject, the advice tendered by its political leaders; we cannot think that a happy choice has been made; nor we trust that everything possible will be done to avoid creating the impression that political pressure is being brought upon the Secretary of State by that Settlers' Parliament" as Convention has sometimes termed. The agenda of the session is unknown to us, but is certain to provide occasion for the expression of opinion on a number of highly controversial subjects; in particular, the policy outlined by Sir Francis Scott in his Nakuru address must be expected to draw a fire of the ardent apostles of early self-government for the Colony.

It is natural that the Executive of Convention should have sought to have its views before Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, but the decision to **DISTURBING CONCLUSIONS** obtain delegates from all districts of the Colony to give new instructions to the Executive can mean only one of two things, either that that Committee feels itself insufficiently in touch with the country to speak on its behalf without such a renewed mandate, or that those who have elected the Executive are impelled to trust it to put the settler case satisfactorily. Our conclusion on the matter seems inevitable. Both are disturbing. The one encour-

aging consideration is that Mr. C. Kenneth Archibald, Chairman of the Convention, is a man of balance, we do not envy him his task. East Africa has few men if any, more fitly qualified to direct the debates in useful channels and to encourage discussions which, however well intentioned, might easily defeat the purposes they seek to serve.

From an African standpoint, the new year Honours List is uninspiring and disappointing. Once again there has been marked failure to recognise the work of the official "servants" of the public. Uganda and Zanzibar are honourable exceptions, with the exception of the F.B.E. to Dr. Weller, an honorary C.B.E. to the Muzungu Bunyoro, and of the M.B.E. to Mr. Kipnjal, an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, and not a single unsocial in Kenya, Tanganyika or Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, or the Sudan appears in the list. Yet it would, of course, be ridiculous for anyone to contend that no unofficial in all those territories put together has deserved sufficiently well to deserve to receive some mark of its fastidious political services, nor well recognised in this country.

Verbalised year after year, the same lines of argument have been repeated and be it said to the same men. We have had difficulties, we have suffered new calamities, developments which have benefited one or other of the territories, the extent of millions sterling; or to instance missionaries who as priests, doctors, nurses, or educationists, have wrought a wonderful work decade after decade, or to select men and women who have ungrudgingly devoted their leisure to some noble cause of real value. Reluctantly and temerily, we have had to say, again and again that unsocial labour in the East African territories generally has been insufficiently recognised. In that conviction we suggested the institution of a new African decoration. If India has need of it, so, too, surely British Africa requires one. While we should like the last to advocate popularity in the highest degree of public awards, we do insist on the criterion of merit, sternly public service, and, let us repeat, a balance between official and unofficial awards. The vast majority of East African public men work for the sake of the cause—for honour, not honours; and we are confident that that will always be the case. That very fact justifies another bestowal of awards, for such men do honour to the honours they receive.

Tanganyika Without Prejudice.

Capt. Reid's "Wonderful Little Book."

It fell to my lot to review Mr. H. O'Weller's "Kenya Without Prejudice" for another annual unconnected with "East Africa." Now I have been asked to review Captain Eric Reid's companion work on Tanganyika (published to "East Africa" £5. 15s. ad post free; pp. 230) with exactly the same freedom as I should have in any other paper. Unhappily it were done in this spirit of review of the varieties. The difference is that I am given more space than is usual, and asked to devote some of it to quotations which will suffice to indicate the care that is provided by the author. The first point that struck me is that Captain Reid has had a far harder task than Mr. O'Weller, for, because Mr. O'Weller wrote his book first, and set a standard. The ordinary book stands or falls by itself, but anyone who undertakes to write the second book in a series must necessarily be influenced by the standard set by the first. Yet the following of footsteps could be a sure path to disaster; it would invoke comparisons, and would fall, because the treatment which suits one country will not suit a different one, no, anyone author fails successfully to use another's model. I need, however, make no comparison between the two, except to say that "Tanganyika Without Prejudice" is at least as worthy companion to Mr. O'Weller's much praised book. In these pages I think some such contradictory remarks desirable. Now I will deal with the book entirely on its own merits, as if its predecessor had not been published.

Captain Reid has two great qualities. He obviously knows the land he sets out to describe, and he knows how to write. It has been well said that the first essential in an artist's make up is the power of observation. Without this nothing can avail you, and see before you tried to paint. Then comes technique: appreciation of light and shade, foregrounds, discrimination in colour,

well as what is painted in, balance, as well as the mere skill in the use of paints and their application.

Realistic and Good Humoured.

In a book of this nature one looks for the same qualities in the writer, and one does not look in vain. Captain Reid has not only painted some two hundred and thirty pages, but he also by this criterion proves himself an artist. He has done more than this. He holds definite opinions and views—what man worth calling a man has not?—but he is not afraid to give them, and he may truly claim to have done so "without prejudice." The book is, except in one or two quite minor points, without I shall not specify because they are not, nor arbitrarily dogmatic. One further attribute, without trying "to be funny," is his sense of humour, which leaves a wide and happy scope to make the book the good reading that it is.

Another and important feature of this work is that it is realistic. Take the great question of the cost of living—one of the first inquiries which any one going out, sticks enigmatically in the mind. The slump of 1930, we read,

"In private expenditure many folk came quickly to their senses. When formerly it was considered the thing for a £400-a-year man to have a coat, a cushion, a table, boy, house, garden, a carboy, and ten an *ayah* for the children; to be tolerated by hordes of bangers-on, there are now many families in the same camp. Other tent cities which keep their decent armband men are not out of date in the States either. This is perhaps evidence of the world-wide economic revolution, but the读ing process this is not. To be sure it can be argued that the cost of living in Tanganyika has been reduced to a minimum, and nothing can fairly suggest that. The following depends on the description is accurate, that is to say, that it costs very little. Redirections of the world have been gradually accepted as inevitable, and the property part now buy the main articles of commerce at one time, and the associated imports."

It is followed by actual extracts for Sustenance and helpfulness on several occasions. Health is equally difficult. We are told of a fatal and fatal stay of Dr. J. W. W. Jackson, a special medical student, who had been suffering from multiple and noxious stimuli, particularly after pin prick all through the day.

Mr. Jardine to Leave Africa.

Next take an example of scenes described as the train runs westward in the basin of the Usambaras. Tree ferns and beds of giant bananas, lichens, orchids and lianas festooning the great forest-tree stems—a riot of greenery at one moment greets the eye, to be succeeded almost next by a vista of rocky ridges and from steep scarps leading down to sheltered smiling valleys, or, after another short while, to grassy lands and the savannah melting into the wash granular of the flooded rain forest with its palms, its amboas, camphor and podocarpus trees."

Attracting Tourist Traffic.

Nothing kind of thing, even more than the general and exaggerated details which are given of all the transport facilities—by rail, road steamer and air—details that give credit to the recent improvements but do not minimise the imperfections—will surely help to attract tourist traffic to this selected land. It is to be hoped that it may save this rest for as the author rightly remarks:

"An hour or two spent in the company of these vivacious, level-headed white men and their cheery, healthy-looking sons, bold and bonny children will soon convince anyone who is not hopelessly bigoted that the settled in Eastern Africa has a vastly different outlook. Different aims, and different ideals in life from those he is imbued with by busybodies. He will find that there is no finer gratification than dispossessing the Native of his lands, exploiting the labour of coloured races with which his unfeeling detractress is familiar."

There are some good bits about the Lupa which has figured so much less in print than Kalamega (not that the diggers ought to expect that seeing the kind of publicity Kenya's gold field has largely had), but it is right that people should know something of the romance of the older mining in the pluck of the cheery crowd that were there."

Anyone who expects to encounter the traditional and romantic wild man figure of Bret Harte, Zane Grey and Jack London will be disappointed in finding that the Lupa miner is just a plain-speaking, hard-working, law respecting citizen with nothing more deadly hanging from his belt than a yellow cord containing Burmese tobacco. In the earlies the Lupa drew to it not only prospectors and others with experience, but also charmers, sellers and candlestick makers, cooks, sons and daughters, mothers... women who had left their menfolk busy on the shamba, big game hunters, graduate surveyors, hairdressers and piano tuners... who found here a home if not two or three them over the low waters of these hills. To all has been granted that slice of life which the great goddess Chance grants sometimes by the gift of sudden wealth. If these grants sometimes by the gift of sudden wealth, these who hug her skirts."

The place itself is well portrayed; and the ejaculation of former Governor "Good Hodder's" ejacuation of former Governor "Good Hodder's" ejacuation of former Governor "Good Hodder's" ejacuation of former Governor "Good Hodder's" What a bloodsome place! is not true.

Vivid Pen Pictures.

The Natives receive fair and intelligent description, adequate to the compass of the book, and some pen pictures put them vividly before the reader. Thus:

"Gaunt and angular, and spindly build, his ears pierced and his long matted hair hanging round his hawk-like eyes, the Masai herdsmen, stooping over his long brightly polished spear, held stands against the sky line to throw an inquisitive glance toward some passing caravan. They have read the flying-lion-like passion of anger in the eyes of the rider, and in the next breath bursting into sides, shaking busts of laughter at anything which startles them as ludicrous, they have a vein of mysticism which comes as a shock to the surface of their enlightened habits and customs. These bushmen, these little folk inhabiting caves and craggy ledges and lairs of their sacred mountain Rungwe, recall tales of Celtic twilight. With their wakes, their fondness for the sport of the crocodile, cheeky readiness to rebarter, and their fondness to strip their coats—these are the playboys of the African world."

