

# EAST AFRICA

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



Vol. 7, No. 325

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1930

Annual Subscription  
30/- per Annum

Sixpence

OWNED AND EDITED BY P. W. HELLON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES,  
21, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.  
Telephone: Museum 770. Telegrams: Limpable, London.

Official Organ in Great Britain of  
Convention of Associations of Kenya,  
Convention of Associations of Nyasaland,  
Associated Proprietors of East Africa,  
Central Finance Union of Kenya and East Africa,  
and Basuto Association

### PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

Great Britain's Modest Representations	418	East Africa's Who's Who, Major G. A. T. Dutton	419
Matters of Moment in Southern Rhodesia	419	Personalia	420
Kenya's Climate	422	Colonel W. H. Franklin's Tour	423
N. G. Thon's Missions to the Electors of the East and Basuto	423	Joint East African Board Lord Delamater's Nairobi Camp Fire Comments	424
Letters to the Editor	425	Delegates for the Joint Committee	428
Budget Members' Mis- adventure	428	East African Co. News	430

## NORTHERN RHODESIA'S REPRESENTATIONS

The Government has, in its annual budget, announced a policy which always takes sides in the struggle for power in East Africa. It is a policy administered by Lord Passfield, the Premier of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, in response to their representations to the Imperial Government. Memorandum Number 10,051 in East Africa. That the chosen representatives of a British Protectorate should have dared to voice opinions wholly irreconcilable with the declared policy of His Majesty's Government is not surprising. The strange-ness of some of the statements in the White Paper, but their memorandum has met with scant courtesy in ten lines of official reply Lord Passfield has disposed of their seven pages of representations. The curt rejoinder of the Secretary of State for the Colonies follows the fashion set by the present Government in its dealings with the Empire. Mr. Philip Snowden considers "bunkum" a term suitable to describe a proposition from the Dominions. Mr. J. H. Thomas prefers the more colloquial "nonsense" and Lord Passfield, a Peer of the Realm, deprecates the language of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat as is no less uncompromising in his method.

But if the Secretary of State's answer is unsatisfactory, how would representations of the Elected Members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature. Their comments were highly framed, and lacked judgment and discretion. In the authors forgot the very first essential of policy, which is that to threaten a Government is the surest way of inviting

action. The Government in Africa to declare that the Dual Policy is not understood is to put themselves out of court to describe the Government's policy as "directed to the disruption and ruin of the British Empire" is to use language so exaggerated that the adversary will at once ascribe to a weakness in the case; to jibe at the ill success of the Imperial Government in finding employment at home is no argument and bad tactics; and to use such a word as "insulting" in such a document is very ill-advised. Whether the two signatories of the representations signed in the name of the whole of the Elected Members of the Legislative Council, though they did not appear to be speaking for the whole, were unfortunately because it is to its almost incredible that responsible bodies of men should have allowed such a statement to be transmitted to the Secretary of State. Could they not realise that the highly trained and experienced civil servants who deal with these things under the direction of a Minister would have no difficulty whatever in disposing of such a crude and ill-balanced document? The Government and more regrettable that so poor a case should have been presented in the name of Northern Rhodesia. It has given the enemy an easy victory and prejudiced the case of the other East African Dependencies, which, like Northern Rhodesia, have every reason to complain of the attitude of the present Government. They are points in the White Paper which call for discussion, more the details of Government policy, which are debatable and "parliamentary" in their real tone of Government, but the approach to these problems must be by way of diplomacy and not by ill-considered action.

# MATTERS OF MOMENT

In this issue we make the exclusive announcement that the Imperial Government has decided to pay the expenses of a number of European, CHOOSE THE INDIA, Arab, and Native witnesses WHO WENT STRAIGHT FROM NAIROBI (Kenya) and AVAILABLE. Tanganyika to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee of the British Empire, which body has made two wise decisions that Lord Stanley of Alderley shall preside over its deliberations, and that evidence shall be heard in public. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of sending from Kenya and Tanganyika four settler delegates who will be able to emerge with credit from the strenuous cross-examination which must be anticipated. We sincerely trust that the responsible bodies in Kenya and Tanganyika charged with the duty of appointing the delegates will do so without thought of personal considerations, and with a single-minded determination to select representatives whose personal character is beyond reproach, and whose knowledge, experience and mental attributes equip them for the searching ordeal which awaits them.

The delegates who were recently in London are not necessarily the men best calculated to impress a Joint Committee. A fair for negotiable and desirable address an audience are not the CHARACTERISTICS OF DELEGATES. qualifications now required, also, of a polite candour, quick wit, calm temper, good humour, and a thorough grasp of the points at issue are needed. We would rule out the man who stammers, who is slow to appreciate the implications of a question, or who is easily ruffled. The ideal is to find men who will command equal confidence in East Africa and in London, whose public career has been such that they need not fear the searchlight upon it, who, while fixed in their principles, are moderate in the expression of them, and whose personal qualities such that the members of the Committee will be left with the inextinguishable conviction that the chosen advocates of European interests are the best type of representatives of a full measure of our national sense of fair play, statesmanship in our outlook, and integrity in the belief which they are prepared to render to the Committee. If East Africa's cause is to be faithfully served, the men who come to London must not regard themselves as witnesses either for the prosecution or for the defence; their concern must be to place all the facts within their knowledge and all their experience at the disposal of the Committee.

The decision of the Imperial Government to pay the expenses of witnesses brought from East Africa makes clear the way for Tanganyika to adopt a sportsmanlike attitude towards Messrs. Chamush and de la AFFORD TO PAY. Motus, whose enthusiasm, energy, modernity, and alertness have been of the greatest service to the Territory and to East Africa generally; they have done excellent work in the past, and in collecting other influential support. If they have been neither recognised nor financially assisted from the funds publicly raised

in Tanganyika, the trustees of which have been compelled to reckon that early in the New Year they would have to face the expenses of sending two other delegates to give evidence. Now that the expenses of those two persons will be met by the Home Government, a graceful and practical acknowledgment is possible by Tanganyika of the work done by the two free-lance delegates, if they may be so termed. Whether they were over-hasty in leaving Tanganyika is now beside the point; the indisputable fact is that they have rendered splendid service on this side. We do not hesitate to say that without them the results achieved by the other delegates would have been immeasurably smaller; as a motive force their value has been incalculable.

Northern Rhodesia is a living country, not just a place on the map, and it is a home—a home for the British no less than for the IMPERIAL INSTITUTE Natives. Such was the note of GOOD PROSPECTS struck by Mr. F. H. Melland in NORTHERN RHODESIA, his lecture at the Imperial Institute last Thursday, and he proved his thesis by a fine series of lantern slides showing the Rhodesia "at home." It is not an easy matter to get up with the slides of pictures to keep the attention of a hundred school children for an hour and a quarter, but Mr. Melland did it, and the youngsters must have gone away with a great conception of what Britons are doing, and what immense progress is being made in Northern Rhodesia. To a Pressman who in the course of his duty listens to addresses on East Africa by many different lecturers of vastly different capacity, and widely different political complexion, the quiet, reasonable and confident tone of Mr. Melland was both gratifying and reassuring. Such propaganda among school children, readily carried on at the Imperial Institute on behalf of the Empire, is a real antidote to the poison gas which emanates so persistently from too many quarters.

The recommendation of the Chelmsford Committee that the British Industries Fair shall continue to be held in February will be DISAPPOINTING to many East African and TO REMAIN, other overseas visitors, who usually endeavour to arrive at this country in the spring or early summer. The leading trade associations, notably the Federation of British Industries, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and the National Union of Manufacturers, are stated to have given a majority opinion in favour of February, at which time the best stores in this country do much of their buying. However, the arguments in favour of the customary date, are considered by the Committee to outweigh those put forward in support of a change. It is a decision which we regret, as we must ever think all those concerned for the interests of British trade with the overseas Empire, who welcome the recommendation that a site easily accessible from Central London should be acquired for permanent buildings for the Fair, and that the Government should wish a regular annual public grant of 250,000 £ per annum.

The doings of the League of Nations are of such vital interest to East Africa, especially to those living in the Mandated Territory, that many of our readers view with considerable interest the League of Nations, and its doings. Being captivated by doctrinaire sentimentalists with an inclination for preferring in other people's affairs and a conviction that their ideas, ruthlessly enforced, must make for a better world, a wiser world. The November Issue of *Headway*, the Journal of the League of Nations Union, has an article on a "New Sphere of Action for the League of Nations" for its intervention in prison conditions. The tone of the article may be gathered from the writer's statement that "No country, however enlightened, can with impunity even to-day justify barbarous and inhuman practices and penal code." There is more than an 68 chance that the idea will be taken up by your slanderers of the British in East Africa, ever ready to disseminate horrific accounts of the barbarity of compelling native convicts to push *wankai* carts on the burning African sun, and of the tortures inflicted by the use of blink bonbon for cutting the grass of a Provincial Commissioner's compound; convicts, they will suggest by implication, not in words, should wear sun-helmets or *hoon* T-shirts and be supplied with lawn mowers. Incidentally, even *Headway* has hardly a good word to say for the newly elected Permanent Court of International Justice, which now consists of fifteen members, chosen literally from China to Peru, and elected for a term of nine years. While the list includes many able judges, writes our content, sorry, it includes also several names which confer on the Bench little dignity or weight. It is just that lack of dignity and weight in the League itself which so many people dread. *East Africa* is not an opponent of the League; but it does believe that eternal vigilance towards the League, as towards other institutions, is the price of freedom and progress.

Lycanthropy, which Mark Twain would have called a "boss word," connotes a superstition as old as humanity itself. That human MEN AND BEINGS can turn themselves into animals ANIMALS for purposes of their own, usually evil, is widely accepted as a truism in Africa, though the belief is not so prevalent. It has been exploited by innumerable sensational writers, whose aim is to make the blood creep, but a really scientific investigation of the phenomenon is still to seek. In *The White World Magazine*, Major H. Digby has approached the subject in an interesting manner; he relates the experiences of a young officer in Northern Nigeria who shot four hyenas which, he alleges, proved to be lycanthropic. He adds the story of a major who had a similar experience. But he comes out that in such cases there was reason for doubt, in none of the cases was examination made of the corpse of the Native who died after the hyena was shot, though Natives are not at all inimical to the examination of their dead. The writer postulates three possibilities: (i) that the animal shot was a real animal, but that the witch-doctors framed up a "coincidentally deliberate of accidental death" to boost their magic; (ii) that the animal was really a human being in disguise, who in the darkness and the excitement of the chase was mistaken for a real hyena; and (iii) that hypnotic suggestion misleads the shooter to suppose that the animal he aims at is really an animal and not a human being. The "framing" of animal spoors

happening to human foot prints is, by itself, quite enough to bring the range of witch-doctors' staff work to the one, namely, to find the actual culprit, buried at the bottom in the corpse of the dead. Some of our readers may have encountered cases of lycanthropy, and many more may have heard of them; can anyone bring forward an example which satisfies this essential condition? Leopard men, wearing artificial claws or gloves, may be left out of the reckoning; however, skillful they spoor and their deals would hardly be called a genuine hunt. *Headway* will not be long.

The Belgian Press has taken a serious notice of a suggestion made by the editor of the *Journal Colonial et Maritime* that the Belgian Congo BELGIAN should be constituted a separate and NATIONAL HOME independent State, diplomatically and IN AFRICA. Juridically distinct from Belgium itself. King Charles as its ruler. The idea is to provide for the Belgians a country where they will be *chez eux*—a national home. We may call it, in case Belgium itself disapproars from the map of Europe as the result of another European War, as stated that before the late General Fomberey, now Baron Fomberey de Tabara, had the same conception. "We are no longer in 1914," he said, "but will the danger be less in the near future? We cannot see it. It is the duty of every good citizen to concern himself with the very clear dangers of the present day." The Belgians have not forgotten the *Wahima* announced by the Germans, who said frankly and cynically that the King of Belgium having been driven out of his native land and become a "Landless King," the latter would be left to make a good case for the annexation of the Congo by Germany. However seemingly laudable to British minds, the suggestion of our contemporary is symptomatic of the direct and disguised pride of European in the truculent attitude and subtle intrigues of post-War Germany.

It will come as a surprise to our readers to learn that of the 4,237 European officials employed in the East African Dependencies, there are OVER FOUR THOUSAND more than 100,000, of whom 104,000 EUROPEAN OFFICIALS under twenty-one years of age, 100,000 of whom were only forty seven years old, and 140 were fifty years of age or upwards, twenty-one being sixty or over. Fifty has been generally understood to be the retiring age in the East African Service and exceptions have been rare and as very few. And what else? Employment can be found in East Africa for children of fourteen, fifteen and sixteen. The information is all so candidly given in the "Vital Statistics of European Officials for the year 1928" (the latest to be published) and includes figures from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, Somaliland, Northern Rhodesia and the Kenya and Uganda Airways. Very satisfactory is the record of deaths and of invalidities: the former work out at just under five per thousand and the latter at just over three per thousand, and a survey of the graphs shows a steady and in fact a fall of invalidities, a drastic fall in the deaths. In 1928 the deaths were fifteen and the invalidities twenty-four per thousand, and in 1929 the figures were eleven and twenty respectively. The Medical Service is clearly doing very fine work.

SOME FALLACIES ABOUT KENYA'S CLIMATE

Especially as regards the East of Africa

By A. B. BAIRD

THEY who go to Kenya situated a wide "the equator" in East Africa, ranging from latitude 2° N. to 4° S. Nairobi, the capital is about one degree south of the equator, and Eldoret, the next important Highlands town, is about one degree north. From this bare statement of geographical fact a fallacy is reasonably deduced. For instance, in London, with this unimpeachable fact before the unimpeachable common man, and he has seen Kenya visualised as something under a tropical sun and enjoying a dazzling atmosphere varied with periodic torrential rains, the additional "some European immigrant" as the Colonial Office will have it, glad in spotless white habiliments and head covered almost extinguished by a huge helmet.

At the time of penning this in Nairobi I have been suffering from some months of dull, misty and cold weather; we are wearing woollies all day, and have recourse to an overcoat at night. There is nothing in many houses, and a good many blankets are in demand at night. A word of "tropical" is pretty cold.

When I am one of a lot of boys, I have seen in its day entitled "Sandwich and Melton" those Victorian juvenile pages a schoolmaster take a lot of boys for a walk on the seashore. One once there is a fierce argument between two boys. The point at issue revolves around the fact that a fisher, one declares, its colour for the black and the other that it is red. They appeal to the schoolmaster. "Well, he says, you are both right and both wrong. It is all according to the locality. Emigrating from the sea, the fish is black taken from the pot, his bright red."

The Professor's Profession

return to the conditions. I never, I have heard, was sweating under a tropical sun, freed from there, we are nearly freezing. The Highlands of Kenya very much during the hottest season, with the temperature of London or New York, not summer, for a while, the coldest period, except at the very highest points, seldom descends to frost or freezing. Just the way you look at it.

They saw a little knowledge is dangerous, and sometimes a lot of learning is dangerous. For instance, a little reading a learned professor visited Kenya, probably reaching a Mombasa en route to somewhere else. Upon arrival in South Africa, he gave an interview to a newspaper man. "Kenya," he said, "is not fit for white settlement. It is apparently fairly healthy, but the European helps unhealthily a high temperature, pressures too, leads to continuous, resulting in the body is getting becoming weak and exhausted," etc., etc. When we in Nairobi read this interview, reproduced in the local paper, we were shivering under a dull leaden sky, but not perspired for months, and wondered what kind of professor the professor was who possessed a knowledge of Kenya's climatic conditions.

Again, the tropics almost all round the globe are known to medical men and sundry visitors as subject to peculiar tropical diseases, of which the dreaded malaria is the most popular. "Should we say in popular? Malaria is known in East Africa. It is regarded as the Highlands of Kenya with as much respect as a bad cold is regarded in England. Occasionally the worst fever, a sort of intense malaria, proves fatal in the malarial belt—just as colds in England develop into pneumonia, and cause the patient to die."

Of Malaria

The mosquito always malaria, but not every mosquito or every sort of mosquito. At seasons mosquitoes abound, and then mosquito curtains are in great demand. But these tiresome insects carry no malaria. The mosquito plague subsides, after which there is no proof to contract malaria as when they are plentiful. It is the *anopheles* sort which is the culprit. A normal case of malaria may last a couple of days or a couple of weeks. Only in extremely rare cases is the disease fatal. In fact, the only people who worry much about it are those who depend on it for soothing and recreation, namely, the fiscal doctor and his fellow officials; for a tropical climate, with all the diseases it is supposed to carry, means to them good pay and frequent leave. The life insurance companies think differently. The life premium for Kenya is the same as in England, and the British insured can go to any part of their own sweet will without notification or payment for extra risk. And actuaries have to be respected. Statistics show the most fatal disease in Kenya to be pneumonia, very similar to Europe.

The Prince of Wales recently visited Kenya. He had a touch of malaria himself and laughed at it. The Home papers took the opportunity to do so in the local papers. The fact is that the dangers of malaria to white residents in Kenya and the other highland towns, at the time of his visit, on an ideal climate, shortly after the moment the really healthy coast, having departed from the mosquitoes of the island of Mombasa, sent an expedition to healthy temperate Highlands to capture the *anopheles* for exhibit purposes.

Altitude

Then there is the altitude, from 3,000 to 10,000 ft. above sea level. Many people in and outside Kenya consider this height very detrimental to nervous health. People are described as "jumpy." Nairobi is about the same altitude as Johannesburg. In the earlier times a similar idea was held there, but the only jump people was the growers of tin towns. There are people who suffer from malaria in the high country. The high life and high altitude in London used to be described as "conducive to nerves." Some of the tallest and tallest men are the most phlegmatic, their young friends call another name. "Mars" to name the lungs, and the lungs too.

When a child is boisterous and temperamental it is attributed to the altitude. When he is serious it is "Bible" and "fact" in the school in Kenya develops about the same average disposition and characteristics as a child in any other part of the world. The children of the Highlands of Kenya are not different in their education and possess the same severe marks of their education as the Royal Air Force. It is now clear that the higher altitudes than the Kenyan self.

In so far as the climate of Kenya is concerned, all, with few exceptions, is one of the finest in the world.

It is a common error to identify the climate of Kenya with that of the Highlands of Kenya. The climate of Kenya is not the same as that of the Highlands of Kenya. The climate of Kenya is not the same as that of the Highlands of Kenya. The climate of Kenya is not the same as that of the Highlands of Kenya.

# NORTHERN RHODESIAN ELECTED MEMBERS AND LORD PASSFIELD

TEXT OF REPRESENTATIONS FOR A CONFERENCE

A WHITE PAPER (Cmd. 3731, 245) containing correspondence with regard to Native Policy in Northern Rhodesia was presented to Parliament last week. Herein we reproduce it in full, omitting only preliminary cables exchanged between the Northern Rhodesian Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Cross-headings have been inserted and passages italicised by us for the convenience of readers.

### Elected Members' Memorandum

On August 21 the Elected Members of the Legislative Council submitted the following representations upon the Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa.

British Colonists do not regard Native policy and administration in East Africa as one of the most important matters, if not the most important, dealt with in the Report (Cmd. 3344). They hold that the British Empire is primarily concerned with the furtherance of the interests of British subjects of British race and only thereafter with other British subjects, protected races, and the nationals of other countries; in that order. The first concern of an individual, his family and race is survival, his second, his and their progress towards higher civilisation. His duty towards his neighbour and humanity at large can be fulfilled only to the extent of his own evolution and it is opportunities he limited in favour of others that lead to under service declines and the race is ultimately degenerate and suffer extinction.

The natural trustees of barbarous and less developed races are the more civilised races. The British subjects of Northern Rhodesia are unaware of any formal undertaking by the Government to protect the British Government to set a trusteeship over the remainder of the territory. It is not clear that the Government requested the British Government to extend its protection to his people and that protection, when assumed together with that of the remainder of the Territory was promptly delegated to the British South Africa Company.

Trusts have since been exercised by the white settlers and the successive Administrations of Northern Rhodesia and the settlers and officials have not to learn to what was done as they have failed to learn. They recognise their responsibilities and subject to the primal necessity of their own survival and progress, they will not resent administrative changes.

The assumption of trusteeship by the Imperial Government is a legal fact and a moral one, since that Government has undertaken, as do the white settlers in the country, living among the Natives, to bear the obligations and the responsibilities of races who are known to be as unknown to the Imperial Government.

Interference with the trusteeship of his people is a violation of the rights of many thousands of miles away. In the relations and affairs of the white settlers and the African races, it is not to be a resolution and antagonism. The settlers will through this policy be forced to renounce their natural concern for people whose protection and development have not been undertaken elsewhere. Thus, the doubt well-intentioned efforts of the would-be trustees will be frustrated. British settlers will become immigrants and Protestants where they are subject to injustice and permanent damage to the Government attacked by these actions in Great Britain and the Colonies. The protection of the white settlers is a primary concern of the British Government and the Imperial Government and the British Empire. It is his responsibility that the policy referred to prevent.

It is, however, not improbable that the settlers of our race may manifest itself in some of the ways. The simultaneous migration of the white population may have another direction. The settlers may determine to remain and strive for progress despite the fact that they have declared determination to the Imperial Government that they prefer to live in their own land and to have their own government. They may seek to find sympathy and

interest though it may be from neighboring colonies and may prefer institutions and more suitable opportunities.

Paragraph 1 of Memorandum on Native Policy  
The white population of Northern Rhodesia is the major proportion of the population and their interests of the Territory are paramount and they will deny that Great Britain is burdened with the responsibility of the Territory. They are more concerned with their own interests. They are more concerned with their own interests and their own problems and responsibilities. The adjective "sacred" defining "trust" calls for explanation and elucidation. Any undertaking entered into with the League of Nations by the British Government has been assumed without the knowledge or consent of and without consultation with the peoples of this territory of Northern Rhodesia, white or black, and no mandate from that source is needed or calls for recognition. The Natives of this territory are not concerned by the whites, and the whites will not submit to control by their fellow British subjects in Great Britain.

Paragraph 3 of Memorandum  
The British settlers, without whom there can be no progress towards a high civilisation in this territory, do not accept the White Paper proposals which applied only to Kenya and are disinclined to agree to regulate upon its aspects and implications. As the British Government assumed the trusteeship, it defines, it can divest itself thereof. In the British course that will best further the progress of the British settlers, the development of the Territory and the retention of the British Empire in East and Central Africa.

The "Dual Policy" is not understood. To British settlers the subordination of the Natives appears to be incompatible with justice.

To subordinate the interests of civilised Britons to the development of African races whose capability of substantial further advancement has not been demonstrated appears to be contrary to natural law.

It surely is within the knowledge of the Imperial Government that there are numerous Negroid races whose capacities for evolution are widely divergent.

The policy outlined in the latter part of paragraph 3 merely recites that already obtained in this territory a policy that the white settlers are implementing to the extent of their economic resources. The claim of the Government to a higher sense of duty than that of the white settlers is disputed. Direction and control cannot be exercised, either by officials resident in Great Britain or administrators resident in Africa directed by such officials, with either adequate justice or efficiency. The exercise of over-riding powers in favour of one race as against another cannot be justified.

Paragraph 4 of Memorandum  
The contemplated injustice of this over-riding power is fully exposed in the declaration that the interests of the African Native should prevail over those of the white race. No community of men, certainly no community of British subjects, could submit to deliberate interference with their property and the standard of their life. The effect of this policy on the Natives race is an expression of the British Government's subordination of the interests of the white race. A policy of subordination of the white race to the African race is not a policy of justice.

Paragraph 5 of Memorandum  
It is suggested that any policy for the development of protection of the British Empire, calls for the acceptance not only of the British Government but of the peoples by whom it is to be carried out. The Imperial Government may, in the interests of the white settlers, but the interests of the white race are being to justify the policy on one hypothesis, that the white race are the trustees of the British Government, governing the "trusteeship" of the Natives.

Paragraph 6 of Memorandum  
The white settlers of Northern Rhodesia are the major proportion of the population and their interests of the Territory are paramount and they will deny that Great Britain is burdened with the responsibility of the Territory. They are more concerned with their own interests and their own problems and responsibilities. The adjective "sacred" defining "trust" calls for explanation and elucidation. Any undertaking entered into with the League of Nations by the British Government has been assumed without the knowledge or consent of and without consultation with the peoples of this territory of Northern Rhodesia, white or black, and no mandate from that source is needed or calls for recognition. The Natives of this territory are not concerned by the whites, and the whites will not submit to control by their fellow British subjects in Great Britain.

Paragraph 8 of Memorandum  
The white settlers, without whom there can be no progress towards a high civilisation in this territory, do not accept the White Paper proposals which applied only to Kenya and are disinclined to agree to regulate upon its aspects and implications. As the British Government assumed the trusteeship, it defines, it can divest itself thereof. In the British course that will best further the progress of the British settlers, the development of the Territory and the retention of the British Empire in East and Central Africa.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ARCHDEACON OWEN ON THE AFRICAN

Who largely in agreement with East Africa.

By the Editor of East Africa.

THE comment on your editorial of Nov. 27, which I fully agree with, is of an essential nature for the European, be he missionary or settler, to understand tribal custom if he is to work in harmony with the Native. But on my own special anthropological field, i.e., the Luo and Bantu tribes of Kavirondo, I yield to none, who, not having lived in the Kavirondo, makes statements regarding Kavirondo customs which are contrary to my own conclusions reached by me after twelve years intimate contact and research.

I am especially confident in asserting that no research, no matter how long or how expertly conducted, will reveal any basis in tribal custom or the ancient taken up in the House of Commons, concerning the forcing of gangs of girls from the west of North Gem to collect and carry that grass for local Native buildings at Werneya, eighteen to twenty miles away. I am astounded that an anthropologist of the standing of Mr. Driberg could so confuse the two and separate subjects of the functions of girls in the family and in the State.

But I confess for less astonishment at this when I read that he had to say about the Luo of Ankole. I lived in Ankole from January, 1907, to July, 1909, made the first translations into their tongue, and drew a memorandum on their land tenure system for the Government of Uganda. It was such amazement that I read on p. 8 that "while the Luo are so minutely careful about conventional decency, it is to me upon sight to see a Hindu stark naked." It was so uncomprehensible that twenty odd years ago to see a Hindu stark naked, working in the fields along with the Luo, and myself unable to concur with other and more fundamental statements about the Luo.

In your editorial of Nov. 27, again, there is much with which I wholeheartedly agree, as for instance, that it will be a pity that a few years' contact with the African man's civilisation, can bring the African to the same level of advancement. I am always rubbing into them how far they have to go that everything that wears, clothes, hats, boots, and much they now use, knives, flanges, tools, and innumerable other articles, are of European manufacture. I am always asking them what new things required in their homes, for the amenities of their lives they have invented or what craft of their fathers they have improved upon.

I do not find myself very much in agreement with you, and yet I hold that were you to take two average children, at birth, an African child and a white child, bring them up in the same environment, it is probable that there would not be any greater difference in their attainments than would be found in picking two white children at random and submitting them to the same kind of experiment. I am not strictly without some basis for my belief. The perfectly extraordinary way in which adolescent Africans pick up, under proper tuition, motor driving and mechanics, and in the railway workshops, various crafts, is something to be won at. The man in charge of a big section of the "Sumu" workshops, with expert Indian craftsmen under him, is an African.

It is this, I am sure, of something like it which Lord Oliver, and his co-signatories had in mind in writing the sentence you criticise as a sentence I must endorse. But after all, it is not what they, you or I say about the African which is going to be important in the future. The African will decide

his own destiny. It is up to all of us to give him the best chance to think of us with gratitude, and to let it be sooner or later into his hands, being as his nature will permit. We owe this to ourselves and to our Empire, as well as to the African.

W. O. OWEN,  
Cambridge.

It is gratifying that Archdeacon Owen finds so many points of agreement with us and our opinions; his criticism is evidently with Mr. Driberg's will, which we imagine take up the cudgels in his own behalf. But it seems that the Archdeacon is relying on the point that it seems that the Archdeacon is relying on behalf of Lord Oliver and his colleagues, though his only reference to what for convenience may be termed the "Others" seemed to be a single sentence picked out of a column of dogmatic assertions. A band of a dozen talented authors should surely have found it unnecessary to go outside their ranks to find a champion. Archdeacon Owen, it will be noted, brings to the support of his chosen sentence only his personal opinion of a problematical experiment. He certainly does not establish the claim that Africans and Europeans have the same natures and are of the same average intelligence. We are still waiting for all the evidence to which Lord Oliver and his co-signatories appealed.

