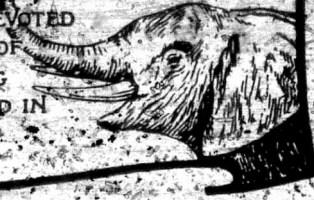


EAST AFRICA

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. 333

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1931

Annual Subscription 30/- post free

Sixpence

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

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOHNSON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES,

21, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.
Telephone: Museum 7376. Telegrams: "Lionel" London.

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

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

Pointers to Better Business	665	Personal	674
Matters of Moment	666	Nyasaland, tribute to Mr. R. S. Hyde	679
Report of Lord Kirkley's Mission	668	Tanga, port, improve	680
Sir Hillier Young's Evidence	670	Osai/Sub-Saharan and the Eggs	681
Committee's Report	670	Sir Herbert Jackson's Death in the Sudan	682
East Africa's Bookshop	672	Camp Fire Comments	684
Letter to the Editor	674	Colonel Stevenson's Hamilton on East Africa	686
East Africa, Who's Who: Capt. R. S. Pitman	675		

POINTERS TO BETTER BUSINESS.

THE report by the Trade Mission which last autumn toured South Africa and the two Rhodesias is an effort to discover why British trade is on the down grade, and to formulate proposals for its recovery, deserves the close study of East Africans. We have the interests of British overseas trade very much at heart, and it has ever been our endeavour to do all in our power to promote the profitable exchange of goods between the Mother Country and its Dependencies, though naturally we are most concerned with East Africa. Some of the criticisms by the Mission may seem severe, its comments on the failure of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters to take full advantage of the African market may appear sharp, and its recommendations may occasionally be drastic, but all are well intended, and taken in the proper spirit must do good.

Take the question of price, which is so intimately bound up with quality. The members of the Mission should excessively good quality be insisted upon? Cheap does not necessarily mean cheap and nasty. The quality the purchaser demands is what he wants, why not supply him with it? And why price British goods so much more expensively—and often much less satisfactorily—than foreign goods? If most non-British exporters succeed in packing up and sending to the customer a quantity of inferior goods, why should the customer be obliged to pay for them? Here, of course, the only real determining factor is the quality of the goods themselves. Often we have explored great trade exhibitions to see that our exporters do not sell the value of large concerns, have no idea of the geography of Africa, and not the faintest notion of

the vast distances involved, they declare glibly that they have an agent in Johannesburg for the Dabes, a man in East London who looks after their business in Livingstone. Close contact with the market and the sending of expert investigators to investigate are strong recommendations of the Mission, to the extent of earnestly advising H.M. Government in the United Kingdom to pay a share in the despatch of such experts to Africa in the interests of British trade. And the agent, once carefully selected, must be encouraged not to be a mere seller of goods but a man who will watch the market, advise his principals of competition, suggest modifications in products or selling practice, and display qualities of real salesmanship. The better the agent, says the Mission, the greater the attention his principals should give to his suggestions.

It is rather surprising to be told that British shippers are reluctant to use the cable, sufficiently so, whereas Japanese merchants use it freely at four times the cost. Emphasis is wisely laid upon the importance of "reasonable" quotations for goods, including free packing and C.I.F. price. Buyers do not merely find it a great convenience, but more often than not will not bother even to wait on the locally delivered equivalent of an f.o.b. quotation yet dozens of times in a year we learn of people who supply will not quote C.I.F. Finally, there are the questions of "up-to-date" samples and of steady and aggressive advertising. Times are hard, commodity prices devastatingly low, African currencies are down and the cost of travelling, transport and despatching is high, so that in some cases our merchants find it unprofitable to organize an agent to meet such needs. To meet such needs the Mission proposes co-operative advertising and selling on lines successfully employed by many American firms. In a later article we shall develop this aspect of the problem of improving British trade with the African Dependencies.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

There is good reason to doubt whether all the East African territories have fully realised the vital importance of presenting their case to the Joint Parliamentary Committee in the best possible way. We have repeatedly pleaded for special care in the selection of delegates; we have now good grounds for stating that in at least one of the three territories primarily affected, and probably in the two others, no adequate practical steps have been taken towards the preparation of a brief for the guidance of the settler representatives whom will fall the burden of pleading the settler cause. The delegates cannot of course be refused wide powers of discretion; for it is impossible to foresee all the questions that may be put to them, and the implications of their answers; but those few facts emphasise the importance of the wise choice of the delegates, and secondly of the need to provide for their guidance a properly prepared statement of the case. That precaution elementary though it be, must necessarily involve a great deal of labour, and primarily on that account—and, perhaps, further influenced by the wish of some potential delegates to be given a completely free hand—some of these public bodies whose particular duty it is to grapple with the problem are still procrastinating. The public interest is poorly served by leaving matters to chance in this way.

