

WORK OF EAST AFRICA'S LONDON OFFICE

Settlement inquiries and results.

How SETTLEMENTS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED

The work of the Eastern Africa Dependencies, London and Nairobi Office in London during 1929 is well illustrated in the report just issued from the pen of Major E. H. Dale, O.B.E., the Deputy Commissioner.

Our readers will be most interested in the section devoted to settlement, and we therefore quote the following passages at length.

The Office received instructions not to discourage young men who had sufficient capital to enable them to farm on their own account in Kenya, but to encourage them to do so in a manner which would benefit the country as a whole, and not merely themselves. These instructions, of course, limited the source of supply of potential new settlers to those men only who were in possession of sufficient capital to start either on their own account, or to start a partnership, within a twelve months' apprenticeship.

Particular attention was given to the tobacco question, and in the case of Nyasaland the low price of tea has had

rather bad effect in the area of the railway strip of Northern Rhodesia, the situation as regards brighter opportunities for employment development taking place in the Kimberley district of Northern Rhodesia, a further additional market practically to the door of the farmer. Settlements in this part of the territory have been much more numerous and with the knowledge that the north is a large open country, a society is now being formed to import capital into the country in order to carry out their contract, the situation for 1930 from the settlement point of view is most encouraging. When the Government of Northern Rhodesia have finished the land survey, in which they are engaged at the present time, settlement should be ahead more quickly, in the meantime the British South Africa Company have completed a survey of a number of sections in their concessions in the districts of Tanganyika, the only concession now available in Tanganyika. As there has been a falling off in the number of applications to start planting of farms in 1929, the economic survey of the fringe of land undertaken by the Government, which was published in the 12th Annual Report, has now been completed, and copies of the reports have been received in the London Office.

How capital to be introduced.

It is possible to give a general representation of the various methods of introduction of settlement for any of the various Dependencies, and the general methods of introduction are being set out on the following pages. It should be clearly understood that the Office is not in a position to give any definite reply in the affirmative or negative to any application for settlement, but that it is possible to give a general representation of the various methods of introduction of settlement for any of the various Dependencies, and the general methods of introduction are being set out on the following pages.

The enclosed figures in the Office for the twelve months ending December 31, 1929, show that 132 persons, including their dependants, have passed through the Office, received certificates for the shipping companies, letters of introduction, and sailed for Kenya of this year. The value of the capital introduced by any of these persons has been given in the enclosed table. The number of persons who have been given the certificate of introduction for settlement is 10, and the number of persons who have been given the certificate of introduction for settlement is 10, and the number of persons who have been given the certificate of introduction for settlement is 10.

Uganda.—One dependant has gone out to Uganda. Settlements.—Concessions.—Part 1. The issue of settlement certificates to land holders, settlers and pupils and their dependants going to Kenya is much appreciated by new settlers, and the complaint is often made that the certificates are not available for the other territories. The concession was originally granted by The British India Steam Navigation Company and the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, but the German Africa Lines and the Messageries Maritimes have since also agreed to the concession.

The issue of railway concession certificates to pupils by the Office on behalf of the Kenya and Uganda Railway was sanctioned by the Railway Council at the beginning of 1929, and is much appreciated by the applicants, but recently expressed that the same facilities are not available in Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika Territory. The voucher is being held by the holder to travel for mail fare, provided he is willing to travel second class. Kenya Government.—Closer Settlement Schemes.—Part 2. As still displaced in these schemes, and the names of 83 applicants for information on the schemes are registered at the Office, but in view of the time which has elapsed since the first announcement on the schemes was made, I am unable to say how many of the applications can still be considered as alive.

Settlement inquiries.

General Settlement Inquiries.—In spite of the falling off in the number of inquiries for settlement generally which has taken place, Kenya easily remains first in the list. Northern Rhodesia has gone up to second place in view of the extensive mining developments taking place at present at Ndola, the more frequent inquiries about Northern Rhodesia being particularly noticeable during the last four or five months.

The Native Reserve was in Northern Rhodesia have been settled. The Government are now engaged in the survey of land for allocation, and until this is completed are not really prepared to consider settlement on any large scale. No doubt when this is completed the Land Board, which was instituted recently in Northern Rhodesia, will be in a position to forward increased settlement from all the information in my possession, the present appears to be a favourable time for men with adequate capital to settle in the country, where they have the additional advantage of having a large market at their door from the mining areas, such as Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo.

It is a matter of course that the question of settling settlers, household goods and personal effects into Northern Rhodesia free of duty is a subject which exists in Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda is under consideration by the Government, and if it is decided to grant the concession I am sure it will be one which will be much appreciated.

The continuation of the depression in the tobacco price, and the fall in the price of tea, is likely to affect very severely inquiries for settlement in Nyasaland, but it is hoped that the building of the Chamber Bridge will enable other bulk crops to be grown on an economic basis, and thus a revival in the number of inquiries to be received.

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The Polling System.

The Polling System.—The Polling System is being continued to be very important, and it is hoped that the prospective settlers themselves, and the parents of young men who are seeking to give their sons on the land in the East African Dependencies. The number of complaints at failures brought in the notice of the Office under the scheme being indeterminate, the continued receipt by the Office of letters of thanks and appreciation from pupils established through the Office under the scheme, and also from the parents of pupils are very gratifying. The number of pupils remaining on the register for Kenya at the end of 1929 for whom arrangements were made or are in the course of being made for settlement is 3, and three are going out in the year 1930. It is hoped that eventually all will be employed in settlement, and their apprenticeship completed. Although 300 entries have been made in the register for settlement in 1929, it is hoped that the number of pupils remaining on the register for Kenya at the end of 1929 for whom arrangements were made or are in the course of being made for settlement is 3, and three are going out in the year 1930. It is hoped that eventually all will be employed in settlement, and their apprenticeship completed. Although 300 entries have been made in the register for settlement in 1929, it is hoped that the number of pupils remaining on the register for Kenya at the end of 1929 for whom arrangements were made or are in the course of being made for settlement is 3, and three are going out in the year 1930. It is hoped that eventually all will be employed in settlement, and their apprenticeship completed.

THEY MUST LISTEN TO ARGUMENTS

Government will not discuss Native Policy

The reply of the present Socialist Government to the proposal of the elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council to the recently published Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa is a blunt refusal to receive admission or to listen to arguments on the subject.

The Secretary of State has refused your representations and has come to the conclusion that it is not necessary to discuss them, since the views expressed are wholly incongruous with the considered policy of His Majesty's Government. As the difference in principle is so profound and His Majesty's Government has no intention of departing from its general line of policy, as laid down in the White Paper of 1949 and in the 1950 Memorandum, the Secretary of State is of the opinion that a conference would have no useful result.

An unofficial conference between the elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council and representatives of all parties in Southern Rhodesia opened at Victoria Falls on Friday last. Northern Rhodesia is represented by Mr. L. F. Moore, Captain T. S. Harris, Mr. F. H. Lowe, Captain Brown, Mr. G. C. Norris, and Mr. Kenneth Harris (who was prevented by illness from attending the first session). Southern Rhodesia was represented by Captain Deane and Messrs. A. J. Welsh, Gowden, Dainton, Claxton, Munro, Huggins, and H. H. Davies. Captain Harris was elected chairman of the conference.

The Southern and Northern Rhodesian Joint Committee's above statement of the Secretary of State's policy once considered, and strong support of the Northern Rhodesian protest was voiced by the Southern Rhodesian delegates. The following motion was adopted:

That the conference is unanimously of the opinion that the application of Northern Rhodesia of the policy of the present Government, as outlined in the Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa, will militate against the best interests of all races in both Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

The amalgamation of the two territories was discussed and a tentative agreement reached, but the question of amalgamation was withdrawn on the understanding that it would be considered at another conference some time in the year.

It was agreed to urge both the Northern Governments to ensure effective control over the investment of funds manufactured in Southern Rhodesia and to demand investment of Government funds in the Rhodesian railways by the Rhodesian Government, which will not regard as having produced the improvement anticipated at the time of amalgamation.

Members of the East African Sea Importers and Producers Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce will learn with surprise that the meeting arranged for October 1 has been cancelled on the instructions of the Chairmen who is of opinion that there are no matters demanding immediate attention.

Our Weekly Cartoons

Cartoonists have appeared in this weekly series of Brigadier-General G. D. Rhodes, Mr. D. J. Jardine, Major G. H. Anderson, Major H. Noel Davies, Captain H. E. Schwartz, Dr. W. Small, Mr. J. Campbell Black, Mr. S. S. Northcott, Mr. B. Harrison, and Mr. Henri Duval Clark.

The artist's original sketches, approximately three times as large as the printed reproduction, are available for sale. Applications should be made to The Secretary, "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

Over a year ago the South African Government has been receiving during the year it is not possible to keep accurate statistical records unless they are heading, because inquirers generally fail to fill in the Office that they have secured. Most, however, are satisfied when the information is available and the existing statistics are as follows:

Nyasaland.—Thirty-four men (four of whom were accompanied their wives and families) and four women have gone out to take up definite posts. Two husbands and families have been sent to join their husbands who are employed in the Government (two of whom are in the Government) and five women have gone out with a view to employment in the country.

Northern Rhodesia.—Four men (one of whom was accompanied by his wife) have gone out to definite employment and one man and one woman with a view to employment.

Nyasaland.—Two men have gone out to definite employment, and one with a view to employment.

Tanganyika Territory.—Nine men (one of whom was accompanied by his wife) have gone out to take up definite posts, and one has gone out with a view to employment.

Uganda.—Six men have gone out to take up definite posts.

Lantern Slides and Photographs Needed.

Additional boxes of lantern slides have been obtained and old slides constantly replaced by new and improved ones. These boxes are in constant demand by special lecturers and East Africans home on leave. Both officials and unofficials who are desirous of giving lectures on life and conditions in East Africa. In the past twelve months requests have been received during the past twelve months for these slides and they have been loaned but on fifty-four different occasions. Some lecturers borrowing them more than once. Available in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, and Uganda, and if you would once again appeal to East Africans, both official and unofficials owning photographic lanterns, to contribute to the above-mentioned territories, either acceptable for the making of lantern slides, they should send them to loan them to the East African Office for these purposes.

Lectures continue to be given throughout the year by well-known East Africans, the official lecturers of the Empire Marketing Board, big game hunters and visitors to East Africa on returning from their travels. I would like to take this opportunity once again to remind Government officials who have not already given their representative photographs of the various industries of their respective territories. These are already being printed and the "East African" is in the process of publishing a special issue on the principal products of the various States and territories of the Empire. It is a pity that the various States and Territories are required from all the territories to contribute to the "East African" for these purposes.

I will have to regret that the number of copies of reports from the various Government Departments of Northern Rhodesia required by the Office is somewhat limited, making the securing of full information difficult. In particular, I would instance the necessity of a report from the Mining and Land Departments, and a complete volume of the laws of the territory. I am glad to say that I understand that the Government contemplates publishing a new edition of the laws of Northern Rhodesia in the near future. The lack of any handbook of the territory is severely felt in dealing with the various matters and the almost complete lack of pamphlets dealing with the agricultural products of the territory. In addition, no monthly crop reports are received from the Office.

All the territories are anxious for news of the work of the London Office, whose Deputy Commissioner it will be seen, takes the frank and wise course of stating the facts, favourable and unfavourable, as candidly as can be expected from any official organisation, and far more candidly than most.

The reports, copies of which are obtainable on application, are illustrated by a number of full-page photographs of East African stands at various exhibitions.

WHAT IS AN "AFRICAN EXPEDITION"?

By Her W. Jaspers's *Reise*

It is (through Unkown's *sic*) *Reise* (it holds good) proves nothing else, it demonstrates once again the truth of the proverb that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Why Wilhelm and Fritz Jaspers, two young Germans, domiciled quite sensibly at Frankfurt, should suddenly have journeyed to Angola, of all places in the world, and have knocked about in that rather trying Portuguese colony is not apparent. They had only 4,000 marks—presumably Reichsmarks, of 200—to start with, and these sufficed barely for a minimum outfit and passage to Lobito. Worse still, they were accompanied for most of their journey by the wife of one of them and a twelve-months-old child. That fact alone condenses them as "explorers" of "unknown Africa." In effect, their "exploration" consisted entirely of following the Lobito railway line to its then rail-head, and being as best they could an odd job by the way. Of course they suffered from malaria, *sic* (sic) and yellow fever, in addition to those railway accidents, robbery, spy mania, boues, and rough-houses; but they, with the wife and child, came through safely, with "twenty-four cases of Native curiosities" and an alleged knowledge of Portuguese and Native languages—which was far more than they deserved.

The book is confused in matter and unconvincing in detail. In the translation the poor *typhus* in German means typhoid fever, not typhus. Prices are made of play, not of loam; the hare in Africa is not a "fabulous beast," but the hero of fable quite a different thing. There is no such word as "scorpions" in English, "scurvy" is the correct term, and "the donkey laid down in the dust" shows ignorance of elementary English grammar. Angola must have a cooler climate than most places in latitude 10° S, for a river and even water in a locomotive to be frozen by one night's frost. Like Queen Victoria on a certain famous occasion, we are not amused, or even entertained, by the Jaspers brothers' "exploration." The book inspires neither confidence nor enthusiasm. It should be added that the "List of Illustrations, p. xiii," consists of two very scrappy outline maps.

BUSHMEN AND HOTTENTOTS

By Dr. I. Schapera's *Authoritative*

ALTHOUGH the Bushmen are now confined to very limited areas of South Africa, there can be little doubt that those very primitive folk at one time ranged widely over Central and possibly of much of East Africa. It is even suggested that they originally came from Europe and have wandered, over the course of ages, right down from north to south over the length of the African Continent. They share with the Pygmies a claim to be the most primitive of African types, and have therefore an immense interest for both professional and amateur anthropologists.

As they are on the verge of extinction it is highly desirable that all available knowledge of them should be placed on record, and this Dr. I. Schapera does in his fine book, "The Khoisan Peoples of South Africa: Bushmen and Hottentots" (Routledge, 1931). The volume is the first of a series designed to provide in a scientific manner a comprehensive survey of what is at present known about the racial characters, cultures, and languages of the Native

peoples of Africa. The series is in three parts, and notes of a scientific and historical character, and is written by a specialist in each of its own way. The volume is written in a clear and uniform style, and the standards of scholarship are maintained throughout. It is a most valuable contribution to the knowledge of the people of Africa, and is a most important and indispensable preliminary to the successful execution of this task.

It is true that East Africans cannot now hope to meet the Bushman in the flesh in East Africa; but his traces and remains may be there for the taking—a thought which will stimulate anthropologically inclined residents to search. In Dr. Schapera's authoritative work they will find a record of both Bushmen and Hottentots, and, armed with the knowledge so gained, they will be qualified to investigate the areas within their range. The book, a handsome volume of 200 pages, with thirteen illustrations and two maps, will appeal to a discriminating public.

AS A NOVELIST, SEE ZANZIBAR

Mrs. Fremsted's *New Romance*

MRS. HERBERT FREMSTED has an engaging style and tells her capital tale in which she draws on her knowledge of Africa to the full. In "Love's Luck" (Chilton's, 6s. 6d.) she confesses that "It is almost impossible to say where this story really begins, and indeed it is somewhat diffuse; but the interest does not flag, though her character was hard, wife, novel, and then another holding the centre of the stage, and getting the limelight. Having taken a new married couple to Zanzibar, she has time to say of that fascinating city:

"Along the cobble streets they strolled, peering into dark cavernous shops where, very often, the merchant, one who could only seem to bring his wares, was the usual foreigner. He had lovely bowls of beaten brass to show. The European had busy market stalls with his hardware and his little pots of molten wax. The Indian, neatly dressed, of the dim caverns there, sat right in the back among the deeper shadows, an old, old man by the white of his hair, taking care of the money. The English, too, were fat with a perpetual reclining on cushions, while Indian boys sat their babies playing in the dusty games among the seats with chickens. There were odd stalls, one of dried shark and ground-bits were sold in for sale, and a few yellow ones for living, and a number of small, round, and fresh spines tied in the middle with dried leaves. And every where there were men for little more than the asking, and a passion for the most obvious of sweets and stews, which smell like long, dark, but sweet, and a little bitter. On every side there were vivid patches of unquarined colour, curious, intriguing scenes, and between the busy, dark narrow ways that seem to have a promise of adventure."