All other sections are lucidly dealt with, Asiatic missionaries (those mostly who are not induced to visit some universities, townships, spots of itself as well) being an excellent little book. There is an excellent index, more complete than that of many a much more ambitious volume, but a trifle erratic in its currency. It also includes and up to the sketchy maps and the tables of products.

Appointed Governor of North Borneo.

~~CONGRATULATIONS~~ to Mr. D. J. Jardine, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, on his appointment as Governor of British North Borneo. He has rendered excellent services to Panganyika Territory where he enjoys the confidence of all communities, who will sadly miss him when he comes home in a couple of months on leave prior to taking over his new duties in the early autumn.

It may perhaps be stated that there is no ground for the widely prevalent idea that the acceptance of such office under the name of North Borneo (Chartered Company) involves resignation from the Civil Service; on the contrary, it has been the practice for senior officers to be seconded from the service, usually from Malaya, to administer the affairs of North Borneo, and the present Governor, Mr. A. B. Richardson, is we are told, to date, reverting to the Colonial Service as Governor of the Gambia. When Mr. Jardine leaves North Borneo, we trust that it will be to return to one of the East African Dependencies as Governor.

Mrs. Margaret Peterson Dead.

We regret to record the death in Sussex of the aforesaid Mrs. A. O. Fisher, who had been seriously ill for some three years. Her East African novels, written under the name of "Margaret Peterson," had a large and appreciative public, especially among women, and although she always wrote with a strong love interest, she avoided the eroticism to which most women writers of East African novels have fallen victims.

The daughter of Dr. Peter Peterson, Professor of Sanskrit in Bombay, she spent her early life in India. Coming to London in 1910, she wrote her first book, "The Lure of the Little Drum," winning the £10 guinea prize given by Mr. Andrew Melrose for the best first novel of the year. Thereafter she wrote prolifically, and was the author of about thirty novels, one play, and a volume of verse. From Uganda she contributed "Some Impressions of Africa" to "East Africa."

In 1915 she married Mr. A. O. Fisher, a District Officer in Uganda, and was with him in Africa until his retirement in 1930. To him and their son aged sixteen, we offer sincere sympathies.

Prince George's African Itinerary.

The following details of the itinerary of H.R.H. Prince George in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo, are officially announced:

March 21.—Arrive Bulawayo and proceed to Fort Victoria. March 22.—Visit Zimbabwe. March 23.—Arrive Salisbury. March 24.—Leave Salisbury for Fort Victoria. March 26.—Leave Ondangwa, Northern Rhodesia, visiting Gwelo en route. March 28.—At Bulawayo. March 29.—Leave Bulawayo for Victoria Falls. March 30.—Arrive Victoria Falls.

March 31.—Leave Victoria Falls for Livingstone. April 1.—Leave Livingstone, visiting Lusaka and Broken Hill on April 2, arrive Luanshya to inspect mines. April 4.—commence journey on same day to Ndola and Kabwe. April 5.—Leave Kabwe. April 6.—Arrive Bulawayo. Prince George will be the guest of Sir C. G. Bowes-Lyon, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and Sir J. M. C. Gifford, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, during his stay in the country. The Prince will be accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Kent, and the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Earl of Ulster.

JANUARY 4, 1934.

EAST AFRICA

East Africans in the New Year Honours List.

The New Year Honours List contains the names of the following people with East Africa connexions, whom our readers will join with us in congratulating.

PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

AGA KHAN, H.H. AGA SULTAN SIR MAHOMED SHAH, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Head of the Ismaili Muhammadiyah, has many followers throughout East Africa, which he has visited more than once. STANLEY, LORD EDWARD MONTAGU CAVENDISH, M.C. Was a member of the Joint Parliamentary Commission on Closer Union in East Africa. Has previously visited East Africa.

BARONET.

PUBES, PERCY JOHN, C.B.E., M.I.E., M.A., M.Sc., Northern Rhodesia in 1928 as a member of an Empire Parliamentary delegation; is a member of the Department of Overseas Trade's Advisory Committee; Captain of the Royal Engineers; and a director of The Uganda Railways.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

K.C. (Military Division).

FULLERTON, VICE-ADMIRAL ERIC JOHN ARTHUR, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A. Was in command of the ashore operations against the German cruiser 'Koenigsberg' in the Ruki River during the East African Campaign being awarded the D.S.O. Commanded the East Indies Station from 1930 to 1932, and subsequently visited East Africa. Was promoted Vice-Admiral in 1932.

KNIGHTS-BACHELOR.

EVANS, GEOFFREY, C.I.E., Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. GRAFT, ROBERT WILLIAM, I.M.S., M.A., Chief Justice, Jamaica. Appointed Attorney-General of Jamaica, 1929, and a Judge of the High Court in 1931. Senior Associate Advocate of the Forces' Education Fund, African Campaign, and was Adjutant-General of Kenya 1929-30.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

G.C.V.O.

BELL, BRIGADE-GENERAL THOMAS JOSEPH ALEXIUS, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Kenya Colony. RODWELL, SIR CECIL WILLIAM HUNTER, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Southern Rhodesia.

K.C.

BOURDILLON, SIR BERNARD HENRY, K.B.E., C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Uganda Protectorate. TOMLINSON, GEORGE JOHN, M.R.A.S., F.R.S., E.S.Q., C.B.E., Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office. At present accompanying Sir Evelyn Bulwer-Lytton on his tour of the East African Dependencies. YOUNG, SIR JUBEBET WINTER, C.M.G., K.C., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Nyasaland.

BRETT, FRANCIS WALTER, M.A., Colonial Commissioner in Tanganyika Territory. First Agent in East Africa Protectorate, 1915, was a personal secretary to High Commissioner in Tanzania 1917; seconded to Royal Flying Corps, 1918; and appointed Assistant Political Officer in Tanganyika 1919. One of the ablest and most modest of Britishers. Now Agent of the East African Province.

CROSBAY, M.R. ERIC, C.B.E., Secretary to the Secretary to the Government of British Somaliland. DUNDEE, THE HON. CHARLES FRANCIS BROWN, M.P., Colonial Secretary, Bahamian Service, Kenya 1919 to 1921, and District Officer of the Tana River. The former mentioned served in the Trinidad Police when he was born there. His present post was primarily responsible for the collection, drawing up and Kiharuato.

FRASER, ARTHUR RONALD, D.M.A., M.A., Assistant to the Department of East African Trade.

HOLM, ALEXANDER, C.B.E., recently retired from office of Director of Agriculture in Kenya where he served for twenty-five years, taking numerous important measurements.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

K.B.E. (Civil Division).

JAWAD, M. SIR ARTHUR SAWTRY, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commissioner and Comptroller-in-Chief, Somaliland. Served with 6th R.A.R. in Somaliland from 1905 to 1911, when he was transferred to Northern Nigeria and commanded Soninkai Camel Corps in 1913. Operations against the Mullah being mentioned in dispatches, and in the operations against the Mahdi in 1920 he was again mentioned in dispatches and joined the D.S.O. as Acting Commissioner of Somaliland on various occasions between 1919 and his substantive appointment to the office in 1922.

K.B.E. (Military Division).

DUFFUS, RICHARD GEORGE, Esq., Governor of Darfur Province, Sudan. GOOLD, EDWARD PAUL HERBERT, Esq., M.R.E., Provincial Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia, where he served since 1900.

LECESTER, JULIAN, Esq., Elected Member of the Council of Government and Under-Secretary of State for the Executive Committee of Mauritius.

RUSHBORN, ALBERT HARVEY, Esq., He only retired from Treasury at Mombasa, Seated as a Member of Parliament for eighteen years before becoming Secretary to the Chief Accountant of the Uganda Railways in 1904, served in East African Campaign, and was appointed Deputy Treasurer of Kenya in 1920. Transferred to Uganda in 1922, serving there until 1925 when he was promoted Treasurer of Kenya.

WHITEHEAD, FRANK EDMUND, Esq., C.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Late Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Nyasaland. First appointed to Sierra Leone, subsequently served with the Cameroons Expeditionary Force from 1914 to 1916, transferred to Somaliland in 1916 and to Nyasaland in 1922.

WILLIS, THE REV. SIR JOHN WILSON, O.B.E., F.R.S., D.D., Bishop of Uganda, from which office he is shortly retiring. Has served in the Protectorate since 1900, and is widely esteemed among all communities.

Honorary.

TATO KABUSA WINHIL, Mukama of Munyoro, Uganda.

O.B.E. (Military Division).

HOLT, M. SIR ALBERT BUSTED, M.C., The Duke of York's Royal Regiment, Commander, Somaliland Column, King's African Rifles.

O.B.E. (Civil Division).

BELLINGHAM, JAMES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Superintendent of Police and Director of Hospitals, Somaliland. Appointed to Somaliland Customs Corps in 1900, became the M.C. in 1920, and promoted to his present office in 1928.