It was a time when East African settlers needed to be careful of their choice of spokesmen, and to be statesman-like in their instructions to those spokesmen, if in connexion with the Joint Committee. The facts disclosed above are evidence that if wiser counsels do not promptly eventuate, there will be the greatest risk that some at least of the territories will be indifferently represented. To avoid that danger the present policy of draft must be checked; personal differences of opinion must be subordinated to the general good, and a great deal of hard work must now be done in a much shorter space of time than would have been obtained by prompter realisation of the necessities of the case. We should be reluctant to criticise more explicitly, though the detailed facts in our possession are ample to warrant it. Meanwhile we appeal strongly to those upon whom rests the main burden to insist that it shall be shouldered in respect by the locally settled communities. In order that their case may be carefully considered, and not left to the inspiration of the finally selected delegates, who, however able and devoted, cannot possess omniscience of a dozen. They should be given their brief, not left to their own devices.

Now that the Joint Committee has reassembled after the Christmas recess, we urge publication of the dispatches which are available to states have been received from the Government of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, and circulated to the members. Other witnesses are to express their views in public, and it is therefore but equitable that a conspicuous testimony of the Government should receive equal publicity. We urge prompt publication of the three dispatches as a result.

Mr. S. Abrams, Town Planning Adviser to the Government of Uganda, is shown by his two excellent reports on Kampala and Jinja to be an expert in his qualifications, as set out under his name in those documents, and on five lines of all three cities, etc., etc., indicating in the words of the Chief of Sheba, that the half hath not been told. But even Mr. Abrams reveals his limitation, for instance, commenting on the advantages enjoyed by Jinja from its unlimited water supply from the adjacent Nile, he writes: "One amusing point deserving of mention is that immediately the water taps were available in the gardens of the Government bungalows, the gutters of these bungalows which fed the rain water tanks, and formed the original source of water to the house and to the garden, were systematically punctured at frequent intervals under the authority of the Executive Engineer—a truly a ludicrous action."

I cannot help thinking that Heath Robinson would be able to make use of this fact with amusing results. It really does seem inconceivable that these expensive fittings should have been literally damaged, almost beyond repair for no real purpose whatever, and much to the detriment of the householder.

Surely the answer to Mr. Abrams' command is "mosquitoes." Though it may be news to the expert, thousands of European

WHY CUTTERS ARE PUNCTURED. residents in the tropics must know that in certain British Colonies the puncturing of gutters is a routine proceeding, insisted upon under legal penalties to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes, especially the day biting house bannling *Culex pipiens*, which thrives in clean water. House gutters in the tropics soon sag, forming depressions in which pools of water remain long after a rainfall, the punctures, which need only be small, allow the water to drain off and there is the point—do not prevent the rush of water in a tropical shower from sailing readily to fill the tanks. Admittedly some dripping occurs, which is rather a nuisance, but that is a small matter compared to the mosquito peril.

It must be of interest to all practical men in East Africa to know that there is in England a body of medical and business men who devote themselves to the task of securing the benefits of science are brought to bear practically upon industry in the tropics. The Ross Institute, Industrial and Material Advisory Committee was formed in 1928 to keep industry in touch with science, to make the tropics healthy, and to expand the markets of the world. It consists of representative members of industry and members of the Ross Institute, these latter being medical men whose experience in practical work, and whose scientific attainments command serious attention. The proceedings at their latest meeting contain several conclusions which have a very important bearing upon malaria problems in East Africa. Thus Dr. R. A. Ramsay, who has done splendid anti-malarial

WHAT MALARIA EXPERTS THINK

work in Assam, demonstrated that malaria and malarial hookworm, was the chief limiting factor in the efficiency of Native labour, and that "benefication," as it is called, was a deep disappointment. In view of the claims made for bougainvillea in Kenya and Uganda by Dr. S. P. Jones and Professor Julian Huxley, this pronouncement cannot be ignored. Sir Malcolm Watson, than whom there is no greater authority, is emphatic on the importance of mosquito control as an essential feature of any antimalarial campaign, and states that Paris Green would probably take a prominent place in malaria control, and maintained the efficiency of quinine against the malarial parasites, namely plasmodium. The moral of all this is that East Africans will be well advised to stick to the old and well-tried methods of mosquito control and intelligent quinine administration until they have proved themselves, which is not an idle boast.