That the average African is a clever imitator, especially when young, is admitted by all who really know him; that he can achieve skill as an artisan is true, but the deficiency in his brain capacity comes out when he is called upon to assume responsibility and show initiative. It is here that the European parts company with him, and the African is left behind.

A further letter from Archdeacon Owen on the subject of our report of his address at the National Liberal Club has reached us just too late for inclusion in this issue. It will appear next week.—Ed. E.A.

RECRUITING IN TANGANYIKA.

The Usukuma Labour Agency.

To the Editor of East Africa.

SIR,—Archdeacon Owen is reported in your last issue to have referred an inquirer to the Tanganyika Government's dispatch regarding the Mwanza Labour Agency, and their recruiting operations in the Bukoba district. I presume he refers to the Usukuma Agency in Mwanza.

If he does, will you permit me to say that when I passed through Mwanza not many months ago Captain Henfrey, the managing director of that concern, was good enough to detail to me the manner in which his work was carried out. I have the interest of a shareholder in the company, except I wish to see it given a fair trial, but from the meticulous care he and his associates take in recruiting labour in keeping the family of the labourer in touch with him when he may be hundreds of miles away, and generally treating him as a human being, I have no hesitation in taking up the cudgels on his behalf.

It also seems to remember Captain Druett writing in your paper of his visit to this particular agency, and from his article it was clearly evident that there at least the labourer gets a square deal.

Yours faithfully,

London, W. 1.

NILANI.

(In the article mentioned above, Captain Druett in tracing the movements of the recruited labourer from Village to camp, said: "On the arrival of a recruit in the labour recruiter's camp, he is offered employment at one of more estates, the whole condition of the proposed contract being explained to him. If either agrees with the terms of the contract or refuses, and in the latter case is immediately returned to his home by the recruiter. In the case of acceptance, he is examined by a medical officer and then takes before a magistrate, in whose presence the conditions of the contract of service are again explained, thus giving him another chance of accepting or refusing. He is then dispatched to the estate by rail, food for the journey, a blanket, and usually boots being issued to him by the agent."—Ed. E.A.)

**FORCED LABOUR BY MISSIONS**

*Schleiermacher's Confession - Continuation*

...the confession of the reception of the National...  
...the houses...  
...and when a missionary travelled about the country, he expected the local chief to supply the necessary porters free of charge. This fact was not, however, at first grasped by us until we one day received a report from a small chief to the effect that he had been ordered to send at great inconvenience thirty of his men to act as porters on a prolonged journey with an itinerant missionary, and that his people were beginning to complain of these continual demands.

After inquiry, it was found that while the Administration were paying a proper wage for Native porters, the missionaries paid nothing, and an order had to be issued which would ensure payment of the missionaries in future.

Some correspondence followed, and it was suggested that I was trying to hinder the work of the missionaries and to prevent the propagation of the gospel, but I pointed out to the mission concerned that it would probably find it difficult to convince its supporters at home that such propagation should have to depend on the payment of slavery, and the matter dropped.

Are missions entirely free from this reproach to-day?  
Yours faithfully,  
London, W. L.

**FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN WHITE AND BLACK**

*'Spiritists' a better word than 'Spiritualists'*  
To the Editor of 'East Africa'

Sir, - I was interested in your leading article of Nov. 27 on 'The Psychology of the African,' and as one who has lived in East Africa over a quarter of a century I would endorse your conclusions.

It does not, I think, in any way belittle the noble work to which men like Dr. Donald Fraser have set their hand to admit things frankly as they are. To me it seems apparent that the word 'spiritists' is more applicable than 'spiritual' to Africans in general. The true meaning of the latter word is 'intellectual, hole diving,' and while I admit the capability of the African to appropriate the Gospel message and become truly spiritual, that is a matter vastly different from applying the term 'spiritual' to the vast majority of Africans.

With regard to the view that 'Africans and Europeans have the same natures and the same average intelligence,' those who have lived in close contact with Africans will admit they do share in a large measure what we call our common human nature, but it is not illumined with the nature of the average white man - that is something, and it what you will, which heredity and countries of training have given him.

Many Europeans, well disposed towards Africans, have been keenly disappointed to find themselves let down at the crucial moment, and the fundamental differences between black and white mentality have forced themselves deeply upon their consciousness. The most obvious difference between black and white in Africa lies, I think, in the conception of individual responsibility.

Yours faithfully,  
W. L. HOYLE  
Seynaps

**FORT JAMESON KEEPS CHEERY**

*Despite a Droughty Situation*

In response to the June 1929...  
...the little town...  
...Jameson...  
...and the...  
...It is situated a long way from any...  
...good roads connect it with...  
...is surrounded by an amphitheatre of well wooded hills, its widely scattered houses...  
...amongst the trees, it presents a pleasing picture to the...  
...the friendly and hospitable of its inhabitants.

Since her beginnings in 1891, Fort Jameson has had many vicissitudes, and just now she is suffering from the effects of the slump in the light tobacco trade. This, however, has had very little effect on her inhabitants, who, in spite of their troubles, manage to keep very cheery. At the club games are frequent, and tennis, golf, and shooting are all pursued with great keenness, but Fort Jameson's pride is her cricket, the quality of which, considering the small number of people there, are to draw from us really excellent.

I will not, for your readers with a lengthy description of the various features of the place, as they have already been put forth admirably in your 'Eastern Africa'... but since the publication of that excellent work a hotel has been opened which those who are contemplating a long stay there, will find a very suitable boarding house, as which the visitor is well looked after.

Yours faithfully,  
Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia  
KASTINDUNYINDU

**THE BISHOP OF NIASARA APPEAL**

*For the Work of the U.M.C.A.*  
To the Editor of 'East Africa'

Sir, - The Bishops of Northern Rhodesia, Zanzibar, and Nyasaland have returned to their dioceses, and I am writing on Friday, December 1st.

We have spent our furloughs doing all we could to avert the necessity of the further reduction of our diocesan grants, which our Treasurers tell us is inevitable unless the Mission income for 1929 is exceeded by £3,000 in 1930. Up to November the increase over 1929 amounted to £17,165, on these matters stand, therefore, we seem to have failed.

But an offer has come to day from an old friend and subscriber, who, in his anxiety lest our work should be curtailed, proposes to give £10 extra this year, on condition that two hundred and ninety nine of our supporters, up and down the country who feel as I do, will do the same.

I write this letter in the hope that among your readers there may be found many who can respond to this appeal, and that they will at the first opportunity send to the Secretary of the U.M.C.A. Central Africa House, Wood Street, Westminster, W. Yours faithfully,  
London, S.W.10. VINCENT MASASA

This East Africa letter posted in East African papers than any other paper - A week earlier in Nairobi.



INDIVIDUAL LAND TENURE FOR NATIVES

objections to the proposal

To the Editor of East Africa

It was only a few weeks ago you announced, wisely, under Master of Moment, the proposal of individual land tenure for Natives. As this proposal has been frequently criticized from a variety of sources in the last few years, and as it is now being so extensively far-reaching nature, will you allow me to point out a number of points in some detail.

Some, such as the late Sir Harry Johnston, made the suggestion with the idea of the benefit of the Native primarily in mind, believing that "pleasant" "prosperity" is assured by a change of such a nature. My own assistance in our articles on thinking of the increase of production and the benefit regard to the benefit of the Native in fact, is neither been to realize how drastic the change would be or what other effects might be expected. The increased production which is assumed.

We have to consider

- 1) The effects of such a drastic change of Native customs.
- 2) Whether increased production would result, and whether the benefit to the Native therefrom would outweigh other things.
- 3) Whether there is any other way of increasing production that is suitable for the Natives.
- 4) Whether individual land tenure may perhaps be suitable for some tribes and not for others.

Under the present system of tribal ownership of land, as I have observed, among the people where I have been for many years, there is no real poverty, no distinction of class according to wealth. Every man (or woman) however poor in cattle, however old or ill, may build himself a house where he likes, make his garden or his field, and graze his flock or herd. If unable to raise a child, and having no relatives to help him, he still has the help of the local social unit, and when his sons grow up they can find somewhere for their parents to live when they get married. Thus no one can be destitute of home and the means of life. Contrast this with the condition of Europe, where private ownership of land has built up a system of economic servitude which burdens it with terrible poverty, unemployed problems, and even revolutions.

If one were to divide up the land, allotting each individual his little block, many would be disappointed. Some of them would not wish to have some have good land and some inferior. The problem of grazing the flocks and herds and bringing them home and the fencing would be immensely difficult.

After the allotment had been made, in a few years there would be the difficulty of inheritance, further subdivision or the introduction of primogeniture, under which the younger sons would be landless. The land would tend to fall into the hands of a few, and a system of landowners and landless, rich and poor, would arise.

Africa for parts of it) has evolved a system which avoids some of the worst European evils. Let us try to destroy it for the sake of increased production. The modern world has gone so crazy on production that now there is over-production. People cannot buy any more goods, so that many people remain unemployed and have to be supported by the community. Fortunately under the present system the African is little affected by fall in prices and decrease in demand for labour, for all have their free homes and the right to cultivate and graze their flocks.

Under individual land tenure it is assumed that increased production would occur, since security of ownership would, it is thought, encourage a man to develop his

land. But under the present system of tribal ownership a man seldom, and in many cases never, has his own soil, he only continues to keep it in security only when he is able to do so, and it becoming public property again. It is in the other hand, not being the production of man, and is really encouraged to keep it in the hands of the community. He wants to retain it in his power.

The further the land is subdivided, the more the Natives are divided, and the more the proposal that the Natives should have their own land, and that they cannot roam at will over the country, the more it will be for the country and for the Native. It is most astonishing as coming from members of a party who are supposed to love freedom and who are not willing to see that any other nation have a great deal of freedom of movement, and who side their knees for the means of registration, survey, and the other things that are necessary for the Natives. Perhaps we are wrong, but that is the case, but surely we are not mistaken that the Natives are not the Natives, and that the Natives are not the Natives, and that the Natives are not the Natives.

Those who believe that it is essential to have increased production for the good of the world should seek other methods. One of the commonest, for example, is to stimulate wants by means of education. But at least has the Natives appearing to be for the good of the Natives and of the world as a whole. The ownership of land is not as I have mentioned, but the Natives are not the Natives, and that the Natives are not the Natives.

If it is possible that individual land tenure may be suitable for some purely agricultural tribes of which I am in a position to speak, but I would say that it is entirely unsuitable for the pastoral and semi-pastoral peoples to whom it would be nothing but a disaster. The very mention of it fills them with alarm more instantly than any other proposal for their "improvement".

There seems to be a tendency to feel that as people have a right to be pastoralists and must be converted into agriculturists. But what right have we to coerce, or should one say encourage, a people to forsake their semi-pastoral life for agriculture, who have a whole tradition and life built up, and that before any attempt is made to introduce such a sweeping change as individual land tenure the people themselves will be consulted. When I say "the people" I mean the tribe as a whole, not the few sophisticated minority which so often nowadays pushes itself forward at the expense of the inarticulate majority.

Yours faithfully,  
IAN O. ORCHARDSON.  
Kenya

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS' TOUR

Thanks of the Director to East Africa  
To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, May I say to your readers in East Africa whose acquaintance I made on our tour this autumn how much we all enjoyed our visit to their country, and how grateful we are for all the kindness and hospitality which we everywhere met?

If our enjoyment of it is any measure of the success of our trip, then it was successful indeed. But I believe that all will in time also be justified by its results. We made many friends in East Africa, and many of us hope and all of us would like to return there one day.

Yours faithfully,  
A. B. WICKHAM.

PS—May I add that our all-round Sec. the Hon. Margaret Best, Imperial Institute, SW 7, would be pleased to give any information about these tours which you every year to different parts of the Empire.

PIONEER MEMORIES

MRS. SANDBACH-BAKER LOOKS BACK

Kenya's Pioneer Dairy Farmer on the Early Days

Mrs. M. V. Sandbach-Baker, the original owner of Muthaiga, was well described by the late Sir Frederick Jackson in his posthumously published autobiography as "a lady who merited the highest respect and admiration for her undoubted track and determination as the first pioneer of dairy farming in Kenya." It was a well-deserved tribute, and the story is well worth recalling.

Mrs. Sandbach-Baker, a mill-owner and shipper to China and India and a cotton lawyer in Lancashire, had a very fine

place and farm in North and East Lancashire, and in the American cotton market; he and his wife went out to the East Africa Protectorate in 1907 with the intention of growing cotton for Lancashire, but Sir Charles Eliot, the then Commissioner, considered it unsafe for them to go far afield from Nairobi, and they were therefore contemplating a change of place when she chance remark decided their future.

At a public sale the Commissioner passed to the new owner a dist. containing a foamy substance and remarked, "Well, you have some of our butter, Mrs. Sandbach-Baker?"—she, having recovered from her surprise that such a substance should pass for butter, said that she had taken a course in dairying before leaving England and if the milk were forthcoming would guarantee to produce as good butter there in the highlands as at home in England. She was as good as her word, and the half pound pat which she sent next day to Sir Charles Eliot so astonished him that there and then he promised what assistance the Administration could give, and urged an immediate start at dairy farming, since the provision of clear milk, good butter, and cheese would have so beneficial an effect on European health.

Bought Muthaiga for Five Rupees in April

Choosing one thousand acres at Muthaiga for which it is interesting to note five rupees per acre was paid—a herd of Native cattle was progressively collected and the first Hereford bull and Jersey and Friesian bulls and cows imported into the country. Also the first Lin. Red and Friesian cows, later came African and Ayrshire bloodstock.

Cold storage was, of course, then unthought of in the country, but Mrs. Sandbach-Baker had an old Cheshire recipe by which she could preserve butter in the highlands for quite six months, could send it down to the coast without risk of loss, and could even send home on an in the confidence that it would arrive unharmed.

As early as 1907 these pioneers sent a sample of butter by request of the Commissioner, to King Edwards, who wrote of its excellence, and twice afterwards when Alexander wrote by her own hand, "butter of the highest quality." The late Sir Stewart Strickland helped in many ways, especially by suggestions for the care of stock in the then prevailing primitive conditions and for the grading of milk for infants.

Every train carried Muthaiga milk, butter and cheese to the coast, and soon the butter and cream were being sent north, south, east and west—often hundreds of miles into what was then almost unexplored country.

When the then Principal Medical Officer, Sir Robert Ross, the first of Kenya made cream

preserved only with pure cane sugar heated to a certain degree, and reported that it had kept splendidly even in the heat of the Red Sea and the Red Sea to the end of the journey. No wonder that in a few years the Homestead Creamery, as it was called, took forty first prizes, two certificates, and a gold medal for dairy produce at agricultural shows in Nairobi, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

Meanwhile cotton, the seed of which had been taken out from England, had been grown at Muthaiga, and sent to Manchester, where it was given with such enthusiasm that Mr. Alfred Hammett (afterwards Lord Elmton), basing his remarks on that sample sent by Mrs. Sandbach-Baker, lectured upon the great cotton growing potentialities of the East Africa Protectorate.

Terrible Difficulties

Under the same difficulties had to be met and some difficulties which many East African settlers even will find it hard to picture to-day. The spirit in which they were met offers the key to the subsequent success of this first dairying venture in East Africa; in a word, it was a spirit of unquenchable pluck.

Picture Mr. and Mrs. Sandbach-Baker, then in this country had lived in luxury, attended by many servants, reaching Nairobi in a car and a motor when the Commissioner himself lived in a tent when in the highlands, and when Nairobi was a town who knew anything at all about the whole business were so few that the newcomers had to start with absolutely no capital, with no cow, nothing even of cooking, washing or scrubbing, so that such tasks were undertaken and performed month after month without complaint by Mrs. Sandbach-Baker and her sister, Mrs. Towan.

Two elephants descended upon the homestead and forced them to leave it; the place was infested with lions and leopards, and lesser game was nightly visitors. But with vision and energy the work went on, and soon there were never less than 250 cows in milk at the same time. A twice the whole herd was wiped out, not from sickness, but through the Masai herdsmen, who milked the best cows and so led the best stock that the animals died from loss of blood. Both Government and the bank, said Mrs. Sandbach-Baker in telling the story, showed every possible consideration, cheer and encouragement. So the hard way of the pioneer was travelled, until Muthaiga was known to everyone and one of its dairy produce, but for its generous hospitality to all and sundry.

No Looking Back

To be able to look back on such achievements must be a great pleasure to Mrs. Sandbach-Baker, who a few weeks hence intends to return to Kenya to begin a new dairy venture in a new district. May all success attend her endeavours!

Muthaiga, as many of our readers know, was sold in 1912, and is now a residential suburb of Nairobi; then it was a dairy farm, having its own staff of 2,000 a year, a very handsome return in the war days, but thoroughly deserved, and in no way achieved by unduly high prices for butter, which year in and year out was sold at the standard price of 2s per lb.

Since the sudden death of Mrs. Sandbach-Baker in 1924, Mrs. Sandbach-Baker has twice re-visited Kenya and now means to re-settle in the Colony for which she has a very strong affection and in which she has been a keen worker and ready contributor to charities and public institutions.

ESSAY

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING

My Native school in Kenya might be called the Eton of the Colony. The Rev. Wood, Kenya missionary, in an address at Stockport.

Forced labour is a very different thing from a state of slavery. Hansard's Report on a speech by Lord Passfield in the House of Lords, on Thursday, November 13, 1930.

Beira probably has more really bad drivers of motor-cars in proportion to the number of cars on the road than any other town in the world. The Betsa News.

I can imagine no better career than the African educational service for a young man possessed of the missionary spirit but untouched by the claims of orthodox religion or dogmatic creeds. Professor Julian S. Huxley in an article in The Times.

There can be little doubt that it is in many cases a real relief to a Native community to have a proportion of its needs away elsewhere being well fed at a time when village supplies may be running low. The Labour Commissioner of the Nairobi Territory, in a report for 1929.

Judging from the correspondence I have read, the White Paper on Native Policy has, slightly or wrongly, rubbed up the feelings of some people in the north-west. It is to the credit of the Government that it expressed the N.E. Sir J.C. Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, in addressing unofficial members of the Legislative Council.

It is clear that we shall receive help towards amalgamation from the present Governor of Northern Rhodesia, whose comments show a kindness towards a neighbourly British Colony which is very unusual among Pro-Consuls of the Empire. said Captain H. Berlin, member of the Legislative Assembly of Northern Rhodesia, in an interview with The Spokesman.

Most Southern Rhodesians will be startled by Sir James Maxwell's easy references to Natives in M.L.C. but perhaps not so many years ago more it does not concern us now. Another article in the "Demerit" shows that Maxwell was not so surprised if people refer scathingly to the fledgling status of the Colonial Office, official interest, while the mere fact that a complete revolution is to take place in twenty years time is sufficient to make him say it is of no concern. Candid Opinion, Southern Rhodesia.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

22. Major Eric Aldhelm Dutton, O.B.E., M.A.



Copyright East Africa

For many years private secretary to the Governors of Uganda and two Governors of Kenya throughout the decade yet to have made as many friends among officials as some of the officials is evidence of the fact that his humane, broadmindedness and his sense of responsibility as a Major Dutton. Though his name was inevitably unpleasant at times, it is a charge of them won for him personal esteem and liking, so that his departure from Kenya was a matter of Northern Rhodesia as Assistant Chief Secretary was greatly and generally regretted. After leaving Keble College, Oxford, Major Dutton served until the First World War in Gallipoli, being so badly wounded in 1915 that he was on his back for six or seven months and on crutches for six years. But as he has proved himself in his mountainous exploits, he is not a man to be down to physical disability. He went to Basutoland in 1912, and on his way home he met Sir Robert Gordon, who, as the new Governor of Uganda, invited him to become private secretary; from 1922 to 1925 he was private secretary to Sir Robert Gordon, and from 1925 to 1928 in Kenya. After Sir Robert's death, his successor, Sir Edward Dutton, asked Major Dutton to become his private secretary, an appointment he held until the close of the Governor's term of office late in 1930. From Major Dutton's able pen have come "The Basutos of Basutoland" and the charming "Cry of the

South Weekly Cartoonists.

- Cartoonists have appeared in this weekly series of features: General G. O. Rhinoceros, Mr. D. J. Jardine, Major G. H. Anderson, Major G. M. Not Davies, Captain H. E. Schmeidler, Dr. W. Smith, Mr. Campbell Black, Mr. G. H. Northcote, Mr. E. Harrison, Mr. Henry Wain, Major Clark, Lord Blamires, Mr. E. Nowell, Major A. F. Miles, Mr. T. J. O'Shea, Mr. F. G. Banks, Mr. W. MacLellan, Mr. J. J. Captain, Mr. J. J. The Rt. Rev. Mr. A. Chambers, Mr. A. J. M. Mr. J. F. Bergman and Mr. T. A. Wood.

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

PERSONALIA

A new rifle range has been built near Kileleshwa by Mr. Kruger.

Mr. H. G. ... has, Deputy Director of Surveys in Uganda, is now on leave.

The Countess and Marchioness of Blandford left London last week for Kenya.

Mr. D. ... of Gloucester is now in a shooting outfit in British Somaliland.

The engagement is announced between Mr. W. ... and Miss C. Fitzherbert of Kileleshwa.

Mr. ... Administrator for Uganda Provincial Administration is now stationed in Morogoro.

Mr. W. C. ... of the annual station of the Eastern Telegraph Co. is now home on leave.

Mr. J. E. Jones, Assistant Quarter Master and Administrator General in Nyasaland, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. A. Lawrence has been elected a member of the Mombasa District Council for the Lower Moyo Ward.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Britten Austin, proprietors of the Saturday Evening Post of New York, recently visited Uganda.

Mr. H. ... Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Tabora to Shinyanga.

Mr. D. M. Goldstein was recently married in Nairobi to Miss A. H. Raphael, daughter of Mr. R. A. Raphael of Nairobi.

Colonel Joao Barbosa da Silva Casparyro has been appointed Governor of the District of Naisiusi, Portuguese East Africa.

Mr. W. H. Wood has been appointed assistant entomologist to the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Khartoum.

The Rev. W. J. ... is appealing for two bells to take back with him to his church in the Colony.

Mrs. Marion Parker of Mombasa announces that over £164 was collected in the Island on Armistice Day for Earl Haig's Fund.

Mr. ... and J. C. T. Crozier have been gazetted to the King's African Rifles Reserve of Officers in Kenya.

Lady Dennman, mother of the Hon. Judith Dennman, are on their way to Kenya, where they will stay with Mr. Hon. Mrs. Grant.

Mr. ... and Mrs. ... of the Kenya Police Department, and Mrs. ... have arrived home from Nakuru in South Africa.

Major A. E. Perkins was recently installed Worshipful Master of Lodge Kilimanjaro, Moshi for the second year in succession.

Mr. W. L. Parker has disposed of his interests in the ... Estate at Turbo to Mr. J. S. F. ... and Mr. R. Pembroke.

Mr. W. ... and Mr. A. J. Wadley have been appointed members of a Water Board for the ... Territory.

Major G. ... M.C., who was in business in Nairobi some years ago, was last week gazetted Lieutenant Colonel in the Territorial Army.

Mr. W. ... Mr. C. Emmanuel, and Mrs. M. K. ... have been appointed to the ... Board, Tanganyika.

Mr. H. N. ... who died in Devon in 1914, was surgeon of the ... during the war and ... operations in the Eastern Sudan in 1915.

Fifty-five people were present at an ... men's dinner at Athara, in the Sudan. Mrs. C. ... Chairman of the local ... presided.

Mr. C. Vivian, who has been attached to the Mines Department in Northern Rhodesia for the past three years, recently arrived back in Ndola from ...

In a match played at Nairobi recently between the ... Club and the ... Mr. ... scored ... runs for ...

Mr. H. S. McQueen, who has managed the ... branch of the National Bank of India for the past few months, has now returned to the Nairobi branch.

Lord Delamere and the Hon. T. J. O'Shea, two of the members of the East African Delegation who recently visited this country, arrived back in Nairobi last week.

Mr. C. J. Christowitz, the motor agent in Blantyre, recently encountered two lions resting in the middle of the road between ... and Blantyre. He shot three of the trophies.

His many friends in East Africa will join with us in congratulating Major "Titch" Miles on winning the ... stake on the Emperor's Cup race during his stay in Aden, Adaba. He won over £130.

Essential for Journeys and Up-Country Stations

TABLOID BRAND

First-Aid

Sold for 6d. only by

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.

25, Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.1

Copyright

5917

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, Princess Diana Victoria, and Princess Marie Louise were the guests of Lord and Lady Howard de Walden at dinner at Seaford House one evening last week.

Mr. C. H. Brumell, who, after spending some twelve years in the Colonial Service of British Guiana, was for five years in the Customs Department of Tanganyika Territory, is now living at Godalming.

Letters for the following East Africans are awaiting collection by the addresser, H. M. Easter, African Dependents' Trade and Information Office in London: Mr. A. W. Lamston, 66 Sunning, Miss Ethel Walsh.

Mr. W. G. Mitchell, managing director in Kenya of Messrs. G. North and Sons, recently drove from Nairobi to Nakuru, a distance of 102 miles, in 100 minutes, under three hours. That must surely constitute a record.

On his way back to his diocese in Tanganyika, Bishop Lucas of Mwanza, who left England on Friday by the Armadale Castle, is to visit two of his sisters, one living near Pretoria, and the other near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

We regret to learn of the death in Khartoum of Mr. C. F. Magnier, for the past two years an inspector in the Sudan Veterinary Department. He was a keen amateur rider, and had visited Khartoum to ride at the race meeting there.

Colonel Robert Stevenson, who died in Guildford last week, was an uncle of Lieutenant Colonel J. Stevenson Hamilton, known to many East Africans as a keen member of the Society for the Preservation of the Faith of the Empire.

Messrs. E. S. M. Matfield and J. B. Clark have been appointed temporary nominated official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council during the absence from the territory of the Hon. J. Smith and the Hon. F. A. Buckley.

Mrs. Bertram Wood, whose husband is the chief engineer in Northern Rhodesia of the Broken Hill Development Co., is now living in Australia. She is a keen golfer, and is secretary of the Ladies Section of the Broken Hill Golf Club.

Lord Lovelace left Croydon last week on a flight to his coffee *shamba* at Babati, Tanganyika Territory. He is using his own Puss-Moth machine, piloted by Captain C. Barnard, who last year flew to the Cape and back with the Duchess of Bedford.

Marechal Franche d'Esperay, head of the French Mission which visited Addis Ababa for the coronation of the Emperor Haile Selassie I, stayed at Khartoum on his way back to France, as the guest of Mr. John Maffey, the Governor-General.

Mr. R. S. Foster, the Deputy Director of Education who is on leave from Uganda, served in the King's African Rifles during the latter part of the War, and was in the Education Department of Tanganyika for seven years before his transfer to Uganda in 1929.

Messrs. E. Staples and W. G. Poole recently circumnavigated Lake Victoria in a sailing boat built by Mr. Poole. Among other one of the way islands visited was Godda, which had not been visited by a European for three years, and on which the natives gave them an enthusiastic reception.

Commander F. J. Gouldrey, of Nairobi, nominated for Lord Delamere as Member for the Rift Valley constituency of the Kenya Legislative Council during his lordship's absence in England. Commander Gouldrey is regarded by many people in the Nakuru district as a future M.L.C. in his own right.

Mr. Hugh W. Ross, Chairman of the Cholo Planters' Association for the past two years, is to be married in London early in January to Miss Freda Cahlan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Beresford F. Cahlan of Bray, Ireland. Mr. Ross, who has been on leave for the past three months, has spent most of his time in Glasgow.

We deeply regret to record the death in London of Mrs. Alfred Lawley, wife of Mr. A. L. Lawley, the well-known Central African pioneer railwayman, and former associate of Mr. Rhodes. Deep sympathy will be felt with him in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and in Portuguese East Africa, where he is particularly well known.

Miss Winifred Spooner, and Flying Officer E. T. C. Edwards, who started on a flight to the Cape last week, had a forced descent in the sea off Belmonte, in the south of Italy, while on the hop from Rome to Catania, Sicily. Miss Spooner pluckily swam two miles to the shore, and the aeroplane was afterwards brought in.