From which it will be seen that the authoress does not lack the power of description. She does fail to appreciate the mango-steen—that queen of tropical fruits. May the reader with experience of Zanzibar, seen altogether with her account of European society there, but much fatigued in that respect is acceded to the modern lady novelist. Her characters, however, are alive, and she shows a deep and sympathetic insight into human nature, as exhibited in the crowd, male and female, of this post-war period.

The South African Dr. Knut Harberg's "Personality and Power" (Pica-Rodley, 12s. 6d.) is a thorough and penetrating collection of character studies, those which will particularly interest East Africans are the biographical sketches of Cecil Rhodes and Lord Kitchener.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH GOODS

Collected from the Kenya and Uganda Customs Report.

NOTABLE feature of the Report of the Commissioner of Customs of Kenya and Uganda for the year 1928 is the diminution of £520,403 in Kenya exports and an increase of £870,488 in the domestic exports of Uganda. Kenya suffered from shortage of food stuffs, due mainly to adverse climatic conditions and the depredations of locusts, so that decreased shipments of maize, maize meal, and wheat are recorded. There was a serious drop in coffee exports, which decreased £416,688 in value compared with 1927.

Cotton, however, did well in Uganda, the increase in value of the export being £297,340, cotton seed alone amounting for £100,000. Nevertheless, the total value of trade amounted to £18,062,300 as compared with £17,592,242 in 1928 and £14,804,320 in 1927. The net Customs revenue for 1928 was the highest yet recorded, Kenya being credited with £600,723 and Uganda with £440,323, the improvement being a total of £8,920,320, the best yet attained.

While it is tempting to say that Great Britain maintained her hold as the chief source of supply of the better qualities of cotton textiles, the competition of Holland and cotton blankets, and of Japan, the United States, and India in unbleached cotton piece goods was very serious, a steady decrease in the percentage of British exports is noticeable.

1928	1928	1929
Great Britain	38.31	34.90
British Possessions	25.75	23.50
Total British Empire	64.06	58.40

Of other countries, the Dutch East Indies registered a decrease of 3.2% chiefly by a shortening of period of sale, Japan to 2.0% and America to 2.2% by the direct sale of her services through the 1927 year. Those countries, and Bombay, which remained open to free trade by a 7.6% increase, were the only ones to show an increase. Uganda's cotton crop was curtailed by the decreasing import of push-bikes from Great Britain, which decreases out of a total of 11% coming from the rest as did 2% motor cycles out of 7%. Britain therefore continued to have a practical monopoly, shall entirely so, in these two lines, and it is disappointing to record that in the motor vehicle class she lost behind Canada, which exported 10% of the value of such goods imported during the year 1927-28, the U.K. was behind with only 10,602, or 43%.

In cases where no increase in the exports of wheat, flour, wood and iron, and decreases occurred in the imports of sugar and tea, considerable production of these articles within the territories. The imports to show an increased value were advanced iron sheets, railway hardware, wire, electrical apparatus, petrol, bicycles and power lorry engines. Decreases were shown by rice, sugar, motor oil, and motor apparatus, lubricating oil and greases, kerosene oil, and general tires and cables.

Wishes of a general nature, for the benefit of the Rand Town, Malindi, Havelock, and other centres of humanity, and the "One of the world's most serious droughts" is presently being met, mainly by a difficulty enhanced by the prevalence of the drought, which has been unfortunately accompanied since the beginning of the year by a serious shortage of water. A sum of about £20,000 is to be spent in a town voted for the installation of an adequate water supply.

TRADE TRENDS IN TANGANYIKA

A SUGGESTION to the Commissioner of Customs.

PERHAPS the most interesting point about the trade of Tanganyika is that the markets of the share of the Empire, which compete for it. As a Mandated Territory, Tanganyika is particularly open to the best realisations, and, as a former German possession, especially the subject of emigration of main commercial attention.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Customs gave an analysis of the position during the year under review, but they do not attempt a comparison with previous years. Could not such a table be included hereafter? It would be most useful. Feeling the need for such a table, East Africa has compiled the following indicative analysis:

Year	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	23.3	20.3	30.0	28.0	38.0	35.0	34.0
Kenya and Uganda	2.3	2.9	0.4	1.3	1.0	3.0	2.5
British India	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.4
Zanzibar	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other British Possessions	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total British Empire	28.5	25.7	33.5	31.9	32.2	30.9	29.8
Germany	14.7	13.8	13.8	13.8	11.1	11.1	11.1
France	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
Holland	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Japan	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
Belgium	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
Italy	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other Foreign Countries	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	60.3	57.4	63.3	57.8	61.6	60.3	44.0

In imports cotton piece goods hold pride of place with 25% of the total, the next item of importance being building materials with 6.8%, then machinery with 6.2%, iron and steel manufactures with 5.3%. Of exports, iron and steel do remarkably well and is now the most important commodity and value of the exports of the Territory. It rose from 18% in 1927, against 18.7% in 1928, and 45.9% in 1929, against 41.4% in 1928. The price was 22% higher in 1929 than in 1928. Office machinery advanced 10% in 1929, and 15% in 1928, and several other articles, and domestic exports of iron in value from £2,873,250 in 1928 to £3,722,829, a reduction of 23.7% imports fell 14.7% to £4,188,959. Notwithstanding certain adverse factors, the Commissioner was of opinion that, in general, the trade situation was satisfactory at the end of 1929.

Could it be seen, however, evidence that the British Empire had indeed its hold on the trade of this valuable and growing market.

**BRITISH
MANUFACTURERS
AND EXPORTERS**

anxious to develop trade with
East and Central Africa

ARE INVITED

to communicate with East Africa
which will be only too glad to assist
them in any way

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING

The peculiar case of the white agriculture in South Africa is that there is too much land and too much labour, and an unwise Government policy. — *Mr. Murchison, in the Congress, South Africa.*

During the slack farming seasons, a large proportion of Native labour is temporarily unemployed. Many of the Natives prefer to live by the reserves than return to their Reserves. — *The Commissioner of Police, Natal, in his Report for 1920.*

A situation has arisen in the neighboring territories due to the illicit pursuit of game with, and subsequent slaughter of, motor cars. Fortunately, Uganda has been spared the attentions of those who indulge in this peculiarly brutal pastime. — *The Uganda Game Warden, in his Report for 1920.*

We would respectfully draw your Excellency's particular attention to the demand put forward on behalf of the Civil Servants' Association that housing allowance should be fixed for a period of not less than five years at 20% on the substantive salary, with a maximum of £20. We feel compelled to express to your Excellency our opinion that such a demand does not display a reasonable part of the Civil Servants' Association to interpret the contract of service in a reasonable spirit. — *Minority Report of the Committee on Government Housing Policy in Kenya.*

The problem of providing textbooks in the vernacular is complicated in Natal and in the fact that there are no fewer than four recognised media of instruction—the Nyanja, Yao, Kongo and Kande languages. In addition, the different dialects of Nyanja vary considerably. Natal does not participate in the common language policy being adopted in Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Kenya and Uganda. Swahili of a very low type is understood sporadically in Muhammadan areas in Natal, but the benefits received during the War appears to have petered out. — *The African Districts of Education, Natal, in his Report for 1920.*

Instead of education for the African being a matter of merely teaching him to read and write and to copy in England, or of learning about the Black Prince, or of finding the right answer to some that have no recognizable connexion with the world outside the school, it is infinitely to be preferred that it should be related in a living way to the familiar processes of life in the field and farm and family and customs of Native society, and thereby come to have a real meaning. But while we welcome anything that tends in this direction, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that an education which should build biological foundations might remain wholly within the sphere of biological or at least of biologically ideas. It might offer to African an interpretation of life, but as far as human culture is concerned it is a failure. — *Mr. J. H. Murray, in his Report for 1920.*

Owing to heavy pressure on my space with items of local interest, my contribution is being over-

EAST AFRICA
WHO'S WHO
III—The Rt. Hon. Lord Delamere
KCMG



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For many years the outstanding settler personality of East and Central Africa, Lord Delamere's vision embraces the whole of British Eastern Africa between the Nile and the Zambesi, as was made evident by the unofficial conference of Tukuyu, Tangaicover and Nairobi, which were convened and piloted to success mainly by his efforts. Far-sighted, persistent, courageous, persuasive, dignified and generous, he has won and retains an unimpaired measure of public confidence. Originally attracted to East Africa by its big game, he has been a bona fide settler in Kenya since 1890, and has contributed immensely to the development of the Kenya highlands, and since the War to the settlement of southern Tanganyika. He was a pioneer importer of merino sheep from Australia and of pedigree cattle and horses from England, and of the first to grow wheat and maize in the Nairobi district, the first to build a flour mill in Kenya, and the first to build a bacon factory in Tanganyika. At his model farm at Elmentetha, the post-war experiments have been conducted at his own expense for the public good. Lord Delamere, the third Baronet, has just been born on April 28, 1870. After leaving school he entered the Army, but resigned his commission when he again in the Cheshire Regiment. He was one of the first nominated members of the Kenya Legislative Council and has long been the leader of the official members of that Council.

PERSONALIA

Mr. E. Gracie is on the water for the week.

Lady McMillan has left Mombasa for Mombasa.

Lord Eberhart of Yatum is on his way back to Kenya.

Mrs. and Mrs. Ballantine left last week for Nairobi.

Mr. R. W. Emslie, of Mombasa, is present home on leave.

Cohapel and Mrs. J. E. Knaggs have left to return to Mau Mumini.

Dr. K. A. T. Martin has been appointed Health Officer in Mombasa.

Captain A. A. Smith, C.B.E., of the Southern Rhodesia Police, is on leave.

Lord Delamere and his colleagues finished with Sir Abel Bailey on the 29th last week.

Mr. Frederick Ruddle has been gazetted a member of the Mombasa Harbour Board.

Mr. Douglas and Lady Evelyn Malcolm have returned to London from Scotland.

Mr. J. W. (Wally P.) Gray, Town Clerk of Nakuru, is on his way back to Kenya.

The Hon. Robert Beckett has returned to 34 Grosvenor Street, War, from Nairobi.

Mr. Leslie Daint, a director of Messrs. Leslie and Anderson, was in Zanzibar during mail week.

Sir Piers Modyns has just returned to Kenya from Paris in his new Embay H. Moth machine.

Mr. H. P. Bowie, District Surveyor of Tanganyika, has returned to the Territory from leave.

The Dominion Islands, Eudor Secretary of State for the Colonies, is visiting Cyprus and Palestine.

Mr. J. A. W. Wacker's Assistant has been appointed editor of the Tanganyika Official Gazette.

Sir Francis Watts, the new Principal of the Imperial College of Management, arrived in London Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. (John) and (Nancy) have arrived back in Kenya from their visit to this country.

Sir William A. (Wally) has been elected to Park House, Abercrombie, as the first of the (Robert) Williams.

Mr. D. W. (Dennis) has been appointed acting principal of the Government Technical School at Zanzibar.

Captain Nichols represented Kenya at the Victoria Research Conference at the Imperial Institute last week.

Mr. J. W. Russell, District Officer of Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred from Mombasa to Broken Hill.

Mr. E. K. Lumley, Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Dar es Salaam to Lond.

Captain A. D. Macfarquhar, H. C. M. P. has been appointed Acting Assistant Commissioner of Police at Zanzibar.

Captain J. A. Parrar, who has arrived home from Mau Summit, expects to return to Kenya about the middle of November.

Mr. Raymond de Trafford has just returned back to Njoro, in which district he recently purchased the Hindlip's Kishobo Estate.

Doctors J. G. Spicer and J. M. M. M. of the Uganda Medical Department, have been posted to Mbarara and Arua respectively.

Dr. G. M. (Gordon) Mangan, who has just returned to Kenya from leave, has been posted to the East African Trans-Ngora district.

Sir Robert Williams and Sir William Gowers had the honour of dining with Their Majesties at Balmoral one evening last week.

Monsieur Emile Feer has been appointed Consul General of Johannesburg, with jurisdiction extending to Northern Rhodesia.

Dr. B. M. Coghan, of the Medical Department in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Mole to the sleeping sickness area at Kham.

Mr. T. B. (Tom) Beal, who has for some years been a U.M.C.A. missionary at Kiwanda in Tanganyika, recently gave a lecture on the subject.

Captain J. H. Shelswell White has left for Zanzibar to resume his administrative duties. During his leave he was called to the Bar.

Sir Jacob and Lady Barn are on their way back to Kenya. It is expected that on his arrival Sir Jacob will again assume the office of Acting Governor.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. T. Bocking have arrived in Tanganyika and expect to be on the site for the next three or four months. They returned from Kenya.

Councillor R. F. Mavris has been elected Mayor of Nairobi in succession to Councillor G. J. C. Councillor G. A. Bampton has been elected Deputy Mayor.

Captain J. G. (John) District Officer in Tanganyika and Uganda Railway, who has arrived in Kenya, has served in East Africa for the past 20 years.

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A Caterpillar tractor is the most reliable irrigation machine in the world. It's built to last.

Right on schedule, when the water dries up, you're ready with the "Caterpillar" Tractor.

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T R A C T O R

PERSONALIA

The engagement of Miss ... Major R. A. D. Mosley, of the Sudan Defence Force, ...

The King has granted authority to Sir J. L. Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, ...

The Hon. Major J. S. K. Wells, the Hon. Major W. C. ... and Mr. H. R. Lamet ...

His Excellency Sir Edward Brigg recently presented the following decorations, conferred on the recipients by His Majesty in the Birthday Honours ...

At the annual meeting of the Caledonian Society of Kenya the following officers were elected for 1930-1931: President, Mr. J. B. Blacklaw ...

General Sir Bryan Mahon, who died in Dublin last week at the age of sixty-eight, served in the Sudan from 1896 to 1900, winning the D.S.O. ...

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. H. Lambert have left London for Port Hall. Mr. Lambert, who was a soldier in the Colony before joining the Administrative Services ...

The following gentlemen have been appointed Honorary and Executive Trustees of the East African ...

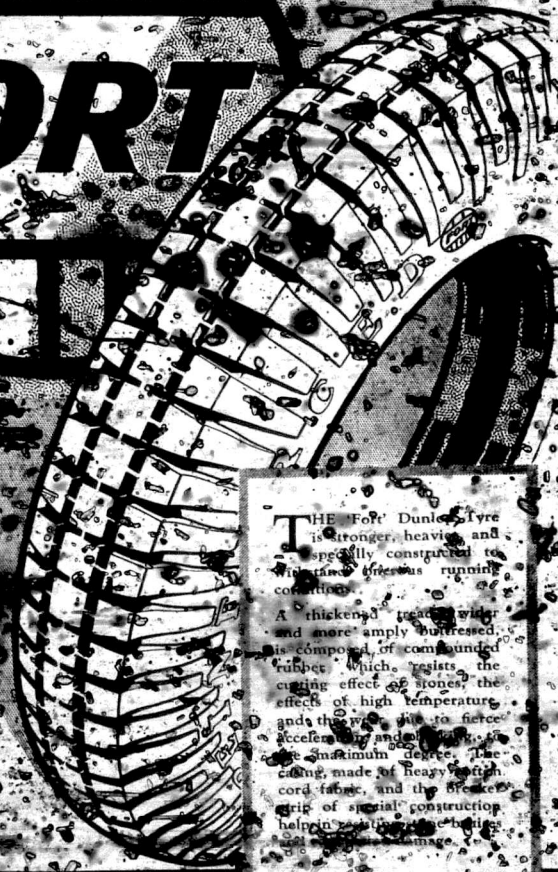
The Hon. Mrs. ... sent on the staff during the East African Campaign ...

Kenya was well represented at the reception given by the Governor and staff of the Rothamsted Experimental Station ...

Lieutenant Colonel S. ... who was found shot dead ...