MCMILLAN, CECIL, Esq., Entered Sappers' Regiment in 1900; served with 1st Rhodesian Regiment in German South-West African Campaign, 1915-18. Appointed to Tanganyika, 1919. As District Officer in Simiyanga has done particularly good work. Is about to become Acting Provost Marshal Commissioner in Arusha.

MISSEN, THOMAS HUNTER, M.A., M.R.C.P., M.R.S., Senior Medical Officer in Kenya, where he has served since 1923.

SPEARMAN, BARUCH, M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., Deputy Director of Sanitary Services in Uganda since 1922. Appointed to Uganda in 1919. Served in Uganda from 1912 to 1916, receiving the thanks of the Uganda Government for his services in connection with the outbreak of plague in April and November 1914.

STEWART, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM, Esq., Auditor-General of Sudan Government.

THOMAS, THOMAS BROWN, Esq., Deputy Director of Survey in East Africa, served with the Canadian Pacific Railways for four years before going to Uganda in 1919. Served during East African Campaign, 1917-18.

TOMSON, ERIC DAUNTEY, Esq., District Officer, Uganda, to which he first went in November, 1913.

Civil Division.

DANSON, NORMAN, Esq., F.R.C.P., Formerly Chairman of the Uganda Company, Ltd. Is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Christian Service Union, and the Union is for services in connection with the training of unemployed youths at Wallingford and the Home for Epileptics at Limfield.

HATTATE, EDWARD WILLIAM, F.L.S., F.R.C.P., Chief Legal Officer, Judicial Department, Uganda.

HIGGINS, MESSIAH, M.A., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Kenya. CORFIELD, FRANK DEER, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Lake Victoria Province, Sudan.

Closer Union to be Debated.**Satisfying Tanganyika's Aspirations.**

THE Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is to figure prominently on the agenda of the next session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa. In the minutes of the November meeting of the Executive of the Association it is recorded:

Captain Anderson referred to the meeting in Mombasa and said that whilst the members of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce had composed their differences, it would be hopeless to put forward any proposals for Closer Union which had any positive basis. In the Association's resolution, which had been passed at a meeting of the Chamber and was supported by the Association, it was resolved that the Association should split into two parts, the association and Dar es Salaam would likewise resign so the matter is extraordinarily difficult and we must do our best but at the same time the resolution is passed and we must settle the issue.

He suggested that there might be one Director of Civil Aviation for the three territories, that he should be resident in Tanganyika and function there. Tanganyika's view that in case of amalgamation or co-operation, essential services like the head of the Department would be located in Nairobi as the Postmaster-General.

As a matter of fact, the appointment of Postmaster-General Dr. Nairpoli has led to a lot of antagonism.

Inter-Colonial Appointments.

Major Tait said that he thought that the Postmaster-General and the Commissioner of Customs should not be members of the Kenya Legislative Council, but he admitted that if the Association went the way forward it would be bordering on the political, "but it is a point that has been raised." Also the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbour Board.

There had been a full-dress meeting at Central Station, he had said, that Closer Union was nothing more than an intended absorption of the Town of Mombasa. It was appointed to a Committee to go forward to a Director of Aviation that General Sir Apolo Kagwa was another. It had seemed that the Director would have been Sir Apolo Kagwa. He agreed that what we want is to have one East African appointment in Kampala, the Director of Forests was agreed. It would be general, the Postmaster-General, Customs, and Railway Director extraordinary Member of Council when necessary. General Rhodes is of the Uganda Council.

It was resolved: "That this matter should be discussed at next session, and that Dar es Salaam should be asked to put forward their views on the matter."

Coordination of the audit branches of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territories, one department, with a less elaborate system of amalgamation, was urged by Major W. C. L. Leakey, recently of the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

Governor of Nas and on Amalgamation.

DURING the Sasaland budget debate, Mr. W. Tait Bowie asked Government to consider the services of an independent economic commission to report on the advantages and disadvantages, not only to Nyasaland, but of neighbouring territories of fusion, amalgamation. His request was supported by Dr. H. P. Wilson.

Sir Hubert Young, the Governor, commented that no very clear impression was conveyed to him by the words "amalgamation" or "fusion," and that he had no views on the subject, since he was unable to form a view on a subject so vaguely defined. His Excellency continued:

"I can conceive no form of union that will present financial position in a favourable light, and I could accept our existing obligations. I do not in any case know what any other State would gain by amalgamation, but I should imagine that the object of taking over our financial commitments would be amalgamation of honourable members to get their money back as to what they really mean. I would, of course, be prepared to consider any friendly declined scheme which would benefit this Protectorate, but I am not in favour of any agreements which may be entered into."

Tributes to Mr. K. Borup.**The Man who Started Uganda Cotton.**

STEPPING tributes to the man who introduced cotton into Uganda and laid the foundation of that valuable industry in the Protectorate were paid in the Legislative Council during mail week, when the Council voted to pay an annuity of £240 a month to Mr. K. Borup in recognition of his services to the Protectorate, and in consideration of his surrendering his large持份 land, the position of which was available for the much-needed cotton seed farm at Busia.

Mr. Borup came to Uganda in 1903 as a missionary of the Central Missionary Society Industrial Mission, and three years later conceived the idea of introducing cotton growing among the Natives. He continued his investigations abroad, and later in the year when the British Cotton Growing Association made him a list of the varieties of seed cotton materials known to the sixty-two years in which they were still reached Uganda, in 1906 the shipping expenses were paid by Mr. Borup and a friend. On his way back he left Mr. Borup spent some time investigating the cotton-growing districts in Egypt, and on arriving back in the Protectorate he enlisted the active support of Sir Apolo Kagwa. As a result of his experiments he proved that the variety of seed most suitable for Uganda was "Uplands Long Staple American," and when that variety of seed was distributed to the Native in the following year it proved to be the beginning of an industry the exports of which during the following months of 1907 totalled over £3,000.

When the Prince of Wales visited Uganda in 1928 Mr. Borup was presented to His Royal Highness by Sir William Powers as "the man who started the Uganda cotton industry." He designed and built the first brick cathedral in Uganda, and over sixty-five years of

Forthcoming Engagements.

Jan. 4.—Mr. Paul Walter to address Planters' Guild of the Royal Empire Society on "Co-operative Banks in Empire Agriculture," 8 p.m.

Jan. 8.—Captain Lecture on "African Antelopes" by Captain Guy L. L. Soutar, Natural History Museum, 11.30 a.m.

Jan. 9.—Professor W. M. Macmillan to address Education Office of the Royal Empire Society on "The Position of Education in British African Colonies,"

Jan. 10.—Sir Samuel Wilson to address Royal Empire Society on "The Colonial Empire Retrospect and Prospect," Hotel Victoria, 11.30 a.m.

Jan. 11.—Prince George leaves England for South and Central Africa.

Delicious!

Flanmanges and pudding sauces
made with

**Brown & Polson's
Corn Flour** flavoured

Try it today

Our new sensations combining the delicate flavours of assorted fruits—Vanda, Raspberries, Strawberries and Lemons.

Jan. 4, 1934

EAST AFRICA

Some Statements Worth Noting

"Of the Northern Rhodesian copper fields there are no slums, black or white." — *Mr. G. H. Melland*, in a broadcast talk.

"Misguided economy is the worst form of extravagance." — *Mr. J. H. Tennant*, speaking at the *Nakuru Acclimaton Diner*.

"I took the first flashlight photograph of a lion, taken in Kenya. It took me exactly a week." — *Mr. George Kearton*, writing in "The Field."

"The Kikuyu believe that, if you are drowning, it is God's will—and wrong for anyone to interfere." — *Mr. G. Gordon Dennis*, preaching at *Hunley Church*.

"I strongly feel that a great disservice was done to Tanganyika by those who opposed Closer Union in East Africa a few years ago." — *Mr. R. Ruggles*, speaking.

"The sooner this bickled incident is forgotten the better it will be. . . . It is a case which pulls him [the King] has done immense harm." — *Lord Balfour*, speaking in the House of Lords.

"In the absence of any relieving force must be the humanitarian." — *Mr. H. C. G. O. Mackenzie Kennedy*, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, speaking in the Legislative Council.

"The Colonial Secretary apparently thinks that Kenya and the new African acquisitions are of more importance than our old ones of Ceylon and Malaya." — *A. F. W. Williams*, in "The Evening Standard."

"Life itself shows us that the mind, brain, with few exceptions, is not adapted to our kind of civilisation." — *Sir Arthur Keatinge*, interviewed by "The Observer," about Dr. H. L. Gordon's research work.

"I feel sure that nowhere else in Africa are Arab girls being educated in such sound and useful lines as they are in Zanzibar." — *H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar*, speaking at the annual prize distribution of the Government Girls' School.