During his visit to East Africa, Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, proved himself a man of open mind; accessible physically to all, and mentally to all races, and mentally to all reasonable opinions. In short, as far removed from the typical bureaucracy as the most unconventional colonist could desire. Now he has given evidence before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, and his witness has been both refreshing in style and inspiring in manner. "Sometimes," he said, "I get to know who is burning with brains, who is a feather-bed, a man who had passed a little lower in the written examinations and had higher marks for the personality test." Personality, as those who have had experience of administration in East Africa will agree, is the first desideratum in a Colonial official, and it is a real advance that the permanent head of the Service should so definitely recognize its importance. "Sometimes we get blamed more from the municipalities who think they know better than anyone else. Those with personality are not like that."

And having secured his cadre with "personality"—largely by means of the personal interview—Sir Samuel would not have him self advanced for the rest of his life to the Whitehall, Aungmye and down on the same train every day. Working, always seeing the same people always doing the same work, never seeing the world? he would get him out to the Colonies, his place being taken presumably by some official already in actual Colonial employ, to their mutual advantage and to the improvement of the Service as a whole. Sir Samuel would not claim to be the originator of this scheme, for under the guidance of Mr. Mac Arthur and the enthusiastic prompting of Mr. Corbett, and the exchange of opinions between the various and intelligent members concerned, it is necessary to see that there is great value in the permanent head of the Service, and that it is a frequent and frequent change of officials to the various parts of the Office itself. It was not long since General Terran announced that the Colonial Secretary of his day had no idea where Uganda was, and that he was not a did not know of the existence of otherwise well-known women for administrative purposes. Sir

Samuel Wilson, Attorney-General, "I believe the Government should allow a woman to get into the law," he asserted frankly. Does that apply also to women doctors and nurses?

Advice from New Zealand concerning the hope that in the chlorates of sodium and calcium remedy has been found for many of the CHLORATES FOR objectionable weeds which infect many gardens, pastures and drainage canals; if they are used like the place of arsenicals as weed-killers for garden purposes, they will also be of great advantage. It will be noted that the chlorates are not the chlorides, as many of the two are very different compounds chemically. They are fairly cheap in New Zealand they cost from 50 to 70 cents, the calcium chlorate being a little the more expensive. The drawbacks are that both are distinctly inflammable, rather than clothes and materials mixed with the chemicals are inflammable, and they are not to the large amount of oxygen contained in the chlorates. But both are fairly soluble in water and can be washed away. It would be worthwhile for East African settlers to experiment with these substances, such as we understand now being investigated by African Societies of Agriculture.

The flowers of *Pyrethrum cinerabaculum* are well known as the basis of insect powders, and their cultivation, which at present is a POSSIBLE NEW subsidiary crop in Spain, has attracted attention in East Africa, particularly in Kenya, and we believe at Amant. As the demand for the flowers is good and shows no signs of falling off, their cultivation is well worthy of consideration as a subsidiary crop. The flowers come on the market in three grades—closed flowers, quoted at about 125/- per cwt., half closed flowers, at 105/- per cwt., and open flowers, at 90/- per cwt.—and careful scientific experiments have now proved that the toxicity upon which depends their insecticidal value lies mainly in the "achenes," which are the fruit of the opened flowers. "In view of this," writes the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*, "and the further fact that the greater yield is secured when the achenes have reached maturity it would appear that the most economical time to harvest the flowers is when fully opened, provided that the crop can be so handled as to avoid loss of the achenes." This is advice which planters of *Pyrethrum* in East Africa would be wise to note.

It is a common mistake to suppose that the most important sand minerals are magnesite and talc. It will be interested in the experience of Professor C. J. TOBACCO GROWERS, Williams, of the College of Agriculture, Raleigh, North Carolina, who has found that the application of from 200 to 250 lbs. of phosphate of calcium per acre, and 100 lbs. of calcium sulphate per acre, show symptoms of the "ash-burn" which has appeared out of the leaves in which the symptoms have already developed, but the symptoms are completely checked by the potash-magnesian dolomite limestone, which contains magnesium sulphate. It is taken in the soil which is the cause of the "ash-burn" of the tobacco may be present in the soil.