The Hon. Rupert Beckett, who recently spent a few months in East Africa, was last week made a Freeman of the City of Leeds. The Lord Mayor, in conferring the honour, said that Mr. Beckett had done notable work as treasurer of the Leeds Musical Festival and as treasurer of the University of Leeds. Mr. Beckett is Lord Delamere's father-in-law.

Major W. B. Brook, who first joined the 1st K.A.R. in Nyasaland in 1905, went on to Zanzibar, entered the Administration in Kenya in 1911, and served with the King's African Rifles from August 4, 1914, till after the Armistice, and who has recently retired from the Kenya Administration, is due to leave Genoa on January 5 with Mrs. Brook. They are to settle near Neong.

On his return to Kenya from leave, Mr. L. A. Feild-Jones, has been appointed Provincial Commissioner of the Ukamba Province, with headquarters at Machakos. Mr. Feild-Jones has served in East Africa for the past twenty-two years. He was appointed a District Commissioner in 1916, and during his last tour in the Colony served in Naivasha. He is one of the small group of people in Kenya who have

from Newfoundland

## PERSONALIA (continued)

The Rev. J. G. Green in an address at Stockport last week said that in England his hobby was county cricket. In Kenya his hobbies included the care of seventeen churches, taking services here, there and everywhere, helping to build a cathedral for about 1,500 people, looking after a dispensary and surgical station, running the best shop in the district, where they sold books and wedding dresses, acting as local magistrate for some thousands of natives.

We regret to record the death in Cannes at the age of sixty-four of Colonel Ronald George Brooke, D.S.O. (late of the 7th and 11th Hussars, who was A.D.C. to General Gatacre during the Araba and Khartoum Campaigns of 1902, during which he won the D.S.O. and was mentioned in despatches. In 1903 he received the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society for having, with the assistance of a sepoy, saved three of a party of men who were overcome by foul gas while cleaning out a well at Belanbelle, Somaliland.

The *Kenya Daily Mail* referring to the transfer of Mr. C. T. Abbott, the Mombasa magistrate, to Nairobi as Crown Counsel, said: "There was one invaluable feature of Mr. Abbott's court very quickly noted in Mombasa, and appreciated by many more poor folk than Mr. Abbott himself could realise. It was simply an entire absence of morning liver, so far as the people before him could see, and a patient method of sparing no pains at all to get to the root and understanding of every affair, no matter how small or how intricate."

Mr. C. T. Studd, the cricketer missionary, has just celebrated his seventieth birthday. He has been in the Belgian Congo for the past fourteen years, and a few months ago was seriously ill. He has, however, partially recovered, though he still has severe heart attacks. Mr. Studd, who was Captain of the Eton XI in 1879 and of the Cambridge XI in 1883, was a member of the All England XI in the original Ashes match in 1882, when Australia beat England by seven runs. After serving as a missionary in the Far East and India, he, with Bishop Gwynne and Archdeacon Shaw, went as a pioneering missionary into the country south of Khartoum in 1910. He founded the Heart of Africa Mission in the Belgian Congo.

Mr. V. Liversage, who has been appointed to the new post of Director of Agricultural Economics in Kenya, has told the *Times Mercury* that he is going out to investigate new problems, including work on production and marketing, and to lay the foundations of an agricultural statistical service. He said he would have a double problem, in that he would have to study the working of the European settlers and also the rural economics of the Native Reserves. His problem would lie in getting the best co-operation for the marketing of the supplies from both sources.

Before joining the staff of the Department of Agriculture at Leeds, Mr. Liversage had studied at several places. He graduated at London University, went on to Oxford, and later to Wisconsin University in the United States on a post-graduate scholarship of the Ministry of Agriculture. When he was there he made a study of the agricultural economics of the American wheat fields.

## DEATH OF MR. AND MRS. W. HOLDEN.

Two Well-Known Uganda Missionaries.

We regret to report the death of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Holden of the C.M.S., Namirembe. Mr. Holden, who had been in indifferent health for the past two years, died suddenly about November 17, and his wife who was seriously ill in hospital at the time, succumbed a few days later.

Mr. Holden went to Uganda as a missionary in 1905 and was first stationed at Nabulindi on the foothills of Mount Elgon amongst the Bagisu tribe. His knowledge of English language later enabled him to translate the Four Gospels. Little effective administration existed in those days, and he frequently witnessed exciting events amongst the people as they indulged in tribal warfare. On one occasion he intervened at some personal risk to bring about a reconciliation, which he effected, thereby saving many lives.

He was frequently alone for long periods, and during one of these developed blackwater fever. Realising that the coil could not be far off, he directed his boys where his grave should be dug and gave instructions as to his burial. Fortunately help came before it was too late, and he was nursed back to life. He was then removed to the more healthy uplands of Toró, where for several years he did useful work. Since 1915 he had been stationed at Namirembe, the headquarters of the C.M.S. in Uganda, where he ably filled the position of Treasurer of the Native Anglican Church.

Three years ago he was invalided Home, but he recovered sufficiently to be allowed at his own express request to return to Uganda and continue his work. Holden was one of those quiet conscientious workers for the lasting good of Africa and many Europeans and Natives will feel that they have lost a personal friend and counsellor.

## EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

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

**KENYA COLONY.**—*Principal Education Department*, Mr. H. A. W. Chapman; *Assistant Master, Education Department*, Mr. C. H. Redhead; *Administrative Officers (Cadets)*, Mr. C. M. Deverell, and Mr. D. O'Hagan; *Lady Teachers*, Miss C. G. Macdonald, and Miss M. M. Fotherby; *Veterinary Officer*, Mr. R. A. Hammond.

**TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**—*Administrative Officer (Cadet)*, Mr. E. J. W. Carlton; *Nursing Sisters*, Miss B. V. Carson, Miss L. J. Loader, and Miss G. F. J. Waite.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA.**—*Administrative Officers (Cadets)*, Mr. A. G. K. Johnston, Mr. G. S. Jones, Mr. J. F. Passmore, Mr. F. M. Thomas, Mr. P. D. Thomas; *Headmaster, Education Department*, Mr. E. Darke; *Assistant Veterinary Research Officer*, Mr. E. de la Rous; *M.R.C.V.S.*; *Nursing Sister*, Miss N. L. Matthews.

**UGANDA.**—*Nursing Sister*, Miss E. G. St. Horne; *Medical Officer*, Mr. J. A. J. Owenhall, M.B., Ch.B.; *Administrative Officer (Cadet)*, Mr. A. H. Oswald.

## NURSERY SCHOOL.

(CHILDREN from two to seven years.) Entire charge if parents abroad. Resident Governess, certificated Nurse. Special attention to diet and health. Violet ray if desired. Terms: Twenty-one guineas a term. Apply Trustar, 18, Cantelupe Rd., Bechill-on-Sea.

**COLONEL W. H. FRANKLIN'S IMPRESSIONS**

Of his Recent Tour of East Africa.

Special to "East Africa."

Colonel W. H. Franklin, O.B.E., B.S.O., His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for East Africa, and Commissioner to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London, has returned to London from his recent comprehensive tour of the British East and Central African Dependencies, with unshaken confidence in the future of the territories, and with the very definite conviction that the very definite non-victims of the depression are much less numerous than many other parts of the Empire by the present world depression.

"Wherever I went I was forcibly struck by the concentration of attention on more scientific methods of agriculture and animal husbandry," he told *East Africa* yesterday. "One important lesson has been taught by the current low prices for produce—that salvation for the producer is to be found only in securing the greatest possible yield of the best possible quality, and in all the territories, and in almost all districts, I found settlers applying themselves to that task.

"Again and again I saw surprising developments since my last visit less than two years ago, and, although anxiety is naturally to be expected anywhere in the tropics in such times as the present, I was impressed by the practical way in which many men are setting to work to combat present difficulties. It is not too much to say that East Africans realize that the way of the hazard production is past, and that scientific, hard work and careful cost accounting must henceforth be practised by the man who wants to guarantee himself success.

**Solid Ground for Undiminished Faith.**

"There are solid grounds for my undiminished faith. Even in the best East African coffee, the realising good and remunerative prices, it is only the poorer stuff that fails to return a profit to the planter. Tea planters in Nyasaland, though partly on account of the heavy freight rates they have to pay, they have recently been producing at a loss, and the more dependent, and most of them have decided to adopt a policy of finer plucking and consequently improved quality; the parcel of Uganda tea which recently reached the London market has been most favourably received; and Kenya's output, which is increasing rapidly and promises to be an important export in an early date, gives every ground for confidence.

"Tobacco growing in the East and the Rhodesias will continue to prove its difficulties, and I say encouragingly, notwithstanding the determination of planters to improve the quality of their product. In one district, which is handicapped by additional road transport costs to rail heads, some fifty planters are producing leaf this season, some of whom are aided by a £10,000 grant from the Northern Rhodesian Government, which has recouped itself for such assistance rendered in the past two years.

"One of the brightest spots in Kenya is dairying, which promises to become the backbone of mixed farming. The butter exports from the Colony are already about forty tons monthly, and on the London market the price realised is about equal to that for good Australian of good average quality. Northern Rhodesian ranchers have a demand from their own farms of about 20,000 slaughter cattle yearly, and just across their border in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo a further demand of about double that size, whereas the surplus which they can at present supply is not more than 40,000 head. Similarly the maize, potato, and market for maize, vegetables, fruit, and other products, but the maize growers are not able to make a profit at today's prices. An up-to-date creamery has been erected at Lusaka.

"The very low world price of sisal must inevitably cause anxiety to East African estates, particularly in Tanganyika and Kenya, but there again strenuous efforts are being made to reduce costs of production in every possible way. My latest cable says this season's exports of cotton from Uganda at 175,000 bales, much better than was estimated only a couple of weeks ago, but cotton

after a low on the Liverpool market, that it is scarcely possible to foresee the value of the crop as yet. The way in which the markets have withstood falling prices and increased public spending power is remarkable, and stocks are not unduly heavy for the whole. It is generally admitted that the banks have shown every possible consideration to farmers and traders. Obviously world factors make anything but restrained optimism impossible, but, as to the difficulties of the moment, and without in any way wishing to minimise the struggle which many producers and commercial men in East Africa are elsewhere throughout the world are having to make ends meet, I think it is a gratifying power inherent in the East African territories, as so large that even the smallest betterment in world prices will show a quick reaction in conditions out there, and that the people who are so pluckily standing up to the present hard times will reap the benefit they deserve.

**SIR ALFRED SHARP AND SIR CHARLES BOWRING**

President and Vice-President of the Dinner Club.

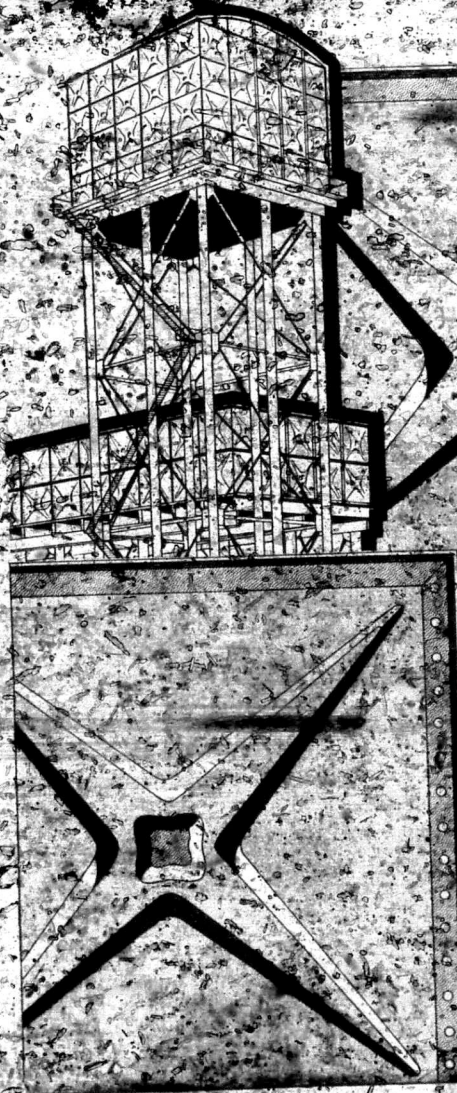
At last week's annual general meeting, Sir Alfred Sharp and Sir Charles Bowring were unanimously elected President and Vice-President respectively of the East Africa Dinner Club.

The following were elected to the Committee: Sir Edmund Baker, Dr. Charlesworth, Lord Cranworth, Mr. E. P. Evans, General Sir Hubert Gough, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Mr. C. W. Hobley, Mr. F. S. Jocelyn, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. C. Ponsomby and H.M. Trade Commissioner for East Africa.

*East Africa* is able to state that £424 has now been received by the Associated Producers of East Africa, 65, Piccadilly, in response to their appeal for contributions towards the expenses of the East African Delegation. The fund is still open.

NO COUPONS  
NO PRESENTS  
JUST QUALITY  
WILLS' GOLD FLAKE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

# TANKS FOR LIQUID STORAGE



— quickly made up from  
these standard unit plates

It is the unique method of construction— from standardised unit plates of pressed British steel with standard ribs— which has earned for Braithwaite's Tanks their world-wide reputation.

As huge quantities of these unit plates are held in stock, Braithwaite's are in a position to supply tanks of any capacity from 2 1/2 million gallons to 220 million gallons at short notice. The simple economical plates fit together closely in all directions. Erection of tanks on towers or at ground level is quick and simple— unskilled labourers can do it. Capacity can be extended at will.

Backed by a world-wide organisation, Braithwaite's tanks are serving industry's liquid and fuel oil storage needs in every part of the world.

**BRAITHWAITE & CO.**  
**ENGINEERS LIMITED**

Broadway Buildings, Westminster, London, England  
Telephone: Victoria 8573. Telegrams: Braithwaite, London.

When writing to Advertisers mention East Africa and secure Special Attention





### Camp Fire Comments.

#### Nairobi gives London a Lead.

A trade contemporary prints a fine photograph of the flood-lighting of the Standard Bank of South Africa in Durban, and asks: "Why is not every big fire in Great Britain flood-lighted thus, at only for its own protection? Surely, in Nairobi, it can be done down in London and Manchester banks can scrape together the necessary helpness. Perhaps this is not the only point in which Nairobi can give a lead to London."

#### The Popularity of the London Zoo.

Although some East Africans find the sight of wild animals confined in cages a little too pleasant, it must be admitted that for the collector's delight, even our Sir Chalmers Mitchell, the Zoological Society's collection in Regent's Park is kept in excellent conditions which are being progressively improved. That it is extremely popular with British folk who have no other opportunity of seeing exotic fauna, as very clearly appears to the benefit of October the Gardens had been visited by no fewer than 72,000 people. In the three months—August, September and October there were 770 additions to the collection of which 80 were born in the Gardens.

#### "Moon-Dial" at Nanyuki.

A correspondent recently returned from Kenya writes: "When I was at the Silverdale Hotel, Nanyuki, I was shown in three rooms a sundial which was assured served equally well as an instrument for telling the time by moon-light. This property I was told, was due to the fact that the dial was situated on the equator. Now I am not sufficiently versed in the abstruse subject of astronomy to argue the point, and I should be very interested to know the opinion of an expert."

The only comment which makes this "moon-dial" seems to be a very remarkable instrument. We have heard of the innocent being investigated out at night to see whether on a sundial by candle-light, and we fancy moon-light would come in the same category. Perhaps some astronomical reader will be good enough to apply a definite ruling—bringing our reasons—as the examination papers put it.

#### An Ethiopian Empress goes to Church.

At the close of the traditional festivities in Addis Ababa, a rather good story is told of the late Empress who died so tragically not long before Ras Tafari was crowned. The lady in question so goes the tale—called her steward one Saturday afternoon and told him that on the morrow she would go to a certain church. This was something Her Majesty had never done before, and it was a little awkward as the church was some distance, and there was no road to it from the palace. An Express may not travel anywhere but upon a road, so something had to be done about it. It was the servants sent heralds far and wide to tell the people a road was needed, and at once a great football crowd the people came, bearing stones, and gravel, and odd bits of lint. They all dropped their stalwart men, walked up and down upon the road until midnight. And on the next day the Empress, no, she did not change her mind, the Empress went to church upon her new road.

A medical missionary from London (The Times, 11/27) has sent a Bristol address that in the lion's stomach is to be found, as he said, was the cause of the death of the family—a ball of fat, the result of the washing of themselves. This ball of fat, and prized for a "pen-whistle" so that the child's breath, which can't be heard eight or ten miles away. (Any of our readers carry the matter further, the subject—new to us—we confess—sounds interesting.)

#### The Pathetic Fate of the Albino Penguin.

The very interesting question of the attitude of wild animals towards any relatives of theirs who may have the misfortune to be albinos is well illustrated by Mr. Chery Keaton's book, "The Island of Penguins." Amongst the 100 or so penguins which inhabited the island which is just off the coast of South Africa, Mr. Keaton found only one albino and he died during the time that he had at the beach, 1,000,000 strange is told most sympathetically, were his normal brothers. He himself was called "Alby" by all the other penguins, and he was indeed a pet of him as they passed. He had a mother—probably a white bird—a starling—another was devoted to him until she was a full-grown penguin of season and had no more the power to care for him. So gradually starvation overtook the albino, and his brother, although they were very close, did not and could not help him. He had to go back to look for his mother, a little later Keaton saw a brave little albino penguin, the only one of his kind, he was isolated.

## WE BELIEVE IN SERVICE

You can purchase one of the best Vauxhall 20-hp cars fully equipped in England from General Motors Export Department. You can use it while on leave and hand it back to them prior to sailing. They will ship to us for delivery to you.

If you cannot take your Vauxhall from us before you leave for England, we will arrange for it to meet you on arrival. Having used it on your leave, you can hand it over to General Motors—they will ship it. We do the rest.

Our Special Insurance Policies at standard rates cover the car in all lands in transit and in your territory.

## THIS IS SERVICE

THE MOTOR MART & EXCHANGE LTD. NAIROBI, NAKURU, ELDORET, DAR ES SALAM, ZAMBIA. (Sales and deliveries throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.)

MOTOR  
OIL



MOTOR  
SPIRIT

# THE MAGIC SEVEN

## ANTI-KNOCKING VALUE

The knocking of an engine is a familiar and unpleasant sound, but in the case of "Shell" the anti-knock value of the large number of spirits used in its blending are regularly determined in a specially designed engine, the compression ratio of which can be altered while the engine is running. "Shell" is blended to a high standard of startability, consumption and anti-knocking, without over-emphasising any one of these properties to the detriment of the others.

## Shell Petrol is Different

PETROL



DIESEL

LOCOMOTIVES

LOCOMOTIVES

### STANDARD MODELS

HORSE-POWER	WEIGHT
12/20	2 Ton
20/35	2
20/35	2
40/50	6
40/50	8
40/50	10



### STANDARD MODELS

HORSE-POWER	WEIGHT
9	2 Ton
10	2
20	2
20	2
30	5
60	10

MINIMUM OUTLAY

MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY

SIMPLE CONTROL

Sole Manufacturers and Patentees

THE MOTOR RAIL & TRAM CAR COMPANY, LTD

SIMPLEX WORKS, BEDFORD, ENGLAND

Cables and Telegrams  
SIMPLEX, BEDFORD

Code No. 1  
A.C. 25th Station, A. Bentley

You haven't read all the News, till you've read the Advertisements.

### WITNESSES FOR THE JOINT COMMITTEE

Imperial Government to pay Expenses

Exclusive to East Africa

East Africa learnt from an excellent source that the Imperial Government intends to defray from public funds the expenses of sending to London to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, representative of each constituent in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. It is expected that Kenya and Tanganyika will each be invited to send two representatives of European non-commercial bodies, one representative of Chamber of Commerce, and one official of the Native Affairs Department, while Uganda will send one such official and one commercial fellow. Provision is also to be made for two of three Indians, one Arab, and a still undecided number of Natives from the three territories.

As the sittings of the Joint Committee are likely to be very protracted, the above witnesses will not leave East Africa at the same time. The first witnesses from East Africa will be heard at the beginning of March.

### EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

MANY questions of interest to East Africans were asked in the House of Commons last week.

Dr. Drummond Shiels promised Mr. David Grenfell that he would see the Kenya Government for information (1) regarding stock thefts in lands adjoining the Masai Reserve, (2) the one-mile strip along the railway between Sultan Hamud and Athi River, and (3) the possibility of extending the Wamba Reserve to include the Yala Plateau east. Horrabin inquired about expenditure on roads in the settled area and in the Reserves, and Mr. Charles R. Buxton, who wanted to know whether the Heavy Native Tribes Bill had been referred to the Native Councils before being passed, in accordance with the Memorandum on Native Policy, was told that the Ordinance had been drafted before the issue of the Memorandum. The Under-Secretary of State added that records were not kept of the number of men called out by headmen for road maintenance in Native Reserves.

Johnston Kenyatta Cable.

Lieutenant-Commander J. M. Kenworthy inquired about an application from the Kikuyu Central Association for financial assistance to send two native delegates to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Dr. Drummond Shiels admitted receipt of such a telegram from Johnston Kenyatta and said that he had written the Governor of Kenya that he was instructed to inform the Association that the Government Committee would decide whether it would accept or refuse the evidence.

that the matter must await that decision. In reply to a supplementary question whether the Government was prepared to give facilities for these witnesses to come before the Committee, Dr. Shiels said the Government would be glad to do everything possible to facilitate the proceedings of the Committee.

Mr. Philip Richardson asked the Hon. General Dugdale if the Kenya Government would be asked whether they would supply a detailed compilation of the *per capita* amount of direct and indirect taxation paid by the various races in Kenya for 1929. Dr. Drummond Shiels answered Mr. James Stuart that the proposal for a public inquiry into the matter raised by the North East African Exploration Co. is now being considered.

### Sultan Mwawa's skull.

Mr. Charles Williams raised the question of Sultan Mwawa's skull, which, according to the Treaty of Versailles, was to have been handed back to the British Government by the German Government. The Foreign Secretary replied that the British Government had made representations to the German Government in 1920 and 1922, when Germany stated that the skull was not taken to Germany at all, but had been buried locally. The whereabouts of the skull had never been established. He had received no evidence of discovery on the part of the tribe in the non-return of the skull.

Mr. H. L. Boyce was informed that the Imperial Government had not been able to accept the recommendations received from the Government of Mysalaland in regard to the Crown Lands Bill. Mr. Boyce pointed out that this matter had been before the Legislative Council of Mysalaland for two and a half years.

On Tuesday night the House of Commons debated East African policy. The proceedings will be reported in our next issue.

# ESANOFELE

THE SUN  
CURE FOR  
MALARIA



Through  
out  
the  
tropics  
Esanofele  
has  
proven  
itself  
during  
the  
past  
ten  
years  
to  
be  
the  
best  
remedy  
for  
malaria.  
It  
is  
both  
a  
prophylactic  
and  
a  
cure.  
East  
African  
doctors  
recom-  
mend  
and  
prescribe  
Esanofele,  
which  
is  
obtainable  
from  
any  
chemist.

**LOBITO (Angola)**  
**Companhia Industrial do Lobito**  
(Sociedade Anonima)  
**Stevedores, Warehousemen, Transit  
Forwarding and General Agents**

The Lobito Railway is now open for traffic to the  
interior of Angola and it is anticipated that the line will be  
completed to Tchilanga and open to traffic in the near future.

**MANBATO** is a position of great importance and is  
responsible for all the major points of loading and unloading and  
transit, and the forwarding of goods and passengers.

**MANBATO** specialises in stevedoring, and is equipped to  
handle heavy lifts and guarantees quick despatch.

Telegrams: **MANBATO** Code: **MANB** Cable: **ANGOLA** H. H. H. H.  
London Agents: Messrs. **W. & A. G. G. G.** Ltd.  
25, GREAT ST. MARTIN LANE, LONDON, E.C. 1.

See Distributors for  
**A. N. WARDLE & CO. LTD.**  
**NAIROBI, MOMBASA AND ELDORET.**

*Of unusual and interesting*

# Some Experiences of an Old Bromsgrovian

Soldiering in Afghanistan, Egypt and Uganda.

By Brigadier-General TREVOR TERNAN,

C.M.G., D.S.O.

With a Preface by Lieut.-General Sir William Buller, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.M.G.

These Reminiscences by an Old Bromsgrovian, who served in Afghanistan, 1880-81, in Egypt 1882 and 1884, and in Uganda 1894-1897.

**CORNISH BROTHERS, Ltd.,**  
39, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.



## calm, collected hair

Use Anzora daily and your hair will look quite best—from one dawn to another. Anzora is the original British hair fixative, and still the best. Ask for Anzora and see you get it!

Use Anzora Cream for itchy scalps. Anzora is for dry scalps. It does not soil hairings or clothes. Sold in 1/6 per tin. Available in all chemistries and druggists.

# ANZORA

MASTERS THE HAIR

# CELANESE UNDERWEAR for MEN!

GENTS  
Messrs. Mortimer,  
New York, U.S.A.  
P.O. Box 37  
100 N. Broadway  
New York, N.Y.  
Stocks  
Agents  
Sole Manufacturers

CELANESE Men's Wear is made from a yarn specially produced to withstand the rigours of tropical climates and it improves as it is washed. Celanese Underwear for Men looks and feels like silk but costs half the price and lasts twice as long.

Write to our agents for details. Largest Depot in Africa, London, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, England.

BRITISH CELANESE, 10, LONDON, W.1, ENGLAND.

Use the

# NEW GILLETTE RAZOR

The Greatest Shaving Improvement in 28 Years

NEW blade can be used in your old Gillette.  
New processed steel, NEW blade, never rusts.  
Cut-edge finish of blade prevents pull.  
To clean turn guard at right angles, refresh, rinse, shake dry.  
NEW shape guard gives full shaving surface.  
NEW shape guard teeth meet skin smoothly, naturally.



No receding points to dull blade edges.  
New razor corners prevent damage if dropped.  
Square blade edge safe to handle.  
NEW blades same size as old.  
NEW razor, 24K gold plated with the NEW blade in case.



FEDERAL SECURITY  
24K GOLD PLATED, NEW GILLETTE IN TETRA COVERED CASE

NEW GILLETTE BLADES, 500 EACH IN EAST AFRICA

A BOX OF 10, 4/6      A PACKET OF 5, 2/3

OBTAINABLE FROM YOUR SOCIAL AGENT OR

**GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR LIMITED,**  
1848, GREAT PORTLAND ST., LONDON, W.1

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, LTD.

Profit Balance Sheet for 1930

The report of the British East Africa Corporation... for the year ending November 30, 1930... has been approved by the shareholders...

It is stated that the board, in close consultation with its bankers, has been for some time engaged in a... scheme of reorganisation of the trading department...

The B.E.A. Corporation's total capital of £200,000 and sundry creditors appear... on the assets side of the balance sheet...

The directors of the Corporation are: Sir Samuel Lewis (Chairman), Mr. E. J. Mackay, Mr. Andrew Hepburn, and Mr. J. C. ...

TANGANYIKA GOLDFIELDS, LTD.

Loss of £193,924 last year.

Of the company's capital of £250,000 roughly one-half has been lost in connection with its gold-mining ventures...

It is stated that since the incorporation of the company £100,000 over £200,000 had been expended on the mine...

The company's liabilities are £193,924... and the directors have not drawn any remuneration for the past twelve months...

KENYA'S NEW £3,400,000 LOAN

The £3,400,000 of Kenya Government 4% Inscribed Stock 1931-1971 was on Monday offered for public subscription by the Crown Agents for the Colonies...

The annual report of the Kenya Mining and Development Corporation... discloses a trading profit of £100,000...

WAB MEDANI LIGHT AND POWER CO.

The Wab Medani Light and Power Co. Ltd. has been registered as a public company with a nominal capital of £100,000 in 20 shares...

BRITISH INDIA LINE'S REPORT

The annual report of the British India Steam Navigation Co. shows a net profit of £210,000 for the year...

ROBINSON & CREEVER'S Famous Irish Linens

For 50 years we have been making genuine Irish Linens... giving the best that is obtainable. We hold appointments with their Majesties King George and Queen Mary...