New Year Honors List

(Continued from page 58)

DODDIE, HAROLD REEDICK, ESQ., Principal of College of Forestry, Uganda.
ELLIOTT, HAROLD, ESQ., Confidential Clerk, Medical Department, Uganda.
EARLEY, ERIAN JOSEPH, ESQ., District Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika. At present stationed in Maswa.
HATTON, RONALD GEORGE, ESQ., Director of the Horticultural Research Station, East Malling, Kent.
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM GEORGE, ESQ., Superintendent Engineer, Nyasaland.
SIMPSON, CHARLES DUNN, Government Transport Agent, Northern Rhodesia.
SHAH, KHIMJI KATAU, DO., Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, Zanzibar.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL For Distinguished Service

THOMAS, DAVID MELVILLE ST. CLAIR, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Uganda.
SHERIFF, M. ANTHONY JESUS, ESQ., Commandant of Police and Governor of Prisons, Zanzibar.
NICOL, JOHN FREDERICK ALAN BENSON, O.B.E., Commissioner of Police, British East Africa Territory.

EMPIRE MEDAL For Distinguished Service

ABDEL WARID MOHAMMED, DO., Store Checker, Sudan Railways. Awarded LEOPOLD BITAL, Police Officer, Darfur Province, Sudan. ADURA AKOT, Sergeant Major, Sudan Police.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

184. Mr. John Marshall, M.P.S.



Copyright East Africa.

Mr. John Marshall, who went to Africa in 1930 as General Manager in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia of the African Lakes Corporation, entered quite into the business and so well that in 1933 he had been elected Mayor of Blantyre (which town he made his headquarters), President of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of the Nyasaland Consignment of Associations, a Director of the Blantyre Club, and Chairman of the Nyasaland Boy Scouts' Association, while he was also a member of the Agriculture Board and the Advisory Board of Communications.

He went to Turkish Arabia (now Iraq) in 1910 to be engaged in the liquorice trade. On the outbreak of the War he came home and joined the Scottish Horse, was sent to Gallipoli in 1915, where he gained a commission, and then back to Mesopotamia at the end of 1915 on intelligence and political duties with the Indian Army, receiving the M.C. and being twice mentioned in dispatches. For a time he was a political officer in Kurdistan, but in 1920 he returned to business, and was so engaged until 1928, when he went back to Scotland and the interests he left lay dormant. He still had all of his possessions, and he received the generalship of "Marsala" when it was offered to him.

He is one of the best tennis players in Nyasaland and has played much golf, lacrosse and football.

PERSONALIA.

Sir Felix Pole has left England on a visit to Ceylon.

Viscount and Viscountess Furness have left London for the South of France.

Sir Edmund Davis has been suffering from a slight cold and is confined to his room.

The Bishop of Northern Rhodesia arrived in England just in time for Christmas.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Midgley, of Limbe, on the birth of a daughter.

The Earl and Countess of Selborne are on their way to South Africa via the West Coast.

A. G. P. Muddleton is expected to arrive in this country very shortly from Umtata, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. F. A. Mosely, M.C., Attorney-General, has been appointed Acting Judge of the High Court of Nyasaland.

Mr. and Mrs. Ishmael and family, brother and Mrs. Whelpdale and her children, are on holiday in Switzerland.

Lady Evelyn Malcolm has left England on a visit to Jamaica. She expects to be away for two or three months.

Count Frederick de Janze, who died in Badenre last week of spinal meningitis, died at the age of some years ago.

On Christmas Day a son was born in Monrovia to Mrs. V. M. McKeast, wife of the Kenya Administrative Officer.

The Rev. A. G. Rogers, Mr. J. Latin, and Mr. A. S. Harris left England to-day to join the U.M.C.A. in Northern Rhodesia.

Colonel and Mrs. Frank of Immuru have been visiting their daughter and son-in-law Mr. and Mrs. Bullock of Pearce Salta.

Mr. Ronald Storrs announced in the Legislative Council recently that Lady Storrs hoped to follow him in Northern Rhodesian military.

The Bishops of Craydon and of Waddington left England last week for Egypt, whence they are to travel to the Sudan and Uganda.

We regret to learn of the death on December 21 of the mother of Lord Egerton of Rumney, who had extensive interests in East Africa.

H.R.H. Prince George, who is leaving this month for a visit to South and Central Africa, last week celebrated his thirty-fifth birthday.

Mr. James Alexander Hargraves who some years ago acted as finance inspector of the Mozambique Company died recently in Johannesburg.

Captain F. R. Wardop gave an interesting lecture on the Northern Rhodesia Police war services at a recent meeting of the H in Livingstone.

AFRICA

Captain F. R. Murphy, who is well known in Southern Tanganyika and Portuguese East Africa, has recently returned to England from a visit to Russia.

Sir Charles Macleod, Chairman of the National Bank of India, and Lady Macleod have left on a tour to India, and will be away for about two months.

The Hon. Sir W. Cowie, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, is leaving England on January 19 on an official visit to Southern Rhodesia.

Congratulations to Mr. Richard Cobett Ward, third son of Major General Cobett Ward, who has just been awarded an open scholarship at a college, Cambridge.

Colonel Londonderry, Secretary of State for Air, who is making a tour of the Royal Air Force stations overseas, reached Nairobi in last week by air from Cairo.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. MacGregor, until recently Attorney-General of Kenya, leave England on January 16 for Hong Kong to take up their duties as Crown Justices.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. J. Hughes of Nakuru on the birth of a daughter, and to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Keeson of Njoro, on the arrival of a daughter.

Sir Samuel Hoare is to address an evening meeting of the Royal Empire Society on January 16 on "The Colonial Empire Retrospect and Prospect." Mr. Amery will preside.

Congratulations to Mr. P. A. T. Simay, District Commissioner at Fort Jameson, on his narrow escape from being crushed by an uprooted tree in a storm when recently out on tour.

Captain Carlton Levick, Hon. Secretary of the Lucifer Golfing Society, is outward-bound for South Africa, as also is Senator the Hon. Sir Charles G. Smith and Lady Smith.

His many friends in Uganda will sympathise with Dr. A. C. Schofield, the Uganda missionary, in the bereavement he has suffered by the death of his mother, who has passed away at Westcliff-on-Sea.

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RIFLES

JANUARY 4, 1934.

FAST AFRICA

Among those outward-bound for East Africa are Major and Mrs. J. G. Dugdale, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Norton, Commander Attilio Gatti, Lieutenant Commander J. T. Templer, R.N., and Miss D. M. Huxham.

The Treasurer, the Commissioner of Lands Captain T. H. Murray, Captain J. Brown and Mr. Chas. Norris have been appointed a Select Committee on towns made for agricultural purposes in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. M. Buchanan is now in charge of the Zanzibar branch of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Company. He is a son of Mr. W. S. Buchanan, one of the senior partners in the firm, of which he is himself a partner.

Major C. L. Walsh left London yesterday for Tanganyika Territory. He expects to return about the end of March. One matter which he will particularly investigate is that of the manufacture of opium within the Territory.

Lord Lloyd has been elected a director of Rhodesia Railways and of the Mashonaland Railway Company, as also has Mrs. H. Chapman, who becomes resident Director of both companies in Africa, in addition to his present office of general manager of the system.

Collingwood D. Knight, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Knight, the Limuru settler, and Miss Betty Stodd Silberrad of Wickham Market, Suffolk, were recently married in Mombasa. Mr. Knight (Junr.) is now in the staff of the Kenya Agricultural Department, and is situated at Sonchor.

Major Walter Howard told a story of Shanghai Patron to some 200 school children who were gathered in Bulawayo's North Park during the Matabele's fortieth Anniversary celebrations. Later he repeated the stirring record by telling the boys at Plumtree School.

Mr. A. J. Darby became general manager of the Wankie Colliery on Monday, in succession to Mr. A. R. Thomson, who has retired from that position after twenty-five years' service, but remains a director of the company. A caricature of Mr. Thomson appeared in a recent issue of *East Africa*.

Mr. Peter Scott, who has done a considerable amount of sailing in East Africa, made a successful forced landing on Mitcham Common last week. Having been delayed by fog, he had run short of petrol.

W. J. H. N. Hoyer, manager of the Karen Estate near Nairobi, was recently held up by three armed savages, one of whom attacked him while his companion guarded Mr. Hoyer with their rifles. The man took away £30 in cash and clothing, and rifles valued at £20. No arrest is yet reported.

Among those who have recently arrived here from Tanganyika are Mr. E. W. Ferrett, of the Posts and Telegraph Department; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Latrell, of the Treasury; Mrs. T. S. Minchell, Mr. R. E. Thorpe, of the Police Department, and Mr. R. F. Walton, of the Dares Salaam shipping Authority.

Sir Arthur Hardinge, who was Consul-General in Zanzibar in 1892 and H.M. Commissioner and Consul-General in the British East Africa Protectorate from 1896 to 1900, died in East Sheen last week. He was one of the best linguists in the Diplomatic Service. In 1928 he wrote "A Diplomatist in East Africa," in which he related his experiences in Zanzibar.

Passengers on the steamer *Makala*, who recently arrived here from Kenya and Uganda, included Dr. and Mrs. T. F. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ferrett, Commander Hoyle, Mrs. E. M. C. Jack, Captain and Mrs. G. H. Lamberti, Mr. and Mrs. Manly Geese, Captain R. G. Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. L. Vernon, and Mr. R. G. Wheeler.