Adequate provision for missionaries held in the Albert Hall ...

You should always ask for EAST AFRICAN COFFEE by name. All East Africans at Home would do so and get their relations and friends to do likewise ...



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Guessing is costly. Make sure you have the correct pressure for your tyres by the regulation of a reliable pressure gauge. A smaller pressure gauge tells you in a moment the exact air pressure in your tyres in pounds per square inch. Simple to use, robust, and costs only a few shillings.

THE Fort Dunlop Tyre is stronger, heavier, and specially constructed to withstand the most running conditions.

A thickened tread, wider and more amply buttressed, is composed of compounded rubber which resists the cutting effect of stones, the effects of high temperature and the wear due to fierce acceleration and braking, to the maximum degree. The casing, made of heavy cotton cord fabric, and the strategic use of special construction helps to reduce the risk of damage.

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Print your picture a little darker than you wish the finished print to be. Wash the print to remove the free silver. Then fix in a bath of hypo.

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LONDON, S.W.1
Entrance: Spring Gardens
Telephone: 5499
Telegrams: 5499

TO INCREASE INTER-EMPIRE TRADE

Joint Proposals by Canada and Britain

It is the view of the Canadian Government that the development of inter-empire trade is of importance to East Africa, and we therefore have no apology for quoting the following constructive proposals from a memorandum addressed to the Prime Minister by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Federation of British Industries.

The F.B.I. and the T.U.C. are in agreement that the solution of machinery upon the following points is desirable:

(1) That at as early a date as possible a Commonwealth Trade Conference should be held, of an investigatory, advisory, and non-party nature, of persons nominated by each Government of the Empire, conducting in their personal capacity, composed as follows—

- (a) One or more chief Government officials concerned with economic and trade questions.
- (b) Representatives of industry and agriculture, both employers and employed.
- (c) Representatives of commerce, finance, and the press.
- (d) The scope of this Conference to be—
- (i) To examine the problem of inter-Commonwealth trade with a view to laying down a sound basis for a mutually beneficial economic policy.

At this conference every question affecting inter-Commonwealth trade should be brought under review. In particular, an effort should be made to ascertain definitely the views of the Dominions as to what further reciprocal arrangements it may be possible to make for increasing inter-Commonwealth trade.

Inter-Commonwealth Co-operation

A clear statement of Dominion views on this point should enable the question to be considered in detail at the next meeting to consider the progress of trade relations with the Empire, and to bring up an agenda for discussion at the next meeting.

The Conference would be held at the next meeting Imperial Conference, having due regard to the relative importance of the questions raised; the Conference to discuss its views and suggestions with regard to the subjects for which it was set up.

The Conference to be investigated in character and to act as a medium for forming constructive proposals on which the Governments would deliberate and take their decisions. The Conference would be held by the Commonwealth what the said Economic Conference at Geneva was for the world at large, but it should be far more productive of results and would go far to remedy the defective organization which at present obtains in inter-Commonwealth relations. It should not be a spasmodic effort but a permanent part of the machinery for economic relations and should meet before each succeeding Imperial Conference, or other suitable occasion, to support the problem awaiting solution.

In addition to the establishment of such Commonwealth Trade Conferences, the F.O.C. and the F.B.I. suggest—

- (1) That a Commonwealth Economic Secretariat should be established, composed of persons with economic and administrative experience, drawn from all parts of the Commonwealth, to act as a permanent Secretariat for all Imperial Conferences on economic questions. The duty of this Secretariat would be to watch and report upon the steps taken between conferences, to give effect to decisions arrived at, and to study the questions raised at the preceding conference, and to suggest solutions which might arise in the interval.

If such a system were established it would give the Commonwealth an adequate machinery, which to-day it does not possess, for dealing with problems of vital importance.

The F.B.I. and the F.O.C. cannot too strongly impress upon His Majesty's Government the importance they attach to the lifting up of Commonwealth economic machinery on the lines proposed.

To which we add only the suggestion that the interests of the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories must not be overlooked or insufficiently represented.

A meeting of the newly-formed and substantially supported National Council of Industry and Com-

merce has been held at New Windsor, and a final report thereon should be published in the near future. It is the view of the Canadian Government that the development of inter-empire trade is of importance to East Africa, and we therefore have no apology for quoting the following constructive proposals from a memorandum addressed to the Prime Minister by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Federation of British Industries. The F.B.I. and the T.U.C. are in agreement that the solution of machinery upon the following points is desirable: (1) That at as early a date as possible a Commonwealth Trade Conference should be held, of an investigatory, advisory, and non-party nature, of persons nominated by each Government of the Empire, conducting in their personal capacity, composed as follows— (a) One or more chief Government officials concerned with economic and trade questions. (b) Representatives of industry and agriculture, both employers and employed. (c) Representatives of commerce, finance, and the press. (d) The scope of this Conference to be— (i) To examine the problem of inter-Commonwealth trade with a view to laying down a sound basis for a mutually beneficial economic policy. At this conference every question affecting inter-Commonwealth trade should be brought under review. In particular, an effort should be made to ascertain definitely the views of the Dominions as to what further reciprocal arrangements it may be possible to make for increasing inter-Commonwealth trade. Inter-Commonwealth Co-operation A clear statement of Dominion views on this point should enable the question to be considered in detail at the next meeting to consider the progress of trade relations with the Empire, and to bring up an agenda for discussion at the next meeting Imperial Conference, having due regard to the relative importance of the questions raised; the Conference to discuss its views and suggestions with regard to the subjects for which it was set up. The Conference to be investigated in character and to act as a medium for forming constructive proposals on which the Governments would deliberate and take their decisions. The Conference would be held by the Commonwealth what the said Economic Conference at Geneva was for the world at large, but it should be far more productive of results and would go far to remedy the defective organization which at present obtains in inter-Commonwealth relations. It should not be a spasmodic effort but a permanent part of the machinery for economic relations and should meet before each succeeding Imperial Conference, or other suitable occasion, to support the problem awaiting solution. In addition to the establishment of such Commonwealth Trade Conferences, the F.O.C. and the F.B.I. suggest— (1) That a Commonwealth Economic Secretariat should be established, composed of persons with economic and administrative experience, drawn from all parts of the Commonwealth, to act as a permanent Secretariat for all Imperial Conferences on economic questions. The duty of this Secretariat would be to watch and report upon the steps taken between conferences, to give effect to decisions arrived at, and to study the questions raised at the preceding conference, and to suggest solutions which might arise in the interval. If such a system were established it would give the Commonwealth an adequate machinery, which to-day it does not possess, for dealing with problems of vital importance. The F.B.I. and the F.O.C. cannot too strongly impress upon His Majesty's Government the importance they attach to the lifting up of Commonwealth economic machinery on the lines proposed. To which we add only the suggestion that the interests of the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories must not be overlooked or insufficiently represented. A meeting of the newly-formed and substantially supported National Council of Industry and Com-

AGRICULTURAL TRACTOR TRIALS

The Problem of Diesel Engines to the Africa

The World's Agricultural Tractor Trials recently concluded in England are of great interest to East African agriculturists. The object of the trials was to display the latest developments in agricultural tractors, but not necessarily to determine which is the best in its class. A fair chance was given each machine to show its capabilities in normal conditions.

We have now obtained the official report on the trials, which were held at Evesham and near Wallingford. Practically all the tractors did well, only three failing to carry out the full programme. The countries represented by tractors were—France, Great Britain, France, Germany, Canada, Sweden, and Hungary.

Of the tractor types, the Diesel and semi-Diesel characters, the petrol and paraffin types were most established types. Draw-bar and belt trials were made with each machine, and the result indicated for 100 h.p. hours, the cost of petrol was reckoned at 1s. 5d. per gallon, and paraffin at 10d. per gallon of 50 lb. gallon.

The average fuel consumption, fuel cost, consumption of lubricating oil, and cost of lubricating oil are given in the table below, all fuel consumption being calculated per 100 horse-power hours, at rated horse-power each group, fuel consumption is expressed as horse-power hours per gallon of fuel.

Type of Tractor	No. of Tractors	No. of Gallons of Fuel	Fuel Cost	Oil	
				Shil.	Imp.
Petrol	30	725	0.40	0.20	1.8
Paraffin	5	600	0.60	0.60	1.8
Diesel	5	461	0.54	0.57	2.6
Semi-Diesel	5	59	0.59	0.39	0.7

Added together the cost of fuel and of lubricating oil will be seen that petrol is 11% cheaper, the cost of oil being 10% more.

The tractors in the fuel oil group were all of the wheel type, the semi-Diesel or diesel wheel machines have occasionally been seen in Great Britain and are well known on the Continent of Europe. The diesel tractor is a practically new departure, and it is interesting to see the diesel tractor making its debut in Africa. The performance of every tractor in these trials, as the official report, was satisfactory and did not seem to indicate any disadvantage in handling implements in the field. All the tests were conducted by the Staff of the Institute for Research in Agricultural Engineering.

Camp Fire Comments

The Native and Captivity

It is an oft-quoted fact that the African has a great sense of security. A case which led to the decision often comes from New Ubinia, which, though not in Africa, is nevertheless a *probo*. The Government anthropologist, a strong swimmer, was washed away in a swollen river with two mountain Natives who could not swim. Both would have been drowned had they not held on to the British official until help arrived. A few weeks afterwards one of the Natives showed the anthropologist a fat pig as a mark of gratitude for other stock his pet had saved for it.

Trials of the Farmer

Writing to *The Farmer's Weekly* a settler in South Africa with a sense of humour complains that—

"Our life is full of surprises which has a very all semblance of the fairy tale. We send a sturdy boy out to plant wheat, and barley, comes in, and tells us he has lost the sheep, some fall, and he comes them some days or two days are all over. When a bill falls due one day he is in town, and he says, 'When a bill falls due one day also, but the only thing I do, and perhaps the next day he is in town, and he says, 'Guns, rods, and blow-lamps, and to the town, and he says, 'We live with all the things'."

Wild Life of the White Nile

The White Nile, a couple of hundred miles south of Khartoum, must indeed be a paradise for the ornithologist. Writing to *The Field*, M. W. lists of British birds he identified there, plover, snipe, widgeon, teal, garganey, ruff, duck, snipe, curlew, wimbrel, greenshank, sandpiper, swallow birds, and "migrants" of Ethiopian species. He also saw, or saw the remains of, pelicans, Egyptian comb-billed and snuffing geese, sand grouse, hornbills, parrots, rollers, ibises, skimmers, weaver birds and glossy ibis. Of vultures, the white-headed and the Egyptian were the most plentiful, while of birds of prey the eagles were in great force and amazingly tame, in contrast to the duck and geese. A few other birds mentioned: the Bateleur eagle, the white-headed eagle, the osprey, and the green heron. The latter were very common. There were herons in the marsh, the plover, the snipe, and the widgeon, and many other species, the hawk and owls complete a list which must be hard to match elsewhere in the whole world.

in his article, which states that certain mammals are general notion that wild animals and birds will not receive one of their brethren, but the case is in captivity, as related by the Uganda Game Warden. It was found necessary to shoot a flock of black-faced grey monkeys which had made a habit of raiding the experimental gardens in the Kibale botanical gardens, and it was discovered that one of them had been augmented by one which had escaped from captivity. In fact, the leader of the flock, a very large male, was one of these escapees, and, says the Warden, had evidently shown his fellows an utter contempt of man. "But this is only one case, against it could be put a host of instances of wild animals attacking their human brethren."

Case Captain Koprnick in Madagascar

It is not likely that any Native in East Africa has ever heard of "Captain Koprnick," that delightful rascal who set the whites of Europe laughing by impersonating a German officer, taking charge of a squad of German troops, and leaving them on the one day of a German officer, and at the same time, at any rate, has reached Tanganyika. The police report records that a local headman arrested *barazas* in a Kilim district and imposed fines and penalties for non-payment of taxes; while another person was set up as a sanitary inspector, found fault with all the latrines of a village, and fined the inhabitants sums varying from one shilling to ten. He even ordered artists by the headman and directed them to paint Natives should be escorted to the nearest magistrate for trials. Very thoughtless, he decided to levy in default of cash payments, but his "Waterloo" by arresting two villagers who had already paid fines to him. His money was given out to him, and he was then taken to the court of D. S. Windle, which was the one of the most impudent bank robberies of recent years in England. Evidently the East African native is becoming educated.

It is indeed desirable that of Mombasa and going overland through Nairobi, Nyasa land, and on to the Simba, does a series of *The White Nile* in the East African continent, but the white Nile is a cross to the white Nile in the East African continent.

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EDUCATED ENGLISHMAN in seeking country hotel in East Africa, with or without a family, preferably later. Knowledge of Kenya, and of the East African continent.

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BROADCAST TALKS ON AFRICA

- Every Friday for Three Months.
- The following twelve descriptive talks on Africa to be broadcast on Fridays from October 3 to December 3, inclusive:
 - Oct. 3.—Down in Street and Africa, by Major Walter Elliot, M.P.
 - Oct. 7.—The Land of the Journey, by Major Walter Elliot, M.P.
 - Oct. 14.—The East African Coast, by the Rev. Canon M. G. Ashore.
 - Oct. 21.—Africa in Roman Days, by the Rev. Canon M. G. Ashore.
 - Oct. 28.—The Missionary Work in Africa, by the Rev. Canon M. G. Ashore.
 - Nov. 4.—Africa's Growth, by Major J. H. M. Vickers.
 - Nov. 11.—The White and Two Civilisations, Mrs. Ruxton.
 - Nov. 18.—The Settler Looks at Africa, by Mrs. Ruxton.
 - Nov. 25.—Africa's Transport: To-day and To-morrow, by Sir Stewart Williams.
 - Dec. 2.—The Empire of the World Market, by the Hon. Sir George Grey.
 - Dec. 9.—The Question of Africa, by the Marquess of Londonderry.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS

- Oct. 1.—Retire of Executive Council of Joint East African Board.
- Oct. 15.—Meeting of E. A. African Section of London Chamber of Commerce.
- Oct. 16.—Departure of Duke of Gloucester from London for Ethiopia.
- Oct. 16-25.—Motor Show, Olympia.
- Oct. 16-25.—National Dairy Show, Royal Agricultural Hall.
- Oct. 20 and 30.—Sale for Missions Overseas (Kenya and Tanganyika Stalls), Central Hall, Westminster, 2.30 to 7.15.

EXpedITION TO EAST AFRICAN LAKES

... B. Worthington as Leader.

... able to state that at the beginning of the expedition the Cambridge University will sail for Mombasa in early October to meet the expedition at the Victoria Nile. The expedition will be led by Major J. H. M. Vickers and George J. Ligoda. This expedition is of interest in the African lake region by the following names of Lake Edward, Albert and Kioga.

The expedition is sponsored by the Royal Society, the Natural History Museum, the Royal Geographical Society, the Cambridge Association, and other scientific bodies. The expedition is led by Dr. E. B. Sclater, who has examined the lake region of the Victoria Nile and also the lake region of the Victoria Nile and the Kioga Nile. The expedition is led by Cambridge University, as geologist and geographer.

The expedition will start at Lake Navasha, and then proceed to Lake Edward, and then to the Victoria Nile. The expedition will be led by Major J. H. M. Vickers and George J. Ligoda. The expedition will be led by Cambridge University, as geologist and geographer.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists to give a mass of subscribers and officials useful information. Its aid on any matter of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade through East and Central Africa. It gives information which readers are willing to give for any purpose which is cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to do business and agents seeking new customers are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this journal in such matters.

On the building activity is reported that...

At the post office has been reported...

English locomotives are being shipped to Kenya from Glasgow.

The Kenya Club members to be known...

A motor speed limit of 20 m.p.h. is likely to be imposed in Uganda very shortly.

The Kenya Club members to be known...