HOW TO SECURE TRADE IN AFRICA.

REPORT OF LORD KIRKLEY'S MISSION.

Valuable Survey of Great Britain's Opportunities.

Most of the white inhabitants of East, Central and Southern Africa want to see British goods in Kenya, Nyasaland and the two Rhodesias especially British sympathies are ardent. Yet British trade does not expand in accord. Why?

Because the methods of so many British manufacturers and exporters are open to criticism. Their prices are too high, their adaptability is wanting, salesmanship is defective, agents are too few and not suitably carefully selected, are undervalued, discouraged by neglect of suggestions made by them, and are not visited frequently enough by their principals, the potentialities of the Native market are not systematically exploited, up-to-date samples are not supplied, and, above all, the selling value of a steady and aggressive advertising, especially in hot seasons, is not appreciated. A minor point of expense and inefficient packing.

These are serious weaknesses, but they are all disclosed and frankly discussed in the Report of the United Kingdom Trade Mission to Southern Africa and the two Rhodesias headed by Lord Kirkley, a document now published at 1s. by the Department of Overseas Trade. A copy ought to be purchased and used by every British business man established in, or intending to establish in, or Southern Africa. Although the delegates spent only two months in Africa their Report is full and detailed, and contains valuable recommendations and pertinent criticisms.

Supplying what the Buyer Needs.

As a preliminary the Commission states that trade of Great Britain with Southern Africa (including the Rhodesias) is falling off. In 1929 the share of the total exports was less than it had been six years before; although the aggregate import trade had increased, the British percentage had remained stationary.

Price, says the Mission, is the main practical hindrance upon our export to Africa. Export managers that we cannot do, note margins and quality. The Mission points out that the quality required is the quality which the purchaser requires and none other. The goods has passed when it sufficed to point out that goods of United Kingdom manufacture are superior in quality and therefore worth a considerably higher price than goods of other origin. That superior goods are worth a higher price is a statement with which we shall not quarrel, but where a prospective purchaser holds the view that the cheaper article gives his purpose, he will buy unless we can persuade him to purchase a more expensive one. The purchaser will not become our customer. The distribution of goods in the various markets is another matter.

With price is bound up the problem of freight, and the attention of the Mission was repeatedly drawn to the differences in the rate of freight charged for similar classes of goods shipped to Southern Africa from the U.K. on the one hand, and from various foreign countries, on the other.

The subject is a complicated one, say the report, and there may be the most good reasons to account for the alleged differences. It is said that the law of carriage in Continental ports, and the lower rate of carriage due to the lower wages in 1929, may be the main reasons of much importance to the trader.

Additional reasons of a general character are mentioned. Africa generally is a vast and unexplored continent, and the goods of our manufacture are not known to the natives. The goods of our manufacture are not known to the natives. The goods of our manufacture are not known to the natives. The goods of our manufacture are not known to the natives.

...which all should have been offered to, and refused by, United Kingdom firms. Lack of readiness to adapt themselves to the needs of the market is probably the chief reason for our failure to secure sufficient under-standing and co-operation with the natives.

Defects in Salesmanship.

It is not, and ought not to be, the duty of the Commission to not only to report the local representatives, and the local authorities, but also to report on the salesmanship of our own firms. Even so, the report of certain United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters has been qualified in many instances. The report should be more explicit, and the Commission should be more explicit in its suggestions. The Commission should be more explicit in its suggestions. The Commission should be more explicit in its suggestions.

We consider this recommendation as regards the present existing trade investigators of such importance from the point of view both of maintaining and developing our trade that we suggest to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom the advisability of meeting a proportion of the cost of appointment of such trade investigators in cases where the organization of the industry is thoroughly representative of the producers within the industry. We feel that such a charge should be borne wholly by the industries concerned, hence the less we would suggest that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom should be prepared in the early stages of such an experiment to meet part of the cost in order that it should be able to assist industry in the present difficulties to help itself, and to encourage the present difficulties to help itself, and to encourage the present difficulties to help itself.

The Mission also recommends that the Trade Commissioners are made up of individuals who are not only experienced in the trade, but also in the management of the trade. The Mission also recommends that the Trade Commissioners are made up of individuals who are not only experienced in the trade, but also in the management of the trade. The Mission also recommends that the Trade Commissioners are made up of individuals who are not only experienced in the trade, but also in the management of the trade.