Mr. and Mrs. George Huxley, who returned to England from Canada to leave again for South Africa in January 1930, Mrs. Huxley is writing an authorised life of Lord Delamer, and who is a daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Grant of Niton, expects to begin Kenya from the middle of March until the latter part of May, and to return to England in June.

The news announced by *East Africa* some time ago that Major A. Smidler, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in Palestine, had for reasons of health declined the offer of the appointment of Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika is now officially confirmed. Major F. A. McCull, Deputy Commissioner in Tanganyika, has consequently been promoted to the vacant post.

We regret to record the death on Christmas Day of Mr. J. E. Henderson, a Union Castle man, well known to many of our readers. He entered the company's service in 1882, and has since served in practically every vessel in the company's fleet. For his services during the war, while attached to the "Anlouze Castle," he was decorated with the Serbian Order of the White Falcon with Swords.

We much regret to learn that the widow, Miss Nancy Howard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard, general manager of the Asasiadah, a division of the Imperial Tobacco Company, and Mrs. Howard; Miss Howard on her way back to Salisbury after undergoing medical treatment in Europe, and became ill just before her ship reached Beira. She was taken to Peira Hospital in a serious condition, and passed away shortly afterwards.



Personalia (continued).

The engagement is announced between Captain John Edward Vernon, late Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and Margaret Hope Hadfield, only daughter of Mr. Edward Richardson, of The Crossways, Dronningfjeld, Isle of Wight. Mr. Richardson will be remembered by many of our readers as the former Land Surveyor and Director of Surveys in Uganda, from which service he retired in 1924.

Albert William, managing director of Tananarive Concessions Ltd., and other companies, will leave East and Central African interests, leaving London to-morrow for Southern Rhodesia and the Rhodesias, after which he will visit Kenya, the Kafue, a district in Northern Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo and Tanganyika, leaving Lusaka Bay for England in April. He will be accompanied by his wife, Townley Lees Williams, Mrs. Albert William, and his granddaughters, Ruth and Barbara.

Mr. C. E. Smith, Mosse, who was for some time employed on pioneer survey work in the Southern Sudan, has done a considerable amount of flying in Uganda. Arrived back in England last week from a return flight to Australia. The machine was chartered and driven by Captain W. P. Crawford Greene, R.A.F., running into thick fog over England on the return journey. Mr. Black had as soon as he had reached the coast, and finding himself at Cotton-on-Sea,

arrived passengers by yesterday's mail to East Africa, and Mr. Leigh, Mr. Jamieon, and Mr. Parker, to Khartoum; Miss G. Hornby, to Entebbe; Mr. Wright, Miss Heffernan, and Mr. Head, to Kisumu; Mr. Bowd and Mr. D. Buxton, to Nairobi; Mr. Baird, from Paris to Dodoma; Mr. Philip Cunliffe-Lister and Sir George Tomlinson, are also passengers as far as Cairo, where they will be picked up by an R.A.F. machine, to take part in the Pan-Arabian Conference, and Geddes, from London; Lady Diana Webb, from Mombasa; and Mrs. Barrett, from Entebbe.

East African Poppy Day Generosity.

According to the annual report of the Poppy Day appeal of the British Legion, the East African territories contributed £4,500 in the last edition, £45 was collected on vessels of the British India service to East Africa while £1,000 was collected on Union-Castle ships serving South Africa.

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KENYA — A Study in Black and White.

*The Future of Nyasaland.**Next Meeting of East African Group.*

Mrs. H. H. HALL, Chief Secretary to the Government of the Protectorate, will speak on "The Future of Nyasaland" at the next meeting of the East African Group of the Overseas League at Verey House, Hyde Park, St. James's Street, S.W.1, on Thursday, January 11, 1934, at 8 p.m. Refreshments will be served from 7.45, and the address begins at 8.30 p.m.

A cordial invitation to be present is extended to East Africans of all interests in the territories, whether members of the League or not, but in deference to the necessary catering arrangements may be made all who hope to attend are asked to let the fact be posted to the Hon. Secretary of the Group at the above address.

Amalgamation of the Rhodesias.

In the Legislative Council, Livingstone, the Hon. H. F. Moore moved, and Captain the Hon. T. H. Murray seconded, that "the Council believe in principle the amalgamation of North and Southern Rhodesia." No speeches were made in support, and the servants of the Crown could neither speak nor vote on such a motion. It was anticipated by the mover that the elected members would do so.

Kenya Officers for K.A.R. Suggested.

That the King's African Rifles and the Police Force of Kenya should be officered by locally-born Europeans except in the senior ranks, so that the only second-in-command, adjutant and regimental sergeant-major was proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel G. Durham in the Legislative Assembly. The savings he decried would run into thousands of pounds annually, while employment would be given to at least 175 young Kenyans.

Kenya Education Problems.

The compulsory primary education for Europeans should be introduced into Kenya, that the proposed increase of tuition fees for secondary education is unnecessary and injurious, that pupils of the Nairobi Secondary School should be provided with proper accommodation, and unanimously resolved at a recent meeting of the Nairobi Association. Mr. J. E. Biss, formerly Assistant Director of Education in Kenya, was invited to speak.

New Ambassadors in N. Rhodesia.

A Committee to survey the whole field of taxation, with instructions to draft by the end of next month, has been set up in Nairobi. It consists of the Auditor General (Mr. J. Lockhart), the Controller of Customs and Excise (Mr. F. Martilleri), Mr. L. F. Moore, Captain T. H. Murray, Mr. F. H. Lowe, and Mr. C. Rogers (of the I.C.T.).

Another Committee to report on the question of fees payable by selected members consists of the Attorney-General (Mr. J. J. Fitzgerald), Mr. L. F. Moore, Captain T. H. Murray, and Captain J. H. Martin.

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EAST AFRICA

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Fine Films of African Game.

Sad End to Captain Crookshank's Safari.

The Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I have just finished a six weeks' *safari* with Captain G. C. Crookshank, K.N., and in view of the recent International Conference on the Protection of African Fauna and methods of hunting, and the publicity given to the subject, it might interest you, my dear Readers to know that this has been the best hunting *safari* in my experience which has not brought back one single head of game.

The show was an entirely photographic one. Captain Crookshank used two cameras and obtained some really unique pictures. He has got a magnificent elephant up to within twenty paces of his camera when we both made our getaway without firing a shot, and one deliberately charging cowelope (and said) which turned with a snap *in the air* just under her nose when within ten feet of the camera.

His new pictures are magnificently. In one picture he has twenty-seven lions together; the largest number I have ever seen at one time. Some splendid big maned lions were also photographed, and in this case was Captain Crookshank ever tempted to shoot one, always preferring the more testing and valuable trophy recorded by his camera. In addition, he obtained pictures of practically every species of game seen, including cheetah, leopard, lesser kudu (very hard to get), reneku and bushbuck.

Atrocity. Yours (faithfully),
Kenya Colony. MURRAY SMITH.

This letter reached us by air mail on Monday. At the moment of its arrival in Press we have received a full news report from the *Kenya Standard* to the effect that Captain Crookshank was killed at Sautera, i.e. by a lion. A giant specimen measured 9 ft. 6 in. Moshi. While he was photographing a herd of lions, the male bounded him, charged, picked him up in its mouth and dashed him to the ground. The animal was then once again by Sir Captain Crookshank, who, though a real soldier and an Imperial Guardsman, had not the strength of his victim. He failed to be able to bite the lion's front paws during the struggle hours.

Captain Crookshank served in H.M.S. "Amphion" during the War as a gunner, and had to his credit the only direct hit in a gun battle from a battleship.

Should a Governor Travel?

Suggestion that the Expenses of an Intercolonial Tour should be met by the Government.

SIR.—For many years now (about 10 and 12) you have commented on the requirements of Sir Donald Scotts' "Except in the case of the Governor of the Livingstone Mail" and you will have heard of the various but unfavourable comments throughout Rhodesia and Rhodesia regarding the expenditure of public funds on these journeys, which, as you will have seen, have been justified or curtailed as a consequence of the public pestering so hotly about extra expenses. One of the difficulties of the present administration is, at this stage, that a Governor must, and will, on visiting such countries as Uganda, the Chilanga, Rhodesia and Mombasa, incur expenses which has cost me over £1,000 on his last tour when he left the Commissioner of Police, the Aeroplane and other officers when meeting and accompanying him, the Press and, etc. Or are they to be paid out of the rates of those concerned, despite the fact

that expenditure was entirely due to the Governor's tour?

Now, is not the absurdity of a P.C. being transferred from Ndola to Kisumu a few hours ago and now being sent back to Ndola at a cost of what? And why?

Commercial and industrial undertakings are economising in every direction, yet the Government still seems to spend money without thought. The public are getting more than restive about it, and will not take a "lying-down" mood longer. Even the apology in the Governor's opening speech in Council recently regarding his tour has not convinced the public that money was not spent needlessly.

Your paragraph of October 20 definitely misleading. Except for Mpiana Mission and the Kalambo Falls, both situated in Nyasaland, the late Sir James Maxwell visited all the places mentioned. Of course Messrs. Draper, Venning and Broadbent did not then establish their coffee estates, but their estates were visited in the same vicinity. It should also be remembered that until quite recently a trip to Kalambo necessitated a long journey on foot, and it could not be done, as now, by car.