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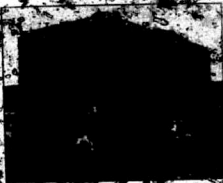
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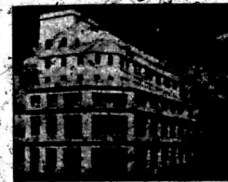
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YOU COULD NOT FIND MORE COMMODIOUS OR LUXURIOUS ACCOMMODATION THAN AT

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THE LARGEST AND MOST MODERN HOTEL IN EASTERN AFRICA

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- Mrs. B. B. Wood
- Mr. & Mrs. B. B. B. B.
- Mrs. B. B. B. B.
- Mr. & Mrs. P. P. P. P.
- Mr. B. B. B. B.
- Mrs. B. B. B. B.
- Sir Jacob and Lady B. B.
- Miss B. B. B.
- Mrs. R. B. B.
- Mrs. A. B. B.
- Mrs. C. B. B.
- Miss C. B. B.
- Mr. W. W. W. W.
- Mrs. & Mrs. G. G. G. G.
- Mrs. L. B. B.
- Miss W. W. W. W.
- Miss C. B. B.
- Mr. & Mrs. D. D. D. D.
- Vice-Admiral C. C. C. C.
- Miss C. B. B.
- Mr. C. B. B.
- Major F. C. C. C.
- Sir Elliott and Lady C. C.
- Mr. & Mrs. A. A. A. A.
- Mrs. A. A. A. A.
- Mr. D. D. D. D.
- Mr. & Mrs. P. P. P. P.
- G. M. P. P.
- Mr. & Mrs. T. O. O.
- Mr. & Mrs. F. F. F. F.
- Mr. & Mrs. C. C. C. C.
- Mrs. B. B. B. B.
- Mrs. B. B. B. B.
- Mr. & Mrs. R. R. R. R.
- Mr. & Mrs. J. J. J. J.
- Mr. & Mrs. M. M. M. M.
- Mr. & Mrs. K. K. K. K.
- Mr. & Mrs. L. L. L. L.
- Mr. & Mrs. N. N. N. N.
- Mr. & Mrs. O. O. O. O.
- Mr. & Mrs. P. P. P. P.
- Mr. & Mrs. Q. Q. Q. Q.
- Mr. & Mrs. R. R. R. R.
- Mr. & Mrs. S. S. S. S.
- Mr. & Mrs. T. T. T. T.
- Mr. & Mrs. U. U. U. U.
- Mr. & Mrs. V. V. V. V.
- Mr. & Mrs. W. W. W. W.
- Mr. & Mrs. X. X. X. X.
- Mr. & Mrs. Y. Y. Y. Y.
- Mr. & Mrs. Z. Z. Z. Z.

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- Mrs. B. B. B. B.
- Mr. W. W. W. W.
- Mrs. D. D. D. D.
- Miss M. M. M. M.
- Mrs. F. F. F. F.
- Mr. C. C. C. C.
- Mrs. G. G. G. G.
- Mr. H. H. H. H.
- Mrs. I. I. I. I.
- Mr. J. J. J. J.
- Mrs. K. K. K. K.
- Mr. L. L. L. L.
- Mrs. M. M. M. M.
- Mr. N. N. N. N.
- Mrs. O. O. O. O.
- Mr. P. P. P. P.
- Mrs. Q. Q. Q. Q.
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- Mrs. S. S. S. S.
- Mr. T. T. T. T.
- Mrs. U. U. U. U.
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 Madara left Mombasa for East Africa, Sept. 26.
 Matilda arrived Durban, Oct. 2.
 Matilda left Mombasa for East Africa, Oct. 4.
 Madara arrived Durban, Sept. 26.

CLAS ELERIKS HANSSON
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 G. M. P. left Mombasa for East Africa, Sept. 22.
 G. M. P. left Mombasa for East Africa, Sept. 22.

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 Matilda left Mombasa for East Africa, Sept. 22.
 Matilda left Mombasa for East Africa, Sept. 22.
 Matilda left Mombasa for East Africa, Sept. 22.

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 G. M. P. left Mombasa for East Africa, Sept. 22.
 G. M. P. left Mombasa for East Africa, Sept. 22.
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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL



Vol. 7, No. 316.

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EAST AFRICA AND THE SOUTH

Through the Press and in the more permanent form of books and pamphlets powerful propaganda is being conducted with the object of impressing upon the public mind particularly in the East African Dependencies, the essential unity of those territories with the Union of South Africa—a unity of interests economic and political as well as inherent in the physical oneness of the African continent. We have already drawn attention to this development, quoting the views of General Smuts, General Hartog, and Professor W. M. Macmillan. The latest advocate is Mr. E. A. Walker, Professor of History in the University of Cape Town, whose pamphlet entitled "The Frontier Tradition in South Africa" claims that "that tradition, founded by the old trek Boers, is now playing a part in those areas of Central and East Africa, in which white men are building their homes. On the South African side, General Smuts and of the Hilton-Young Commission he urges a white man who is concerned with the Central and East Africa problem to take into account the practice and tradition of the mixed-race society of the southern end of the continent and of the situation arising therefrom. The advice is good, and his line of argument is well to devote some attention to the problem of law in the Central and South African colonies and to their divergent forms of administration and policy."

We cordially welcome the help of South Africa in combating the unchristian doctrine of the "pariahs" of the Native, but we must not allow ourselves to be deceived into believing that our interests may be best served by fair play and equal treatment.

enabled the General to vote not only for support in opposing the proposed Union of South Africa, but also for opposition to the extension of powers of supervision over British territories in Africa by the League of Nations—a body, as *The Morning Post* justly puts it, "which has neither responsibility nor practical experience to guide it, and whose assumption of superior wisdom would be a humiliation even if it were imparted in its inspiration."

In these matters East and South Africa can do together to their mutual advantage.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that South Africa has a history and tradition of three hundred years, and that it cannot suddenly escape from the trammels of that history. Its Native policy, to mention only one point, is conditioned by theories and prejudices dating from a long past—but its dominant race has devoted to that past East Africa is in a different category. It has been colonised by Britons in recent years and by Britons with essentially British ideas of race relations, fundamentally contrary to the Dutch conception of "the equality of white and black in Church and State." Orange and Transvaal are component parts of the African South which have long been recognised, as demonstrating British policy in Tanganyika, despite faults of administration, has had reason to be, the substitution of British for German rule only, though economically and politically pillaged by a little band of self-regarding imperialists, is an example of administration of which there may well be proud, and Southern Rhodesia, though by reason of her geographical position that territory to the southward has clearly shown that she has a preference of consulting race considerations, would inevitably be hindered to the application of a reactionary and unchristian policy in her position. There

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Some time ago we suggested in a leading article in the *Journal of Empire Production* and charged with the duty of coordinating and **EARLY AFRICA** coordinating Empire production. A **VERDICT TO** suggestion which was followed by similar proposals in highly influential quarters. An enterprising contemporary, *Plains Review*, which specialises in West African matters, has taken us seriously to task, declaring that we attempt to rationalise Empire production and to divide up various sections of the Empire as being suitable for this or that, not a suggestion which will commend itself to any who are acquainted with West African conditions, any more than we should consider it desirable to suggest that the East African territories should refuse to consider their growing of cocoa, for instance, if they found such a cultivation economically possible. It is correct, we believe, to state that the suggestion to domicile certain products in particular parts of the Empire is one which cuts directly across the general policy of agricultural progress in West Africa. We are concerned only with the principle involved, which is that a Council, no matter how important or how representative, should be vested with the power of veto that the Native people of any part of British West Africa will grow, or will not grow, certain crops. It strikes at the very root of the principles of administrative policy in West Africa.

We are astonished that our article should be so misinterpreted. We definitely stated that the Council would not be executive in function, but merely consultative and advisory. We did not visualise a *Junta* of Muslims sitting in consultation with the Council. Our suggestion was that such a competent Council, having wide international connections and surveillance of world products and world markets, would be in a position to advise Colonial Governments and through them Colonial Departments of Agriculture as to the crops the cultivation of which would best be economically possible. Our contemporary implies that the decision on alternative crops in West Africa must be left to the good sense of the Agricultural Departments and the African farmer. We agree but we suggest that this good sense, however good it may be, should be derived from our hypothetical Economic Council without prejudice to the African farmer and with no loss of dignity to the officials of the Department of Agriculture.

The *Journal* which confesses us admits that the excessive reliance of the Gold Coast on cocoa and of the Gambia on groundnuts is a potential danger and urges the search for alternative crops. Why not? Beyond forbidding the cultivation of dangerous but profitable *Fraxino*, *Castor*, and the gum

from potatoes to figs, from rubber to raffia palms, from graniums to gooseberries. But we imagine that any competent Director of Agriculture would experiment to see if the plants selected would really grow in the local conditions, and having decided that not unimportant point would only be added to be able to export our articles to the commercial possibilities of the crops chosen. He might be deciding an already glutted market, for example. If that is the case, surely the general policy of agricultural progress in West Africa, we fear, our suggestion has bitten on stony ground. We have reason to believe that the soil is not so fertile and favourable elsewhere.

Has Mandatory Power Complete Sovereignty over a Mandated Territory? This question has long occupied the minds of the members of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations and is constantly raised by the German and Italian delegations. It is therefore of special interest to East Africans to note the attitude of General Herbert Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa to this question which was materially affects the administration of South West Africa. While protesting that the Union will never do anything contrary to the terms of its Mandate, and has always tried to act in the interests of the people committed to its charge, General Herbert, in replying to the *Questionnaire* of the Commission, took occasion to say: "I must add that too many discussions prevent the harmonious collaboration to which we have referred, they do harm to the good administration of the territories under mandate. One does not need to be a great prophet to predict the arrival which these discussions will cause if they were not frequently. I believe that in the interest of the League of Nations it would be best to give them but little importance or even to stop them completely. General Herbert is now in England combating, among other things, the suggested internationalisation of British Colonies in Africa, and his stand is being repeated and prominently magnified by some members of the Permanent Mandates Commission *Comes Propos*."

We have sometimes felt rather enthusiastic over the activities of big African motion picture companies in East Africa, having **WHEN CRORE** harboured a suspicion that methods **TOOK CRORE** and manners accepted in the United States are not always suited to British colonial conditions. It is therefore with the more pleasure that we learn that the movie film which some months ago was granted permission to make pictures in the Binyorfa Game Reserve, Manda, spent two months there without the vast company engaged disturbing the scenery, wild life to any extent. They even ceased the many fireworks which usually are to be found in the night **Deal**, but which had been owing in the past.

USEFULNESS
EMPIRE COUNCILS

PARAMOUNTCY AND NATIVE INTERESTS

The Right Hon. Sir Philip and Canon Leakey

Sir—In your leading article of the 11th in "Paramountcy" the name of Canon Leakey, the nominated representative of the interests of the Kenya Legislative Council, is mentioned in a way which may lead to an entirely wrong impression of his attitude in relation to the Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa.

Canon Leakey, for anyone who would be perfectly justified in stating that, if it were not unthinkably from the Church's point of view to suppose it to be just or right for any persons in authority who have the welfare of the various communities in their hands, to give the interests of one community such paramountcy that the interests of all others would be neglected and added over to the account. But does the White Paper read thus?

Paragraph 10 of the Memorandum makes it quite plain that the Duke of Devonshire's declaration in the White Paper of 1923 was written in a very different spirit and that it is not when those interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict that the native interests should prevail.

The word "paramountcy" in the Kenya White Paper of July, 1923, has precisely the same meaning as that in the White Paper issued last year. It fails to show how "Paramountcy" in the Duke of Devonshire's Declaration of 1923, or in the recently issued Memorandum can be interpreted as a principle of play. Not only so, the native population of the East African continent, and the interests of the natives are a sacred thing.

Kenya has suffered in the past owing to its land policy and a failure to see the justification for organized agitation on pressing pressure of public opinion, authority to reconsider their decisions. States such as South Africa on the subject of the income tax, for the discontent of a rapidly increasing native population present a far more serious problem than there has appeared on the surface. The future welfare of the white settler, trader, and others in Kenya depends upon the contentment of the African and Tanganyika, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, have not the same problems as Kenya.

It is not easy to find with the writer in Kenya, nor have I written in the public press other than point out the various contradictions given to and uplift of the African. As I cannot agree with Canon Leakey in his statement at the foundation stone laying ceremony in the attitude of the Government, it is impossible in support of the attitude of the Government, it is necessary to send a message to England, the outcome of which may lead to a peculiar, if not a dangerous, youth faith.

Tunbridge Wells

As I wish we could agree with the writer in Rampole, at the meaning of the word "paramountcy" as employed in the Kenya White Paper of 1923, has the same meaning in the latest White Paper. It seems to me, however, that the whole spirit of the new Kenya Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa is to seek to meet the over-riding native interests in the interests of the African continent as a whole. It is not as if we are to give paramountcy to the interests of one community at the expense of the interests of all others.

It is not as if we are to give paramountcy to the interests of one community at the expense of the interests of all others. It is not as if we are to give paramountcy to the interests of one community at the expense of the interests of all others. It is not as if we are to give paramountcy to the interests of one community at the expense of the interests of all others.

and the other is to delegate a share in the administration of the East African continent to the African people. In three respects the White Paper of 1923 is in direct conflict with the White Paper of 1937. In the first place, the White Paper of 1923 is in direct conflict with the White Paper of 1937 in its reference to the Hilton Report. The White Paper of 1923 is in direct conflict with the White Paper of 1937 in its reference to the recommendations of the Hilton Report. The White Paper of 1923 is in direct conflict with the White Paper of 1937 in its reference to the recommendations of the Hilton Report. The White Paper of 1923 is in direct conflict with the White Paper of 1937 in its reference to the recommendations of the Hilton Report.

POSITION OF THE AFRICAN WOMAN

Not one of us is a woman.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

It is an unkind and possibly unjust criticism to say that the author of the article on "The Position of the African Woman" is a woman. The author is a man, and his article is a very fair and summary of the facts. Of course, conditions vary in different parts of the continent, but in the words of the author, "where they have not been completely eliminated, the intercaste (European-Arab) status of the African woman is not one of the worst."

The article refers to two facts only. The first is the general custom of the purchase of the Zulu laborer by any means, and the purchase of the woman through European legislation, by assuming that if such has tended to make it so, it is ever legitimated as such by the natives. The second is the fact that a woman is never used in this transaction, it does not give the husband unlimited rights over his wife, nor is it treated as the return of her parents, who have no claim the return of the dowry.

As the article refers to the work of the African woman, she is the tough, dispersed, and hardy, does not give what they are entitled to, but rather that they are then immemorially share, within which they are situated. They have virtual control of the household, which in many cases is the main source of the whole household supply. If the cattle are taken to the woman, the greatest of her duties is to be the manager of the garden. Women it is now generally recognized, were the first to discover the possibility of utilizing soap, and they developed the soap while their menfolk were engaged in hunting and gathering in distant countries.

It is not as if we are to give paramountcy to the interests of one community at the expense of the interests of all others. It is not as if we are to give paramountcy to the interests of one community at the expense of the interests of all others. It is not as if we are to give paramountcy to the interests of one community at the expense of the interests of all others.

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As an East African motorist, why English motor cars are usually considered, in preference to Colonial competitors, is the only belief, at least held by those that in the next few minutes will hear him declared. Presently, British manufacturers are delighted with the thought of their home market, and are uninterested in the sales possibilities of the Continent, but they have never even troubled to produce a model solely for export, even the so-called special Colonial models. In the last couple of years, he will probably add, he has even a horse-power rivalry between him and the local home motorist, who thinks always of the horse-power and that required by the overseas man, who requires sufficiently good engine performance to drag him out of bad country.

The English Manufacturer's Handicap

I have heard such statements, hundreds of times from East Africans, who would prefer to buy a local-made car if they thought it could do the job. Some of the cars I have seen in performance of English vehicles ranging from 20 h.p. and you are certain to buy, for instance, a 20 and as a "stunt" car to be told that at the very least 20 h.p. and preferably 25 or 26 h.p. is essential in a car which will stand up to the hard going in bad weather in tropical Africa. I am not suggesting that English cars will not do the job, but car owners here as have repeatedly told me that it is not done if they want it done. They want top car performance with the easier, less "ramp" motor.