ROBINSON & CREEVER, LTD. The Linen Manufacturers, 25, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4

The two most up-to-date and luxurious Hotels in Kenya

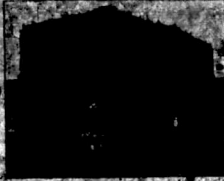
Run in conjunction

**PALACE HOTEL, MOMBASA**

P.O. Box 171, Telephone 267, Palace, P.O. Box 206

**AVENUE HOTEL, NAIROBI**

P.O. Box 711, Kenyatta Avenue, Phone 311



### THIS IS WORTH YOUR CONSIDERATION.

Visitors at the Palace Hotel, Mombasa, proceeding to Nairobi and deciding to stay at the Hotel Avenue, Nairobi, will be allowed 10% off their Accounts for accommodation, at the Hotel Avenue, providing they stay there within one week of leaving Mombasa or vice versa.



### SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO

P.O. BOX 120, MOMBASA.

AGENTS  
NAIROBI, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAM,  
ZANZIBAR, TANZA, LAMU, LINDI.

**GENERAL MERCHANTS,  
STEAMSHIP CLEARING,  
FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS,  
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.**

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO US  
BONDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS.

BAGGAGE CLEARED AND STORED.  
Tel. "MACKENZIE."

### THE AFRICAN MARINE & GENERAL ENGINEERING CO., LIMITED.

MOMBASA, KENYA, EAST AFRICA

Ships Repairs, Turning, Welding,  
Casting, Forging and Engineering  
Work of all kinds Executed.

Office: AMICO, Mombasa Telephone: 31  
P.O. Box 120, Mombasa

General Managers:  
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., Hindustani, Mombasa

**KENYA'S, HOTEL DE LUXE**  
YOU COULD NOT FIND MORE COMMODIOUS  
OR LUXURIOUS ACCOMMODATION THAN AT

### TORR'S HOTEL, NAIROBI.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MODERN HOTEL  
IN EASTERN AFRICA

The only Hotel IN AFRICA which provides  
Coptic and Muslim nights throughout the year.

Telegrams: "T" NAIROBI.

SEE EAST AFRICA IN  
GETHIN'S LUXURIOUS 7-SEATER CARS.

TOURS ARRANGED TO ALL  
PLACES OF BEAUTY AND INTEREST  
AND TO BIG GAME AREAS.

EUROPEAN DRIVERS

### F. GETHIN.

Box 89 NAIROBI, Kenya Colony

CALL NOW GETHIN NAIROBI

### PHOTOGRAPHY

FOR ALL CINEMA WORK  
AMATEUR OR PROFESSIONAL  
WRITE TO KENYA'S LEADING  
CINEMA EXPERT

### H. K. BINKS

KINEMA HOUSE, GOVERNMENT ROAD,  
NAIROBI

Agents throughout East Africa for Dakin Cinema Glass,  
Dakins & L. Apparatus

### DUK COFFEE SHIELDS

PROTECT YOUR YOUNG COFFEE  
PLANTS AGAINST CUT WORMS

Recommended by Director of Agriculture

The DUK CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS Co. Ltd.  
Brookley, Bow, London, E.C. 2

Agents holding stock in Kenya:  
W. MILLIGAN & Co., Standard Street, Nairobi

## EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

The Information Bureau exists for the service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid in any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Building activities in northern Kileleshwa.

A maize grading plant is contemplated at Kisumu.

A new hotel has been opened at Lusitania, Northern Rhodesia.

The Kisumu-Yala extension of the Kenya and Uganda Railway is now open for traffic.

A sub-office of the Administrator-General of Tanganyika is to be established in Tanga.

Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to town planning in Kenya has been published.

Mr. R. V. Carter and Mr. L. J. White, representatives of the Alkathit Tobacco Co., are visiting the Sudan.

Tanganyika's sisal exports in October totalled 4,377 tons, of which the United Kingdom took only 177 tons.

An agency of the Standard Bank of South Africa has been opened at the Boan Antelope, Northern Rhodesia.

The 1919 session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa is to be held in Dar es Salaam in January.

Mr. G. H. Kay, manager of the Auto Service Co., is about to leave to handle the products of General Motors Ltd.

Mineral production in Northern Rhodesia during August included: Copper, 450 tons (£2,250); Gold, 482 ounces (£2,018); Zinc, 150 tons (£2,250).

Mr. H. Hart, Jnr., of the Mombasa office of Messrs. Pauling and Co., has joined the staff of Messrs. J. G. Walsh and Co., Mombasa, as chief electrician.

Tea exhibits in the Nya Nya Agricultural Show are henceforth to be sent to Mining Lane brokers for their report after having been judged in the Protectorate.

Over £1,000 has been raised by the Federated Caledonian Society of South Africa for the erection of a statue of David Livingstone near the Victoria Falls. The amount required is £10,000.

Plantations Syndicate has during the last year prepared for cultivation 2,000 gardens of 1/2 acre in area nearly as large as the whole area of the Syndicate had under irrigation five years ago.

Imports of merchandise into Northern Rhodesia during March amounted to Rs. 23,230, compared with Rs. 2,101 during the corresponding month of last year. Imports and exports during the month show an increase in trade of over 100% when compared with March, 1919.

Trade imports into Zanzibar during the first seven months of the current year amounted to Rs. 107,57,708, compared with Rs. 101,52,507 over the corresponding period of 1919. Domestic exports over the same period amounted to Rs. 9,82,222, compared with Rs. 71,50,000 between January and July last year.

A statement of affairs issued by the Official Receiver of Kenya in respect of H. E. Waller, Esq., T. Boyer, and Sir H. Garrett, formerly carrying on business as Trocadero and Avenue Hotel, Nairobi, shows liabilities to unsecured creditors of £9,473, against cash in hand of £27,100 and book debts of £1,086, leaving a deficiency of £8,160. It is stated that the debtors have no offer to make to their creditors.

A circular to the 5% Debenture stockholders of the Shire Highlands Railways states that since the annual meeting in May considerable progress has been made towards making effective the scheme then sanctioned for the construction of the Zambezi Bridge and the formation of the Salisbury Railways Ltd., which is to take over the railway undertaking and assets of the S.H.R., acquiring a 60% of the issued shares of the Central Africa Railway Co.

Mrs. P. W. Perryman, Acting Governor of Uganda, recently opened the Naira sugar works on the Iganga road outside Jinja, established by Messrs. J. J. Haridas, Haridas and Co., who have about 1,500 acres under sugar. Production will amount to about 10 tons per day in the early stages, but the capacity of the factory is 15 tons per day. Mr. Norman MacDonald is the manager of the factory, and Mr. Francis Cunningham, who has had experience in sugar planting in Portuguese East Africa and in India, is acting as his assistant.

# MONSOL BRAND PASTILLES

Monsol Pastilles disinfect the throat and nose, destroying any harmful germs before they can injure the delicate membranes.

All enquiries to

KEITH & CO. (East Africa) LTD.

Agents, Messrs. J. J. Haridas, Haridas and Co., Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Malindi, Zanzibar.





EVERYTHING FOR WATER SUPPLIES  
**DUKE & OCKENDEN, LTD.**  
 126, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON



**Compressor and Filter in one**  
 Terry Valve Spring Pump for domestic jobs easily and takes a pressure of 200 lbs. Reversible jaws make the tool applicable to practically all size hydraulic and many overhead pipes. High grade quality.



A Set of 6 Terry Sprayers

High grade  
 One STEEL  
 White wash or  
 emulsion  
 Also folding  
 sets for  
 general needs



Austin Fan Belt  
 The fan belt is suitable for use on Austin

**TERRY**  
**HERBERT TERRY & SONS LTD.**  
 Redditch, England Est. 1855

Factory Representative: G. DAVIDSON  
 KAMPALA, UGANDA

**Specially Suitable for the Tropics.**  
**"BESTOYL" LUBRICATING OIL.**

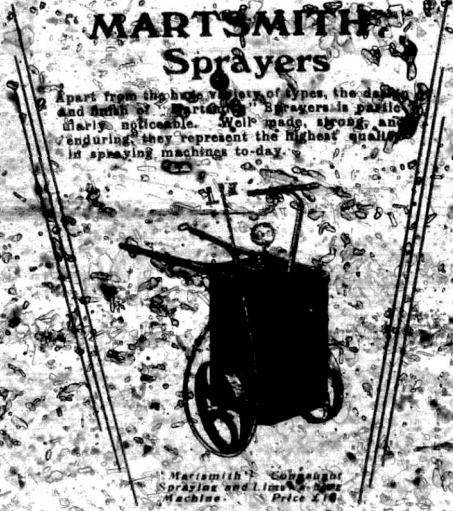


In 1-gallon tin cases containing six such tins, add in drums.  
 All inquiries from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika should be addressed to our resident representative, Mr. G. G. Ishmael, Box 286, Kampala, Uganda.

**CHARLES MESSENGER & CO.**  
 245, BRIXTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

**The Best in Their Class.**  
**MARTSMITH Sprayers**

Apart from the huge variety of types, the design and build of Martsmith Sprayers is particularly noticeable. Well made, strong and enduring they represent the highest quality in spraying machines to-day.



Martsmith Submarine Spraying and Laying Machines Price 2/6

**MARTINEAU & SMITH**  
 Holloway Road, Birmingham, England.

East African Representatives: Messrs. G. G. Ishmael, Agents, Kampala, Uganda.

Write for Catalogue and Price List

EAST AFRICA PRODUCE REPORTS

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

...and has been irregular, and the same qualities of produce are being imported from the medium and high price areas...

Table with columns for commodity names (e.g., Peaberry, London cleaned) and prices in shillings and pence.

Uganda... Peaberry... London cleaned... comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928...

Comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928... The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were...

These have again been sold... The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were...

There has been a moderate demand for East African... The comparative price in 1929 was 8d. per lb.

The market has been dull with East African... The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were...

Hides and skins are slow of sale... The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were...

White and/or yellow... The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were...

Good matric... The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were...

packages of... The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were...

...of the House of Commons... The House of Commons has been informed...

...we reported that the Labour... The Labour Government has been advised...

Lobbying of Mr. ... The object of reminding... The House of Commons has been informed...

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

Evidence of an optimistic outlook... Messrs. G. A. Harvey and Co. (London) Ltd.

Messrs. J. D. Williams and Co., Ltd., of the Daleo Street Warehouse, Manchester, have just issued...

COFFEE GROWING With Special Reference to East Africa. Every coffee grower will find it valuable.

The Handbook of Tanganyika. Published under the authority of the Government of Tanganyika. An indispensable work of reference in all whose business or pursuits bring them in touch with Tanganyika.

# The simplest ALL-WAVE Radio-Set in the World

Wherever you live, you can keep constantly in touch with the rest of the World. The "Empire Link" Short Wave Receiver has been specially designed for long distance reception and covers all wave lengths from 15 to 200 metres. As one of many users say, you get "all the news and splendid music" from thousands of miles away clearly free from interference. Full loud speaker strength. The "Empire Link" is supplied as a Complete



Kit of parts which you can assemble quite easily and quickly even if you have had absolutely no previous experience.

The price of the complete "Empire Link" Short Wave Kit, specially designed to withstand extreme climatic conditions, and comprising everything necessary for a complete set, is

**11 Gns.**

Valves, Coils, Tools, with complete plans and instructions. **CARRIAGE PAID.**

For the convenience of purchasers in outlying districts, there is SPECIAL EQUIPMENT, comprising everything necessary for a "Ready Radio" Short Wave Kit with 1 Amp. Super Capacity Battery, 1 Gnd. Battery, 1 L.T. Battery, 1 Super-Sensitive Loud Speaker, 1 pair of Headphones, 1 Volt-Ammeter, and 1 Audio-Wave Emitter, together with all necessary equipment. **11 Gns. CARRIAGE PAID. 25 Gns.**

Batteries are of a special type which do not become active until switched on, and these are of the "best" when necessary. They are "The Lead-Speakers" unaffected by heat, damp or other extreme conditions. Set of extra Valves, if required, 2/12s. 6d.

**DISPATCH**  
Orders can be sent to Ready Radio with Cash on Delivery collection by their agents, consignments are made by parcel post, or by air mail, at the department's discretion, and sent to any port in the World.

**CODE WORDS**  
For only "PYRIN" (Pyrenees) Complete Equipment "EQUIPIT" (Equatorial) Complete Equipment "VALVES" (Valves) Complete Equipment

### ORDER FORM

Please attach carriage paid  
EMPIRE LINK KIT 6/11/11 0 COMPLETE EQUIPMENT 224/5 0  
EXTRA VALVES 2/12 0  
I enclose Cheque/Draft for Order value £.....  
Cross out unnecessary words

## THE "EMPIRE LINK" SHORT WAVE KIT

*Ready Radio*

Sole Distributors: **READY RADIO (R. R. Ltd.), LONDON BRIDGE, ENGLAND.**  
Telephone: HOY 2555. Telegrams: READIRAD, SEDIST LONDON.

**ALL BRITISH**

**A BUSINESS ON WHICH THE SUN NEVER SETS**

**STYLE EA 9017**

**18/9**

L.K. Post free  
**OVERSEAS**  
Postage Extra

This Gentleman's Monk Shoe met with immediate success when first introduced by us, and it has now been improved with a seamless front. Made in soft brown leather in old-time style, they show appeal because of the ease of fastening with single strap and buckle. The soft leather sole and heel are of just the right weight.

Also in Black, Box-Calf, quaker-style 9017

**LENNARD'S LIMITED,**  
BRITAIN'S BEST BOOTMAKERS.  
Overseas Dept. **Bristol, Eng.**

**THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED**

BANKERS TO THE Imperial Government in South Africa and to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

Head Office: 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and 77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

London Wall Branch - 68, LONDON WALL, E.C. 2.  
West End Branch - 9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.  
New York Agency - 67, Wall Street.  
Hamburg Agency - Hamburg.  
Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., 40-55, Southwark Bridge Road, London, E.C. 4.  
Over 270 Branches, Sub-Branches, and Agencies in South, East and Central Africa.

**BRANCHES IN EAST AFRICA:**

Arusha	Mombasa
Dukoba	Moshi
Dur es Salaam	Mwanza
Eldoret	Nairobi
Jinja	Nakuru
Kampala	Nanyuki (Agency)
Kisumu	Nyeri
Kitale	Tabora
Lindi	Tanga
Mombasa	Zanzibar

**TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA**

The STANDARD Bank of South Africa Limited FINANCES TRADE with EAST AFRICA. The Bank is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

The STANDARD BANK MONTHLY REVIEW is sent post free on application. It gives the latest information on all South East and Central African matters of Trade and Commercial Interest.

BERTRAM LOWYDES, London Manager.

## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. *Abdulla Khan*, which left London on November 28, carries the following passengers for

<i>Rort Sudan</i>	
1. <i>Lants &amp; M's. R.</i>	* Mr. K. C. Kesmer
	* Mr. T. C. Livingston
	* Mr. J. D. MacInnes
	* Mrs. J. J. Mann
* Mr. S. Cooper	* Mrs. E. K. Parry
* Mr. C. E. Grice	* Mr. H. W. Seton Kerr
* Mr. J. Hall	
* Mr. A. E. Jory	
* Miss F. J. Keimer	

Passengers marked \* join at Marseilles.

## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

## BRITISH INDIA.

*Matiana* left Port Said homewards, December 5.  
*Modasa* arrived Port Said for East Africa, Dec. 5.  
*Malda* arrived Beira outwards, December 5.  
*Khandala* left Zanzibar for Bombay, December 5.  
*Karapara* arrived Durban, December 16.  
*Karagala* arrived Bombay, December 6.  
*Karua* left Bombay for Durban, December 3.

## CITRA LINE.

*Francisco Crispi* left Madagascar homewards, December 4.  
*Giuseppe Mazzini* left Genoa for East Africa, December 5.  
*Caifaro* left Massowa homewards, December 4.  
*Casareis* left Naples outwards, December 5.

## HOLLANDAENSE.

*Randfontein* arrived Amsterdam for East Africa, December 2.  
*Meliskerk* left Port Said for East Africa, Nov. 20.  
*Glosterkerk* left Beira outwards, December 2.  
*Glosterkerk* left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, December 1.  
*Groepkerk* left Mombasa homewards, November 28.  
*Sumatra* left Port Said homewards, November 28.  
*Klipfontein* arrived Rotterdam, November 20.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

*Aviateur Roland Garros* arrived Marseilles, Dec. 7.  
*Chambord* left Tanfane homewards, December 4.  
*General Vovron* left Malajua outwards, Dec. 6.  
*Exploiteur Grandjean* left Port Said outwards, December 5.  
*Bernardin de St. Pierre* left Mauritius homewards, December 7.

## EDINBURGH CASTLE.

*Dunbar Castle* arrived Dunkirk homewards, Dec. 6.  
*Dunbar Castle* arrived Southampton, December 8.  
*Durham Castle* left St. Helena homewards, Dec. 7.  
*Gloucester Castle* left Natal homewards, Dec. 7.  
*Culdford Castle* left Las Palmas for Durban, December 3.  
*Handall Castle* left Las Palmas homewards, Dec. 7.  
*Thagbby Castle* left Dar es Salaam for Natal, Dec. 7.  
*Edinburgh Castle* arrived Cape Town for Beira, December 4.  
*Edowas Castle* left Valde Bay for Beira, Dec. 4.

The *Amadale Castle*, which left Southampton on Friday last, is the first of four mail ships of the Line to take passengers this season for the usual Christmas and New Year tours to South Africa. Other vessels leaving under this arrangement are the *Edinburgh Castle* on December 10, the *Saxon* on January 2, and the *Warwick Castle* on January 30. Specially reduced fares are offered by these steamers.

An Excellent Christmas Gift!

## "THE COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS."

One of the best books of recent years, described by the reviewers as "a treasure mass of good yarn," John Bovey's delightful account of pioneer life in East Africa 37½ post free, from East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield St., London, W.1.

## EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

December 14 per s.s. *Rajputana*  
 15 " " *Aviateur Roland Garros*  
 Closing time at G.P.O. 5 p.m. for printed matter and 4 p.m. for letters.  
 21 " " *Ranpara* Closing time at G.P.O. 5.30 p.m. for printed matter and 6 p.m. for letters.

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

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on December 15 by the s.s. *Matjana*, on December 22 by the s.s. *Leconte de Lisle*, and on December 27 by the *Viceroy of India*.

## AEROPLANES FOR TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT.

East Africa learns that a third Avro survey aeroplane will shortly be delivered to the Director of Surveys in Tanganyika. Two such machines have already been supplied to the Tanganyika Government this year, and they are considered to be much more suitable for elaborate survey work than the Avian light aeroplane previously used in the Territory. The pilot is situated in the front cockpit, and two cameras can be carried in the rear cockpit, one mounted on the oblique and the other for vertical photography; in the case of the latter the operator need be carried since the controls may be operated by the pilot. The machine is a two to three-seater biplane.

## FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

Dec. 11—Joint Parliamentary Committee on Close Union at House of Lords at 11.15 a.m. Sir Samuel Wilson to give evidence.  
 Dec. 19—East African Section of London Chamber of Commerce. Meeting, 2.30 p.m.  
 Dec. 30—Mr. Granville Squiers to give Royal Empire Society Christmas Lecture for Young People on "Life in the African Bush" Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, at 3 p.m.  
 Jan. 6—Royal Empire Society Luncheon to Lord Clarendon, Governor-General Designate of South Africa, at Hotel Victoria, 1 p.m.  
 Jan. 7—Joint East African Board Meeting of Executive Councils, 11 a.m.

## BROADCAST TALKS ON AFRICA.

The last two broadcast talks on Africa to be given at 7.25 p.m. are as follows:

Dec. 12—Africa and the World Market, by the Hon. W. S. O'Malley-Gore.  
 Dec. 19—The Question-Mark of Africa, by the Marquis of Lonsdale.

"Evidence of vast territories capable of being of industry of luck and perseverance, of thoughtful philosophy, and of a quiet but evidently growing championship of Kenya is, according to EAST AFRICA, to be reviewed."


## "KENYA MOUNTAIN"

Major E. A. F. Bullock's charming book, now in its third edition, illustrated by many full-page plates, written from May 15 to September 15, 1907, is a most valuable and interesting book which would delight any East African.

## AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT.


Published at 21s. By Jonathan Cape.

# RAIL TRACTORS



**THE CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT**  
 Hudson Rail Tractor  
 The Hudson Rail Tractor is the most efficient and economical means of transport for heavy loads on the rails. It is built for speed and strength and is capable of carrying loads of up to 10 tons.

**THE ACTUAL WORKERS OF THE TIPPING AND TONNAGE AGENTS SUGAR CANE TRUCKS & ALL ACCESSORIES**



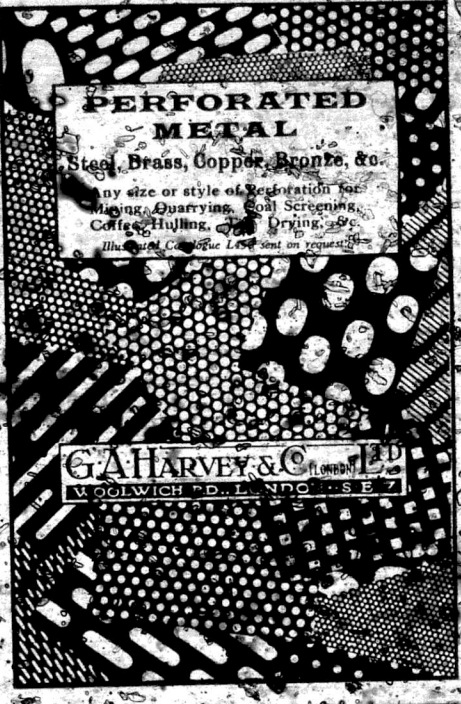
**WRITE FOR THE COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF HUDSON LIGHT RAILWAY EQUIPMENT**  
 or let us quote for special requirements.

**ROBERT HUDSON LTD**  
**38 BOND ST. LEEDS**

Agents: G. H. D. G. & Co. Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.  
 Agents: John G. Gurg, Durban, Natal; J. H. G. G., Harare, Rhodesia; J. H. G. G., Lobito, Namibia; J. H. G. G., Singapore, Ceylon.

**PERFORATED METAL**  
 Steel, Brass, Copper, Bronze, &c.  
 Any size or style of Perforation for Mining, Quarrying, Coal Screening, Coffee Hulling, Grain Drying, &c.  
 Illustrated Catalogue sent on request.

**G. HARVEY & CO. LTD**  
 WOOLWICH RD., LONDON S.E. 7



**FOR LAND IN THE KENYA HIGHLANDS WRITE TO**

**THE NYANZA AUCTIONEERS**  
 (Messrs H. E. WATSON & T. H. CHETFIELD)

**NAKURU KENYA**

ESTABLISHED 1920.


**LAND AGENTS, AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS, GOVERNMENT VALUERS, LIVE STOCK SPECIALISTS.**

THE ONLY KENYA FIRM OF THIS DESCRIPTION WHO ARE PRACTICAL FARMERS WITH LIFE LONG EXPERIENCE.

WE RECOMMEND ONLY PROPERTIES KNOWN TO US PERSONALLY AND STRONGLY ADVISE PROSPECTIVE SETTLERS TO INSPECT FARMS BEFORE PURCHASING.

**SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS**

On your return to Europe via the Nile, our fortnightly Steamers and Trains, an interesting journey and good hotels, all under Railway Management.



**Cairo**  
**Khartoum**  
**Juba**  
**Kampaca-Mahori**

Juba-Khartoum, 7 days by Steamer Fare £30  
 Khartoum-Wadi Halfa 12 hours by train  
 Wadi Halfa-Shellah 12 hours by Steamer  
 Shellah-Khartoum 12 hours by train 6d  
 Fare including Sleepers £21  
 Train Charge on the Sudan  
 Juba-Khartoum 45/- sd per item  
 Khartoum-Shellah 1/- 6d 5d per item.

Officials of the KENYA GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS  
 KENYA GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS  
 REDUCED FARES on production of Warfare  
 Particulars from  
 The General Manager, Sudan Government Railways  
 Khartoum, SUDAN

Standard Limited, NAIROBI

When writing to Advertisers mention East Africa and ensure Special Attention



For all Classes  
of  
Riveting

Your  
attention on  
**Boyer**  
Pneumatic  
Riveting Hammers



Write for Pneumatic  
Tool Catalogue No. 45

THE CONSOLIDATED PNEUMATIC TOOL CO. LTD.  
EGYPTIAN BOULEVARD, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

## INTERNATIONAL MOTOR MART

DEALERS IN

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS, TRACTORS, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,  
DIE ENGINES, MAIZE SHELLERS, Etc.

AGENTS IN TANGANYIKA FOR

NASH CARS, DURANT CARS, B.S.A. and FRANCIS BARNET MOTOR CYCLES

SERVICE AGENTS FOR MORRIS CARS.

DAR ES SALAAM AND TANGA.

## OVER 100,000 MILES FLYING!

This is the record established in East Africa by Wilson Airways, Ltd. during the past few months. Here are a few typical journeys:

NAIROBI - MOMBASA	3 hours.
NAIROBI - DAR ES SALAAM	4 hours.
NAIROBI - TANJA	3 hours.

Quotations for any journey gladly sent on application to

WILSON AIRWAYS, LTD. BOX 1087, NAIROBI

**THE NEW ARUSHA HOTEL  
HALF-WAY BETWEEN THE  
CAPE & CAIRO**

In the centre of the three East African territories  
and the nearest point to the greatest game  
Shooting Areas in the World.

**OFFERS**

Commodious and luxurious accommodation for visitors  
to East Africa; hot and cold water to all bedrooms.  
Safari outfits; you need bring nothing with you.  
White hunters always available.

The Manager,  
NEW ARUSHA HOTEL, ARUSHA, B.C.A.  
Telegrams: "Centre".

**AVENUE HOTEL, NAIROBI  
THE PREMIER HOTEL**



Under same  
management  
Palace Hotel  
Mombasa

Number of  
Rooms  
available

Luxuriously appointed. Hot and cold water in all bedrooms.  
Modern sanitation throughout.

**YOU MUST STAY AT THE AVENUE**

Spend your holiday in Eldoret  
and stay at the

**ELDORET HOTEL**

SITUATE IN THE HEART OF THE  
KENYA HIGHLANDS, ELDORET IS  
ONE OF THE HEALTHIEST SPOTS  
IN THE COLONY.

Under the personal supervision of Mrs. D. Pearson.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. EVERY COMFORT.  
HOT AND COLD WATER IN ALL BEDROOMS.

**MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON  
HOTEL  
(RUWENZORI)**

A LUXURIOUS HOTEL IN THE  
HEART OF AFRICA

Near 35 Crater Lakes. Breathtaking Climate.  
Boating. Bathing. Fishing. Golf. Hunting.  
Private car available. Superb roads in vicinity.  
Electric lighting throughout.

Cables: "Ruwenzori" & "African".

London Comfort in Darkest Africa

**TORR'S HOTEL,  
NAIROBI**

IS THE LARGEST, MOST COMMODIOUS, AND  
MOST MODERN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.

The only Hotel IN AFRICA which provides  
most and dancing nights throughout the year.

200 rooms. 100 Bathrooms. 100 lavatory rooms.  
22 Bathrooms.

LUNCHEON GALLERY RESTAURANT.

100, 101, 102, N.T. NAIROBI.

**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.**

P.O. BOX 120, MOMBASA,  
and 45

NAIROBI, NAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM,  
ZANZIBAR, TANGA, KAMU, LINDI.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,  
STEAMSHIP CLEARING,  
FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS,  
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND PACKAGE TO US.

CONDEN WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS.

BAGGAGE CLEARED AND STORED.  
J. MACKENZIE & CO.

**WHITE-COTTELL'S  
MALT VINEGAR**



THE VINEGAR WITH THE DELICIOUS  
FLAVOUR AND FRAGRANCE.

It is equally good for pickling, salads, and table use.  
It is guaranteed full strength, and will keep under  
all climatic conditions.

**THE IDEAL EXPORT VINEGAR**

Write for Samples and COGNAC QUOTATIONS  
WHITE-COTTELL & CO., LONDON, S.E.5  
England

**THE  
AFRICAN MARINE & GENERAL  
ENGINEERING CO., LIMITED.**

MOMBASA (KENYA), EAST AFRICA

Ships Repairs, Turning, Welding,  
Casting, Forging and Engineering  
Work of all kinds Executed.

Cables: ANGELO, Mombasa. Telephone 814

P.O. Box 420, Mombasa.

General Managers

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., Nairobi, Mombasa.



GOODWIN CONCRETE MIXER MOUNTED ON TWO WHEELS.

Full PARTICULARS and PRICES of this machine will be gladly sent to you on receipt of your address.