Yours faithfully,

Northern Rhodesia.

[Agreement between East Africa and *The Livingstone Mail* notwithstanding, perhaps W.Y.Z. will agree that our taking up the view of this matter may denote that there is something to be said for it. We are not, of course, the same opportunity as our correspondent of hearing local opinion, but we have seen quite a few Northern Rhodesians lately who have heard from others, and they by no means hold unanimously the opinions about the cost of Sir Donald Scotts' determination to see the country for himself. East Africa has generally held, we believe, the first and knowledge of his touring is essential to any Governor.—ED.]

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"East Africa" Criticised.

Our Attitude to Retrenchment.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir.—In sending my subscription renewal I take the opportunity of doing what you say you like—digging in a little criticism.

My first remark is that I think you might well cut out the letters and articles regarding "When, where, how and why a crocodile blows its nose," or "Takes away a tear," or whatever all the letters are about.

Secondly, might it not be better to avoid as much as possible the appearance of gloating over the retrenchment of officials? Consider one of your extracts: caricatures "is needed to add a laugher of a high official who had retrenched, fearless and bold," or something like that. Giving the impression that wholesale retrenchment of unfortunate officials is a fine thing for a high cheer to do. You may not mean to gloat, but you may, regret the retrenchment as much as anybody, but you do not convey that impression. I verily many unmerciful like that sort of stuff; in that case, I suppose you have given them what they want. But you will not find that response, hon. officials are in any way in favour of retrenchment where it can be avoided. We are all against unnecessary staff, which involves cramping the proper staff in the execution of their duties.

Apart from these minor points, I look forward to the paper. It is exceptionally well informed and up-to-date in interesting information regarding East Africa.

Yours sincerely,
F. M. G. YOUNG.
Lagos. "CUSTODIAN".

We welcome the criticism of our correspondent, whom we challenge to point out any editorial statement which has appeared in "East Africa" which can reasonably be said to seem to "gloat over the retrenchment of officials." No responsible observer knows as many hard cases as we do of officials retrenched in East Africa, and unless we do of officials re-employed in this country could dream of obtaining employment in this country, could dream of gloating over the sudden failure of their careers; or fail to sympathise with them in the unhappy prospect with which most of them are faced. As regards those we have the deepest sympathy with the individual official now whom the tree has fallen, but we have felt for years, and repeatedly suggested that various Departments in the different territories were guilty of overhauling. We consider that in some cases there has been too much retrenchment at the bottom and not nearly enough at the top.

As to the suggestion that "Africa" has given no officials what they want, we suggest without exception that it never has been, and never will be, a policy to attempt to please any section of Africa, by the adoption of a policy of stating the facts as we see it.

read, we know now that we will go on in any direction, and we should tell some sort of our ridiculous if we gave regular readers cards to tell that we would give them or anyone else what they want, whether it is justified by the facts or not.

No letters are more welcome than those which criticise our policy. One of the duties and responsibilities of the Press is to criticise Government, public Departments, and unofficial public bodies. It is the duty of the Press itself to be subject to criticism, and, from holding that belief, we are always ready to publish attacks upon ourselves.

An interesting point is that our correspondent, who now charges us with lack of sympathy with the official standpoint in the matter of retrenchment, himself wrote us a letter which we published last year, in the course of which he wrote: "Your 'Retrenchment in a Famine' leading article in your daily issue is the best and clearest statement of what is actually being done that I have yet seen published—better than anything in the local Press, which ought to be much better informed than you are. This is not to be a long way. A good many of us are now plus hysterical. Your next paper in the same issue about postponing buildings is bizarre. Building costs are now down by from 40% to 50%, a fact I elicited from the agent of an insurance company which has been 'stung' in two big fires and has decided to rebuild instead of paying out in cash. Retrenchment is blamed in far too many cases in personal feelings."

As to the second paragraph: "Custodian," however, though we realise that not all readers are interested in native history, we believe that at least nine out of ten of them would do so, modesty we trust that we can elide, and our correspondence on such subjects is not without value, itself an interest. Many native zoological societies, museums and similar bodies in England, Scotland, America, South Africa, East Africa and Belgium have written to us telling that they have found such letters of great value, literally hundreds. East Africans have magnified such correspondence or privately expressed to us.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

East African Group.

During the past year the East African group of the Over Seas League has placed itself on a high pedestal, and become an ever-growing power in the interests of East Africa. — From an original member of the Group.

Happy Natives.

I have never seen such content, happy Natives as are in Kenya. They are fully contented and inspected an abundance of schools and hospitals and missions, and found them all very flourishing. The big Native hospital there is the best I have seen in Kenya, and both male and female Native nurses appeared to be going about their work most efficiently. The "Astrot" told me her difficulty was in securing the children to train. — From a Kenya subscriber who has recently returned from Kakamega.

Big and Poor Photographers.

"Big occasional" statements worth nothing are interesting and amusing that I enclose a cutting from a newspaper which, as you will see, announces this: "The Nairobi Siam Club having a club room photograph taken mid-day to-morrow. It is hoped that all members will be present by 12 m. The photographer must have a decent beard." — From Charles Siam business man.

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EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS.

SCARCELY JUST TO EAST AFRICA.

ON Friday last *The Times* always publishes a review of the past twelve months. As it can, of course, devote only that space to the affairs of British East and Central Africa, the difficulty of maintaining a balance and yet presenting a comprehensive picture is obvious. Even allowing for that fact, however, it can scarcely be questioned that the space devoted on Monday to the Eastern African territories could have been put to much better use than it was. Under "East Africa," readers were told:

"Among East African territories Kenya attracted chief attention in 1910. Uganda was also a point of favourable development in balance her great result due in part to a gold-bearing crop. In Kenya Alfred (sic) Kitson's report showed that there was in Kavirondo Province a large gold-bearing area of much promise, and there arose an acute controversy over the steps to be taken to protect Native interests in that area. There was widespread anxiety in Great Britain over a new Ordinance, which came into force on March 1 giving power to expropriate land for mining in Native Reserves. But the appropriate land for mining in Native Reserves. But the white settlers showed the Government of Kenya and the white settlers showed a keen desire to protect the Natives, and, strange to say, measures were adopted to keep all undesirable whites out of the gold fields. Tanganyika Concessions secured an exclusive grant for a large area, but there were no big developments in actual mining, while there was evidence that the Natives welcomed the presence of the miners."

"Financial questions caused much trouble, though the year saw a welcome increase in trade. The Government, among other measures, introduced an Income Tax Bill, which met with bitter opposition from the European elected members. The settlers convinced the Secretary of State that the money needed could be raised by other means than an income tax. In a dispatch dated June 10 the Secretary of State directed that these other means should be given a full and fair trial, and the result was sufficiently satisfactory. The budget closed with a small surplus, the first in five years. The donation of the Scottish Cathedral Church at Kitwe in September drew attention to the growing success of mission work among the Natives."

"At a recent General Election in Southern Rhodesia in September the Rhodesian Party, which had before never once governed the country became the governing party, defeated by the Reform Party and Mr. G. M. Huggins became Prime Minister."

Curiously enough these paragraphs, sandwiched between references to South Africa and the Irish Free State, were somewhat amplified, a column later under the heading "The Colonies," where it was stated:

"The Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Stewart Symes, was transferred to the Uganda. In Kenya the decision of the Secretary of State to try alternative methods of taxation before introducing income tax gave much satisfaction to the settlers; there was some improvement in the financial situation. Tanganyika felt repercussions from the events and the visit of Sir Edward Grey, who had, to give a discussion of German aims."

NATIVE ENTHUSIASM FOR SHAKESPEARE.

FATHER B. DOYLE, Englishmaster at St. Joseph's Seminary for the Education of Native Priests at Nyenya, Uganda, has given the *Manchester Guardian* some interesting notes on how he trained his pupils to act Shakespeare. He said:

"I was astonished at the success of the experiment. I took boys taken to Shakespeare's works with enthusiasm. They at once understand the rhetoric, the vivid action, the rich humour of the Elizabethan theatre. They like the oratory of Brutus and Mark Antony and the comedy of the clowns in *Hamlet*. Their memories are prodigious and they can repeat whole plays without a prompter."

"They respond to Shakespearean comedy, and laugh uproariously at the play scene in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* when they read it in class. I once tried to read scenes of modern farce to them, but they were quite unmoved. They speak Shakespeare well, especially the more declamatory passages. In the Kavirondo and neighbouring nations there are advantages, because their own language is such a vibrant sound. The Uganda negroes speak a tongue in which nearly all the endings are vowels."

BUFFALO DRIVEN OFF BY WHISTLING.

How by whistling he drove away a herd of buffalo is related in a letter to *The Field* by Mr. Bryant of the Sudan Medical Service. Writing from the Bahr-el-Ghazal Province he says:

"Recently I was at Lualalo, which collapsed. Only one or ten bulls had been seen, but at the sound of the shot a herd, born stampeded straight towards us in a straight mass. We shouted, ran forward, and waved hats and arms in the approved style, and according to tradition the herd should have split and rushed past on both sides of us."