It has not been so easy, it looks to me, for English motor car manufacturer who is severely restricted in the design of his engine by the horse-power tax. Why should the tax be levied, practically speaking, on the horse-power of the engine? The usual tax is based on theoretical formula horse-power, and this formula takes into consideration only the bore and the number of cylinders. To save the buyer from heavy annual tax payments, the English manufacturer usually, the American who has such tax to endure, will "load" his engine with extra power down as much as possible.

After exhaustive inquiry into export requirements

A few years ago I had the opportunity to test in the field a new English-made model designed solely for export. Appearance, performance, riding comfort, and price are most impressive. Let me tell the story.

An Englishman, with the outlook and expertise which come of travelling and doing business in nearly every part of the world, should say, very much responsible for this bold step on the part of an English manufacturer, and he will certainly be surprised to find that he is selling overseas markets. The man, Mr. J. Hartnett, the export manager of Vauxhall Motors, Limited, at one time succeeded in selling his cars in quantities in a tropical British Colony. He tried very hard to get English cars on the market in various ways and up against his own countrymen in pricing for price and reason. He went on trying and doing business, and joined as American motor concern, for which he succeeded in doing a well in impressive business in many parts of the world.

It is Mr. Hartnett's extensive knowledge and enthusiasm which I believe have had much to do with the new car for export.

nearly a year ago, he had been travelling and taking care of his notes in America, New Zealand, Australia and elsewhere. He returned not long ago with all the previous convictions demolished, and his car designed to meet the needs of the export markets has been checked against practical experience in those markets.

Top Car Performance

The new Vauxhall is a Colonial's dream come true. At the moment, the lowest priced Vauxhall saloon car costs something over £500, and when you buy this new Vauxhall saloon and get its summary to the company, you are asked to be tempted to the car that the price factor had been given less attention than it demands overseas. Such however is not the case. This new 26 h.p. car is either a saloon or as a touring, will I believe, sell in a fortnight. The new car has 2330 and a 350 complete with accessories, including bumpers front and aft, 10 tie-downs, luggage carrier, and accessories not often listed with a car as standard equipment.

One of the selling points of this new car with a big bore, short stroke engine is that it is claimed to be practically the whole of the work in top gear, and gear changing is anything to overseas men used to driving high-powered cars, almost a case of non-existence. Not long ago Mr. Hartnett drove to London from Brighton without changing gear once, and on the way we took together, even though held up for quite a time at a number of cross-roads, we changed down from top only twice; other cars before and beside us were constantly changing down and up.

To give that top gear a further test, the 26 h.p. engine has been deliberately fitted with a gear that makes its potential speed in England nil by annum; thus, as already stated, the Vauxhall is regarded as entirely an export car.

What, briefly are the mechanical features of this new six-cylinder motor? Four-bearing crankshaft with pressure lubrication, servo-assisted brakes, wire wheels, Bishop's steering, electric carburettor, adjustable driving seat, sliding roof (optional), real leather upholstery throughout, and chief of all, the big-bore short-stroke engine.

Enthusiasm of the East African Distributor

What gave me a hint of this new car? The fact that the East African distributor, Mr. A. W. King, managing director of the Motor and Car Sales Ltd. of Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret and Dar es Salaam, spoke in terms of the highest praise of it and produced excellent sales throughout British tropical Africa. If his judgment is not vindicated I shall be surprised.

**BRITISH
MANUFACTURERS
AND EXPORTERS**

anxious to develop trade with
East and Central Africa

ARE INVITED

to communicate with East Africa,
which will be only too glad to assist
them in any way.

A BRITISH-MADE CAR FOR EXPORT.

Test Run in the New Vauxhall "VX."

Special "East Africa" by "Effendi."

As an East African who has seen British motor cars and has usually "considered" them in Colonial conditions, and the best of us is at least ten to one that during the next few months you will hear him declare emphatically that British manufacturers are enslaved with the thought of their home market and so do not attend in the sales possibilities of the Outer Empire that they have never even troubled to produce a model solely for export, even the so-called "special Colonial models" of the last couple of years. He will probably add, he has even given a horse-power midway between that required by the home motorist, who thinks always of the horse-power tax, and that required by the overseas man, who requires a sufficiently good engine performance to drag him out of bad country.

The English Manufacturer's Handicap.

I have heard such statements hundreds of times from East Africans on leave, who would far prefer to buy a British-made car if they thought it would do the job required. One of the trans-Africa performances of English vehicles ran quite down to 7 h.p. and you are certain to have the instance brushed aside as a "stunt" and to be told that at the very least 20 h.p. and preferably 25 or 26 h.p., is essential in a car which will stand up to the hard going in bad weather in tropical Africa. I am not suggesting that English cars will not do the job, but car owners overseas have repeatedly told me that it is not done as they want it done. They want top gear performance with its usual lessening of motoring. It has not been so easy as it looks for the English motor car manufacturer, who is severely restricted in the design of his engine by the horse-power tax. Why should the tax be levied, practically speaking, on the bare body of the engine? The annual tax is £1 per theoretical formula horse-power and this formula takes into consideration only the bore and the number of cylinders. To save the balance from heavy annual tax, the English manufacturer—unlike the American, who has no such tax to endow himself—must keep the horse-power down as much as possible.

Built after exhaustive inquiry into Export Requirements.

It was in Chicago I had the opportunity to test run in the first car of a new English-made model designed solely for export. Appearance, performance, riding comfort, and price all most impressive. Let me tell the story.

An Englishman with the outlook and experience which come of travelling and doing business in nearly every part of the world. I should say, very much possible for this hard step on the part of an English manufacturer, and he will certainly be responsible for the sales results in overseas markets. This is Mr. E. J. Harnett, the export manager of Vauxhall Motors, Limited, at one time successfully sold cars of his make in a tropical British Colony, he then very keenly to put English cars on the map, but there was one thing against this shortcoming in engine performance and design. He went on travelling and doing business and joined an American motor concern, for which he succeeded extraordinarily well in his new business in many parts of the world. This is Mr. Harnett's experience, knowledge and enthusiasm, which I believe has had much to do with the new car for export only. As a matter of fact,

nearly a year he has been travelling and taking careful notes in America, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. He returned not long ago with all his previous convictions confirmed, and so this car, designed to meet the needs of the export markets, has been checked against practical experience in most markets.

Top Gear Performance.

The new "VX" Vauxhall is a 20-h.p. car, and it will come true. At the moment the list price of the half saloon car costs something over £500, and I saw this new "VX" Vauxhall and noted as usual that to the company's established models, it has tempted, to fear that the price factor had perhaps been given less attention than it demands overseas. Such, however, is not the case. This new 20-h.p. car, whether as a saloon or as a tourer, will, I believe, sell in Nairobi for instance, at between £330 and £350 complete, with all accessories, including bumpers, fenders and collapsible rear luggage carrier, and other items normally listed with a car as standard equipment.

One of the selling points of this new car with its big bore short stroke engine is that it is claimed to be practically the whole of the work in top gear—and gear changing is an item to be overseas men used to driving high-powered cars, almost always of non-British make. Not long ago Mr. Harnett drove to London from Brighton without changing gear once, and on the run we took together, even though held up for quite a time at a number of cross-roads, we changed down from top only twice, other cars before and behind us were constantly changing down and up.

To give that top gear performance, the 20 h.p. engine has been deliberately fitted though, as I was told, that makes its potential sale in England nil per annum, as this, as already stated, the "VX" is regarded as entirely an export car.

What, briefly, are the mechanical features of this new six-cylinder model? Four-bearing crankshaft with oil-sure lubrication, servo-assisted brakes, wire wheels, Bishop steering, Zenith carburetors, adjustable wind-up sliding roof (optional), real leather upholstery, sunroof, and chief of all, the big-bore short-stroke engine.

Enthusiasm of the East African Distributor.

What gave me a hint of this new car? The fact that the East African distributor, Mr. A. Vincent, managing director of the Motor, Car and Exchange Ltd. of Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret and Dar es Salaam, spoke in terms of the highest praise of it and predicted excellent sales throughout British East Africa. If my judgment is not yielded, it will be

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Bill on Leave.

No. 37, "The Good Life."

THE BARONS will tell you that England has gone to the dogs. Let them come to Cornwall. Here they will find things as they were fifty years ago. But do not let them come to the village I have chosen for my holiday, for they will taste the air.

I am spending a few weeks away from the hustle and bustle of London, where the nation's merchant princes and harassed City magnates, for away their days, arriving at ten a.m., leaving at four, spending two hours at lunch, and not coming in at all on Saturdays. In my Cornish village there is no hustle, and to-day proves unsuitable for the expenditure of business with us there not in the morning.

It lies at the foot of a rocky to be climbed, from which a hill of one or three miles to be climbed, by which way you will find the nearest railway station is four miles distant, the nearest pub. is less than three miles, and the nearest public house is a mile and a half away. The main form of an antiquated bus, which tears along the country lanes, heading vigorously for the noise of its great engines and rattling passengers, is the only means of transport to warn approaching traffic.

Where Nothing Ever Happens.

Nothing has ever happened in my village, and nothing I feel sure ever will happen, shall not divide the name of this valley of peace, so that you can rest through it in your horrible motor cars. Nothing, nothing will induce me to neglect my little treasure. I will share it with no one.

Yesterday I had occasion to go into one of our market towns. Gently I rode the Flying Dutch out of the village, and slipped quietly down into the valley, myself silent, crawling slowly in low gear in the direction that separates us from the industrial zone, and into the antipractical. There were no signs to be seen, which the butcher had forgotten to bring on his last round, and being made by the local shop to be fixed on, and a visit to the barber to be paid.

First, I went to the tailor. A bright, red-haired woman met me. "I'm," said Mr. Burgess, "just going out," she said, "and to tell you the truth, she would be back till evening, and coming from up Trelawny Farm to me in just now and axed 'im to come up to Rectory Field and play a game of tricks. Ah, well, it's seen' by five twas, and the man did shine, my Burgess, I thought, 'e'd shut up the shop for the day. But I expect you could come in for your suit to-morrow, maybe."

"That's the spirit," I thought. Why couldn't he close his shop for an afternoon? And what better excuse than his own name? After all, if I didn't get my suit to-day, is it to-morrow, just as good?

I wandered slowly along the cobbled streets in an endeavour to purchase a bottle of "the glow." It was after two thirty, and the local publicans whom I approached, to matter how sympathetic, regretted their inability to scry me.

Ask a Policeman.

"Why not?" long and see sunset," they said. "Ask super for a warrant, and I'll serve." So I went to the police station. A policeman, dressed in the colossal four-wheeler of his kind, police

crosses, and a single sat in the voice. "Superintendent, a lie asleep," he said, "can I do anything for you?"

I explained that I had come from here, and arriving in the town, to be late for my service. "I heard a bit of the real story," he said, "of the man's eye brightened. Here was the case at last," he said, "among some papers, I found an open book."

"Name, please," he requested. "Imilia. Where do you come from?" "Battle of Whisky," he said. "I'll be a see if super can do anything yet."

For a few moments he returned with a large watus-monstrated man who rubbed sleepily in his eyes. He looked suspiciously at me, regarded the notes in the policeman's notebook, took up a sheet of paper, imprinted a large official-looking rubber stamp upon it, and wrote. Then directing me to a small hostelry he handed me the note. "Dear Mrs. Peugelly, it ran. "Please visit bearer anything he wants. Yours, Jim."

I rolled feebly to the hotel, found Mrs. Peugelly, and presented my emblem of authority. "Why, certainly," she said. "Why didn't you come in straight away instead of going all the way to the police station, what with super mavin' his afternoon's sleep? I would have given 'e a bottle without that. What's that 'e say? 'In that case you've a bottle of cold beer to drink now? 'Why, certainly, sir."

Figaro.

My next call was at the barber's shop. Inside found Figaro, Figaro of the immortal opera Figaro he is. Figaro there, Figaro everywhere. The while he shaved one his other customers sat in a row upon his chairs, and together discussed life, the day's happenings, what the papers from a funny said, and an occasional that happened to be going on.

The barber was a master of art. With a brush he splashed with white foam, lathered his aberrantly dabbed in the face of his victims, and used it to elucidate basic points in his conversation. I should be become particularly interested, and his emotion roused, then did to apply his hands to my unpropitious yoke in the chair, and his razor went scarping over the face, and the barber had someone make a beard and comb, and the scum-like blade would point accurately, and the scum on one corner in submission.

The modernizing of a customer's own custom. While they were waiting they were told not to sit and report what their time came to be placed in the chair, to have white sheets wrapped around them, to be shaved trimly in their collar, and when they merely took to be used as a more practical outlet for his feelings.

After three quarters of an hour's wait, became my turn, and was led, accepting of the shaver, he cordlessly he fixed the trappings, and he brand my neck, shot red casually of my desire, and picked up a bloodthirsty pair of blades. "In a few minutes my hair was gone, and I took a walk out in the class. I was as a shorn lamb. Gone was the curl that I had nursed so tenderly these twenty years. Gone the few hairs that until now had so well hidden my nearly bald spot, and around my neck and ears bloodstains left mute testimony of the riotous fall of my emotions. "I paid my severance, and to my assembly, "Good Day," and drove back to my village in contemplation.

I had intended returning to London next week, but if I am not vain, at least have my sensibilities, and I calculate that it will take two months to get the hair right again.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING

100% of the Nairobi motor traffic is owned by the Kenya Commission of Police. His Report for 1957.

Nairobi is shortly going to have electricity. This paragraph is going to be kept standing and will be repeated every six months in future. The Nairobi Weekly News.

Just as I was as someone as opposed to a place where I might be going, money for money with the Hon. T. J. O'Shea, M.L.C., speaking at a farewell luncheon in Nairobi.

I have been in Kenya for twenty-two years and have never had a touch of malaria. My wife, who has been at home along with the same period, has suffered from fever. M. J. O'Shea in a letter to the Nairobi Standard.

The broadcasting service in Kenya suffers from lack of reasonable public support. The number of listeners, some assessed during the year (they are not intended to be) and included in the company's revenue of approximately KSh 200. The service is consequently far from self-supporting and having regard to this and the necessarily limited local entertainment resources, the programme broadcast, while leaving room for improvement, are not altogether unsatisfactory. Kenya Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kenya, 1958.

If Africa is to be saved from secular civilisation, the Christian Church must devote to the interpretation of the Gospel in direct relation to the realities of African life to-day the same serious thought and far-sighted planning that the Government is devoting to the provision of a sound education in the more technical sphere, with which the State is primarily concerned. The preaching of the Gospel is to reach the consciousness of men if only as an effective criticism of accepted ideas. It must come as a challenge to current practice. It must come to grips with the scientific interpretation of the meaning of man's life and destiny. It must have something to say in relation to the revolutionary changes which throughout the world are being up the old order of society and to the complexities with which men find themselves confronted in consequence. Proposing that Christian churches should allow their energies to be directed from their proper and sure task of preaching the Gospel. I am only pointing out that if the Gospel is to confront men with a real decision it must have for them a meaning in relation to what are for them the realities of life. J. H. O'Shea, address in Nairobi, Kenya, 1958. Eldon.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS

- Oct. 15 - Meeting of East African Section of London Chapter of Comoros.
- Oct. 16 - Departure of Duke of Gloucester from London for Ethiopia.
- Oct. 16-25 - Motor Show Olympia.
- Oct. 21-22 - National Dairy Show, Royal Agricultural Hall.
- October 22 - Miss Grace Walker, of Boston, lectures on Modern Poetry of the American Verse at Friends House, Easton Road, N.W. 1 at 1.30 pm.
- Oct. 20 and 30 - Sale of the American Overseas (the U.S.A. Representative Staffs) Central Hall, Westminster, 1.30 p.m.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

12 - Mr. William Nowell, C.B.E., D.I.C., F.L.S.



Mr. William Nowell, Director of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Arusha, Tanganyika Territory, was born in Great Houghton, Yorkshire. Thirteen years before he left the Royal College of Science to take charge of the entomological and biological work of the Department of Agriculture at Harare, Rhodesia, in 1920 was his colleague in the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the East Indies. After ten years he was Assistant Director of a similar department in the dominions of the East India Company and later a member of the Board of Agriculture. With Dr. Austin, he was the originator of a preliminary organisation of the Agricultural Stations of the Empire (Commonwealth) in 1930.