- STONE CRACKERS
- GRANULATORS
- WHEE CRUSHING ROLLS
- SCREENS
- CONVEYORS
- ELEVATORS
- LOADERS
- Etc.

The whole mixer illustrated above is noted for its portability, efficiency, and does all for the high quality of concrete it produces.

Mounted on two wheels, it is ideal for towing behind a lorry.

The easy accessibility of the engine is also worthy of particular note.

Again — 'Good-win' efficiency guarantees economy!

# GOOD-WIN

Goodwin, Barsby & Co. Ltd., Leicester, Eng.

Agents for Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar:

LLOYD JONES, P.O. Box 261, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.  
W. J. WILTON, G.P.O. Box 20, Bulawayo.



## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

### SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

CAPE TOWN, CANTARY ISLANDS, ST. HELENA, ST. PAULUS

#### REGULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA

Mediterranean ports and Suez Canal

- From London
- Lignart Castle Jan. 1
- Largibby Castle Jan. 22
- Sailings subject to alteration.

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa

#### TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA

at reduced return fares

## UNION CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 5.

Agents: 12, Park Mall, S.W. 1.

Branch Offices at Southampton, Liverpool, London, Manchester and Glasgow, and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Natal, Lourenco Marques, Beira, Mozambique and Johannesburg.

# TROPICAL TENNIS



The new Spalding Tennis Ball has been designed to meet the severe conditions of tennis in the Tropics. Its performance is bound to speed its reputation as the required ball for the requirements of Championship tennis.

The Spalding Tennis Ball will wear amazingly well under the roughest conditions.

# SPALDING TENNIS BALLS

A. G. SPALDING & BROS. (Balls) Ltd., Export Dept., 23, Chancery Lane, London, E.C. 2.



PROTECT THE 30 MENEED POINTS

BETWEEN YOUR TEETH

## Storming Army of Foam

Brush out and kills the myriads of teeth-destroying bacteria. It is how Kolyynos Dental Cream preserves your teeth. Kolyynos does MORE — it stimulates the gums, helps prevent eye-bags — it washes away that cloudy grey coating that dims the teeth. Saving them lustreously white. Even, there is still the important fact that Kolyynos goes twice as far as any other dentifrice. Only half an inch is required on the brush for a thorough cleaning.

# KOLYNNOS DENTAL CREAM



# EAST AFRICA



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

Vol. 7, No. 324

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1930

Annual Subscription

Sixpence

FOUNDERS AND EDITORS BY F. A. JOHNSON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES,  
Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Square, London, W. 1.  
Telephone: A.M.C. 1770. Telegrams: "L. A. LITABLE, LONDON."

Official Organ in Great Britain of  
Convention of Associations of Kenya  
Convention of Associations of Nyassaland  
Associated Producers of East Africa,  
Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa,  
Uss. Planters' Association.

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

East Africa and Cinchona Growing	441	Personalia	452
Matters of Moment	442	Sir Robert Williams on African Transport	453
House of Commons Debates on Northern Rhodesia	443	East Africa at the Cattle Show	457
Some Palliatives about Kenya	448	Empire Tobacco Growers' Exhibition	459
Letters to the Editor	449	Cinchona Industry of Zanzibar	467
East Africa, Who's Who	450	Native Labor in Tanganyika	470
Woe of the Slave, C. Birberry Sealé	451	Kenya Government to Reduce 1931 Budget	473

### EAST AFRICA AND CINCHONA GROWING

SIR DAVID ERAIN, until lately Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, is the greatest British authority on Cinchona, the tree which yields the only specific against malaria. For many years he was in charge of the Cinchona plantations of the Government of India, where it was his business not only to grow the trees but to separate quinine from their bark. When, therefore, he delivers in public an address on his special subject, his words and opinions carry great weight. Such an address he gave last week at the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, Welbeck Street, W. 1, and two points in his speech touched East Africa particularly.

Confining attention to the Cinchona species suitable to the special types of Cinchona required for the manufacture of quinine, and the trees require a very peculiar combination of conditions, he pointed out that Java has a natural advantage, but he went on to his own mention of East Africa as a promising field for the plant. Later he mentioned a named Aman, so he certainly had in mind the East Usambara Mountains as the district in question. There grew a prolific form of Cinchona which was on record as yielding quinine in a proportion equal to the best Java bark from Java. This he thought should interest the Colonial Office. But Sir David did not stop there. He pointed out that the potentialities of East Usambara as a Cinchona area were brought officially to the notice of the Government of Tanganyika Territory in 1925 when the large occupancy estates in the neighborhood of Aman were notified on the map. At that time they could have been segregated for the growing up of Government Cinchona on a scale which would have furnished the Government with a specific for malaria in quantities ample for treating the whole native population of the East African Dependencies and made it independent of the quinine market. As

the British Government of the day refused a Ledger offer of his seeds in 1855, so the Tanganyika Government of 1925 allowed those ex-royal properties in the East Usambara to be sold for little more than nominal prices, to private individuals. This was cast away a magnificent opportunity of establishing Government Cinchona plantations.

The other point emphasised by the lecturer was that the Dutch monopoly is a quinine monopoly, not a Cinchona monopoly. It is due entirely to the fact that doctors and pharmacists have made official only one of the Cinchona alkaloids—the quinine—now experienced during and since the War has shown that cinchonine, which contains all the crystallisable alkaloids of cinchona bark, rivals quinine in its clinical value. The official report says: "One essential fact emerges from all this research, the therapeutic value of cinchonine is equal to that of quinine. Medicine and pharmacy between them have dominated and misdirected by making a fetish of one of the essential constituents of Cinchona bark, and to medicine and pharmacy, not to Nature, we owe the present world shortage of anti-malaria specific. Medicine and pharmacy are notified to alter their attitude, for the war, both highly conservative things, but if they did, what a transformation might announce the entire of the 'Crown' and 'red' barks, possibly even the 'green' which contains no quinine, would mean that men could hold their own as they did in 1821, and the more easily grown, larger, and more prolific trees which produce them—C. officinalis, C. pyramidalis, and others—would be profitable to plant on the large scale. But would the Tanganyika Government be interested?

Owing to the Christmas holidays, our next issue will be published on Tuesday, December 23, though dated Thursday as usual.

# MATTERS OF MOMENT

Last week when those of us who were present at the joint committee on closer union were engaged in selecting the settlers and commercial delegates to give evidence in London, the territories should be particularly careful to choose men who will emerge with credit from the strenuous cross-examination which must be anticipated. We pleaded that the bodies in East Africa charged with the responsible duty of appointing the delegates should face their task unimpaired by personal considerations and with a single-minded determination to nominate representatives whose personal character is beyond reproach, and whose knowledge, experience, and mental attributes equip them for such a searching ordeal. We emphasised that absolute calm, quick-wit, a calm temper, good humour, and a thorough grasp of the points at issue are far more necessary than a flair for private negotiation or ability to address an audience. Now having attended a meeting of the Joint Committee, we reiterate that plea with all the force at our command.

If anyone doubts the correctness of our remarks, let him read with care the record of the examination of Sir Samuel Wilson, a most courteous and effective witness, who was questioned in a way which nearly entirely destroyed the Committee's general determination to get to grips with the real facts, but gave evidence of team-work on the part of the Socialist members appointed from the lower houses. We could not avoid the conclusion that those members had been well coached, had worked upon a settled plan of attack, and may be expected throughout the inquiry to frame their questions with definite objects previously agreed among themselves. It is a great pity to find that another little group will be formed within the Committee of those members who, from practical experience in the spot, and not one of the Socialist members to whom we refer has, we believe, ever visited any part of East Africa, are convinced of the general justice of the settler cause. But that conviction, however widespread it may be, will be fully effective unless it is organised, as our report shows. East Africa's proved friends on the Committee have lost no time in drawing attention to the realities of the situation, but their efficacy can be greatly strengthened by working to the common plan. The last thing we should suggest is the formation of cliques within the Committee, but for those who already hold settled convictions it is surely both legitimate and wise to act in co-ordination rather than at cross-purposes. The Committee has begun well, and we trust that East Africa will have cause to be grateful for its labours.

Three and a half months ago *East Africa* made the exclusive announcement that Sir Donald Cameron would succeed Sir George Thomson as Governor of Nigeria. Our prediction, when cabled to East Africa, having drawn from the Tanganyika Government and Sir Donald Cameron the statement that they knew nothing of the suggestion

was ridiculed in a number of local newspapers, and, only a few weeks ago, was again contradicted by the official inspection in Lagos, Nigeria, that the Governor would leave East Africa early in the New Year prior to his retirement from the Colonial Service. But *East Africa* is now proved to have been better informed than Sir Donald Cameron himself, for it is now notified that the King has approved Sir Donald's appointment as Governor of Nigeria, Sir Thomson to Sir George Thomson. No other reliable newspaper, however well informed, has shadowed such an appointment three and a half months in advance of the official announcement.

In last week's issue of *East Africa* we quoted the reply in the House of Commons of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Mr. Mkwawa's skull was it buried with his fathers? Charles Williams's question on the disposal of the skull of Mkwawa, the famous Wahole chief, who committed suicide rather than be captured alive by a German expedition. The reply was not very satisfactory, and Mr. Henderson might have been better advised to refer to the new Handbook of Tanganyika Territory, which we recently reviewed. It is there stated that Mkwawa's body was decapitated and was said to have been sent to Berlin. As political importance was attached to its recovery after the British occupation of German East Africa, provision was inserted in the terms of the Treaty of Versailles for the return of the skull to the Wahole. The skull, however, could not be traced, and Native evidence stated that Mkwawa's head had been exchanged for an unknown skull by certain Wahole and buried at dead of night, with ceremonial honours in his father's grave. One of the unofficial members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council well put a question calculated to set this matter finally at rest. On what authority does the Handbook base its assertion? And what does the fribe declare today? Is it not Mkwawa's skull buried in the grave of his fathers?

Though the underwriters were left with 22% of the Kenya Loan issued last week, the price of the scrip was exceptionally well maintained. BAD JUDGMENT when dealings began on the Stock Exchange. As we pointed out when the prospectus was published, the price of issue, 81%, was too high to attract the "stage," but its maintenance by the market is an indication that the Colony was on this occasion extremely well secured by the Crown Agents, and has been able to secure its funds on the best possible terms. On the other hand the fact that of the £50,000 set aside for subscription of Kenya applications for only £2,700 of stock were received is evidence not so much of tightness of money as of local ineptitude. To blame world conditions is no satisfactory excuse, for the present depression should have been taken fully into account before fixing the amount of the local issue. Normally efficient stage management would easily have avoided such a fiasco, which can do Kenya no good in investment circles.

SIR DONALD CAMERON AND EAST AFRICA'S ANNOUNCEMENT

**JOINT COMMITTEE'S FIRST MEETING.**  
**SIR SAMUEL WILSON EXAMINED.**  
**EMPHASIS ON THE NEED FOR LOCAL AGREEMENT.**  
*Specially reported for East Africa.*

In Room 1 of the House of Lords the Joint Committee on Closer Union for East Africa held its first public session last Thursday morning.

The members seated on red leather chairs at tables in the form of a hollow square had a smaller table in their midst. Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who proved himself an excellent witness, was accompanied patient, unflinching, obviously determined to be perfectly frank, and to withhold from the Committee one thing only—criticism of the policy of His Majesty's Government. As chief adviser for the Government, he explained, it is not for me to criticise their policy, but only to point out the salient differences between my proposals and their own. Twice when members pressed questions upon Sir Samuel the Chairman intervened with the reminder that they must not ask him to pass judgement on the Government's proposals.

Nearly twenty members of the general public attended and quite half were journalists. Yet the proceedings were intensely interesting to anyone concerned with East African conditions and problems. In that dignified room, speaking the English idiom of the Thames at the top of which are considered conclusions may radically affect the future of East Africa.

Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Chairman, proved himself a wise choice for an inquisitor. As Mr. Ormsby Gore and Lord Bessart were brief, incisive, and especially outspoken, Lord Cranworth and Sir John Sargant Allen, though both deferring their main questions, revealed their grasp of the realities. Dr. Drummond Shiels was brief and to the point, and Mr. C. Roden Buxton and Mr. Hanson gave evidence of a persistence which promised to become a marked feature of later sittings. Mr. Amery left a few minutes after the Committee had assembled, where he probably asked himself, could Sir Samuel possibly say that he had not all been heard.

**Sir Samuel Wilson's Evidence.**

Called upon to speak, Sir Samuel Wilson revealed that his report was presented to the Secretary of State on the day following his return to London, maintained that a great deal of the evidence which he would bring before the committee was the one most acceptable, and recalled that his negotiations in East Africa had been on the distinct understanding that the recommendation of the Hilton Young Report for the abandonment of the official majority in the Kenya Council would be a *vis-à-vis* of an alternative scheme of Closer Union. Though the constitution of the Kenya Council does not directly affect the question of the centre of the economic services, as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, I should be very loath to recommend His Majesty's Government to adopt any scheme of Closer Union if they could not be assured beforehand of the cooperation of the Kenya settlers in carrying out that scheme. The vexed question of the common aerias communal roll for Indians was very difficult, but he did not entertain of a solution sooner or later. He agreed with the Hilton Young Commission that general local agreement must be an essential factor.

Whereas it had been recommended that the powers of the High Commissioner should be limited politically to what he could achieve by his personality as Chairman of the Government Conference and by a Central Legislative Council for the control of the economic services, the Government scheme gave much wider executive powers, especially under the proposed central legislative institutions, he thought would be very manageable in East Africa both to the local communities and to the local Government.

He (Sir Samuel) had recommended an unofficial, but not a selected unofficial majority, and he had made it

clear in Kenya that any such scheme, unless it was a minority, which was very doubtful, there was no chance of its being accepted and that, if it was not accepted, the Government would have to proceed to a compromise with a majority leaving the Government in possession of the majority, but not of the Council. It would be better, he thought, to leave the matter to the hands of the best of the Government, including Native interests. He had mentioned to the Legislative Council, and a leading banker in Nairobi, whom he would certainly nominate, and who he thought would not always agree with the latter point of view. The Kenya settlers' leader had agreed that these two bodies would be good appointments. His Majesty's Government did not propose to alter the institution of the Kenya Council except to appoint the more members to the present Native Council.

He had not thought it a wise course to be served by his committee to bring Europeans and Indians together on the subject of Indian representation on the Council, believing that the best course would be to pursue the lines of approach that might lead to agreement, and that the Government, on the other hand, feared that the common roll was an object to be avoided, and that the Government had to be explicit in the means of giving effect to its adoption. Any High Commissioner, he believed, would find it very difficult to carry out in the immediate future, though he did not despair of a solution sooner or later.

The Government scheme called for two forms to be transferred to be put under the High Commissioner, he had both the first as short as possible because of the confusion which he found in East Africa.

**The Central Council.**

The constitution of the Central Council were approximately the same, though he personally would have preferred four or five members from each of the three territories. He had suggested a scheme to secure the concurrence of one of the Governments. He had made no recommendation as to the term of office of members of the Central Council, thinking that a matter for the decision of His Majesty's Government, but he had had in mind a period of three years. The Government now suggested two years. He had thought that members of the Central Council should vote as they pleased, and if the High Commissioner or President could not by his personality and arguments secure the necessary agreement to any scheme, that it was better to let it stand and not become law. The Government proposed to give any three members of the Council a vote as held in legislation until after reference to the Secretary of State.

The Chairman: Your reference was mainly to deal with Closer Union, and any the much more difficult subject of Native policy.

Mr. Drummond Shiels: My remarks had been criticised for not containing references to Native policy. Before I went to East Africa, the then Secretary of State had had conferences in London attended by the Governors of Kenya and Tanganyika, and there was then some or less general agreement as to who should control Native policy.

The Chairman: In dealing with Native policy, under the Central Authority, is it your view that the Government should have a majority, who did not agree that it was a majority in the Central Council?

The Chairman: Agreement to your scheme was chiefly conditioned on the part of the white settlers by the fact that it was in the power of an unofficial majority in the Kenya Legislative Council?

Mr. Samuel Wilson: That is so.

Dr. Drummond Shiels: You had stress on a nominated Council. Do you not think that the inevitable pressure that would begin to be exercised against nomination would soon lead to the introduction of elected members, with the result of an elected unofficial majority?

Sir Samuel Wilson: There is always the tendency that when a Bill is passed, there is always the tendency to make a fear from the old. I think Kenya would not feel this way.

**Mr. Roden Buxton's Questions.**

Mr. Roden Buxton: Does not your report represent not your own personal opinions, but what might be the mind, but what other people ought to be doing?

Sir Samuel Wilson: It represents my own judgment as to what I should recommend.

Mr. Roden Buxton: You said there was an understanding that the abandonment of the official majority in Kenya would be more or less a *vis-à-vis* of the acceptance of a scheme of Closer Union. One passage in your report suggests that in returning to the abandonment of the official majority there would be general acceptance of pretty strong powers being given to the High Commissioner. Would the Kenya settlers agree to the power to legislate and enact legislation?

Sir Samuel: I understood so. There was no objection to it.  
Mr. Buxton: What were the communities that you considered it as your mission to do?

Sir Samuel: A very reasonable person who wanted to help me solve the problem with everyone I met.  
Mr. Buxton: Did you try to get in touch with persons and bodies at that time until they approached you?

Sir Samuel: If the hon. Member knows what a Colony is like at such a time, he will realise that the whole stage is wrong and that there is no need to invite people to discuss the matter. Everyone wants to see you.

Mr. Buxton: I have you all right about the number of organised Indian bodies?

Sir Samuel: I saw them on many occasions. During my first trip to Nairobi they did not want to see me, preferring to wait until they had seen Mr. Sastri. In Uganda I saw the Indians, and went to one of their tear-barricades.

Mr. Buxton: What steps did you take to find out native opinion?

Sir Samuel: I discussed the matter with the Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya and saw the President and the Secretary of the Kikuyu Central Association. I saw the Secretary of the Kabaka and discussed it with the Chief Native Commissioner in Tanganyika. I saw the Chief Native Commissioner in Malawi, with the Chief Native Commissioner and I saw the Kilimanjaro Native Association in Moshi.

General Agreement.

Mr. Buxton: Several times you say that there was general agreement to this or that. Those matters were approved only by representatives of Europeans were they not?

Sir Samuel: I think I made it clear that the Indians are not in favour of any scheme at all.

Mr. Buxton: When the generally acceptable scheme did not include the Indians?

Sir Samuel: I did not include the Indians, but I don't think that they are to be excused as is often suggested.

Mr. Buxton: You mean that the scheme was primarily welcomed by the European community, not by the natives?

Sir Samuel: I suppose that is so. I do not know of any Native objections.

Mr. Wellock: Could there be a question as to the proportion of money spent on railways, road works, or the benefit of Europeans and Natives respectively?

Sir Samuel: We must trust the High Commissioner to look after Native interests which would be just as well looked after as if they were in the hands of the local Governments.

Mr. Wellock: Might a time come when it would be a Native question?

Sir Samuel: Not more than at present, except that the High Commissioner might be less biased than the local Government. The Natives of course are affected by everything. It is a question of degree.

Mr. Wellock: You suggested that from £25,000 to £50,000 a year might be saved by the amalgamation of defence?

Sir Samuel: That has actually been done, the new defence scheme is in the operation. But I do not believe you could do similar things, roads, and some other services without a High Commissioner. The Governor of Kenya who is High Commissioner for the port for Kenya and Uganda, often finds that the port does not work satisfactorily.

Verity of Kenya's White Settlers.

Mr. Hudson: You would not have Closer Union without the repatriation of the white settlers, but you are not laying down that principle with the Indians. If we do not discover lines of approach to agreement with the Africans, what would be your attitude to Closer Union which involves Indians?

Sir Samuel: I do not think there would be the same difficulty in carrying out a scheme that is acceptable to the Indians as there would be with one not acceptable to the white settlers.

Mr. Hudson: If we did not have to consider the Natives, are you satisfied that would be your attitude?

Sir Samuel: If there were no racial condition, the one would not have Closer Union. I am not in favour of any scheme unless there is general agreement, for it would be asking too much of the High Commissioner. But now in their present state of civilisation are you to be assured whether the Natives are in favour of any scheme?

Mr. Hudson: You lay it down as a principle that it must be assured of the agreement of the Natives as well as of the white settlers.

Sir Samuel: Some people are bound to object to any scheme, even to any scheme in the United Kingdom.

England) I suppose the need for the cooperation of the white settlers because they are the only people in the section and without their consent it is impossible for a High Commissioner to do anything unless they agree with it. I don't think that you are right that they would. If any think were done it would be to the benefit of the population, they might be able to create a better atmosphere which we should all like to see.

Mr. Buxton: I wish to take into account their feelings.

Sir Samuel: It would be a difficult task to do so in this country.

Lord Plymouth: You draw attention to the natural tendency of the Central Authority to deal with more and more subjects, as a result of which the local authorities would more and more feel deprived of their powers. Have you in mind any methods to meet the natural desire of the local authorities not to be run out of business?

Sir Samuel: In my scheme there is no suggestion that the High Commissioner should be given local powers to interfere with the local Governments. If the High Commissioner were to do so much, the local authorities might appeal to the Secretary of State, and if I know anything of the authorities in the Colonies, they would not be slow to do so. But if they were to come from the High Commissioner would it be to use the local authorities. My experience is that you can only do this in the most successful manner with the people with you.

Lord Plymouth: You must contemplate any machinery for consultation between the local authorities and the Federal Council.

Sir Samuel: There would be constant consultation through the Governors. Conferences which I suggested should be held at the same time and place as the Federal Council. In any case, visiting the different Governors, and I would not dream of forcing anything down their throats unless I could convince them that it was the right thing.

Searchlight Questions.

Sir John Anderson: After I did say and it difficult to appreciate that the subject had objections, various schemes of Closer Union.

Sir Samuel: At first there was general suspicion, since they thought that had been set out by His Majesty's Government in a public statement. I do not think that they understood the recommendations of the Hillier Young Commission. Some said that when they finished reading the report, they still did not know what it meant.

Sir John Sandeman Allen: Did you find that the natives understood any of this?

Sir Samuel: I did not see that the natives who understood at all. I think that the natives who studied are attracted by the people best qualified to look after those interests. I mean the Chief Native Commissioner and administrative officers.

Sir John Sandeman Allen: Do not the economic questions affect the country as a whole? Is it not less a question of rate than of benefit to everybody?

Sir Samuel: That is so.

Mr. Ormsby Gore: Have you worked out an estimate of the increased overhead cost of government under either scheme?

Sir Samuel: Not under the Government scheme because it is not yet in sufficient detail.

Mr. Ormsby Gore: The Government's proposals involve a much larger cost than you attempted.

Sir Samuel: I am not sure. If the High Commissioner is to be given extra powers, he will need a greater staff.

Mr. Ormsby Gore: You are satisfied that the High Commissioner could not function in regard to Native affairs if the Native administration and policy in each territory and that there will be a net increase in the cost of government?

Sir Samuel: There will be certain reductions in local staff. For instance, if you had one Postmaster General, details would shift to the territories, though whether you would get the right men unless you paid them well is a doubt.

Mr. Ormsby Gore: Is it not the experience that you believe the Government will not be able to do better salaries than the territories?

Sir Samuel: I think so.

Mr. Ormsby Gore: Would it be possible to give an estimate of the cost of the Government's scheme, so that you would know what it will cost?

Sir Samuel: I think it might be done.

What East Africans Think of their Governments.

Sir Ormsby Gore: I have been told that East Africans generally held views that the Government's Conference had taken.

Sir Samuel: It was accepted that the Government's

of the Conference was a fiasco, and that nothing had ever been done to implement their recommendations. That was felt to be due to the different personalities of the Governors who happened to be there, and that was why the Conference had not been a success.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "Did you see any sign that the Colonies had Governors of unusual goodwill, economic subjects could not be solved by the machinery of a Governor's Conference. In consequence, could not any three Governor's action be taken to amend boundaries, laws, and you would find the ministers, make satisfactory arrangements in one day?"

Sir Samuel: "Yes, without any meeting in conference."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "Did you not have a general opinion that they were making the case before the house, and that the House could be made to agree to the common sense?"

Sir Samuel: "I should think people say that if you had commonly arranged to agree, the subjects might easily be effected."

Lord Stanley: "Have the Natives one idea of their conditions very different?"

Sir Samuel: "The tribes are absolutely different, and I do not know how you could find, for instance, the needs of the Masai on closer Union." (Laughter.)

**Without Colonial Precedent.**

Lord Stanley: "The Government's recommendations propose that the High Commissioner may send an officer to look into complaints in either of the territories. Is there any precedent for action of that kind in any other Colony?"

Sir Samuel: "I cannot think there is."

Lord Poissonby: "You said control of Native affairs must be kept under the local Governments?"

Sir Samuel: "That was the view of the people on the spot, on account of the diversity of local conditions. The fundamental principles of Native policy are laid down by the Secretary of State. Under either scheme would there be any National or Central Council?"

Sir Samuel: "It would be quite within the rights of the Government of Kenya, for instance, to send Kikuyu to Masai to the Central Council, but I cannot think suitable Natives are to be found."

Lord Lugard: "How can you say the High Commissioner should not be responsible for Native policy because it is so difficult to separate that from other questions. How are you going to distinguish between transferred subjects and political questions. Everything must touch a political subject. Who is to be the arbiter?"

Sir Samuel: "You suggest that it is necessary to put everything under the High Commissioner?"

Lord Lugard: "Was do you suggest a Legislative Council in preference to an Advisory Council?"

Sir Samuel: "I do not think it is necessary to transfer the Kenya Council to the other territories."

Sir Samuel: "That is a question of opinion in which I do not know whether I should speak."

**Arguments wanted on the Native Side.**

Lord Lugard: "Did you had taken evidence from the Natives? Native Commissioners have queries as to what available? They have heard much of those who could not be expected to give evidence. I have heard the statements made on the Native side of my discussion."

Sir Samuel: "No, I have not taken any of my discussions with the Natives. I am a Commissioner, but they did not think they were going to be adversely affected, but that anything which would benefit East Africa would benefit the Natives. Perhaps the Honourable Committee might wish to hear the Natives' Commissioners' views."

Lord Lugard: "Did many people favour closer Union?"

Sir Samuel: "I would judge Pakenya more closely than the Masai."

Lord Lugard: "I heard only one man express that opinion."

Sir Samuel: "I have heard it expressed several times, and was favoured because it was the view of the High Commissioner would be a man of such personality and prestige that he would be above being influenced by the Natives. People would not say that to me."

Sir Samuel: "I did hear it said that they were already settling the case as High Commissioners." (Laughter.)

Lord Lugard: "Your recommendations do not appear to be a very simple thing, or an ideal thing, but the best that the Government could do, you could make?"

Sir Samuel: "Wilson." (That is so.)

The Committee was then adjourned until a date later in January still to be fixed.

**IMPORTANT DEBATE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS**  
**ADMISSIONS BY DR. DRUMMOND SHIELDS**

**DR. ORMSBY-GORE'S EXCELLENT SPEECH.**

DURING last week's debate in the House of Commons on Native policy in East Africa, no one, not even those who pleaded Northern Rhodesia's case, criticised the "representations" forwarded to the Secretary of State by the Northern Rhodesian Elected Members, a document which *East Africa* criticised adversely in its last issue. Some of the "radical" speakers assented erroneously, but with apparent conviction, that East African objections to the doctrine of Native paramountcy was founded on nothing more substantial than a slender dudge of a Socialist Government; Dr. Drummond Shields, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was conciliatory, and Mr. Ormsby-Gore made far and away the best speech of the evening—the only one worth anything like textual quotation.

**Earl Winterton's Speech.**

Earl Winterton said Sir James Maxwell, the Governor, promised that there would be no departure of any kind from the Native policy which had always existed in Northern Rhodesia. Then why was the White Paper issued? It was an ill-considered, unpolitical, unbusinesslike document, sent, he believed, in order to satisfy some of the more extreme supporters of the Government. What statesmanship was there in attempting to apply to Northern Rhodesia a paper based on a White Paper originally issued in respect of Kenya? The circumstances were entirely different.

I hope to refer for the memorandum which the national members of Northern Rhodesia sent in reply to the White Paper, there are many phrases, and, indeed, principles, in it, to which I take exception, but that it was sent was due, not to the exasperation caused in that country by the autocratic tone of the White Paper.