The success of the Empire Marketing Board and of the Mission to recommend that something of the same nature should be done to advertise U.K. products in Africa. It therefore proposes that a sum of money should be placed annually at the disposal of the Department of Overseas Trade to enable such a campaign to be undertaken.

Advertising.

The immense importance of advertising is emphasized. Advertisements are used freely and aggressively by our foreign competitors in many lines, says the Report, and are met by advertising.

The advertising of United Kingdom goods is stated to be too frequently confined from home without adequate allowance being made for local conditions, and, in many cases, to be left in the hands of firms who have insufficient knowledge of the territory. Instances have been quoted to us of the appearance in local papers of advertisements wholly unsuited to season, place, or conditions.

Many United States of America lines are advertised more widely and effectively than is usual with United Kingdom goods. Certain U.S.A. lines have become very firmly established through steady and skillful advertising. We believe it would be to the advantage of many U.K. producers to consider a wide adoption of this plan.

Generally speaking, the Commission has been given but little attention to the importance of this country, but it is less one of the most important in promising fields for trade. While the Commission is not a body of the kind which is generally small, it must not be overlooked that there is a great deal of work to be done in this field. The Commission is not a body of the kind which is generally small, it must not be overlooked that there is a great deal of work to be done in this field.

(Continued on page 82)

SIR HILTON YOUNG ON CLOSER UNION

ADVISORY AUTHORITY OR ADVISORY COMMITTEES NO SUITABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR A HIGH COMMISSIONER.

INSTITUTIONAL JEALOUSIES OF THE THREE TERRITORIES.

Special Report to the "African"

In the King's Robing Room of the House of Lords the Joint Committee on East Africa held its second public session on Tuesday morning when for two hours Sir Edward Hilton Young, who had put in a general statement, was under examination.

Sir Edward, who emphasised that his views were personal and not necessarily those of the other members of his Commission, stated that it was almost an accident that under the special conditions of East Africa the single function of a High Commissioner could be performed by a single person—the function of acting as an arbiter between conflicting interests, and the other function of co-ordinating the common services of the three territories. False distinctions were apt to be drawn, but the more closely practical questions were considered, from the legislative or administrative standpoint, the more impossible did it become to prove such distinctions. The interests of all communities were involved by almost everything, and the attempt to distinguish between what was and what was non-Native policy led to false analogies.

No Prospect of Self-government.

He could not see clearly beyond the stage of a nominated Legislature for the three territories—and that did not necessarily fore-shadow responsible government. The special form of government contemplated, with the balance held by an arbital authority, might remain unless the white community became so numerous—which possibility he could not foresee—as to approach the number of Europeans in the present self-governing Dominions. If the public were made to understand where the balance of power would lie a demand for self-government could be resisted. His commission was wholly agreed that responsible government would not be a proper system of government for East Africa in any foreseeable future.

The Chairman asked whether Sir Edward's "One of your reasons for proposing the Central Authority is your belief that the Secretary of State is in a better position than the Ministers of East Africa, who in better served by some individual with whom people could deal on the spot?"

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "It is always important to the governed to feel that they are not too far separated from the governor, and that point is of almost overwhelming importance in the primitive Native mind. The form of combination of these territories, the Native mind will not accept unless it is the big man in the High Commission must be kept in the background as far as the Native is concerned until he is ready to step right into the foreground. If you are to proceed by stages you must be very careful to maintain the importance of the High Commissioner in those first stages."

The Chairman: "The High Commissioner could have no power apart from that of the Secretary of State, and the advantages would it be so have one of the disadvantages of the Secretary of State in a High Commissioner, namely of three representatives of the Governors?"

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "Because the system does not work with three. Control must be centralised in a single hand. It is impossible that, owing to the individual characteristics of one or more of the Governors, they may be obstructive or fail to co-operate, and that you should have more than one within the jurisdiction of the Crown, but each of them has behind him the forces of his territory

which pull in different directions, and so you cannot combine in a reasonable way."

Advantages of Closer Union.