For his services to the Empire, agriculture can have had no other more distinguished period or had more highly distinguished. Nowell, far having been appointed to the position of Director of British Empire in 1950 in East Africa, John Harrison, he held the post for only sixteen days before being transferred to a post where his duties are of an organisational and supervisory of long-range research in the tropics, which is the author of 'Diseases of Cotton Plants in the Lesser Antilles' and of numerous scientific papers, has travelled widely in East and Central Africa, and has shown the wish to continue to retain in contact with the most eminent people which brings for great things from Africa.

PERSONALIA

Mrs. Helen Silver is flying back to Kenya.

Sir Kenneth and Lady Rodd have returned to London from Naples.

Mrs. Temple Perkins has been posted to Paris on his return from leave.

Mr. E. A. Wood, the Kenya pianist, has arrived in this country from Nairobi.

Mr. R. V. Talbot was recently married in Fort Portal to Miss B. G. Phillips.

Mr. Charles H. Bone is on his way out to Zanzibar to join the staff of the U.M.C.A.

Sir John and Lady Sandeman then returned to London on Tuesday from Poland.

Mr. A. M. A. Jimmy Wilson, of Kampala, has returned to London from Scotland.

The Kabaka of Buganda is laying out a miniature golf links near his Palace at Mengo.

Mr. J. H. Sinclair has left England for Tangier, where he intends to reside permanently.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Tree have left Mombasa to spend a three months' holiday in South Africa.

Major and Mrs. J. de G. Delmege left London last Friday for Switzerland, en route to Kenya.

Major W. F. E. Harter has been appointed resident of the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve.

Mr. J. B. Farguhar, of the Bukoba branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) has arrived home on leave.

Mr. W. F. Halcrow, consulting engineer for the Port of Beira, has been visiting Portuguese East Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. Randall Swift have returned to their estate at Makoya from leave in their native country.

Captain General H. H. Leach, whose death in London is announced, served in the Enderby Expedition of 1882.

The Countess of Chesterton and Baron and Baroness Rudolph Shaurmose are recent passengers from East Africa.

Mr. H. A. Swart, Chief Machine Engineer of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has arrived back in Kenya from leave.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Legger, of the Kampala branch of the British East Africa Corporation, recently spent a brief holiday in Kenya.

Mr. D. W. Evans, who has served in the Education Department of Tanganyika for the past six years, has arrived home on leave.

On Monday evening General Hertzog and Lord Delamare dined with Sir Abe Bailey.

Mr. J. F. Fairclough and Mr. O. S. Hopkin have assumed charge of the Musoma and Kahama districts of Tanganyika respectively.

Mr. F. P. van den Heever, South Africa, has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Mandates set up by the Imperial Conference.

The Hon. David Howes-Evyn, youngest brother of the Duchess of York, recently flew over the Victoria Falls in company with his wife.

Mr. E. G. Hayes of the East African Department of the British American Tobacco Co. is back in Kenya after his recent visit to America.

Lord Buxton, who has been unwell for some months, underwent a severe operation in London a few days ago. He is progressing satisfactorily.

Miss Waller, who has just been appointed headmistress of the Limuru Girls' School, was for some time a mistress at Cheltenham College for Girls.

General G. D. Rhodes, general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, leaves England in a few days to return to East Africa.

Major F. C. Jate, of Kwaile, who arrived in England at the beginning of September and went straight to Scotland, has come down to London.

Major E. R. M. Kirkpatrick, who was married last week to Mrs. Leonie Macpherson Mackenzie-Low, served with the W.A.C.F.F. in East Africa during the War.

General Edward Higgins, Commander of the Salvation Army, recently visited Livingstonia and called on Mr. Dobree, Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

The engagement is announced of Mr. G. M. Castle, District Commissioner, Kenya Colony, and Miss Esme Josephine Which of Broom Hall, Harsham.

Commander R. M. Reynolds, formerly of the Uganda Railway Marine, left London a few days ago for Ceylon to secure new members for the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. G. Heaton Nichols, a member of the Southern African Parliament, who made an extensive tour of Northern Rhodesia a couple of years ago, has arrived in London.

Messrs. Shenstone and Fairbank, the two under-graduates who were flying to Kenya, crashed at Hehopolis aerodrome, Cairo, last week, but were fortunately unhurt.

Congratulations to Mr. D. M. Blair, son of the late Mr. Dyson Blair, one of the most popular of Ugandan officials, on graduating M.B., Ch.B., at Edinburgh University.

Mrs. T. T. Bardard, wife of Professor Bernard, Director of the School of African Life and Languages at the University of Cape Town, has arrived in this country.

Mr. E. W. Osborne, who is well-known to East African business men, and who recently re-visited the territories, is on his way out to West Africa by the s.s. "Appam."

Sir Francis Newton, late High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, has joined the Southern Rhodesian board of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), of which he will become chairman.

The bronze memorial bust of Lord Northcliffe which was unveiled last week in the forecourt of the Church of St. Dunstan in the West, Fleet Street, was the work of Lady Hilton Young.

Mr. H. R. Ems, of the Roan Antelope Mine, Northern Rhodesia, was married last week in Cape Town to Miss Eleanor Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Evans, of Croxford.

Two Baganda priests, Fathers Timotheo Simwogare and Joseph Kiwanuka, are travelling to Algiers and Rome. They are said to be the first Baganda priests to leave East Africa.

The marriage took place at Johannesburg on October 1st. Mr. J. P. Cullen, of Namwera Estate, Nyasaland, to Moira, daughter of Colonel C. E. St. Leger, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., and Mrs. St. Leger.

Mr. J. Russell Orr, C.B.E., late Director of Education in Kenya, has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Commission on Educational and Cultural Affairs. He served in East Africa for nineteen years.

The Hon. Conway Haavey, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Hon. W. K. Pucker, and Mr. J. H. F. Harper are acting as trustees of the fund raised in Kenya in connexion with the deputation at present visiting this country.

Mr. C. G. C. de Krom has been posted to Tabora as an Administrative Officer on his arrival in Tanganyika on transfer from Mauritius. Not often does Mauritius send administrators to the East African Dependencies.

Mr. L. W. Smart, Deputy Traffic Manager, on the Tanganyika railway, has been transferred back to Dar es Salaam, where he served on the Kenya and Uganda Railways for nearly years before his transfer to Tanganyika in 1926.

Mr. R. A. D. Parker, manager of the Kitale branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, is shortly leaving the Trans-Nzoua township. His successor is Mr. J. B. Park, for some time manager of the Nakuru branch of the Bank.

Miss Margaret Belcher and Miss Ellen Edgell have arrived in this country after motoring from the Cape to Cairo in a car which they bought in South Africa for £20. They left the Cape on April 7 and reached Cairo on September 15.

Mr. C. C. W. Ingham, son of Major I. S. and Mrs. Ingham, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was recently married in Blantyre to Miss Margaret McEwen, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel J. A. and Mrs. McEwen, of Limbe.

Mr. Charles H. Gormley, Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika, was married last week in Dar es Salaam to Eileen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sherborne, of Kidderminster, near Reading. Mr. Gormley is at present stationed in Tabora.

At the annual rifle meeting of the Dar es Salaam branch of the Tanganyika Territorial Rifle Association Mr. E. Williams won the Byatt Cup with a score of 99 out of a possible 105. Mr. E. C. Parker won the Thelks Cup with a score of 86.

Our most popular community singing leader is Signor Arturo D'Avviso, who is the sole correspondent of the *Nairobi Weekly News*. Which shows what auctioneering his daughter Mr. Arthur Davies. Why doesn't he join the Kitale Players?

Mr. R. J. Paul, who recently returned to this island from leave, began his Colonial Service in Trinidad in 1912 and remained there until in 1923 he was transferred to St. Vincent, four years later he went to Nyasaland as Superintendent of Police.

The Mr. Roy Dr. G. Chambers, a family related at St. Augustine, Trinidad, to his father, how he had had an escort of seven men on one of his journeys in Tanganyika. "Fortunately," he added, "they were running in front of the car in which I was travelling, trying to get away."

Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. J. G. Hibbert to be his assistant private secretary, and Mr. Drummond Shiels, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. P. H. Hibbert to be his private secretary.

Mr. Charles Edgar Matthews, a mining engineer, of Ely, Cambridgeshire, home on holiday from Kenya, who was indicted last week at the Cardiff Quarter Sessions with causing previous bodily harm by the wilful driving of a motor-car, was discharged on Grand Jury finding no true bill.

The marriage took place on October 2 between Mr. Cedric Harpole, of the Department of Agriculture in Tanganyika, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harpole, of M. S. Simler, Gardens, West Kensington, and a 21-year-old daughter of Sir George Walton, Bart., Pillars, Judge of Trinidad, and Lady Walton.

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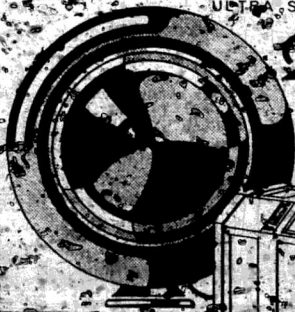
BOVRIL

ARMCHAIR GLOBE TROTTING WITH THE PHILIPS 2802

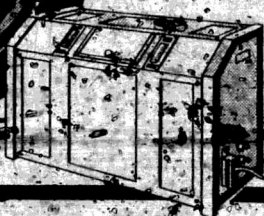


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ST. MARK HOTEL, 100 ft. long, 50 ft. wide, 100 ft. high.

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PERSONALIA (continued)

The Tanganyika Franchise Association (Central Area) has appointed the following officers: President, Major G. E. G. Orme; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. R. G. B. Wise and Guise, Brown; Committee, Major Anderson, Mr. Bandali Merafi, Mr. Walker, Regmus, Mr. Krontopoulos, Mr. Marcos, Mr. Sengra, and Mr. Singh.

Mr. F. W. Hockley, who earlier this year traversed much of East Africa in the "baby" car in which he is touring the world, has now reached England by way of the Belgian Congo, French Sudan, and Nigeria. After visiting Scotland and Ireland, he will continue through the United States, South America, and Australasia.

At the annual meeting of the Mombasa branch of the Caledonian Society, Mr. W. J. R. Beattie was elected President, with Mr. W. Jenkins and Mr. A. M. Campbell as Vice-Presidents. Messrs. R. S. Campbell, D. Scorgie, J. MacIntyre and Y. B. Beattie have been elected to the Committee, while the Hon. Treasurer and Secretary are Messrs. Alan King and G. Gordon, respectively.

The name of Sir Herbert Stanley, formerly Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and at present Governor of Ceylon, has been freely mentioned in the last few days as that of the first High Commissioner of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, but as the question of Closer Union still battles with difficulties, it seems decidedly premature to regard the appointment as settled, as we know some people are doing.

Lieutenant-General Sir J. S. Ewart, who has died at the age of sixty-nine, served through the Nile Expedition of 1884-5 and with the Sudan Frontier Force in 1895. During the Sudan Expedition he was adjutant of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and was then posted to Keshen during its investment, and in 1898 he saw service in Kitchener's Sudan Campaign, which culminated in the battle of Khartoum and was mentioned in the despatches.

Congratulations to Major J. A. Dutton, Officer-in-Chief, for his successful Governorship of Kenya for the past few years. He has been promoted to Principal Assistant Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia. He has many friends in East Africa, in whom will be delighted to hear of his advancement. Those who have known him in East Africa during recent years will agree with us that Major Dutton's officers in collaboration with Mr. H. Griffith, though credit must be given to achieve means of which the general public is unaware, have made it so that Major Dutton left East Africa for Uganda to become private secretary to the late Sir Robert Corrydon, whom he accompanied to East Africa, and later he was appointed Governor of Kenya. Since the death of Sir Robert, he has continued to act as private secretary to his successor, Sir Edward Grigg. Major Dutton is now in the United Kingdom, and his services will be gratefully remembered. His departure from East Africa was a relief, as he will spend a month in Europe, proceeding to the Continent.

Mr. M. J. Brown, its Under-Secretary, has been appointed Deputy President of the East African Indian National Congress, which is expected to send delegates to London to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Lord Thomson of Garsington, Secretary of State for Air, and Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Branker, Director of Civil Aviation, who perished in their torrid flight, had a great interest in the development of aviation in Africa, of which continent both had had personal experience. As a young R.E. officer, Lieutenant Thomson served in Mashonaland in 1906, coming in contact with Cecil Rhodes, and a couple of years ago Sir Sefton Branker visited East Africa to discuss the grant of subsidies by the local Governments for the regular air-mail service which Captain P. A. Madzimbane was then negotiating.

On Saturday last Mr. Aheyné, Lecturer in the University of London, "Some Problems of Life in the Tropics" to the British Airs Club, illustrating his paper with lantern slides supplied by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Office. He referred especially to the present pressing problems which affect East Africa, particularly the question of paramountcy, and the suggested adoption of the Mandates system to British Colonies. The audience was quite representative of the intelligent of Bedford, which includes a considerable section of retired Colonial people, and from the discussion which followed the lecture it was evident that propaganda on East African problems is still urgently needed in England.

His many friends will be glad to learn that Major J. A. Dutton, who has been in England in a few days for Europe, is the Duke of Gloucester, is in much better health as a result of his operation. It is twenty-one years since he first went to Kenya, and settled in Deddwa, and until the outbreak of war in 1914 he continued to raise cattle and grow coffee. The war record was a headed one, and was rewarded with the D.S.O. and the M.C., while later he won the D.B. when serving with the K.A.R. on the Northern Frontier. For five years he was British Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, and latterly he has been a D.C. to the Governor of Kenya. He is now expected to be shortly returning to Consular duties in Southern Rhodesia.

Samuel McColl, one of the oldest and most popular residents in the Mukuru district of Kenya, who has just been elected Chiefstain of the Mukuru branch of the Caledonian Society, has long been regarded as one of the ablest and most successful farmers in the locality. The son of a Scotch drover, Mr. McColl first went to Kenya twenty or more years ago to take charge of a sheep farm owned by Lord Delamere, for whom he shortly afterwards sold his stock to Australia to purchase further stock. He has been farming on his own account, but has concentrated his attention on maize, of which he has been one of the most successful producers in Kenya. Mr. McColl has been in residence in the Mukuru district for many years.



East Africa in the Press.

STRANGE STATEMENTS ABOUT KENYA.

N. L.—It is probably doing Dr. Norman Leys no injustice to attribute the article to him as a contribution to *The New Statesman*.

It is not too much to say that the present British Government is the first for at least sixty years to have realised the facts, to have faced up to them by refusing to the tiny European minority in Kenya the control of that country, and by requiring of its Government compliance with the old Wang policy of a century ago. Will it insist? We may confidently expect to read of sensational events in East Africa between now and Christmas that will give us the answer. The Governor of Kenya has scarcely troubled to disguise his sympathy and his claims of the one two-hundredth of the population who are of European origin. On the other side the organisations that represent African opinion have both cabled to the Colonial Office asking that the policy it has expounded should be acted upon at once.

The question is really whether East Africa is to share in the volcanic disturbances that are certain soon to break out in South African society, where the Government appears to be actively stirring up sedition. Its latest effort is to persuade the master bakers of Johannesburg to discharge their African employees (there are about a thousand of these) and replace them by Europeans, the difference between European and African rates of pay being met out of taxation, which, of course, is largely paid by Africans. Nothing in the future is quite so certain as the rebellion of the African majority in South Africa against injustice so deliberately provocative. Already many of the tollies have largely unknown to the public in this country, been perpetrated in Kenya in the past, but no more than just in the past. The Colonial Office has awakened. If it is vigorously supported, the public opinion which may still be made a free country like Jamaica, which is thus held up as a model to East Africans, is described by the writer as a place where there is no unrest, no raping of white women, no lynching of black men, and in which the rates of crime and pauperism are the lowest in the world. Some readers would be likely from that comparison to derive the ludicrous idea that Kenya is a place in which white women are not infrequently raped and black men sometimes lynched, while crime and pauperism are not unusual. N. L. needs to be much more careful in his comparisons, as in his history.