If communities are governed by consent or by force. If the Government choose to ignore the consents of the governed, who in this case are the people of European descent in Northern Rhodesia, they will not be able to govern them by force. They have not any force there, and they will not face a successful revolt of the vast magnitude by trying to send British troops through the Union and Southern Rhodesia, whose people sympathise with Northern Rhodesia. I sincerely hope they will endeavour to obtain what every previous Government has had in that country—the consent of the governed, both the Africans and the Europeans.

I saw an article by an honourable Member suggesting that the whole of the South of European descent in Africa had taken their land from the Africans by fraud, or by the application of legal codes of their own.

Mr. Leslie Byles, who recently visited Northern Rhodesia as a member of the Empire Parliamentary Delegation, said that whatever the White Paper may have intended, it was taken to everyone to mean that the rights and interests of the Europeans were henceforth to be subordinated to the interests of the Natives. If European rights and interests were not to be regarded as vitiated by the Natives, then what meaning did the Government attach to the phrase "paramountcy of Native Paramountcy?"

**Mr. Horrabrin's Views of Africa.**

Mr. Horrabrin: "I never implied what the Noble Lord is, trying very hard to make my words mean, namely, that the present individual holders of the land had individually stolen it. I said that the European races in Africa had taken their land from the Africans by fraud, or by the application of legal codes of their own."

Mr. Leslie Byles, who recently visited Northern Rhodesia as a member of the Empire Parliamentary Delegation, said that whatever the White Paper may have intended, it was taken to everyone to mean that the rights and interests of the Europeans were henceforth to be subordinated to the interests of the Natives. If European rights and interests were not to be regarded as vitiated by the Natives, then what meaning did the Government attach to the phrase "paramountcy of Native Paramountcy?"

Mr. Horrabrin: "The author of the document which the Rhodesian settlers have addressed to the Secretary of State is was impudently to remember the ancient saying: 'When the gods wish to punish them they send fools in their stead.' The fact is that the Government have issued a document which is a disgrace to the Government of Rhodesia, and the people of Rhodesia."

matic asylum has yet been established in Northern Rhodesia. There will not be an incentive for the provision of some such institution in the near future. They habit the paramountcy of Native interests and demand for absolute paramountcy for themselves. A few days ago a settler from East Africa and Rhodesia also expressed the doctrine of Native paramountcy. He was wrong in his opinion because said he it was warranted by that fact alone which is that paramountcy is a legal term and not a mere word. *Deutschland über alles*.

There is a simple patch which is marvellous in its simplicity. The men who pitched to the borders of Northern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia did not come and did not intend to interfere with the paramountcy of the Natives, or the prevalence of their interests over their own. The men referred to have are the white men who marched and died in those particular areas but who of the concerns were searched and fought and died in those areas. I cannot quote the total figures of Native casualties, but I think a safe computation is that *Native casualties in the East of Africa throughout the war were about 100,000*.

It is the fashion to speak of the paramountcy of Natives applied to the world for the word paramountcy is properly understood. It means that common justice demands that the interests of the economic majority of people should be paramount. Common justice demands that where interests clash, the interests of 99.5% of the people should prevail over the interests of the 0.5%. Common justice demands that, because of that, despite their numbers, are because of their social state, helpless in front of the white man and the white capitalist owners an impartial Common justice must demand that we owe historically a just debt to the Natives of East Africa, a debt which we might at least pay now and *a debt for which our fellow-settlers will have to sacrifice*.

**What did Mr. Pybus mean?**

Mr. Pybus, who also recently visited Northern Rhodesia, is the real impediment of the White Paper. It has in many cases it repeated the things in a new way which was perhaps somewhat offensive. I feel that in a way it was a straight jacket made for Kenya but ill-fitted to Northern Rhodesia. In Kenya there is a kind of unofficial governing population which does not exist in Rhodesia. It may be I do not know that the White Paper as applied to Kenya might be said to have some success but little if applied to Northern Rhodesia. There are some of those parts of Kenya for instance *settlers of mixed blood and habits that are convinced that the country where they are settled is governed by any organized form of government and totally unnecessary*. That is not the case in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Charles Roden Buxton referred to the high level of the underdeveloped character of the Northern Rhodesian representations, and said that it is useless to describe the European population as "immigrant" because at least as in putting to describe the vast masses of the population of the country as "immigrants" and "barbaric Natives".

A. Armesley Somerville expressed regret and hope that he had listened to him. Mr. Armesley Somerville said that he had seen this country and settle elsewhere, that the Natives were very good. They are their very good friends. I had never heard a certain settler in Kenya advised for not treating the Natives properly. I happened to be staying with him and they came in those Natives, each for advice and help. They would not have come if he was what he had been said to be.

*Did you of the Sudan?* Did we get that by force and fraud? We turned a centre of cruelty and murder into a peaceful centre of commerce, and we ought to be proud of a band of the fact that it was the British Army that did it. When people talk about reducing the Army and military might, I thought to remind the Sudan, as I said, that the British Army had to take that the White Paper should be distributed among the Natives, it was bound to be misunderstood. This phrase "paramountcy of the Natives" was most harmful.

**Why the White Paper was Published.**

Dr. Drummond Shiels, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the British Government felt that it was necessary to publish the White Paper. He said that the British Government felt that it was necessary to publish the White Paper. He said that the British Government felt that it was necessary to publish the White Paper.

is to the scope and application of the general principles laid down in 1931, which were themselves little more than a statement of principles which had been held by and for a long period by the Governments of Great Britain, in order to remove that doubt that the White Paper was published to make administration more easy and the possibilities of friction less likely. There was a further very good reason. The Hilton-Young Commission had gone deeply into the whole question of Native interests, and it was not possible for any Government to avoid making a pronouncement on issues which they had raised.

It is true that, as I have said, the Paper was on general lines, that we should state what was in former Papers by Conservative Governments and we should state on a policy which has been carried out before. Further than that they had previously been stated, why was our Paper issued? It is not that we have to make a horse, another way to look at it is that we must only conclude that our Government must be considered that *failure* to be desired to ruin the Empire. There is also the other consideration which has been pointed out in some quarters, that it is a factor of our name, and that is the presence of sensitiveness of the Government as to what they consider government from Downing Street. This is a factor that has no reference to any present Government. I do not repeat the objection that the White Paper is universal and popular in all Africa. It is a great deal of what the Hon. Member for Johannesburg said about our people in Africa. During the summer that a number of speakers, especially from Kenya and I am sure that the speakers that we have had tonight from both Northern Rhodesia and much of the colonies that we have had from East Africa and the others, have represented the majority of settlers in East Africa. I agree with the hon. Member for Windsor when he spoke of the settlers who knew the language of the Natives and lived near the Reserves. It was especially struck with the fact that *settlers like that who can understand and speak with the Natives in their own tongue and are interested in their welfare, possess sympathetic understanding*.

**Dr. Drummond Shiels Concolatory Statements.**

Quite a few of this kind of matter have been in this country during the summer, and I can assure the House that *their views are very much in line with the views expressed in the White Paper*. It is not very easy for those who have a different point of view to be represented by the more political members of the House. It is not the point of view of the House. The House has not been able to work at all, they have not been able to take an interest in politics and they have not been able to have political expression and articulation of those who have time and inclination to help the political process.

Mr. Armesley said that a great deal of what has been said about the White Paper does not at all represent the view of many of the settlers, and he said that those who know the Native best will understand that best, and who sympathise with them, most including the missionaries. I am not dismayed by the greatest suggestions of the Native Examiners to the terms of things which are to happen as a consequence of the White Paper. Not only do the Northern Rhodesian representations not represent the views of the great bulk of the settlers, but I do not believe that we have any representatives of the Elected Members in their better minds. I believe that they make every allowance for the Elected Members, they for the administration under which they were labouring. I think their memorandum was an additional proof that we shall not contemplate handing over or sharing our rights with these settlers.

We as a Labour Party and a Labour Government hold that the House must at least have the opportunity of rising to the full height of his possible standing. We do not believe that such opportunities are available to the true interest of white settlers in any Colony. We are determined to have the welfare and prosperity of the white settlers, but we believe rather that the true interests of these settlers lie in the welfare of the Natives. I believe that the House should not be misled that this purpose of our Native policy will be made a matter of party politics.

**Mr. Armesley Core on the Errors of the White Paper.**

Mr. Armesley Core said that he did not think that a Secretary of State for the Colonies should be asked to assume the responsibility of the White Paper. He said that the House should be asked to assume the responsibility of the White Paper.

Native White Paper. I still feel very strongly about the other White Paper, and that is because a Joint Select Committee...

without any warning to the people of the Government of Northern Rhodesia, it was decided to apply to that territory the same every line of which seems to be dictated by historical circumstances in Kenya. It was suddenly sprung upon Northern Rhodesia, although we must recognise the wholly different historical position of Northern Rhodesia as compared with what are called the East African territories...

On the other hand, it is clear as a direction to the Government that the law of Northern Rhodesia were to be brought into the country as a whole. The White Paper... That is the best solution... demand a revision of all the laws...

The Graze for Uniformity

Does not this all come from the fundamental belief which you find in the Hills Young Report... the South of Africa... With all the different languages and tribes and Nations... I do not believe it is possible to have one policy even in any one territory...

What is the essential difference? One of the documents was issued without warning of any consultation... a White Paper which was issued to the Governor of the territory... in every case...

beneficial to a large section of the Northern Rhodesia... decision of the Government not to have a declaration of independence... The document is obviously... The Times... I have been the situation...

either of sending out the hon. Gentleman... I remember that on one occasion... it is a pity that you have not been able to take the matter over...

I believe that there has been a misunderstanding. The people thought that there was going to be wide and grand changes of policy... both of the Government and the hon. Gentleman...

The Government of Northern Rhodesia... The Government of Northern Rhodesia... The Government of Northern Rhodesia... The Government of Northern Rhodesia...

Non-Uniform Conditions not to be of Kenya

It was not under the British Government that they started the system of electing members in Northern Rhodesia... the Government... the Government...

I had hoped that Northern Rhodesia would be content to carry on under the Crown... the Government... the Government... the Government...

Published under the Authority of THE GOVERNMENT OF TANGANYIKA. The Handbook of Tanganyika. An indispensable work of reference to all those... Macmillan & Co. Ltd. London





LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### ARCHDEACON OWEN'S RECENT ADDRESS

Comments on our Report

To the Editor of East Africa

May I have done or two corrections in your issue of the meeting at the National Liberal Club on your report. I never said that mission "had" been and were "now" the greatest or the worst employers of forced labour. Such a statement would be grossly untrue. I am sure that you wished to report correctly and you only conclude that of the many questions fired at me, some of them had to do with the part of the question I was answering. The fire of questions was rather hot.

What I do understand is how you came to use the present term in your editorial: "The missionaries had been and were the largest employers of forced labour." Over and over again I emphasised that forced labour no longer existed for private employers—except in isolated cases, which were condemned—and the whole criticism was of present day forced labour for public purposes. I can only conclude that the jubilation at finding me frank and honest enough to state the facts in regard to the use of forced labour by missions in the old days, betrayed your own wrong sense and of course I never said that they were the greatest users.

The more correction—the incident of the memorandum to the London Young Commission. I stated that we have many chiefs as Vice-Presidents of the Kavirondo Taxpayers' Welfare Association. This you report correctly, but in the second line following the word "chiefs" is omitted. It should read: "There was not a single African chief who signed."

Others may congratulate you on a very laudable effort. I have certainly done your best in the editorial to give the impression that the delegates came off victorious. I do not grant them even so much. The credit goes in the task they have undertaken. The real decision lies with the African, not with the white.

It is significant that although I invited them to stand with me against the system of forced labour, they have so far not done so. The delegates set themselves to deal with me in England. The act of supreme significance from which there is a danger is that the new mission is to be dealt with by Africans. No longer will it be a foreign agent, thanks to a better example of how to organise and make vocal public opinion, no longer powerless to endeavour to do the right thing. I plead that we do not leave to our children in East Africa a heritage of years to be fought over in South Africa. I can imagine the "great" man in my mind, struggling against forced labour.

The second matter is the question of your report. I am sure that you could not do better than what you could do. My only help is yours faithfully,

J. H. OWEN

Archdeacon of Kavirondo

I do not, as you mention, notes substantiate our report. As Archdeacon Owen says, the fire of questions was not at all times, and he was genuinely anxious to be full and frank in his replies. Though I do not desire to be less generous than he shows himself in the above letter, I should prefer to do our best to give the impression of the truth, and not to give the impression that the delegates set themselves to fight the more the more that, but four

their presence and participation the audience would not be so friendly. The first step was to give a different view of the African conditions. I do not know why the Archdeacon has had nothing from the other East African settlers in East Africa we presume that both were abroad shortly after the meeting; in our hearing they expressed the hope of being able to discuss things personally with him.

Through their spokesmen in the Legislative Kenya settlers have repeatedly condemned forced labour in the Reserve Land. It would be a pity that the chairman that or any other one which could be proved to be "injure" it to use our correspondent's term. On the present knowledge the word appears to be clearly established. If the system be so bad, why have the members of the Legislative Council, never protested? Why has the Kenya Missionary Council never taken it necessary to record public disapproval? Why should we condemn the missions as, who would not be so bold as to say and force if the majority of their members will, the need to exist.

### MR. DRIBBEK REPLIES TO ARCHDEACON OWEN

Innovations should introduce with social justice

To the Editor of East Africa

In his letter published in your issue of 12 December, Archdeacon Owen's statements about my article concerning the "Hima" are so painful and so and that I have been his open in making my trust in authorities whom I had thought reliable, but as you in my mission to quote a few extracts in justification of the statement to which Archdeacon Owen objects.

"The Hima were very little, but what they do want they arrange a special agency, which the Hima must be ready to accept." The handbook on Uganda and the Hima is a good one. They are often a state of clothing, except the small skin cape thrown over the shoulders. In the Northern Bank, the natives wear skins, but the skins for clothes they themselves. The Banyankole people are recognised in their dress by the Hima. The Banyankole of this area are the people to whom the cultural habit of wearing their own clothing originally belonged.

Archdeacon Owen also accuses me of not distinguishing between the Kavirondo State and family functions in girls among the Kavirondo. I did not need to be informed that my critic knows more about the Hima than I do. I am sure that anyone else, but I think that I will agree to make a mention among all Nilotic tribes that cutting is a man's work. In the old days there were his own findings to be that of. If there was a new being made a tribal duty, it is an innovation which should conform to tribal custom. In the past, it has been a tribal duty. It is a practice that has never been broken in Kavirondo. The only thing which I wished to stress was that the Hima should be as far as possible brought into the local culture.

Yours faithfully,

J. H. DRIBBEK

### A SCOTLER SEES IT

To the Editor of East Africa

Our native policy evolved by the settlers out of reason and common sense is rapidly blatantly ignored by the Imperial Government. It has been clearly announced by one member of the Kenya Delegation in the following words: "It is and must always be the paramount duty of Government to make that term of Government demands that go to make up our Government."

maintain the field for the intellectual, moral and economic development of the Natives to whom it is a backward race the Native Governmental care and encouragement of government in developing himself to the limit of his inherent capacities, and in providing an environment that will give the Natives the opportunity to use to the best advantage the faculties of the human mind.

Rev. W. J. Hastings, the scientific conclusions of the evolution of man, and the basic state of India before our eyes, and the position of the Empire have made inevitable, illogical and sentimental government by the "Old Country," it should be based on the broad-minded students of politics that are to be bred in the British Empire, and not on the traditional Government elected on British electoral law, but on Imperial Government elected by the white peoples of the Empire to control the policies operative in the Empire, but outside the Empire. The Colonial members of such a Government would indisputably be better able to formulate Colonial policies than the present Government as the present constituted, whose mind is biased by the grounds of accusations of racial discrimination and other with ill-will and unscientific theories and ideas.

On this common roll with Asiatics I would quote Sir Henry Parkes, who speaking of Australia's right to have a white immigration, said: "It is our duty to preserve the type of the British nation, and we ought not to give consideration to admit any element that would detract from, or diversify appreciable degrees lower, that admirable type of nationality. We should not admit among us any class of persons whatever who we regard as inferior to ourselves, and who do not possess our civil privileges, and who do not claim our social rights, including the right of acquiring and holding land, and who should be permitted here who cannot come amongst us, take up all our rights, perform on a ground of equality all our duties, and share in our august and noble work of founding a nation." These words are as applicable to Africa as to Australia, and economically infinitely more so to the African than to the Australian aborigines.

There can be no question but that the white man must stand fast in Africa as the dominant race for a considerable period of time. No black renaissance is in the air, but the onset of the browns cannot be ignored. To hold the fort of our privileges, we must be the greatest race in the history.

Khale, Yours faithfully,  
W. A. R. H. PHILLIPS

TRANSPORT BY MONOWHEEL

Still has a Vast Field

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR, I have been working on the question of producing an efficient track of the monowheel or narrow track pattern so as to allow goods transported on both paths and to construct a useful number of head paths. Only a small number of people, however, have told me that the day of monowheel transport is over, now that there are so many motor roads. I am quite a free that where motor roads have been developed there is no place for the monowheel system, but I consider that there is still a very considerable scope for this narrow track transport in the large areas of country still undeveloped. The monowheel system can be used to assist in the first opening up of roadless districts, and it should be of great value all such time and expansion as justifies the expenditure of money on a motor highway have taken place. In other words, the monowheel system has a definite place as a foundation for a motor highway system in undeveloped districts. We still read in African guide books that the roads from A to B are suitable only for pack cycles, and there are still very many places where head porterage is the usual method of goods transport.

Yours faithfully

W. ADAM WOOD

FOR KENYA CLUB

A Match on Saturday

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR, As one of the members of the Kenya Golfing Club, I am sorry to hear of the difficulties of play for members while they are in England, and the fact that the Committee are anxious to change for 1936, meaning to last about a week at the most suitable centre of the East Coast, the Cromwell Hotel, Hurlingham district, at which a trophy to be presented by the Society will be played for on a hardieap. It is hoped to have about three meetings at local Clubs. The object is to use immediately after the Greater Golfing Competition, which will be played about the first week in July.

The Committee are also anxious to arrange lecture discussions on one or two courses near London, where members of the Society will be welcomed, and for matches against Clubs of Societies in London. G. W. Chapman, of H.M. Eastern Africa Dependencies Office, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur Lane, is acting as our Honorary Secretary in England, and he will be glad to hear from members in England who might be able to arrange matches. From acceptances already received there is the prospect of a very good side who will be at Home next year.

Yours faithfully

W. W. M. KENZIE  
General Honorary Secretary  
Kenya Golfing Society

I find East Africa better posted in East African Affairs than any other paper. A subscriber in Nairobi.



For a Night of Sound Natural Sleep

ENJOY undisturbed sleep every night by drinking a glass of Ovaltine before going to bed.

Ovaltine contains neither chemicals nor drugs, but induces sleep in a perfectly natural way. The rich nutritional supplies it affords the body and brain, and allays the nervous unrest. While you sleep Ovaltine builds up your system with new stores of energy and vitality. You wake refreshed and invigorated for the day's work.

There is no substitute for Ovaltine for no other food supplies in a corrected, balanced and concentrated form, the essential nutritive elements extracted from milk, milk and eggs - Nature's best foods.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Ensures Sound Natural Sleep

Sold in all Chemists and Stores (Wholesale) in the British Empire. Manufactured by NESTLE Ltd., CHAMBERLAIN W.T.

THE TIMES ON EAST AFRICAN PROBLEMS

...the first public sitting of the Joint Committee on East Africa. The Times said: "The course of a leading article—"

...of this antagonism in East Africa, both the white and the black, to their substance but to their aims and to their being the work of a labour movement. The whites, about the paramountcy of Native interests, and the blacks, on its comparative basis, are keenly at it to-day, because with these phrases, capable of being interpreted in the important consideration, is who is doing them, and why.

"The Labour Party in this country has several characteristics which are its sufferings in East Africa. It contains a large proportion of the extreme critics of Kenya, and its leading spokesmen, not too commonly talk of the Natives as the 'natives' who are to be considered. Making class or party distinctions, the full force of the desecration of the land, the responsibility as to the consequences to which it leads, the responsibility as to the short-sighted humanitarianism which has been pushed under Labour auspices, that is really the story of the hostility to the Natives."

"The plan of allowing the Natives to acquire some measure of political rights, though somewhat unpopular to the leading politicians in Kenya, would undoubtedly do more than anything else in the last year for the great benefit of the country, if it is not being bogged down by more of the same. No announcement has been made as to whether the Committee will wish to hear, but there can be no question about the advantage of terminating the chronic scrappy controversies that are being fought over the Natives' interests and the share of taxation which the Natives receive and ought to receive. The evidence of the Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya should suffice to lay to rest the vague rumours which as things stand do very hardly improve."

FORCED LABOUR IN THE RESERVES.

In the course of a column article in the Manchester Guardian on forced labour in Kenya, Archdeacon Owen says that he has written urging Natives to support a movement for additional local rates, in order that unpaid labour in the reserves may be abolished, but that he has always been in line with the demand to know why the labour needed cannot be found from the existing hut and poll taxes. A leading article on forced labour in the same issue is much more moderate in tone than has often been the case in the past, but contemporary readers even being reminded that "in favour of forced labour it should be remembered that without something of the kind Native labour has often been difficult to obtain, even for the construction of roads and bridges in the Reserves; moreover, forced labour is often opposed on grounds of sentiment and of adequate knowledge of tribal custom. The agitation against forced labour being carried out by women, for instance, in some cases the result of a failure to realise that certain kinds of labour are traditionally women's work and that the real violence to Natives' feelings may be to insist that it should be done by men."

For some time past Dr. Norman Leys has been writing of the risks of rebellion in Kenya, and in a letter to the Manchester Guardian, he commits himself to the statement that "the drastic changes are actually carried out in a few months. Extensive bloodshed is highly probable in the Colonies. He also declares "the whole reason that the Hertzog policy in the Cape is to retain political influence in South Africa lies in the fact that in internal affairs the African and the European are equal. In the event of a major disaster, it would be difficult for Dr. Leys to make."

EAST AFRICA 5

WHO'S WHO

23—The Hon. Cecil Burrell Scale, M.L.C.



Copyright East Africa

Cecil Burrell Scale, who was nominated an official member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland in 1928, first went to East Africa in 1912 and was engaged in purchasing meat for the outbreak of the war. Leaving immediately, he took part in numerous expeditions in the Union and in Central South West Africa and then went to East Africa with the 1st South African Horse. On disembarking in 1914 he went to Nyasaland and took up work at a mission where he has since attracted attention from 1918, becoming the first several times Chairman of the Nyasaland Planters Association and also at a time Chairman of the Nyasaland Farmers Association, the latter of which body he so largely directed towards the formation of the Nyasaland Commonwealth of Associations. He has been Chairman of the Nyasaland Land Commission in 1928 and 1929.

He has had a notable success in 1925 and 1926 in Lukuyu and Kikuyu. He was appointed a member of the Nyasaland Educational Advisory Committee in 1927 and has been in London in three of 1928 as Nyasaland's delegate to the Conference of Empire Legislatures, having presided in the Nyasaland Legislative Council. He has a particular interest in the Nyasaland land reform.

## PERSONALIA

Sir Edward Gogg was received by The King last week.

Mr. and Miss G. S. Kelllett are en route for Kenya.

Chief Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika has arrived home from Dodoma.

The engagement is announced of Miss Betty Howard of Eldoret to Mr. E. J. Darvall.

D. H. A. Turner has been appointed Medical Officer of Health in the Baringo district of Kenya.

Miss Sylvia Smith, third daughter of General and Mrs. J. C. Smith, was married to day to Mr. C. Coaton.

The University of Wales has decided to confer upon Sir Myles Ross the honour of Doctor of Science.

Mr. Habib Ismail, of Mwanza, has been nominated an Unofficial Member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

The Sultan of Zanzibar last month opened the Budget Session of the Legislative Council of Zanzibar.

Monsieur L. Gode Beek has resigned his appointment as Belgian Vice-Consul in Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika.

Mrs. J. Gregson Williams has been appointed a member of the Cinematograph Licensing Board of Tanganyika.

Mr. W. E. Barron, of the Natal Charter and Exploration Co., Fort Jameson, recently visited South Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Manroc have left for the Hill to spend a holiday in this country and in the United States.

Mr. Granville, formerly Secretary to the Royal Empire Society on December 30, on his return to African Bush.

Mr. C. N. S. Dick, of Kericho, has purchased a farm in North Nya-Ushi, where he intends taking up mixed farming.

We regret to learn of the death of Captain Gandy, O.B.E., who succumbed to malaria contracted from the Union-Castle Line.

Mr. Ray, Ian Stott, formerly an Assistant Secretary to the Nyasa and Government.

Mr. W. W. R. Cross, of the Uganda Administrative Service, has been seconded for service in the Colonial Office.

Miss Diana Guest, daughter of Captain the Hon. G. Guest, who recently flew out to Kenya, is only a few days from her father by boat.

Major A. W. Springle, D.S.O., who is now District Commissioner at Kisumu, has served in Kenya for the past ten years.

Mr. A. V. G. Hunter, recently won the Uganda Golf Championship at Kampala by one up, Mr. H. Davidson being his runner-up.

Mr. David Gurse, son of Sir William Furse, Director of the Imperial Institute, has arrived home from Kenya, where he is a lecturer.

Sir Reginald Wengate and Brigadier General Trotter had the honour of dining with the Prince of Wales, one evening last week.

Mr. Arthur L. Harty, managing director of the Victoria Falls and Thermal Power Company, has been appointed Chairman of the company.

Several members of the Victoria Nyanza Lodge attended the funeral of Bro. W. Holden, whose death was reported in East Africa last week.

We regret to learn of the death in South Shields of Mr. H. D. Purvis, whose son, Mr. H. Purvis, is serving in the Veterinary Department in Kenya.

Lady Griffith-Boscawen, who visited East Africa early this year, underwent an operation for appendicitis last week, and is making satisfactory progress.

Lady Furness hopes to leave for East Africa very shortly. Her Scottish business has already left to make preliminary arrangements for a big game hunting trip.

The Rt. Hon. J. G. Andrews, who visited East Africa a few years ago and who will be particularly remembered in this country, has left England for South Africa.

Mrs. Dorothy Noble, who will be known to many of our readers as Matron of the Kenya Nursing Home in Nairobi, is shortly coming home on holiday.

Sir E. Crawford Mackenzie Chapman, of the Rhodesian Railway Commission, has been appointed Joint Chairman of the Rail Commissioners in Southern Scotland.

Mr. R. J. Parker, a well-known mining engineer in Southern Rhodesia, is expected in London shortly to take up his duties with the Rhodesian Selection Trust.

Lord Kirkley and his colleagues on the Trade Economic Mission which recently visited the Rhodesias met representatives of the British Press on Tuesday.

Mr. J. H. Clark, District Traffic Superintendent of the Rhodesian Railways, has arrived home on leave. He expects to be on the job for the next three months.

Mr. J. Rodwell and Mr. J. B. Converse are, we learn from Mombasa, to stand as candidates for the two Coast seats on the Kenya Legislative Council at the next election.

Mr. J. W. Downie, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed a member of the Empire Marketing Board in succession to Sir Francis Newton.

Lord Clarendon, Governor-General Designate of South Africa, is to be the guest of the Royal Empire Society at a luncheon to be held at the Hotel Victoria on January 6.

The marriage took place in Nairobi last week of Mr. D. McDonald, son of Mr. J. H. McDonald, to Miss Horis Robb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Robb, of Westcliff, near sea.

Sir John Davidson, M.P., who is a director of the African Mercantile Company, called attention in the House of Commons last week to the need for reduction in public expenditure.

The engagement is announced between Mr. L. M. Peltam Burn, younger son of Major Peltam Burn, and Miss Pamela Rowlett, daughter of Sir Frederick and Lady Rowlett of Garrow.

Sir Reginald Maat will be remembered as a member of the Hilton Young Commission which visited East Africa two years ago. His daughter was married in London last week.

In the one-day match between the M.C.C. and Northern Rhodesia, played at Livingstone last week, the latter team made only 73 runs, the M.C.C. running up 234 for nine wickets in reply.

M. Corfield, one of the oldest planters in the Kenia district, was recently drowned in the lake, the dug-out canoe in which he was travelling, with a score of natives having capsized during a storm.