"They stopped seventy yards away, heads down and running in all directions, trying to discover what had happened. They remained surrounding the dead one, lowing and snorting, gathering about in a wild manner, or butting the kill."

Eventually they saw us and advanced at a leisurely pace. We continued to shout and wave hats, but the bulls merely stood in admiring semi-circle, or moved forward still led by the bull. Most of the herd seemed merely curious, with the exception of one which had been galloping round the kill, and when we had put his head up, laid back his horns and snorted, we thought he was coming."

"In a last effort to drive them away my gun-bearer started to whistle, and followed suit. The effect was immediate. The whole herd turned and thundered off. Several Zulus had since told me a whitewash will drive away buffaloes. We paced the distance between us and the leading bull. It was fifty-two yards."

Mrs. ALICE LEITCHMAN, first British Director of the Amriti Institute, has contributed to *United Empire* a most interesting article on "Teaching Empire Youth in the Tropics." A very good point she makes is that "science teaching has this great value that it drives home the inevitability of cause and effect, probably the greatest lesson the Native races of the Empire have to learn."

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Union-Castle Year Book for 1934.

Is there better value for money than in a good publication, based on the South and East African Year Book and similar? If you still have yet to discover it, The Union-Castle refers to the pages of 128 and 144 pages of coloured maps, in addition to an excellently cross-referenced index, containing an admirable handbook even better than had hitherto been. Unfortunately for the public, the book is sponsored by the Union-Castle Line, which with the object of assisting in the development of South and East Africa, it provides travellers, business men, and prospective settlers, with detailed and reliable information published at the nominal price of 2s. 6d. (s. 3d. post free). At that figure it is a gift—any a guinea reference book suffers severely by comparison. Once more the joint editors, Messrs. A. Samler Brown and G. Gordon Brown, are to be congratulated on refusing to be satisfied with their past achievement, however great. They have now brought the volume to its sixteenth edition. May they long be spared to continue their good service to Africa!

Uganda Cotton Buying Regulations.

THE Uganda Government has approved the following recommendations made by a committee of officials and unofficials appointed to investigate certain points in connexion with cotton buying:

"The definition 'good raw cotton' should remain as at present, i.e., clean, should be defined so that soil stain on cotton should be excluded therefrom. The Cotton Ordinance of 1929 should be amended so as to define stain as stain caused by insects belonging to the genus *Dysdercus*."

"The Committee considered it desirable that there should be active participation by Native administrators as referees in marketing disputes. They recommended that minor clerks should be posted to the more important buying centres."

"The Committee considered that a bag of cotton weighing 90 lb. or more should be taken as presumptive evidence that a stick had been used in getting the cotton into the bag. They were satisfied that 70 lb. is the maximum that can normally be got into an ordinary gunny bag without the aid of a stick, and that 50 lb. would provide a generous margin for safety. They recommend that legislation should be enacted which would make it an offence to buy or sell cotton packed in a standard gunny bag weighing 60 lb. or more, including the weight of the bag."

"That the spring balances now in use for cotton weighing were unsatisfactory was agreed by the Committee, which considered that the yard-arm type of weighing machine would be suitable for cotton buying under Uganda conditions."

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A Roan Rumour.

Roan Antelope Copper Mines deny the report that they intend shortly to sink shafts at the Muliaishi Mine.

Sudan Construction Company.

The Sudan Construction and Equipment Company states in its annual report that its stock and other works purchased with the proceeds of the company's loan have been operated during the year ended October 31 by the Sudan Railways, as contractors to the company. The obligations of the Sudan Government under the sale agreement in respect of payment of instalments of the purchase price of the loan have been duly fulfilled.

Legislature Nods.

Mr. T. Baker Smith, substitute member of the Legislative Council from Arusha during the absence from Langata of Captain Redd, made his maiden speech by leading unofficial criticism of the Companies Tax on Nominal Capital Ordinance. We notice that his assertion that the new companies tax will cost England £1 per cent. raised without correction, is in all probability a misnomer, as his colleagues on both the official side thought that the tax has for some years been only 10s. per cent.

Tana Development Inquiry.

The Kenya Government has for long been considering the possibility of developing the Tana River delta and the Secretary of State for the Colonies has now sanctioned a visit of two experts with extensive Indian experience to make investigations on the spot. The Colonial Development Fund is financing the inquiry, and the two officials concerned are leaving this country during the present month to begin their investigations. One is an irrigation expert, who will advise on any comprehensive scheme which might be adopted, while the second is an agricultural expert, who will advise on the kind of crops which might be grown. Both experts have recently retired from the Indian services.

Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd.

Messrs. Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., the thirteenth annual general meeting of which company was held in Tanga last month, report a net trading profit of £7,000 for the twelve months ended June 30, 1933. This £7,000 net income from house and office properties, Directors' fees amounting to £100, bank interest to £2,221, debenture interest to £1,240, and tax to £6,000, leaving £10,308 was written off as depreciation on buildings, machinery, and areas, thus the net profit was £2,275, 10s., bringing the total debt balance to £50,000.

The issued capital is £100,000 and the 7% first mortgage convertible debenture stock stands at £1,100,000. Freehold and leasehold land and buildings amount in the balance sheet at £50,000 being entered at £1,102,41 valuation, with additions at cost less depreciation on buildings, development and cultivation at £86,651, plant and machinery at £30,222, and house and office properties at £4,815.

The production of sisal during the year was 4,482 tons against 5,007 tons in the preceding year. The loss on the year's working is attributed to the low selling prices of sisal, the average for the year being £1.15 s. 10d.

GOLFERS!

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BUSINESS POINTERS

With the object of assisting the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, "East Africa" is always glad to give information regarding the territories to manufacturers and exporters, and to put merchants and others in East Africa in touch with shippers of suitable goods. The co-operation of readers in this service is cordially welcomed.

The establishment of a bus service in Mombasa is under consideration.

Japanese exports to the Belgian Congo have increased from 605,000 tons in 1927 to 6,750,000 in 1932.

The Customs Union between Southern Rhodesia and South Africa is to be terminated on June 30 next, and a new scheme arranged.

Mineral output in Northern Rhodesia during November included: Gold, 245 oz.; copper, 10,541 tons; zinc, 1,540 tons; manganese ore, 124 tons; cobalt, 40,30 lb.

Mr. T. S. E. Figgis and Mr. E. N. Bradley have been admitted partners of Messrs. S. Figgis & Ltd., a London merchant house handling considerable quantities of East African produce.

The aeroplane which was shortly to have been delivered to the Ethiopian Government crashed when landing on the lake at St. Moritz after a test flight. The machine was badly damaged, but there were no casualties.

An Anglo-Indian newspaper published in East Africa is concerned about the "usurpation" of Tanganyika trade by Nyasaland, which, it fears, may carry Southern Tanganyika's produce to the world's markets by Lake Nyasa and Beira.

Under a resolution passed in 1927, and subsequently extended for a sixth year, Native trading within the Lusaka business area ceased on December 31, the Management Board having decided at a recent meeting that it was not in a position to recommend any further extension.

Tanganyika produced 3,063 oz. of gold during October, as against 2,215 oz. in the corresponding month of last year. Other minerals exported during the month included: Diamonds, 243 carats (£14,317); mica, 15,555 lb. (£10,000); and salt, 197 long tons (£25,300).

Sir Alan Pim's estimate of expenditure for Zanzibar for this coming year, after provision had been made for all the economies recommended by him, was £460,832. It has been found possible by the stringent measures taken by the Government to reduce the expenditure below Sir Alan Pim's figures by £10,366.

The estimates of expenditure for 1934 in Northern Rhodesia have again been combed out, and the new estimated totals are expenditure, £943,550, and revenue, £904,304, leaving an estimated deficit of £38,856. The figures on both sides include the £250,000 from the Colonial Development Fund which is to be advanced for the building of the Nkana Refinery.

EAST AFRICAN MAIIS.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zambia close at the GPO, London, at 6 p.m. on:

Japan, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th.

Comoros, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th.

Congo, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on January 6 by the s.s. "Pommern" (Grandmother).

Bank's Satisfactory Trade Reports.

The current monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa makes the following statements concerning East Africa:

Kenya. Impartation of Japanese cotton goods continues steadily and the large stocks held are dispersing but slowly. Financial conditions in the bazaars are satisfactory.

Uganda. Though the market has been dull, the general tone is satisfactory and traders appear to be waiting until the coming season's prospects are more definite.

Rains have been regular and general.

Tanganyika. Business continues to be active. Stocks have been reduced and the year is considered an over-average one. Sales are steady, prices good. Current season's tea is satisfactory, and authorities expect excellent expectations in the central districts of Arusha and Lindi. Coffee crop in the Moshi area has been disappointing, yield being irregular and about 50% of the estimated yield is now expected.

Northern Rhodesia. Trade conditions continue dull except at the mining townships where the position is definitely improving.

Nyasaland. Trade generally is still quiet, and ready cash is scarce. Unemployment among natives here is affecting the spending power of the people, and there is little likelihood of improvement until the opening of the tobacco buying season in April.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:

Kenya. (Week ended December 20.) Lamu, 1.30;

Malindi, 0.51; Nairobi, 2.34; Kisumu, 0.51;

Risumu, 0.22; Kitale, 1.32; Koru, 2.0; Mumias, 0.50;

Lubwaba, 0.70; Maridi, 1.07; Mombasa, 0.03; Nairobi, 0.40; Ngong, 0.82; Averi, 0.31; Songhor, 0.51; etc.