HARD WORDS ABOUT ENTEBBE

In connexion with the proposal to transfer the headquarters of the Agricultural Department of Uganda from Kampala to Entebbe, the *Uganda News* says:

"Every business man knows Entebbe is just a health resort, a *chic de sac*, an out-of-the-way little town where a great deal of the taxpayers' money is spent—money which might well be spent on subjects which would bring in a return. Entebbe leads nowhere. It is a strip of town right at the end of a peninsula. A place some eight miles from Jinja, the railway terminus, a hundred and thirty miles from Mubende, about a hundred from Masaka, a hundred from Kampala, and old from Bombe; and twenty-five from Kampala. In fact, no matter where you come from, Entebbe is further away than Kampala, and Kampala is not only the commercial capital, but the Native capital, as well. Mengo, being a suburb of Kampala.

"Entebbe. If the Government searched for a year for a safer place in which to hide it couldn't get as suitable a place as all Uganda as Entebbe. Without a hotel, a few even a boarding house, there is scarcely a business man in the whole country who doesn't hate the very name of it. Let alone the sight of it."

RECKLESSNESS OF A CHURCH NEWSPAPER

The white settlers in Kenya declares *The Guardian*.

are profoundly disturbed at the declared intention of the Colonial Office to put the interests of the Native in a prominent position, and to put the principle of the 'only one that accords with the fact that Kenya is primarily an African territory. In this attitude they have to a number of years, been supported by the Governor, Sir Edward Githa. Only last week, at a public dinner given in his honour by the white settlers, he advocated the necessity for compelling the Native to develop his land and the policy of closer settlement, in other words, of depriving him of more of it. He also said that the settlers would have a reasonable measure of control over the expenditure on services, which matter most to you, and a voice in sharing the destiny of what is, after all, your own land.

East African settlers, not merely those in Kenya, are disturbed, not at any declared intention of the Secretary of State to put the interests of the Natives in a prominent position, but to put them in a paramount position, which is quite a different thing; in other words, their objection, as would be that of any other British community, is to the attempt to abolish the even-handed justice to all races on which the Empire has been built.

The suggestion that closer settlement will involve depriving the Native of more of his land is a wildly reckless assertion, evidently made by one who has not even the most elementary knowledge of the facts. The Native Reserves have been created and declared inviolable for all time, and there has never been the slightest suggestion of alienating Native lands for closer settlement which is projected solely on Crown lands.

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AMALGAMATION OF THE RHODESIAS.

In the course of a leading article on the proposals for the amalgamation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia *The Times* said recently:

"Among the white population of Northern Rhodesia some eight thousand and increasing rapidly there is a division of views. To join the south would mean accepting a minority position as things stand today, it would mean accepting a share of the debt of Southern Rhodesia, and there are plenty of people in Northern Rhodesia who claim that, now that it is clear that the mining field of the immediate future is to be within their boundaries, they have more to offer the south than they can receive in return. During the last few days the question has been mooted again, and the unofficial members of the Legislative Council have asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he will listen to representations from the Colonists, whether he will listen to representations from the Colonial groups speaking for both Rhodesias and favouring amalgamation. Since Southern Rhodesia enjoys responsible government it is obvious that the only representations which can be received from there are those of the Government, and the immediate desire to raise the question comes not from the south but from the north."

"No doubt the recent White Paper on Native policy has alarmed the unofficial element in Northern Rhodesia in East Africa, not so much because of any strong conviction and novel in the legislation of the law, policy, as because of a certain indifference in the White Paper. The proposal that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should call a conference of the representatives of the reaction of men who are uneasy at what they feel are the unknown rights to which Colonial Office solicitude for the Natives may be under pressure from opinion at home. It is not a feeling for which there is in fact any serious justification, and the approach of the Joint Committee of both Houses will have in the fore-front of the issue the results it can achieve the task of rebuilding confidence by making it plain that Native policy under the Colonial Office is a matter, above and outside party lines, which includes due provision for the security of other interests in Africa. In the meantime, as the decisions about Northern Rhodesia are postponed, the administrative centres are being moved from the fringe to the centre, which is higher and broader and more central. The real interest for the next few years will be centred in the mines and the population they bring. Apart from the mines the white population, which is mostly confined to a few high areas, is not likely ever to be very large, and the Colonial Office deals with Northern Rhodesia as a tropical possession. Politics in Northern Rhodesia wait to day on economic, and it is obviously best to give the Colonists time to learn what the general development is going to do before setting irreversibly in motion any possible directions its main activities ought to be."

A NYSALAND missionary writes in *Central Africa*:

"When I stayed at Mpinda a few nights ago I heard a hyena hugh twice, quite close to my tent. It is a very uncommon happening, and I was glad to be told me that he had only heard it once during the whole of his experience in Nyasaland. As I lay in bed I heard the creature sniffing near my whopping as he came. When quite close he broke out into a peal of hideous idiotic laughter. Then he whopped once or twice and then laughed again."

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BESIDE A SNARLING LEOPARD.

In the course of a letter to the *London Evening Standard*, Mr. Herbert H. Kingston, writing from Finsbury Park, says:

"In an old army story, with my partner and a Native boy, I was breaking through almost virgin ground in the heart of Tanganyika Territory. It was rough going, and suddenly while we were skirting a deep ditch the steering gear cracked and we were hurled over the side and smashed up about fifty feet below. I was knocked out, and when my senses returned I discovered that I was pinned by the legs, under the remains of the tree."

"While making strenuous efforts to release myself, I suddenly became aware of a blood-curdling snarling and spitting, and realised to my horror that within ten feet of me was a big male leopard. His roar was making frantic endeavours to free himself, and no doubt, averting himself on me. Each time I moved so did he, and the hateful glare in his eyes, his breath in my face, his horrible hiss and snarl sent me almost crazy."

"I was despondent when I heard a moan and then some incoherent muttering, and finally, when for Billy my partner, and Sidi, the Native boy, hours seemed to elapse and my deadly protagonist appeared to be drawing nearer, when Sidi appeared, bleeding and dazed. 'Dwana,' he called out with an effort I drew his attention to the leopard. Within a few seconds he was away, and after what seemed another dozen years had passed, I heard a shot and saw works. Then I knew no more until I awoke in a Native hut with my pal by my side, my ankle was broken, while he had returned to his lair."

In the course of an article in the *Sudan Daily News* the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia says:

"To-day mining is being developed in Northern Rhodesia with feverish activity by wealthy and powerful companies. Roads and railways have been cut through the forest townships are springing up like mushrooms, money is being poured out like water, and every goods train which comes to from the south is laden with plant and machinery. And the European population, which will shortly number 10,000 souls, can hardly stop short of 50,000. Indeed, Ndola may be a second Johannesburg."

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GOOD NEWS FOR COFFEE PLANTERS

Favourable Prospects of coffee crop... The current market review of the coffee and plantain... It is reported that the destination of exports of coffee beans, chiefly East Africans, at prices ranging from 50 to 75 per cwt. has been... The shipments to the Pacific have also taken a fair quantity... The planters of the Pacific have been made to buyers whose future sources of supply are the Central American States and Colombia but the East African coffee has a lower status of value... Provided the steady condition of supplies here continues during the remainder of the year and we start a season when it should be otherwise, we anticipate a market relatively bare of good quality coffee at the end of December, as occurred last year... Moderate arrivals of East Africa new crop will be available as customary before the Costa Rica and East Indian crops can reach London, but these are unlikely to affect the satisfactory statistical position... We therefore consider the prospects for good prices for mild coffee for the early months of 1931 are favourable... Taking into consideration that the East Indian and Costa Rica crops are both expected to be less than in 1930... It is a matter of considerable satisfaction to all planters of mild coffees to contemplate, from the experience of the 1930 season, that their better quality coffees should have shown, by an increased consumption, independence of the Brazil growths, and of the collapse in price of the latter, and the obvious conclusion we think, that a larger community of the world over, have preferred the better descriptions of milds, and are willing to pay what may be considered handsome premiums for these coffees according to their fancy, at prices ranging from 70s. per cwt. for the Blue Mountain, Antioquia to 55s. per cwt. for Superior Santos.

We have referred above to the very satisfactory exports of this coffee to San Francisco, and Canada during the past two months, and it is a matter of some satisfaction to have found a fresh outlet for the increasing supplies of this growth... It must sincerely be hoped that a permanent new market has been attained, but it cannot be overlooked that the relatively low prices of the B's and C's inhibited the demand... Whether it is altogether satisfactory for the East Africa planter to accept so low a price for a large proportion of his crop is, however, a problematical... We have recently seen some of the moderate arrivals of the immediate crop in auctions... The general appearance of the coffee looks well, but it does not come out so well in the roast-tasting point in the liquor... Improvement is expected in later shipments... As regards weight of crop for 1930, we are informed that owing to excess rainfall the output may not be so large as at first estimated, but still in excess of the 1930 figure.

Bukobas... Until the middle of July a fair business was put through in both plantation and native coffee, but prices, but a half was called when the latter fetched 26s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f., and shippers declined to follow the party... The low level of prices, obtainable in the London market, and the better price obtainable in the West Indian markets and particularly in the position of prices in the West Indian market, and the fact that several shippers are now above areas of values in Western Africa, so that business is at a standstill... It seems probable much of the crop will be held back for a time... to the present unremunerative selling price.

THE DUKE OF CLOUGESTER

To shoot in British Somaliland... The Duke is able to do so... statement that His Royal Highness the Duke of Clougester will go on a big game shooting expedition to British Somaliland after attending the coronation of the Emperor of Ethiopia... account of a short time at his disposal, the Duke will shoot in British Somaliland.

ASSISTANCE FOR P.E.A. COFFEE GROWERS

To report duties for coffee machinery... For the benefit of the export of coffee and maize the following provisions are to be applied to maize in the Indian and British colonies... Mozambique and other Portuguese Colonies... The export of the respective products may be imported temporarily duty free... made of any material of hemp, linen, or similar fibres, and of any type... authorized to determine the duty... of the countries may be exempted from export duties... The duty on Portugal may be reduced to 20% of the amount of the duty on foreign maize... in the colonies... for shell coffee by 40%... and warehousing at Lisbon.

Machinery and apparatus for cleaning, grading, or otherwise treating maize and coffee beans may be exported from Portugal and imported into the Colonies free of export and import duties.

AFRICAN SOCIALISTS SUPPORT SETTLERS

The present Socialist Cabinet cannot have been very pleased to learn that the Transvaal Executive of the South African Labour Party has adopted a resolution expressing wholehearted sympathy with the white settlers of Kenya in the fight for the maintenance of white supremacy, to which the Party is pledged... It is good to learn that this new item was not denied space in The Daily Herald.

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The object of the Company are to acquire not less than 99% of the issued share capital of the Central Africa Railway Company, Ltd. to continue the undertaking and assets of the Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland, Ltd., and to acquire, construct, take concessions of work and manage the same and elsewhere any railways, tramways, motor roads, &c.

There are five directors. The Nyasaland Government or its nominees always have the right to nominate two directors, to be called Government directors, who are not eligible for re-election by rotation. Subject to the right of the directors to appoint or authorise the appointment of directors pursuant to any contract, the remaining directors are to be appointed by the shareholders other than the Government or its nominees.

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- N. B. Dickson, C.B.E., M.I.C.E., 25, Struan, Wimpole Park, S.W.10 (director of the Central Africa Railway Co., Ltd.)
- Brigadier General J. H. Hammond, B.E., D.S.O., 10, Grosvenor Gardens, Westminster (director of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd.)
- J. A. C. Gues, Esq., 10, Mount, Weybridge (director of the Zambezia Railway Company, Ltd.)

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KAMPALA V. ENTENBE

According to telegrams received in London at the end of last week, a small meeting of Europeans, Africans and Africans in Kampala has protested strongly against the removal of the headquarters of the Department of Agriculture from that town to Entebbe.

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S NEW CAPITAL

As a result of a visit from Lusaka that strong opinion is prevalent that what town is to be the new capital of Northern Rhodesia. He mentions the possibility of the town of a number of Government surveys, water supply, and Dr. A. S. Alexander, who is in charge of Rhodesia with instructions to inspect sites suitable for the new capital.

THE IMITATIVE AFRICAN

Speaking in London just before his departure for his diocese, Dr. Kitching, Bishop of the Upper Nile, said:

The native imitation competition is not evident in the making of the mean wedding ceremonies, which are not considered complete without white dolls, fancy bloomers, and so on. The natives lay great emphasis on the external and it is not to be thought that he has as a dark-skinned brown boots and flat hat, as good as any European. His education was mainly social and though he may not be the formal of Christianity readily, it is not to be thought that he will be the fall service, of a manner of living.

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TELEPHONE 2000

Camp Fire Comments

We got out of the traps and the German Major asked us in Portuguese if we were Italians on which we answered in English that we were Germans. Writes Herr W. Jasper in "Through Unknown Africa."

The Wary Hunter

How many of our readers could name the districts inhabited by the Wariwari? Probably a few of those resident in Kenya could state or hand that the nomadic tribes range between the Sabaki and Juba Rivers. They build no houses, and almost the sole occupation of the women is that of hunting for honey, and that of the men of hunting for meat, which they kill with arrows and knives.

In Aid of African Tobacco

If people in England would realize that whenever a cup of Rhodesia's smoke went into their lungs as vile as the face of the Briton of that wilderness which had been converted into a garden, their imagination would be stirred to an Empire trade. Thus Mr. A. R. Atkey, of Nottingham, at the annual meeting in Birmingham of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. If one may say so, it was both neat and successful.

Another Abnormal Elephant Tusk

Abnormalities among elephants seem fairly common. East Africa recently published a photograph of a curiously deformed and diseased tusk, and now the Uganda Game Warden reports the killing of a small bull elephant which had one normal left-hand tusk (of 80 lb.) and one stumpy right-hand one which stuck up in the air, and was practically solid throughout. "One of the well-known animal," he writes, "and with one curious tusk looked into..."

The East African Bee as a Doctor

Our correspondent draws our attention to the fact that bee stings are famed for rheumatism, and, indeed, other diseases, is no means an old woman's tale. At the International Bee Conference held at the Crystal Palace, the opinion of Dr. Maximilian Grunwaldt, a physician of the Hygiene Institute, University of Vienna, was quoted to the effect that "It is certain that the number of diseases which can be treated with bee poison will in the future be considerably increased, and even to-day one is justified in declaring that bee poison can no longer be spurned from the general treasure-house of medicine." This claim was supported by Dr. Franz Hetschy, founder of the Immenhof Institute (Berlin), for his investigations of bee poison, who declared that bee stings were a cure for rheumatism and diseases of the nervous and vascular systems, and that skin diseases could be favourably influenced by them. East Africa may yet see its name as the centre of knowledge to which patients will flock for treatment. Of one thing the organisers and the patients may be quite sure: the bees will find a right!

An elephant with only one ear.
The most curious of all the abnormalities of elephants which have been recorded lately is that a cow shot in 1925 by an honorary game ranger in Uganda, which had only one ear! There was no trace of an old wound about the head, and the skull showed normal measurements of the channel of the ear on both sides. So evidently that cow never had more than the one ear, and must have looked the most lop-sided creature on the African continent.

Inheritance Landed Estates

It is well known that Roman-Dutch law provides that on the death of a landowner all his children shall have a legitimate share of the father's estate. This principle has led to some remarkable results in South Africa, where the law has been in force for some three hundred years. Professor W. M. Meilliarde records that one farm of 1070 acres was divided among thirteen people, of whom one got 52 1/2 acres of the estate, which more remarkable are the figures given in the 1908 Commission Report, viz. 206,387,000 of a farm of 2,520 morgen, another heir being entitled to 1/10 part of the same farm in the Cape district of Transvaal. The Dutch have the same custom, which may account for the stay-at-home character of the people, though such practices as those quoted do not seem to be on record. The English rule which gives the eldest son the whole of the landed property and induces, in a very practical way, the younger sons of the family to get out and make a living for themselves elsewhere, applies in no quarter. It has, at least, had a big share in making the Empire East Africa included.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the benefit of its subscribers and advertisers, striving to do so and 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 care to supply for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Members wishing to appoint agents, and agents being further representations, or requests for communication with the Editor, who charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

The Texas Oil Co. has opened a Kampala branch under the management of Mr. R. S. C. Rawlings.