The Hon. W. Grazebrook, the Hon. Yusuf Ali Karimjee, and the Hon. Seyyid Saif bin Kindh each spoke on the Zanzibar Budget debate, following the address of His Excellency the British Resident.

Mr. F. H. Chettle, manager-director of Nyanga Auctioneers, Nakuru, is on his way back to the Colonies. We hope shortly to publish an interesting contribution from Mr. Chettle on things in Kenya.

Mrs. Hugh B. Cott, the well-known naturalist, has told the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society that among the strange animals he met on the Zambesi was a racing crab, capable of running at about 10 m.p.h.

The marriage will shortly take place between Major W. H. Day, of the Medical Department in Tanganyika, and Miss Henrietta A. W. Main, daughter of Mrs. R. W. Main, of 81, Lancaster Road, N.W.

Mr. J. Rice, who was responsible for the Jinja-Kampala extension of the Uganda Railway, is now at home. Mr. Rice was also in charge of the building of the Mbale-Soroti extension of the railway.

Dr. J. J. Simpson, who served for some years in Portuguese East Africa, has received an important appointment under the Turkish Government with a view to the development of the local fishing industry.

Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen will leave London on December 22 for Cheltenham, where they will spend Christmas. After Christmas they will go to Jersey for ten days, returning to London on January 8.

Letters for the following East Africans are awaiting collection by the addresses at Her Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, in London: Mr. W. Funston (or Funston), Miss Ethel Ward.

Dr. A. B. Joseph, who for ten years was attached to the chemical section of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories at Khartoum, is now on the staff of the Imperial Bureau of Agriculture at Rothamsted.

The earliest colonies of Rhodesia and Lady May (unbridled) are coming in from South Africa and Kenya and Uganda, had a most enthusiastic send-off from Freetown when they left that town last week for Rhodesia.

The following appointments to East Africa have been made by the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland: Kenya, Miss Ruth Hendry and Miss Agnes Christie, Nyasaland, Mr. T. Pike and Mr. D. Burnett.

Mr. Albert Major, A.G. Church, Sir Edward Green, Mr. E. Haslam Guest and Mr. Geoffrey Peter were among the East African interests present at a dinner of the Cornhill Club in London last week, when Indian affairs were discussed.

Sir Joseph Baring had an audience of the King on Friday, the latter last, upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Kenya, East Africa is asked to state that Sir Joseph will leave England on January 10 for East Africa.

Dear Admiral R. P. H. Beaman, vice-brother of Mr. A. H. Beaman, of Tanganyika Territory, and Vice-Admiral W. M. Clifton, who presided over the East Indies Station, were among those present at the recent Falkland Islands battle reunion dinner.

Mr. A. Jamieson, the Nyasaland tobacco planter, whose estates are situated about eight miles from Blantyre and Limbe, respectively, and who has been settled in the Protectorate since 1902, has been in London for a few days. His leave is being spent in Aberdeen.

Mrs. G. A. S. Maxwell, wife of the General Manager of the Tanganyika Airways, recently laid the foundation stone of the new railway station in Tanga. The silver trowel used by Mrs. Maxwell, which had been made in the Railway Workshops, was afterwards presented to her as a memento.

*An Excellent Christmas Gift*

**THE COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS**

One of the best books of recent years, described by the reviewer as "a glowing mass of good things." John Bower, delightful account of pioneer life in East Africa. 17/-, post free, from East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield St., London, W.1.

## PERSONALIA (Continued)

Mr. Halford Mackinder has accepted the Minister's invitation to continue to act as Chairman of the Imperial Economic Committee until officers can be given the chance in the constitution proposed by the recent Imperial Conference. He will also continue to act as Chairman of the Committee on the Shipping Committee.

Mr. P. J. Buchanan, Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia, recently took himself in the bush with a shooting party. Several of the were shot out and an aeroplane assisted by firing on over the bush. He was very successful in finding Mr. Eastman, who was eventually found about ten miles from where he had last been seen.

The Rev. J. J. Pate, who left London last week for Mombasa, has been appointed secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society for East and West Africa, Madagascar, and Mauritius. He was formerly Chairman and general superintendent of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in French West Africa where he lived for fourteen years.

Mr. Arnold Weinholt Hodson, formerly British Consul in Southern Abyssinia, and Governor of the Falkland Islands since 1926, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sierra Leone, in succession to Sir Joseph Byrne. Mr. Hodson's book on Abyssinia was appreciatively reviewed by *East Africa* at the time.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. B. Spicer, Kenya's popular 'Commissioner of Police', was received by the Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace on Monday evening. At last week's Jubilee Dinner of the Amateur Boxing Association, Colonel Spicer replied for the Aerts. A few days ago he also judged four of the bouts at the school of boxing championships at the Stadium.

The Rev. W. J. Rampley, who, with Mrs. Rampley, left England on Monday to return to Kenya and South Africa, has been a missionary in Kikuyu for the past eighteen years, and has contributed a number of frank and thoughtful articles to *East Africa*. As those contributions have shown, while criticising the Administration, he has the strong conviction that its influence is entirely

Mr. W. E. G. Campbell, who has arrived home on retirement, has served in East Africa twenty-three years as an Assistant District Commissioner. His first posting was as District Commissioner, and thirteen years later as Acting Senior Commissioner. During the last few years he has been Provincial Commissioner of the Ukamba Province of Kenya. Mr. Campbell was President of the Arts and Crafts Society of Kenya.

Mr. T. B. Barrett, who arrived in England last week from Beira, is a former sportsman who served three years' wonderful imprisonment in West Africa, and who, as announced recently in this journal, has received a free pardon and £1,000 in account of compensation. For some time past he had been in the staff of the Trans-Zambesia Railway. Previously he was in business in Nyasaland. May he have a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Mr. Justice Stephens, who is shortly returning from Kenya, first went to East Africa eighteen years ago on appointment to Zanzibar. He was transferred to Kenya in 1923, and is the author of legal works dealing with the law in regard to shipping. He has made himself an authority on outspoken opinions on many subjects, and his opinions have scathingly denounced the evil of expanded and unwise credit by wholesale houses to men of straw.

Sir Itho Inge, one of the greatest anthropologists in Africa, has just produced, who has this on his 50th birthday, was a director of the British East Africa Company, the Victoria Falls Company, and the Rhodesia Railway. He founded the Beit Memorial Fellowship for Medical Research, and over £5,000 to the Imperial College of Science, Technology, and Education, the University of London for medical research. Would that others whose names have been derived from Africa would devote one tenth of their wealth to such excellent causes!

## THE LATE SIR ELLIOTT LYNN

A COMMUNICATION was received from the solicitor who acted for the late Sir William Davis Elliott-Lynn, or from any friends who could give the name of the gentleman. Would anyone able to provide such information kindly communicate with the editor of *East Africa*, Great Fitchfield Street, London, W. 1.

The last of the series of broadcast talks on Africa is to be given to-morrow night at 7.25 p.m. by the Marquess of Londonderry, who takes as his subject, 'The Question Mark of Africa.'

WE BELIEVE  
IN SERVICE

You can purchase one of the new Vauxhall 36 h.p. cars, fully equipped, in England from General Motors Export Department, Hendon, use it while on leave and hand it back to them, properly sailing. They will ship us for delivery to you.

Or you can purchase your Vauxhall from us before you leave for England. We will arrange for it to meet you on arrival, having used it on your leave, you can hand it over to General Motors—they will ship it. We do the rest.

Our Special Insurance Policy at standard rates covers the car in England, in transit, and in your territory.

## THIS IS SERVICE

THE  
MOTOR MART & EXCHANGE LTD.  
NAIROBI · NAKURU · ELDORET · DIR ES SALAAM

Dealers and Branches throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika



State, and the Benguela Railway, a general westward connection to Lobito Bay, reaching in all 1,000 miles of this scheme, was built and financed by five companies at a cost of £10,000,000 sterling, and entirely with British materials.

The Belgians have also constructed a railway along the banks of the Congo River, as to an inland station at Falls. They have also connected the Congo River at Lake Tanganyika by rail, thereby obtaining a route to Dar-es-Salaam, the French East Africa, and to Entebbe in Uganda via the Victoria Nile. Several sections of the Cape to Cairo railway.

Railway building in the Sudan.

As regards the southern section, the railway from Alexandria to Cairo was opened in 1869. The line was extended south to Luxor in 1886, and owing to the Sudan Campaign was pushed on to Shellal the same year. From Shellal there is a navigable stretch of the Nile to Wadi Halfa, a distance of 200 miles. Lord Kitchener began the construction of the Sudan Railway from Wadi Halfa to Khartoum in order to defeat the Khalifa, and this railway was extended to El Obeidi, 2,250 miles south of Alexandria, by Sir Reginald Wingate, the Governor-General of the Sudan. El Obeidi is the present terminus of the north. To give the Sudan a port of its own, a railway was built by Sir Reginald Wingate connecting Fort Sudan to Atbara, this line being the first short economic railway from the north.

It is now possible to travel from the Cape to Cairo via Stanley Falls, 4,500 miles, which will be a rail of 680 miles by river, and 700 miles by motor car, or via Elisabethville and Lake Tanganyika to the Nile, Salama, or via Lake Tanganyika to the head waters of the Nile.

At least one of two, perhaps three, routes to travel by the Benguela Railway from Lobito Bay on the West Coast across Africa and to any port on the South Africa and Elisabethville and Victoria Falls, without changing carriages, or to Cairo, Dar-es-Salaam, or Entebbe in Uganda, by the rail and motor routes I have mentioned.

About 2,000 miles of railway are still required to make a complete railway from the Cape to Cairo. With the object of bridging some of the gaps, and also hastening the construction of extensions to connect the Cairo-Congo Railway to Mombasa on the East Coast, my companies have spent about half a million sterling in prospecting for minerals and have discovered deposits of

gold, copper, and chromium in the Sudan, and iron in Uganda. It is probable that the Cape to Cairo Railway will be made as a series of sections between the British Empire, the Government of the Sudan, and the British authorities, led to a decision to construct a complete line on the same route where the railway will probably be run over.

The roads of Africa are the forerunners of the railways. After the railway arrives further roads are required to connect up the lines with outlying centres. It was the intention of the Government to construct a network of roads of 200,000 miles in length, and to spend £10,000,000 on the roads of Africa.

It is a year or two ago I offered to head a mission to study the construction of the Sudan Railways, further south on any fair conditions that Government might suggest, but they gave very fair conditions for the motor transport for the present, and they are the best judges.

It shows you how necessary the Cape to Cairo Railway is for the development of the African continent, and how far-sighted Rhodes was in his project which minerals wealth which would be in Rhodesia and the railway, I need only tell you that since my companies entered upon the great copper mines at Murchison, the railway to them, these mines have contributed over £1,000,000 sterling in receipts over the Rhodesian Railways to Beira, and for coal coming from Rhodesia.

It is also the existence of rich agricultural districts in North-West Rhodesia, the Northern Rhodesia Government has been asked for a connection to the Benguela Railway and the East Coast, and a survey is now being made.

Rhodes's dream should be completed.

It is curious the way in which opportunity has presented itself that could have been achieved if the Cape to Cairo Railway had been completed before the Great War. Soldiers, food and material could have been sent from Australia to the Cape, and from Africa inland overland to the scene of operations, instead of by sea, thereby avoiding the risk of submarines.

Cecil Rhodes was a great and a far-seeing man, and his great dream should be carried to completion. This country wants work and more of the enterprise and adventure which has made the greatness of the great Empire, and Africa offers the greatest field for its efforts. Consider what would happen if Africa and the route to India, the East and Australia, if anything, among the Suez Canal, and this great Cape to Cairo Railway is not completed.

"KENYA MOUNTAIN"

Major E. A. Duffell writes in his book "East Africa" that the addition of illustrations by many first-class plates, made from Mr. J. D. Melhuus's really splendid photographs.

A book which would enlighten any East African, it is stated by "East Africa" to give evidence of real literary ability, of love of nature, calmness of quiet, but eventually intense and comprehensive of Kenya.

It is a volume of thought and treasure.

AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT

Published at 10s. by Hodder & Co.

SEE EAST AFRICA IN WITHIN LUXURIOUS SEATED TOURS.

TOURS ARRANGED TO ALL PLACES OF BEAUTY AND INTEREST AND TO BIG GAME AREAS.

WITHIN

of 39. WILSON'S Kenya Colony

Outstanding Interest

Some Experiences of an Old Bromsgrovian.

Soldiering in Afghanistan, Egypt and Uganda.

By Brigadier-General ALFRED WERNAN, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Price 12s. 6d. (net) 13s. 6d. (post)

Published by CORNISH BROTHERS, Ltd., 29, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

First published in 1917. Second edition, 1918. Third edition, 1919.

CORNISH BROTHERS, LTD.

29, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM



BIRMINGHAM COLLEGE

SURFOLD

THE EARL OF STRADBOCKE

Headmaster: W. G. HUNT, M.A., D.Litt.

PUBLIC SCHOOL OF 200 BOYS.

Apply HEADMASTER.



### EAST AFRICA AT THE CATTLE SHOW

Sisal Attracts Attention

Speciality of East Africa

The golden spot in the East African Show held last week in the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, was probably that in which H.M. Eastern African Industries' Trade and Information Office had established a stall for the display of East African sisal and its products—rope, binders, wine and cord—those for one reason that concrete floored glass-roofed house was, entirely without heating apparatus, and there for about ten hours each day Major Corbett Ward took shifts with a shivering Sergeant Major in expounding the value of sisal.

Photographs, a diorama and actual samples showed the sisal in its various stages from the field to the bale from the sale to the final product. It was a fairly attractive attention Major Corbett Ward stated that already he had received inquiries from many countries which was the primary object of the display. The interesting shows of the various products of East Africa will be followed by a number of spaces whose exhibits covered new and old for all kinds of cordage East African sisal is by reason of its strength, suppleness, elasticity and durability. The Empire Trade Board's authority on sisal is the "Empire Guide" which was on the display.

#### A Market for Refrigerators

The warmer parts of the East African Show were the electrical refrigerators, and the smaller domestic models seemed just the thing for the East African market where the heat is so hot and the humidity so high. The exhibitors whose exhibits covered new and old for all kinds of cordage East African sisal is by reason of its strength, suppleness, elasticity and durability. The Empire Trade Board's authority on sisal is the "Empire Guide" which was on the display.

These smaller models were very attractive. They kept milk and meat fresh from small quantities of ice, cocktails,

and absolute automation. The show was a success in many ways. It was the slogan of the show on the utility of electricity for twenty-four hours. It was a success in many ways. It was the slogan of the show on the utility of electricity for twenty-four hours. It was a success in many ways. It was the slogan of the show on the utility of electricity for twenty-four hours.

#### Livestock Exhibits

Of the cattle show and pigs exhibited, all were in the class of fine and superbly representative of their breed. A prominent was a magnificent specimen of that hardy and thrifty Suffolk breed, the "Lambton Red" Shorthorn. It was an expert in its class and could have been a champion in any of the best of the breed. It was an expert in its class and could have been a champion in any of the best of the breed. It was an expert in its class and could have been a champion in any of the best of the breed.

The show was very well attended and with much interest and many lessons for East Africans.

# The ROBEY SUPERDECOR

HEAVY ROBEY SUPERDECOR engine is a complete unit for application to all types of machinery. It is fitted with a built-in fuel pump and a WILSON PERMEATOR. The engine is fitted with a built-in fuel pump and a WILSON PERMEATOR. The engine is fitted with a built-in fuel pump and a WILSON PERMEATOR.



# ROBEY



## OF LINCOLN

COMPLETES ALL PARTS FOR ALL TYPES OF DIESEL ENGINES, STEAM ENGINES, TRADING ENGINES, CYLINDERS, VALVES, PUMPING AIR COMPRESSORS, STEAM WAGONS AND TRACTORS, ROAD MACHINERY, ROAD ROLLERS, MOTOR FLARE, LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT.

ROBEY & CO. LTD. GLOBE WORKS, LINCOLN ENGLAND. LONDON OFFICES: 10, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4. Cables: "Robey" Lincoln, England. Codes: S.B.C. 61, Boulton & Watt, London. Agents: DALGETY & CO., LTD. MCDONNELL, MOMBASA AND ELDORET. Spare parts stocked.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

# Live, Laugh & be Happy



Come on, let's dance. Switch on the Philips Radio and you'll have the choice of the world's dance bands. No trouble is it! That is the joy of Philips. Just what you want. It will bring in any amount of visitors, near and distant, in the easiest possible way. We've you feel quite less and lonesome without it.

- 1. The features of this wonderful set are
- 1. Great sensitivity
- 2. Freedom from radiation
- 3. Tuning
- 4. Two body control effect
- 5. Waves all wavebands between 70 and 2400 metres
- 6. Very fine tone quality and large output
- 7. Very small dimensions
- 8. Entirely enclosed
- 9. Wrought-iron cabinets

Philips Ultra Short Wave Receiver

## PHILIPS for Radio

Distributors in Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar

**TWENTSCHE OVERSEAS TRADING COMPANY, LTD.**  
Nairobi, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Mombasa, Mwanza

### "EAST AFRICA'S HOTEL REGISTER"

The undermentioned Hotels welcome East African Visitors and have undertaken to endeavour to make them comfortable and satisfied.

- ALMA HOTEL** - Nairobi. Facing Government Offices. In the heart of the city. Telephone 200. Rooms 10. Bathrooms 10. Electric. Hot water. Lift. Restaurant. Bar. Billiards. Tennis. Lawn tennis. Golf. Ample parking space. Travelling agents.
- ALMA HOTEL** - Nairobi. Facing Government Offices. In the heart of the city. Telephone 200. Rooms 10. Bathrooms 10. Electric. Hot water. Lift. Restaurant. Bar. Billiards. Tennis. Lawn tennis. Golf. Ample parking space. Travelling agents.
- ALMA HOTEL** - Nairobi. Facing Government Offices. In the heart of the city. Telephone 200. Rooms 10. Bathrooms 10. Electric. Hot water. Lift. Restaurant. Bar. Billiards. Tennis. Lawn tennis. Golf. Ample parking space. Travelling agents.
- ALMA HOTEL** - Nairobi. Facing Government Offices. In the heart of the city. Telephone 200. Rooms 10. Bathrooms 10. Electric. Hot water. Lift. Restaurant. Bar. Billiards. Tennis. Lawn tennis. Golf. Ample parking space. Travelling agents.

### EMPIRE TOBACCO GROWING POSITION

Memorandum on the tobacco industry of the Empire issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was able to give the following details of the formation of the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire. The Federation has published a memorandum on Empire tobacco growing. From it we take the following statement:

Since the introduction of Imperial Preference the quantity of Empire unmanufactured tobacco cleared for export has steadily increased, whereas between 1924 and 1927 the consumption expanded at the rate of 1,050,000 lb. a year to 17,000,000 lb. in 1927. The increase was at the rate of 3,200,000 lb. a year. The development of the industry in 1928 to 1929 is 1929. Tobacco growers in many parts of the Empire are, however, in acute distress, and reducing considerably their purchases of power for British manufacturers.

Since Preference was introduced in 1922 the price of tobacco has increased, and it is estimated that the increase should go to the benefit of the grower. In some cases accrued to the growers and others to the consumer. The growth of the industry has obtained no direct benefit. Thus, if the former, on the extension of his market to the rest of the Empire, for the past three years the market has been unfavourable. In the matter of price, in spite of the advance in the consumption of Empire tobaccos, that advance based largely on stocks available at prices under cost of production, may not be indicated by the increase in the price of the leaf of American unmanufactured tobacco for the United States for the past five years, and statistics in America believe that it is probable that tobaccos from America will make no further inroads on the demand for American tobacco.

It is to be noted that the disapproval of the Empire Government at that time when the Preference was introduced, was not in favour of the advantage of the low prices prevailing for it on the market. The price of tobacco and of cigarettes which were sold at a profit and which in many cases failed, were more composed of the best grades available in expectation of a heavy margin of profit. The price of the leaf of Empire tobacco has risen, but the price of the cigarette since then has been a fall, and there are now a number of cigarettes which are not profitable. The main increase in the price of cigarettes has been confined to the Empire, and it is probable that the price of cigarettes in England will be further reduced. The consumption of pipe tobacco has increased, but the price of pipe tobacco has declined. It is possible that in a few years we shall have a portion of the tobacco smoked in this country will be of British origin, but the Empire growers will find themselves unable to meet the demand for a further increase in the quantity of the trade.

#### QUALITY OF THE LEAF

As to the quality of Empire tobacco, it is pointed out that the Empire leaf is of a higher quality than American, does not burn the lips, and is less likely to burn the mouth. It is to be noted that the quality of the leaf is not known to be made by the grower, but by the manufacturer. It is pointed out that the quality of the leaf is not known to be made by the grower, but by the manufacturer. It is pointed out that the quality of the leaf is not known to be made by the grower, but by the manufacturer. It is pointed out that the quality of the leaf is not known to be made by the grower, but by the manufacturer.

Not only the great mass of Empire tobacco on the British market has been cleared off, but the growers have endeavoured to obtain from the rest of the Empire a similar production necessary to maintain the market. The demand for tobacco has been increased by the growth of the industry, and the amount available for export has been increased. The amount available for export has been increased. The amount available for export has been increased.

**GROUND NEAR PORT SUDAN.**  
The Italian Royal yacht "Abasco" carrying the Duke of Udine back to Italy after ending the coronation ceremonies at Mecca, was grounded on the reef off Port Sudan. The vessel pulled up to the water and after 15 minutes the crew began to disembark.

### THE CIGARETTE INDUSTRY OF ZAMBIA

It is necessary to regenerate the plant industry in Zambia. The cigarette industry in a flourishing condition at the present time. The industry is based on the tobacco grown in the Province. The tobacco is of a high quality and is well adapted for the manufacture of cigarettes. The industry is based on the tobacco grown in the Province. The tobacco is of a high quality and is well adapted for the manufacture of cigarettes. The industry is based on the tobacco grown in the Province. The tobacco is of a high quality and is well adapted for the manufacture of cigarettes.

The industry is based on the tobacco grown in the Province. The tobacco is of a high quality and is well adapted for the manufacture of cigarettes. The industry is based on the tobacco grown in the Province. The tobacco is of a high quality and is well adapted for the manufacture of cigarettes.

TO GET  
A BETTER  
CIGARETTE  
YOU'D  
BETTER  
GET  
WILLS  
GOLD FLAKE  
VIRGINIA  
CIGARETTE

W.D. & H.O. WILLS BRISTOL LONDON

**NATIVE LABOUR IN TANGANYIKA**

*An informative and interesting report*

We are still in a better position than any of our neighbours, writes Major G. S. C. Ord Browne, Labour Commissioner to the Government of Tanganyika Territory, in his Report for 1939, Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, 24 pp. and many congratulate ourselves that development may be carried out for a long while yet, as far as it is handicapped by the dearth of labour shortage. Tanganyika is fortunate in being able to secure the outlook with some satisfaction.

The Commissioner, supported by optimistic statements by pointing out that the past year generally has shown a steady improvement in experience on the part of both employer and native labour. The managers of estates are now of a better type, they are becoming swifter and wiser, so that master and man can get on readily, and the Natives, on the other hand, are becoming more intelligent, and proving distinctly shrewd and apt in acquiring knowledge of conditions of employment and conditions in obtaining his very strong position, owing to the demand for labour being always in excess of the supply.

**No Forced Labour.**

Forced labour, in any sense other than porterage was again less, only two applications for a permit to conscripted were dealt with by the Commissioner, compared with fourteen in the previous year. One was not regarded as volunteer labour and the other was not approved, and the other was not approved. So the total forced labour of this type was nil.

It may now be regarded as almost certain, writes the Commissioner, that an equal supply of voluntary labour will be obtained by any enterprise, of moderate size, that sufficient time is available for making the necessary arrangements, while however, it is a question of dealing with an emergency, such as that created by flood or epidemic, a resort to conscription may well still become unavoidable, while in certain cases it is practically impossible to obtain local volunteer labour at particular seasons, even for work of vital importance to the community itself. With such exceptions, however, conscripted labour should rarely be necessary, and a positive emergency is likely to inspire a resort to it. Quite apart from any humanitarian aspect, it is generally recognized that forced labour is trouble some and inefficient in practice and most expensive. As a result, all administrative officials, while in the past owing to their inexperience with their own people, and employers dread the conscription effect it has on the labour market, as a whole, only did so as a last resort. As an illustration of both points, a survey of the labour situation in Morogoro shows a well-developed industrial plant of 100,000 man-days, the labour force in that District having also reduced their output in 1939, over the previous year, and the extension of motor transport and the more intelligent use of resources always all helped. The Public Works Department, however, showed an increase in output, and in the same way, the labour force in Tanganyika and Biharamulo, where no motor transport was available. With the steady development of roads, the passenger will gradually decrease, but the carrying of native produce, from such districts as will long travel on bare feet, to the market centres.

**Benefit of a Railway.**

An example of the benefit of a railway, the case of Mwanza may be quoted, the 10,000 contract labourers from Mwanza Number 1, in 1938, 1937, while in 1939 the figure was 2,250. Meanwhile, the output of Native growers had also increased materially, so it is clear that the five formerly lost in the long journey by foot to market or to a market, is now saved and returned to other uses of many larger crops.

The Recruiting Ordinance of 1938 came into force in April, 1939, and proved very advantageous in the capacity for furnishing an acceptable guarantee for £100 each for the better observance of the law by the employer, having a salutary effect, while concentration of administration in the hands of one central authority, enabled a closer control to be exercised. The provision now made

for the care and protection of Native labourers, tending towards more and more productivity of the best results.

**Tribal Characteristics.**

Tribal characteristics as regards labour, are most interesting. The output of the Central Area, for instance, disliking wage-earning and though industrious in growing cotton themselves are averse to going to work for others. The Wamao of the other hand, though living in a fertile country and producing valuable crops, have a real taste for outside work. They are able to travel long distances to obtain money as wages, and will even venture into areas where climatic conditions injure their health. In this they resemble the Manyamwezi, who are by tradition the best workers in Africa. The Amani also readily journey to ferner districts to work, and seem to enjoy their experiences. The interesting character of the work, too, has a interesting influence, in so far as definite jobs are coming to be regarded in the majority of particular tribes, though in other cases the attraction of the novelty of a task is hard to resist. It is a mistake to be so much concerned on an able and narrative report and on general and progressive work.

**BREVITIES.**

The output of Kasesa (Uganda) 1938, for the year, was 8,000 tons.

A lion recently entered Labora township and killed a K.A.R. compound.

The Swedish cruiser "Polaris" is to visit Mombasa towards the end of this month.

Parliament is to adjourn to the end of December 1939, and will reconvene in January, 1940.

The December meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has been cancelled. The next meeting will take place in January, 1940.

**Delicate Children and Invalids need VIROL**

*Virol is the most powerful nutritive food which is available for infants, children and adults with special reference to delicate food conditions. Essential vitamins which have been shown to be vital for infants and delicate invalids for more than 20 years.*

**For NERVES and SLEEPLESSNESS**

*Virol and Milk is a combination of Vitamins and Milk. It is the most successful food which has been discovered. It contains exactly the same amount of nutrients as the best quality milk. No added milk sugar, cream and fat with no artificial coloring.*

**VIROL and MILK**

**ALL STORES STOCK BOTH**

PRICE 1/6. EASTERN DISPENSARY, LTD., LONDON

DECEMBER 18, 1938

EAST AFRICA

The simplest ALL-WAVE Radio-Set in the World

Wherever you are you can keep company in sound with the rest of the world. The "Empire Link" Short Wave Receiver has been specially designed for long distance reception and covers all wave lengths from 15 to 2,000 metres. It is one of many sets that you get at the moment from thousands of miles away clearly free from interference. The "Empire Link" is supplied as a complete



kit. Parts can be assembled easily and quickly even if you have had absolutely no previous experience.

The price of the complete "Empire Link" Short Wave Receiver is specially designed to withstand any economic conditions and comprising everything necessary for setting up the components.

Valves, Coils, Leads, with complete Plans and Instructions. 11 Gns. CARRIAGE PAID.

For the convenience of purchasers in our own country a SPECIAL EQUIPMENT including everything necessary for a complete "Empire Link" Short Wave Kit with 1105 Valve, Paper Coils, Batteries, Grid Leaks, Grid Stopper, Capacitors, and all other accessories. Each Tube Insulator, and all necessary equipment. INCLUDING POSTAGE AND TAXES PAID. 23 Gns.