Tanganyika Territory. (Week ended December 28.)

Amani (millimetre), Biharamulo, 216; Bokolo, 66.8;

Datu, Salaaone, 8.6; Ujoma, 6.6; Kigoma, 23.3; Mbosa,

Ushoto, 7.7; Mologoro, 1.5; Moshi, 1.5; Mbala,

Old Shinyangwa, 4.0; Songwe, 30.8; Tabora, 4.1;

Tukuyu, 7.8; Unyametete, 1.5.

Uganda. (Week ended December 17.) Butuga, 2.33;

Entebbe, 1.0; Fort Portal, 4.2; Hoima, 0.70;

Kabale, 1.32; Kampala, 0.8; Kololo, 0.00; Kigezi,

Masaka, 1.41; Mbale, 0.00; Mubende, 0.00; Namayapal, 1.07; Soroti, 1.05; Tororo, 0.00; Yessi, 0.00;

Southern Rhodesia. (Week ended December 31.) High Commission has received the following details:

Bulawayo, 0.78 inches; Victoria, 0.83; Gwelo, 0.00;

Que Que, 0.00; Umtali, 0.00; Lazarus, 0.00; Salisbury, 0.22;

and Simba, 1.30 inches.

EAST AFRICAN STOCK AND SHARE PRICES

We have received the following prices by airmail from Nairobi:

	Last week	This week
E. & P. Power & Lighting Ord.	32s. 50cts.	32s. 50cts.
Elders & Horning Synd. 5s.	19s.	20s.
Elders & Horning Vegetables	12s.	12s.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (S.L.)	5s.	5s.
Kenya Co-operative Synd. 5s.	8s. 50cts.	8s. 50cts.
Kota-Kota, 5s.	30s.	25s.
Nyasi Goldfields 5s.	5s.	4s. 50cts.
Patmentex 5s.	2s.	2s.

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East African Sisal Plantations.

At last week's annual general meeting of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., Mr. S. T. Hartman, the chairman, said that their policy was to work as economically as possible. The output of the year from Kilifi totalled 472 tons, and at Ngerengere the company means to rebuild the factory and provide necessary plant when funds permitted. Meanwhile, sisal from the estate was being despatched at a neighbouring factory, it is yielding an exceptional quantity of fibre. In view of that fact, it is possible that the minimum annual output from Ngerengere might total 1,500 tons. Messrs. M. and J. Hartman had been appointed managers of Ngerengere.

The report and accounts for the year ended June 30, last were unanimously adopted. They show a loss of £7,327, bringing the debit balance to £8,654.

Scotching a Rumour.

Arabs in the Lamu area of Kenya having complained that they had been repeatedly molested by visitors from Italian Somaliland that Great Britain was considering the ceding of a further stretch of the coast of Kenya to Italy, the Kenyan Government has announced that there is no intention of transferring sovereignty of the Colony or Protectorate to any foreign Power.

Mail to P.E.A.

By mail letters may now be posted from Portugal to Portuguese East Africa, Brindisi and France by inland journeys to Salisbury, and from Cork, Liverpool, Mombasa and Fiume, thereby receiving Portuguese mail in seven and eleven days respectively.

Summer Fares to Port Sudan.

The Union-Castle Line announced the summer rates available between May and September. First-class fares have been arranged between England and Port Sudan, single fare being £35. Ordinary rates will apply from October and April at £1 single.

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East African Market Reports.

Cotton. Quietly traded at £9 10s. per ton. (1033 L11-Tosca 10s. £12 40s.)

Coffee. The auctions will open next week after the Christmas and New Year holidays.

Coconut. Fair sun-dried 3 stems at £9s. 5s. per ton. (1033 L12)

Cotton. The dutiable import of cotton ginned and exported from Uganda during 1913 has been fixed at two cents per pound.

Gold. Remained nominally £3.5s. per oz. (1033 L13)

Gold. Kenya produced 5,602 oz. of gold during 1913, 5,622 oz. being from Kakamega and 525 oz. from other parts of the Colony.

Groundnuts. Dull, with East African quoted at 10s. per ton.

Irides. Little business is passing. Heavy Mombasas are quoted at 10s. per lb.

Sisal. Dull. East African white and/or yellow being quoted at 10s. per ton.

Tea. Darjeeling exported 1,200 tons in November, Ceylon 2,200 tons, and Britain 1,350, and Germany 1,150. During September tea was imported 1,680 tons, of which 1,400 tons were valued at 40s. 8d., the rest of the cargo being taken by the Economic Union taking 1,000 tons, Ceylon 500 tons, Germany 140 tons.

Tobacco. Estimated 75,000 lb. of tobacco during November.

The U.K. imported 420,310 lb. of Kenya tea and 170,295 lb. of Nyeri tea during October.

Tobacco. Southern Rhodesia Government has decided that the tobacco levy for 1914 shall be one-twentieth of a penny per lb. for all tobacco reaped during the year.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

From "The Castle," which left London on December 5th, 1913, the following passengers were embarked:

Mr. & Mrs. J. Davies
R. G. Jackson
Mr. A. S. Walpole

Mombasa.
Miss E. Abbott
Mrs. E. Balfour Allan
Mss. M. K. K.

Tanga.
Mr. E. C. Bell
L. M. Miller to Tanga

Miss D. M. Hitchin
Mr. & Mrs. B. Leechman
Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Worsley

Zanzibar.
Mr. W. Addis
Miss G. T. Wigg

Hall's to Zanzibar.
Mr. F. A. Sweatman

Gento to Zanzibar.
Miss L. Wade

Dar & Sialam.
Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Allen
Miss M. E. C. Allen
Mr. A. Carriline

Mr. H. F. Davies
Miss L. Sarge

Seattle to Dar.
Lt. C. H. C.

Gento to Dar.
Mr. & Mrs. N. R. French

Geirao.
Mr. W. C. Baker
Miss E. A. Baker

Coca to Geirao.
Mr. C. C. Pizer

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

THE蒸气船 "Malda," which arrived in London last week, brought the following homeward-bound passengers:

The Rev. J. E. Leboncourt
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Fawcett
Mrs. Goddard
Miss K. Hampson
Miss R. B. Harvey
The Rev. V. Louis
Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Phelps

Dar es Salaam
Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Birks
Mr. E. W. Fenton
Mr. J. S. Gardner
*Mr. B. A. Jackson
Mr. & Mrs. A. Jevons
Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Latrelle
Mrs. G. Lilburn
Mr. J. Malloy
Mrs. T. S. Minchad
Miss Kipon
Mr. S. Miller
Mr. D. Johnson
Mr. R. F. Thorne
Mr. W. Walton

Aden
Mr. J. Gibbons
Mr. J. Rodgson
Mr. O. Morrice
Mr. N. E. Robinson
Mr. I. R. B. Soner
Mr. B. Warde

Mombasa
Miss B. Walker
Mr. S. A. Penn
Mrs. Philpott
Mr. E. F. Thomas

Port Sudan

Miss L. P. Anderson
Dr. & Mrs. T. F. Anderson
Mrs. A. K. Arree
Mr. W. G. Atkinson
Mr. R. B. Bolton
Mr. & Mrs. F. Buckley
Mrs. F. H. Canby
Mr. Chamberlain

* Disembarked at Marseilles.

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GENERAL SIR ANTHONY HUNTER-Weston, HUNTER-STON, who has a knowledge of the country and experience of their services last winter, strongly recommends GETHIN & HULLITT, Nairobi, to anyone contemplating a tour in Africa.

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Mazana left Suez outwards Dec. 20
Kenya leaves Mombasa outwards Dec. 20
Taita arr. Bombay Dec. 30
Uakiwa arr. Durban Dec. 30

CLEMETSEN HARRISON
Clyde, Liverpool, left Liverpool for Salala outwards Dec. 20
Dundonald left Suez outwards Dec. 20
Glenloch leaves Perkena for Eritrea outwards Dec. 20

HOLLYWOOD AFRICA
Arr. Port Said homewards Dec. 25
Nyaneka left Mozambique homewards Dec. 25
Ranaforgie left Durban homewards Dec. 25
Kilifi leaves Mombasa outwards Dec. 25

THE SERIES OF SHIPS.
Aegeobus left Paris for Saint outwards Dec. 25
Azac leaves Paris left Majunga homewards Dec. 28
Alboratorum leaves Paris for Djibouti homewards Dec. 28
General Meltinger left Reunion homewards Dec. 28

FIRENZA LINE
Erico, Cristoforo, leaves Genoa for E. Africa Jan. 1
Giuseppe Mazzini left Mogadiscio homewards Jan. 1

HAROLD CASTLE
Dundonald left Southampton Dec. 30
Dundonald Castle left Port Sudan homewards Dec. 30
Gloucester Castle left London for E. Africa Dec. 29
Llandaff Castle left London for Aden outwards Dec. 31
Llanibby left Southampton homewards Dec. 26

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East Africa, January 11, 1934.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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