The annual general meeting of the Rhodesia Selection Trust, Ltd., was held in London last week.

During the first six months of this year the total volume of trade in the Sudan amounted to ££7,675,542.

Messrs. Buchanan's (Uganda) Estates have purchased the Orange Coffee Curing Works from Messrs. Mingo Planters.

The new air trunk call on the newly opened telephone between Nairobi and Nairobi has been fixed at Shs. 2 for three minutes.

The public works in the port has declared itself in favour of taxing wheat sold within the Colony to make up any loss on wheat exported.

Considerable headway has been made in the new sugar factory recently established just outside Jinja by Messrs. W. H. D. Harries and Co.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce is urging that the Kenya and Uganda Railway be extended westwards to Fort Portal, and Mityima and Mubende.

Mr. James Maxwell, of Kisumu, has secured the contract for building the kiosks and refreshment houses for passengers using the Cape to Cairo road. A contract will also be made for the same.

Coal is consigned on the railway from Tabora to the coast and is now carried at a special rate of 2/3 per ton per mile, instead of 1/2, this is in place of terminal charges.

The output of minerals in Tanganyika during August included 1,000 ounces of gold, valued at £110, 1,200 tons of diamonds, valued at £18,500, and 775 tons of mica, valued at £1,400.

According to reports from Johannesburg prospecting is shortly to be undertaken north of the Lambert by a group consisting of an expedition of considerable quantities of men, animals, horses, to be interested.

Mr. W. W. Spang, who is a Member of the agent in some of the best known glass manufacturing receives by wireless the latest cricket football scores and exhibits to his enthusiasts business premises.

Stickers, in the South, have announced that the name of the post office at Iganga will be changed to Iganga and Iganga, in the similarity of the names of Iganga and Iganga, in the same position as Iganga and Iganga.

The partnership between Francis Roddick between Francis Xavier de Souza and a Mr. Victor Basil de Souza, under the title of Central Commercial, has been dissolved, assets and liabilities having been taken over by the latter partner.

Special arrangements are being made for the repatriation of the staff of the special medical fund is being created by the contribution of sum of £200,000 francs each by the Belgian Government and the Government of the Belgian Congo.

Mr. J. M. K. Mehta, who has established the first sisal plantation in Uganda, is stated to have planted 700 acres already, to have planned a further 800 acres for planting before the end of the year, and thereafter a gradual increase of 1,000 acres. Production is expected to begin in 1933.

The Stationery Office has published the text of a Commercial Agreement between the East of Athlone, High Commission, for South Africa, and the Governor-General, Mozambique regarding the commercial relations between Swaziland, Basutoland, and the Commercial Protectorate and the Portuguese Colony of Mozambique. (G.M.P. 3676, price 3d.)

The current monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa states—

Kenya.—The Mombasa trade is sluggish but is gradually steady compared with the previous period of the growing maize crop, promises well. Applications for assistance from the Agricultural Credits Commission have not been numerous, and it is felt that the sector is at standstill, not a result of inadequate in the present depression.

Uganda.—Banking has been carried out under favourable conditions.

Tanganyika.—Some natives are holding back their crops, as a result of which trade is slow and the tone of bazaars dull. Coffee picking in the Kilimanjaro area has been slow owing to cold and inclement weather. It is expected that the Mwanogoro cotton crop will show a considerable increase over last year's, but natives in the region are still anxious to sell their cotton at a high price. Results in the horticultural sector of the district, particularly in the horticultural sector, are favourable.

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coating that clings to the teeth—leaving them just as white
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toothbrush. It's the only tooth cream for a thorough
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of the ball which should
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because the dots are
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

THERE has been a fair demand at the auctions for most descriptions of East African coffee, and stocks appear to have been realised.

Neighberry sale, mixed and ungraded 35.00 to 60.00

Tanzania

Azusha... London... second size... third size... fourth size... fifth size... sixth size... seventh size... eighth size... ninth size... tenth size...

London... East African coffee... October 3... corresponding date of last year...

OTHER PRODUCE

Castor Seed—The market is slightly lower at 102.00... The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were 102.00 and 100.00... Copra—The price has fallen to 28.00... Cotton Seed—Steady at 15.00... Groundnuts—Slightly lower at 11.00... Malina—No business is passing... Sesame—White and/or yellow is slightly lower at 12.00... Tea—100 packages of Kenya tea were sold at an average price of 74.00 per lb.

From... and other... will not be... selling... but... contact with manufacturers and... it is hoped that growers may in future secure a more rational balance between supply and demand.

Towards... of the... deputation will place the case of Empire tobacco growers before Mr. J. L. Thomas and a meeting has also been arranged with... A memorandum has been prepared for presentation to members of the Imperial Conference.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA

Madagascar... left Mombasa... October 4... Mafinga... left Mombasa... October 4... Matara... left Dar-es-Salaam... October 4... Kinyasi... left Mombasa... October 8... Kibindani... left Lourenco, Marique... October 8... Karakara... left Mombasa for Durban... October 8... Nanyagos... left Mombasa for Bombay... October 8

GERMAN (HAPAG) HARRISON

City of Cardiff... arrived Mombasa... October 4... Can. Gen... left Mombasa for East Africa... September 27... Hamburg... left Glasgow for East Africa... October 3

HOLLAND AFRICA

Rijnloot... left Cape Town homewards... September 27... Rijnloot... arrived Durban for further Cape port... September 27... Rijnloot... left Hamburg for East Africa... September 27... Rijnloot... arrived Hamburg... September 20... Springtontje... left Mombasa homewards... Oct. 2... Coker... left Dar-es-Salaam for further East African... September 2... Rijnloot... left Durban for Lourenco Marques... October 3... Rijnloot... arrived Amsterdam... September 2

EMERALD MARITIME

Bearding... left Port Said homewards... October 5... General... left Mombasa homewards... October 5... General... left Mombasa... October 3... General... left Port Diego Suarez homewards... October 3... General... left Mombasa for Mauritius... October 3... General... left Mombasa for Mombasa... October 3

CHINA COAST

Wah... left Mombasa for Bombay... October 3... Wah... left Mombasa for London... October 3... Wah... left Mombasa for East Africa... October 3... Wah... left Mombasa for London... October 3... Wah... left Mombasa for London... October 3... Wah... left Mombasa for London... October 3

FEDERATION OF EMPIRE TOBACCO GROWERS

MAJOR WALTER ELLIOT, M.P., has consented to become President of the newly formed Federation of Tobacco-growing countries within the British Commonwealth. Mr. Elliot, a Rhineland representative on the Kenya Tobacco Growers' Association, and Mr. H. B. Goodwin, M.C., of Kampala, have been active in the formation of the new body. The Federation will maintain a central office in the East African trade and... has been attending... on behalf of Kenya and Tanzania... The federation, which will maintain... the Empire Marketing Board, the British Empire

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Shellal - Khartoum
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The s.s. "Watusi" which left Southampton for East Africa on October 2, carried the following passengers:

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 - Mr. H. B. Alexander
 - Mr. G. Andersson
 - Mr. K. Ashan
 - Mr. C. Axelson
 - Mr. H. Es. Bainbridge
 - Mr. H. E. Bamber
 - Mr. M. Baird
 - Colonel & Mrs. H. Bedford-Pim
 - Mr. R. F. Bellasis
 - Mr. H. E. Bestuz
 - Mrs. K. B. Bester
 - Miss Blake
 - Mr. E. O. Boyle
 - Miss Erika Bransky
 - Mr. Bundock
 - Mr. Burgess
 - Mr. Michael Busler
 - Mrs. D. Butler
 - Mr. G. A. Brooke
 - Mr. H. E. Buxton
 - Mr. & Mrs. H. V. Clark
 - Miss M. Davidson
 - Mrs. G. Choney
 - Mrs. E. Smith Claburn
 - Miss J. G. Clough
 - General & Mrs. G. Colville
 - Mr. A. G. Colson
 - Mr. W. P. Cox
 - Captain & Mrs. G. Crofton
 - Mr. Culch
 - Mr. R. L. Davis
 - Mr. & Mrs. J. Deane
 - Mr. & Mrs. J. Graham
 - Mr. & Mrs. A. Dawson
 - Mrs. D. E. Deady
 - Captain & Mrs. Dunkerley
 - Mr. W. T. Dunlop
 - Mrs. Edith Edmond
 - Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Fife
 - Miss R. F. Finlay
 - Miss J. Finlay
 - Miss G. F. Finlay
 - Miss E. Finlay
 - Miss M. Finlay
 - Miss G. N. Foster
 - Miss Ethel Frankel
 - Mrs. Johanna Gynke
 - Miss A. M. Galloway
 - Miss W. M. Galloway
 - Mr. W. J. H. George
 - Miss J. Gosham
 - Miss J. Goodman
 - Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Hamilton
 - Mr. A. J. Hart
 - Mr. G. Hayes
 - Mr. E. Spent Hay
 - Miss B. B. Harney
 - Mr. H. H. Harney
 - Mr. & Mrs. Hinchliffe
 - Miss Dora E. Hill
 - Mr. Herbert Hope
 - Mrs. E. M. Johnson
 - Mrs. E. M. Eaton Key
 - Mr. R. M. K. Bishop
 - Mr. & Mrs. R. Kitching
 - Colonel & Mrs. T. R. Rilkelly
 - Captain & Mrs. J. Kilkelly
 - Mr. F. G. Kitson
 - Mr. J. L. Langwell
 - Miss J. Langwell
 - Mr. Nigel G. Leake
 - Mr. W. Lee
 - Mrs. C. J. Ferguson
 - Miss R. Margeson
 - Mr. & Mrs. Matthias
 - Mr. A. H. McWaters
 - Miss M. M. C. Money
 - Mr. E. Moran
 - Mr. & Mrs. J. Miller
 - Lt. Col. & Mrs. O. Neumann
 - Mr. O. O'Brien
 - Miss G. M. O'Connell
 - Mr. & Mrs. W. O'Connell
 - Mr. Von Pfeiffer
 - Mr. A. W. Packer
 - Mr. & Mrs. R. Raker
 - Mr. Rees
 - Mrs. De. Reilly
 - Miss D. E. Reilly
 - Mr. J. A. Reiston
 - Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Robson
 - Mr. P. B. Ross
 - Miss J. M. Roseveare
 - Mr. & Mrs. F. Schofield
 - Mr. R. W. F. Schofield
 - Mr. E. S. Siosgen
 - Mr. & Mrs. Donald Shaghy
 - Mr. S. Shepherd-Folger
 - Miss S. Slade
 - Mr. Edwin Schib
 - Mr. G. Sleight
 - Mrs. E. H. Stephens
 - Captain W. E. Strong
 - Captain & Mrs. P. W. Stringer
 - Mr. J. J. Taylor
 - Miss A. Thompson
 - Mrs. L. J. Tison
 - Mr. Douglas Tison
 - Mr. & Mrs. J. Tison
 - Mrs. R. K. Underwood
 - Mr. V. Verby
 - Mr. & Mrs. W. Verby
 - Mr. & Mrs. P. Walsh
 - Mr. & Mrs. P. Wild
 - Mr. & Mrs. T. Wilhelm
 - Miss M. Williams
 - The Rt. Rev. & Mrs. J. J. Will
- Dar es Salaam**
 - Mr. & Mrs. A. Bachwitz
 - Mr. W. Danks
 - Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Deane
 - Capt. A. M. T. Deane
 - Mr. Gumble
 - Mr. & Mrs. E. Harney
 - Mr. Landale
 - Mr. & Mrs. Red. Vernon
- Beira**
 - Mr. & Mrs. G. Griffin
 - Mrs. A. Hildebrand
 - Mr. F. F. Walker
- Moamba**
 - Mr. W. Brogan
 - Mr. C. G. G. G. G.
 - Mr. C. H. Frazer
 - Mr. J. Griffiths
 - Mr. A. Hall
 - Dr. H. H. Hunter
 - Lt. Commander G. A. Loo
 - Mr. & Mrs. L. Loo
 - Mr. & Mrs. L. Loo
 - Mr. H. P. Loo
 - Mr. & Mrs. K. Loo
 - Mr. B. P. Schott
 - Mrs. S. C. Schott
 - Mrs. W. H. Ward
 - Mrs. V. B. Wilson
- Zanzibar**
 - Mr. A. F. S. Alcock
 - Mr. W. S. Corlett
 - Mr. & Mrs. G. Curran
 - Mr. N. Weddles
 - Mr. N. R. Fuggles
 - Mr. A. Knight
 - Mr. P. W. Loo
 - Mrs. M. H. S. Nanna
 - Mrs. F. Piru
 - Mrs. G. Soolewy
 - Mr. G. K. Tata
 - Mrs. C. M. Fortescue
 - Miss M. M. Griffin
 - Mr. Roy J. Leen
 - Mrs. P. B. Stevens

The s.s. "Beira" which left Southampton for East Africa on October 2, carried the following passengers:

- Beira**
 - Mr. & Mrs. G. Griffin
 - Mrs. A. Hildebrand
 - Mr. F. F. Walker
- Moamba**
 - Mr. W. Brogan
 - Mr. C. G. G. G. G.
 - Mr. C. H. Frazer
 - Mr. J. Griffiths
 - Mr. A. Hall
 - Dr. H. H. Hunter
 - Lt. Commander G. A. Loo
 - Mr. & Mrs. L. Loo
 - Mr. & Mrs. L. Loo
 - Mr. H. P. Loo
 - Mr. & Mrs. K. Loo
 - Mr. B. P. Schott
 - Mrs. S. C. Schott
 - Mrs. W. H. Ward
 - Mrs. V. B. Wilson
- Zanzibar**
 - Mr. A. F. S. Alcock
 - Mr. W. S. Corlett
 - Mr. & Mrs. G. Curran
 - Mr. N. Weddles
 - Mr. N. R. Fuggles
 - Mr. A. Knight
 - Mr. P. W. Loo
 - Mrs. M. H. S. Nanna
 - Mrs. F. Piru
 - Mrs. G. Soolewy
 - Mr. G. K. Tata
 - Mrs. C. M. Fortescue
 - Miss M. M. Griffin
 - Mr. Roy J. Leen
 - Mrs. P. B. Stevens
- Dar es Salaam**
 - Mr. & Mrs. A. Bachwitz
 - Mr. W. Danks
 - Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Deane
 - Capt. A. M. T. Deane
 - Mr. Gumble
 - Mr. & Mrs. E. Harney
 - Mr. Landale
 - Mr. & Mrs. Red. Vernon
- Beira**
 - Major & Mrs. G. B. Nichol
 - Capt. & Mrs. S. J. Pether
 - Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Phelps
 - Mr. & Mrs. P. Shimmings

(Further passengers lists appear overleaf)

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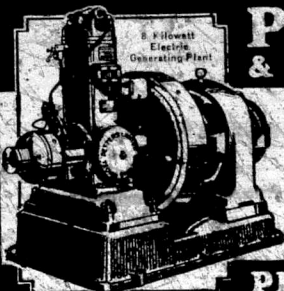
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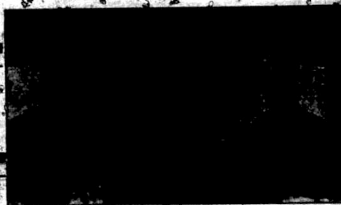
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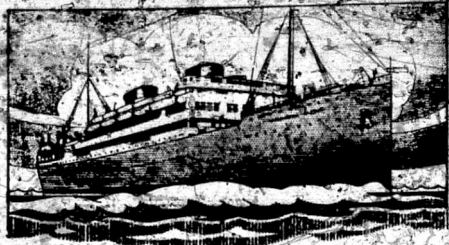
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