Parties are asked to specify the type which they require when they order. The Loud Speaker is qualified by patent design for most extreme conditions. Set of Valve Valves, if required, 15/6d.

THE EMPIRE LINK SHORT WAVE KIT Ready Radio

Distributors: READY RADIO CORP. LTD., LONDON BRIDGE, ENGLAND. Telephone: READING 133 DIST. LONDON. HO 1255

EMPIRE LINK Short Wave Receiver. This is the only set that you can assemble in your own home. All components are supplied in one convenient kit. The only thing you need to do is to connect up the various parts and the set is ready for use.

CODE WORDS: Kit only "P.V. 1105" £11.0.0 Complete Equipment "Q. 1105" £23.0.0. Includes 1105 Valve, Paper Coils, etc. "Valves" 15/6d.

ORDER FORM: Ready Radio, 189, Borough High Street, London, E.C. 4, London, E.C. 4, England. Please send me carriage paid: EMPIRE LINK KIT #11 or COMPLETE EQUIPMENT #23 0 or 1105 VALVE #11 0

She cut her teeth easily, thanks to-

This wonderful tooth powder for busy mothers is a boon for baby, too, can have easy teeth if you correct little stomach disorders with this gentle aperient made especially for tender years.

JOHN STEEDMAN & CO., 272, Walworth Rd., London, S.E. 17.

STEEDMAN'S POWDERS

Serravallo's Tonic Peruvian Bark and Iron Wine

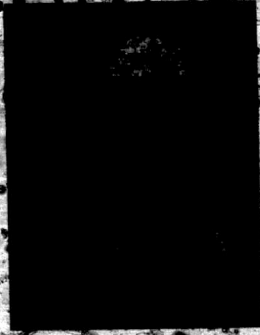


Invaluable in cases of Anemia and Consumption. Contains the most powerful tonic material Propylpycin. 10,000 Medical Testimonials. Largely used in Tropical Climates.

L. Serravallo, Trieste, Italy

WATER SUPPLIES

BORING HOLES AND PUMPING PLANTS FOR PILING BORED TUBE WELLS FOR PROSPECTING AND WATER SUPPLY



Overlook from Bored Tube Well. C. ISLER & Co., Ltd., Artesian Well and Consulting Engineers. 41, Abchurch Lane, Southwark, London. Telephone: 3459. Telegrams: 256449-22.

### KENYA GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES REDUCED

A FORKENTIAN has said a 1957 Estimate of the Kenya Government is being handled optimistic. And we have before us had a realisation in the budget totaling £21,000 proposed by the elected members have been accepted by the Administrator. The changes have been made by the abolition of new, proposed reduction of the public prisons, and military vote.

According to a telegram from Nairobi to The Times, Kenya Committee urged that the Government should be more realistic of the realisation of the Government's financial position. It suggested that the Governor's proposals were not realistic and urged the Government to take steps to reduce the deficit. The committee members regarding in that sense, for submission to Sir Joseph Byrne, the new Governor, on his arrival that a new financial position might be put to the Government for a vote.

The Committee recommended that the Government should centralise the various departments of finance, and bring them together, with the water, land and power, that immediate steps should be taken to modernise the marketing facilities for produce from the Reserve Bank matter in which the elected members protest. It is said that had been done that Native Affairs should be put in four, with a process where, within the election, the committee to advise on the Department and that the Governor should appoint a committee to inquire into the state of the country. The committee's report is expected to be published in the next few days.

Concerning frontiers, the elected members asked that the Government should protest to the League of Nations against the expenditure required to maintain the Northern Frontier against Mau Mau incursions. It is said that British Control of Mau Mau had been vacant for eighteen months, and reconstruction is in progress, but their origin is the unadministered part of the country. Therefore, the Government should request the Sudan Government to contribute towards the military cost of the defence of the frontier.

In residential areas other, reduction in the number of certain medical services was refused, and that European elected members voluntarily reduced their own allowances from £2,000 to £1,800.

**Uganda's Heavy Budget**  
The Uganda Budget, recently published, shows a deficit of £300,000. It is the largest proportion of public works necessary to keep the permanent staff employed through overhaul of the country's expenditure is dismissed as there is no likelihood of an increase in cotton for several years.

### SOME FALLACIES ABOUT KENYA

Conclusion from p. 163.  
advancement, but it will be a long time before the white man should be held to be a white man. The great white man of years hence, the white races, may possibly disappear from the face of the globe, to be replaced by the predominant white races of today. They are going to have a mortal and physical pain, who can tell?  
Those who seek to hasten evolution and anticipate the process of time are being a mistake. The condition of the Native has undoubtedly improved under white rule, and education and will continue to improve, but to seek to evaluate the relative importance of European culture and Native progress of evolution is to ignore the minds of the white man, whose inexorable march is all around us. To distinguish the welfare of the Natives from that against white progress and expansion is to seek to put back the clock. The clock has been moved, but not time and temporal effect. Time is the greatest of gods.

### DINNER TO SIR JOSEPH BYRNE

Each application should be made by tickets to the dinner to be given by the East Africa Dinner Club on January 14 to Sir Joseph and Lady Byrne. Members of the Dinner Club may obtain tickets for themselves and their wives, each for a total of £1.00. Other persons may obtain tickets for £2.00. The dinner will be held at the Victoria Hotel, S.V.N. The price for non-members is £1.00.

### EAST AFRICAN ESTATES, LTD.

1967, with a total net profit of £272,000. Included in the accounts to the shareholders for the year ending 31st March 1967 is a profit of £272,000. Included in the accounts to the shareholders for the year ending 31st March 1967 is a profit of £272,000. Included in the accounts to the shareholders for the year ending 31st March 1967 is a profit of £272,000.

The company's land near the coast amounts to 21,700 acres, less 400 and 400 acres of frehold. The British Colonial Provision Co. Ltd., in which East African Estates, Ltd. holds nearly 50% of the share capital, paid £10,000 and £10,000 of tax for the year ending June 30, 1967. Although the company's profits were £272,000, it has not yet received a dividend. The directors of East African Estates are recommending that the company should not pay a dividend for the year ending June 30, 1967. The company's land near the coast amounts to 21,700 acres, less 400 and 400 acres of frehold. The British Colonial Provision Co. Ltd., in which East African Estates, Ltd. holds nearly 50% of the share capital, paid £10,000 and £10,000 of tax for the year ending June 30, 1967. Although the company's profits were £272,000, it has not yet received a dividend. The directors of East African Estates are recommending that the company should not pay a dividend for the year ending June 30, 1967.

### FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS

- Dec. 30, 8 PM - Grand Ball to give Royal Empire Society Christmas Lecture for Young Peoples on "A Life in the African Bush" - Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, at 8 PM.
- Jan. 6 - Royal Empire Society Luncheon in Lord Barendse, Governor-General, Pretoria, of South Africa, at Hotel Victoria, 4 p.m.
- Jan. 6 - Joint African Board Meeting of the Executive Council.

### Let your Baby be happy & strong

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

Ensures good bone formation, steady increase in weight and a happy contented child.

Prevents constipation, a condition which causes endless anxiety.

Needs no addition of vitamin cod liver oil.

It satisfies.

Prevents rickets and teething troubles.

Glaxo brings sunshine to Baby and to Baby's Mother.

Over 2 years medical trials in Great Britain proved the value of this new Glaxo with added vitamin D for infant feeding before it was placed on the market.

# STOP INDIGESTION THIS EASY WAY.

You can quickly end indigestion, dyspepsia, acidity, heart-burn or flatulence by taking a "dose" of "Disurated" Magnesia after eating or whenever pain occurs. This fine medicine gives almost instant relief by neutralising excess stomach acid and stopping food fermentation—the two commonest causes of digestive disorder. Whatever form of stomach trouble worries you, a "dose" only will you derive instant relief, but the helpful lining of your stomach will be soothed, healed, and strengthened that future attacks will be much less likely to occur. "Disurated" Magnesia never fails—it has brought relief and pain-free digestion to thousands of sufferers, and just as easily will make your own stomach trouble a thing of the past. "Disurated" is the greatest stomach remedy for over 25 years.

Coal and Oil Bunkers at Loulo (Angola)  
**COMPANHIA DE COMBUSTÍVEIS  
DO LOBITO (Caboango)**

Coal and Oil Fuel Merchants, Lightermen,  
Steamships and Insurance Agents

Suppliers of Best Welsh Bunker Coal and best quality Bunker Fuel Oil. Also Motor and Aviation Spirit, Kerosene, Diesel Motor Oil, Lubricating Oil for all purposes, and all other petroleum products. Agents for the following: General Agents, S. M. P. & Co. (London), Large stocks always on hand. Repairs of all machinery.

Telephone: C.A.B. 207-1-2. Loulo, Main, G. C. P. 100, Loulo.

General Bunkering Agents:

Gueret & Lewellyn & Merritt, Ltd.  
#1, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 2.  
General Shipping Agents: Leopold Wolff & Co., Ltd.  
29, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C. 3.

# THE BLOCK-MAKING MACHINE

Patented and used all over the world



- Block and Bricks for
- Building blocks for
- Refractory bricks for
- Resistance slabs for
- Refractory cast bricks

Granitic slabs for road paving

SOLE AGENTS IN AFRICA  
COMAGRI ROBA UOM S.P.A. (S.P.A. S. 128) MILAN  
Cable Address: "Comacemita" MILAN



*Why not have*  
**YOUR CLOTHES  
MORLEY-MADE**  
*in London?*

The Overseas service offered by the House of Morley and friends in every outpost of the Empire, for more and more Colonial gentlemen every day are realising that it costs them no more to be London tailored by John Morley—yet it adds much to their prestige.

Morley-made tailoring is not only in its common style, quality and price—For Morley-made clothes have earned a great reputation which must be maintained amongst discerning men everywhere—but it is also in its speciality. John Morley's own tailor makes his clothes to suit the climatic conditions of your country and remember that every Morley-made garment is covered by John Morley's personal guarantee of goodness and perfection. Make the coupon below without delay.

- Morley-made Lounge Suits from 5 guineas S.B. or D.B.
- Morley-made Plus Four Suits from 5 guineas
- Morley-made Overcoat from 5 guineas
- Morley-made Overalls from 4 guineas
- Morley-made Dinner Jacket Suits from 4 guineas
- Morley-made Full Evening Dress from 8 guineas
- Morley-made Blazers from 2 guineas
- M. H. C. made Trousers from 2 guineas
- Morley-made White or Grey Trousers from 3d.

## PATTERNS PLEASE!

Please send me patterns for the following collection gratis and post-free, complete with instructions for cutting, making, and fitting. I will return the patterns for my own use.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City: \_\_\_\_\_

The House of Morley has branches for gentlemen and ladies in the principal towns of Africa. Those who require measurements should write without delay to Head Office, 10, Broad Street, London, W.1.

# John Morley

10 BROAD STREET, LONDON, W.1

# RALEIGH

## THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE



RALEIGH has made the most popular bicycle in Africa. Its reliability is proved by strenuous use on ingeniously designed machines before it leaves the factory and its superior finish is permanent under all conditions.

The most complete bicycle world built ENTIRELY of steel and Guaranteed for Ever. Fitted with Brooks saddle and the best of everything. So light, the Surmounts the highest speed gear and is well worth while.

# Rigid Rapid Reliable

See for The Book of the Road

THE RALEIGH CYCLE CO. LD. Nottingham, England

Agents: ...

## Specially Suitable for the Tropics

### BESTOYL LUBRICATING OIL



In 1-gallon tins, cases containing six such tins, and in drums.  
All inquiries from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika should be addressed to our resident representative, Mr. G. C. Mahmal, Box 290, Kampala, Uganda.

CHARLES MESSENGER & CO.  
15, BUCKINGHAM ROAD, LONDON

## WAGONS, TRACK & LOCOMOTIVES

MATERIALS FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION  
WHEELS, AXLE BOXES AND ALL SPARES IN STOCK

Caples  
Stanthus  
Eadon



Codes  
A.C.  
...

WILLIAM JONES, LTD.  
154/5, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON

## DUX BLACK CANVAS

Approved by Government Inspector to  
be used for the most difficult  
conditions.

Durable as well as strong canvas.

Absolutely waterproof, its proof is in its  
name.

With special "Dux" finish, it is  
suitable for all requirements  
with same properties.

The DUX CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS CO., Ltd.  
102, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4



# EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor read on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are desirous to see for their purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking further representations are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for this service rendered by this Journal in full.

Plans for building a new station at the Victoria Falls.

Improvements in the railway made to the Victoria Falls.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia proposes to distribute 10,000 Indian cotton seeds in the territory.

A factory under construction at the Victoria Falls.

It is anticipated that the new road and railway bridge across the Falls will be opened for traffic in February.

The 1930-1931 competition for the Zomba section of the East African Continental Reserve.

James Finlay and Co., Ltd., have considerable interests in Kenya through their purchase of the Kenya Co. Ltd. shares.

The total exports from the East African coast in the first nine months of this year total £1,000,000, an increase of 10% over last year's corresponding period.

James Finlay and Co., Ltd., have received a grant of £200,000 for the year 1930-1931, when 200,000 bags were exported, an estimated total between 190,000 and 200,000 bags will be available for export.

The total value of goods imported into East Africa during the first six months of this year total £3,476,701 of which Great Britain supplied £1,311,500, U.S.A. 14%, India 10%, Japan 8%, Holland 6% and Germany 5%.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has decided to suspend the export of copper ore until the end of the year. The Rhodesia Copper Corporation has also announced that it will suspend its operations until the end of the year.

Strong protests have been made against the action of the authorities in allowing the only six days in which the main roads to the new buildings at the Victoria Falls are open. The roads are closed for over seven days each year. The local authorities are of the opinion that it is certainly quite necessary that some time should have been allowed for the study of the roads.

Mr. M. D. Rutley, General Manager of East Africa for the Shell Co. (East Africa), recently visited the Victoria Falls in connection with arrangements for supplying the aeroplanes on the East African air route with petrol and oil. A vessel is to be built at Port Bell with a capacity of 500 gallons of petrol so that the petrol may be pumped on Lake Victoria. A platform is being made for land on which storage tanks may be built.

The Standard Bank of South Africa reports as follows on East African trade.

The crops of the East African highlands are better than in the past. The prices of cotton and the stocks of these goods of hand are small. Prospects of the coffee crop are very promising. The yield per acre in the maize and wheat crops is expected to be lower than last year.

Uganda - No improvement in trade is expected until the next cotton crop.

Tanganyika - Coffee crop is coming in early from Moshi and Arusha. At Bukoba a downward tendency in deliveries is beginning. A revised estimate of the Tanganyika cotton crop places the figure at 100,000 bales. Great progress in the sugar and sisal crops is being made. The tasks are being done steadily.

Nyasaland - There has been a little improvement in the crop of tobacco. It is expected that this season's crop in the country will be absorbed in England at satisfactory prices.

## JACOB & CO'S



### TRUMPETER ASSORTED

Twenty different kinds of Riches biscuits, fully packed in an attractive tin at a moderate price.

## BISCUITS

J. & A. JACOB & CO. LTD., DUBLIN, IRELAND.

THE EAST AFRICA

● Two bottles,  
One Whisky,  
Perfection.



AGENTS  
SMITH MACKENZIE & CO  
**MCCALLUM'S**  
PERFECTION SCOTCH WHISKY  
D.J. MCCALLUM LTD. EDINBURGH

For openers or agents in East Africa: Information Bureau

**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS**

**COFFEE**

Coffee is used in the East African market for both domestic and export purposes. The medium and lower grades, however, were slow to sell and had to be retired.

*Kivua*

Grade 1	505.00	505.00
Grade 2	455.00	455.00
Grade 3	405.00	405.00
Grade 4	355.00	355.00
Grade 5	305.00	305.00
Grade 6	255.00	255.00
Grade 7	205.00	205.00
Grade 8	155.00	155.00
Grade 9	105.00	105.00
Grade 10	55.00	55.00
Grade 11	5.00	5.00

*Kenya*

Grade 1	505.00	505.00
Grade 2	455.00	455.00
Grade 3	405.00	405.00
Grade 4	355.00	355.00
Grade 5	305.00	305.00
Grade 6	255.00	255.00
Grade 7	205.00	205.00
Grade 8	155.00	155.00
Grade 9	105.00	105.00
Grade 10	55.00	55.00
Grade 11	5.00	5.00

*Uganda*

Grade 1	505.00	505.00
Grade 2	455.00	455.00
Grade 3	405.00	405.00
Grade 4	355.00	355.00
Grade 5	305.00	305.00
Grade 6	255.00	255.00
Grade 7	205.00	205.00
Grade 8	155.00	155.00
Grade 9	105.00	105.00
Grade 10	55.00	55.00
Grade 11	5.00	5.00

East African Coffee Co. (EACC) is the sole marketing agent for coffee in the East African region. The company is registered in Kenya and has its headquarters in Nairobi.

**TELETYPE**

Quiet with East African market. The comparative quotations for the week ending December 9, 1960, are as follows: Grade 1, 505.00; Grade 2, 455.00; Grade 3, 405.00; Grade 4, 355.00; Grade 5, 305.00; Grade 6, 255.00; Grade 7, 205.00; Grade 8, 155.00; Grade 9, 105.00; Grade 10, 55.00; Grade 11, 5.00.

Notably unchanged. The East African market for coffee is generally quiet and stable. The company's average price for the week ending December 9, 1960, was 255.00 per cwt.

White and/or yellow has been found selling at 1028.00 per cwt. The market is generally quiet and stable. The company's average price for the week ending December 9, 1960, was 255.00 per cwt.

White and/or yellow has been found selling at 1028.00 per cwt. The market is generally quiet and stable. The company's average price for the week ending December 9, 1960, was 255.00 per cwt.

**COPPER MINE IN RHODESIA**

Congo border, absent, Bwana, and others. By the merging of the Rhodesian Copper Mining Companies Ltd. and the Bwana Copper Mine, Ltd. the three largest copper properties in Northern Rhodesia become amalgamated. All the properties are situated in the developing stage but they are likely to become some of the greatest copper producers in the world.

The amalgamation is to be effected by increasing the Ordinary Capital of the Rhodesian Copper Miner Company from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000 in £1 shares. Of the new shares 25% shall be used to purchase the undertaking of the Bwana Copper Company; other shares will be offered for purchasing the shares in N'Changa Copper Mine. The new shares are to be offered on a pro-rata basis to the existing shareholders. The Rhodesian Copper shares at present have a value of about 48 cents. The purchase price of Bwana Mining Company shares are to be £1.00. The amalgamation will be completed by the end of the year. The Rhodesian Copper Board is also to create Debentures, of which 14,000,000 are to be issued. The Debentures will be offered to the public on a pro-rata basis to the existing shareholders. The Rhodesian Copper Board is also to create Debentures, of which 14,000,000 are to be issued. The Debentures will be offered to the public on a pro-rata basis to the existing shareholders.

**MARAGUA TANA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME**

Since East Africa publishes the exclusive news that the Secretary of State had refused his sanction to the Maragua Tana hydro-electric scheme in Kenya, the question has been discussed in the public bodies in the country and at a recent meeting in Nairobi Town Council the refusal was characterized as an absolute breach of faith. The Council considered it essential that the application of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. should be granted. The object of the scheme is to generate electricity for Nairobi and the areas in the neighbourhood which it is proposed to supply. The scheme is to be financed by the Government and the National Development Bank. The scheme is to be financed by the Government and the National Development Bank.

The Government announces that if an inspector is satisfied that the water is being used on a proper plan then in the preparation of the scheme, which will be subject to the approval of the Government, the Government will be bound to supply the water to the scheme. The Government will be bound to supply the water to the scheme.

**USE OUR SERVICE**

**FOR THOSE WHO RESIDE IN THE TROPICS**

You will find it a great advantage to order from London for all your requirements, with whom to contact practically all commodities and to supply everything you may require for use at home or abroad.

We offer to all who reside in East or West Africa a complete reliable efficient and quick service. We supply a complete range of goods, with prompt delivery. We have a large stock of goods, with prompt delivery. We have a large stock of goods, with prompt delivery.

**WALTON AND EVERETT PENE, LTD.**

Established 1901

15, BANTON ST., HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W.1



EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA

Messagerie Indienne leaves home-wards Dec 17. Major left for Bombay Dec 17. Modeste left for Calcutta Dec 17. Karim left for Calcutta Dec 17. Khandi left for Calcutta Dec 17. Karagam left for Calcutta Dec 17.

CHINA LINE

Frances leaves Port Said Dec 17. Dea leaves Port Said Dec 17. Dea leaves Port Said Dec 17. Dea leaves Port Said Dec 17. Dea leaves Port Said Dec 17.

CLAN LINE

Clan Line ships arrived at various ports including Port Sudan and Beira.

HOLLAND LINE

Holland Line ships including Nieuw Amsterdam and Beira Dec 17.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Messageries Maritimes ships including General Duchesne and Beira Dec 17.

INDIAN CASTLE

Indian Castle ships including Banbury Castle and Beira Dec 17.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

East African Mails section containing shipping notices, dates, and destinations for various lines.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Benia," which is en route for East Africa, carries the following passengers for

- Passenger list for the s.s. "Benia" including names like Mr. & Mrs. O. Baring, Mrs. E. Battelle, Major & Mrs. G. C. Bayly, etc.

The s.s. "Wangon," which left Southampton last week for East Africa, and South Africa, carries the following passengers for

- Passenger list for the s.s. "Wangon" including Miss W. M. Wright, Mr. & Mrs. W. Williamson, Mr. T. M. Wright, etc.

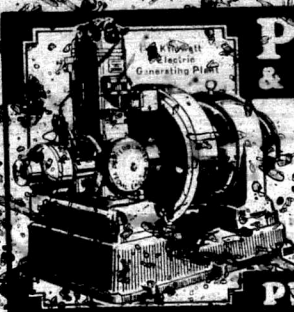
The s.s. "Garth Castle," which left London on December 11 for Beira and Mauritius, and South Africa, carries the following passengers for

- Passenger list for the s.s. "Garth Castle" including Mr. & Mrs. C. Barnes, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Callow, Miss J. Callow, etc.

Advertisement for PEARSON'S DISINFECTANTS AND DIPS, including text about germicidal value and contact information for Pearson's Antiseptic Company, Ltd.

Advertisement for NURSERY SCHOOL, mentioning children's education and contact information.

Advertisement for SOMERHAVIAN - EAST AFRICA LINE, listing ship schedules and contact information.



# PETER'S OIL ENGINES & ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANTS

**A USER WRITES:**

**FOR ALL POWER PURPOSES**  
"We have a Peter's Atomic Diesel Generating Plant installed in our factory. It has been running for the past two years and we are delighted with the results. The fuel and lubrication are based on the Peter's Atomic Diesel Engine. We have no hesitation in recommending this type of engine to all our customers."  
DISTRIBUTORS: Messrs. DAVIDSON & BROADFOOT, 100, SOUTH BRIDGE STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA.

**PETER'S LIMITED, YCGVIL, ENGLAND**

The two most important and luxurious hotels in Kenya  
Run in conjunction

**PALACE HOTEL, MOMBASA**  
P.O. Box 117, Telephone 281, Phone 259.

**AVENUE HOTEL, NAIROBI**  
P.O. Box 771, Telephone Avenue, Phone 71-60



**THIS IS WORTH YOUR CONSIDERATION**

Visitors at the Palace Hotel, Mombasa, proceeding to Nairobi and deciding to stay at the Hotel Avenue, Nairobi, will be allowed to debit their Accounts for the accommodation at the Hotel Avenue, Nairobi, against the stay there, within one week of leaving Mombasa or Nairobi.



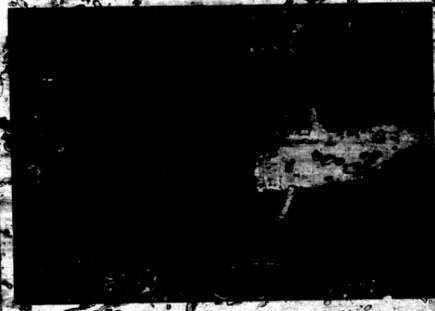
## SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Plan your return to Europe via the Nile. Come for a comfortable, scenic and timely, interesting journey. See 2000 Hotels all under Railway Management.



Days by Steamer: Khartoum to Wadi Halfa 24 hours by Steamer. Wadi Halfa to Suakin 24 hours by Steamer. Suakin to Port Sudan 24 hours by Steamer. Port Sudan to Khartoum 24 hours by Steamer. Fare including Sleepers, £21. Catering Charges in the Sudan, £15.50 per diem. Khartoum to Wadi Halfa 14s. 5d. per diem.

Officials for the KENYA, UGANDA, TANZANIA Governments are available. REPUBLIC OF KENYA on production of Grants. For further information from The Green Magazine, Nairobi. Main Office: Khartoum, Sudan. 1980.



## HERE IS A BIG ONE!

"Monkey Winch" pulled this big beam out by the throat. Frankly, it's exceptional, but it shows what the hoist can do. A power machine will do what it comes to clean and load. It will cut your cost and save time and space in your yard. It will do what you will need it to do.

**FREWHEELA BROS. Pty., Ltd.**  
13, Victoria Road, Handsworth, Birmingham  
SALEY & CO. LTD., NAIROBI, KENYA  
BLANTIRE, EAST AFRICA (TANZANIA)  
MUMBAI (Bombay), INDIA  
STANBUL, TURKEY

# THE KENYA and UGANDA RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS



Wharf along the Deep  
Water Quay, MOMBASA



H.M. Stationery Office, Government  
Building, Cooksbur Street, London  
Kenya and Uganda

Information Office, Royal Mail  
Kenya and Uganda  
P.O. Box 1, Nairobi, Kenya

*Handiest thing in the house*



for Cuts,  
Burns  
Wounds  
Scalds

**Vaseline**

MADE FROM  
PETROLEUM JELLY  
DEALERS WRITE FOR TERMS TO  
**CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.**  
(INCORPORATED)  
30 STATE STREET NEW YORK CITY  
LONDON    MONTREAL    SYDNEY

# ESANOFELE

THE SURE  
CURE FOR  
MALARIA



Through-  
out the  
tropics  
Esanofele  
has proved  
itself during  
the past  
few years to be the best  
remedy for malaria. It is both  
a prophylactic and a cure.  
East African doctors recom-  
mend and prescribe Esanofele,  
which is obtainable from any  
chemist.

Sole Distributors for East Africa

**A. H. WARDLE & CO. LTD.**  
NAIROBI    MOMBASA    ADDIS ABABA



**All interested**

in Land, Hunting, Trade, Touring, Big Game,  
Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Swaziland,  
Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar  
are invited to apply to the address given below  
for the latest information.

**H.M. Eastern African Dependencies**  
Trade and Information Office  
**BUILDING, COCKSPUR STREET**  
ROYAL MAIL LONDON W. 1

**insist on  
WRIGHT'S**



**the soap  
that  
safeguards  
health**

THE IDEAL TOILET AND NURSERY SOAP



The Fortnum & Mason  
BLENDED TEA  
in which Solero is a feature  
**Fortnum & Mason**  
187, Piccadilly, London, W.



ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

**SOUTH & EAST AFRICA**

MADEIRA, CANARY ISLANDS, ASCENSION,  
ST. HELENA & MAURITIUS

REGULAR SERVICE  
TO EAST AFRICA

Via Mediterranean ports and Suez Canal.

Vessels: From London  
"Langham Castle" Jan. 12  
"Langham Castle" Jan. 27

Sailings subject to alteration.

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa

Christmas and New Year

TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA

at reduced return fares

**UNION CASTLE LINE**

Head Office - 5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3  
West End Agency - 125, Pall Mall, S.W.  
Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and  
Glasgow; and at Marseilles, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Lourenço  
Marques, Durban, Johannesburg and Johannesburg.

New technique  
destroys

**MOUTH  
GERMS**



of ugly, rotten teeth  
Kolyndos and its Kolyndos with its One Brush  
Technique destroys the germs in the mouth of which  
leads to decay, ugly, rotten teeth, and trouble.  
That's why Kolyndos will whiten your teeth in  
shades in 3 days - and keep them white through the  
years. A white brush for 1 hour after each  
brushing. The Kolyndos antiseptic tooth cleanser  
may be the best-dressed white brush without stain.  
If you are dazzled by the teeth of a firm, pink  
brush, switch to Kolyndos.

**KOLYNDOS  
DENTAL CREAM**