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "What advantage to you see in closer union? I do not see any. I do not see any advantage to such a subject by attempting to do more than to suggest of our Report. After this lapse of time, I could say that the benefits are definitely practical, not theoretical. The importance of co-ordinating the Customs scarcely permits of an answer to the question of the economic one, and should not have three Customs systems. They have obtained a certain unity which is subject to strain, but it would not give much for a Customs unit which is not centralised. The railways are also a geographical, and at present we are witnessing an almost paralysing state of affairs occasioned by lack of foresight in the transport organisation. At the last they have even been cases of actual competition between the railways. We could single-mindedly concentrate on the importance of application of scientific research to the problems which must be solved to make the soil fruitful, and to make a healthy East Africa; they are the same for the three territories, and it is lamentable that the hard-earned rewards of scientific research should not be properly put to their use."

Asked the question of medical and sanitary administration in the territories, Sir Edward: "The standard of the present state of affairs is that the sanitary control of that great area is in three different hands, which, as a result of institutional jealousies, went to apply three different policies regarding human and animal disease."

In response to Lord Mersey, the witness stated that the "The process of segregation between the Africans and the immigrant communities. To allow Europeans and Natives to become too intimately mixed would produce a condition of affairs similar to that in South Africa. The other extreme would be to shut out the Natives until separate government in areas into which the white race was not allowed to come. It would be almost equally disastrous to try to preserve the Native in a world of one in which he would get no training by which to accommodate himself to the conditions of the modern world. The happy mean was the policy by which the Native would be given reserves with sufficient land to ensure their economic freedom. The ideal way to keep the Native always with a home in the reserves to which he could return, and the first point of policy in leading the evolution of the territories would be to prevent a large mass of Natives from going to towns. Some Natives gathered in a few places, but in their own way, but others a little more enterprising, and had the opportunity of earning wages, arranging to find in the week by working with the white man, and then returning to their reserves. They were doing a good deal towards uplifting their brethren."

Governors' "Sweet Reason" Evaporates.

Asked by Lord Ponsonby about the Governors' Conference, Sir Edward said that, having come to reasonable decisions, the Governors returned to their respective territories and the "sweet reason" evident at the Conference evaporated completely. There was also the mechanical difficulty that there was insufficient staff to take out the full decisions and to keep the subjects alive between conferences. The three Governors represented three different sectional points of view. The unified East African point of view would be found only by some sort of central control.

Lord Mersey: "You would think the arrangements you propose for the reserves was inconsistent with the terms of the Tanganyika Mandate?"

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "We left an ample margin for safety and after examining everything we came to the conclusion that no reasonable argument can be based on that idea. The criticisms I have read have reinforced my confidence that there is no breach of the spirit of the Mandate."

Lord Lugard: "Is it not the vital necessity of the Europeans to find assuilation which will divide the idea of the Natives and representation of the Central Authority, and would the appointment of a High Commissioner, under such aspirations?"

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "The presence of a High Commissioner would be undesirable for the Natives to consult themselves with the idea of representation of the Central Authority because they are not capable of taking any effective part. It would be a waste of time and energy to talk about it, do not think the appointment of a High Commissioner would do any harm to the Native mind, for they stand not upon it, any more than they have thoughts

the late Sir John Young. The new native policy is conspicuous with the... of... all... East Africa... and... suggestions... of the... services... Sir John... Young... ask... whether they are not... in... policy... will soon find that the... have... suggestions.

Sir John... in... it not... have an... judgment as to the... benefit to the... and... native... Sir... Young... it is... body... interests that the... of... as a whole should be... The... have been... from the point of view of... or... Sir John... the whole... of... to... of the... which he has... very... to... the... from the... of the... is the... he... should... the... High... Sir... Young... The... of... and... it... by the... of the... (Laughter). It is a... that... the... to meet... a... way towards... Africa as a whole."

No Confidence in Kivua's Present Suggestion.

Sir John...: "What do you think of the idea of a... committee... of... as a substitute for the proposed... Sir Edward...: "Such an... committee... could... Sir...: "The... was... to a... fixed, when the... of Sir... and... Young... be... The... meet... in private..."

The Select Committee on the House of Lords... has now recommended the provision of £3025... the estimated sum for the expenses of witnesses from East Africa attending the... Committee... and... upon the estimates of the House of Commons. European and Indian witnesses brought from East Africa to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee are to receive... per diem allowance of £175... per day... England... per day while on board ship.

JACOB WAINWRIGHT COMMEMORATED

A... in... of... E.C.A. Eight in the... of... in... chapel... there has been displayed... a large... memorial tablet... on the grave of... Wainwright, Livingstone's faithful, old servant who died in... and was buried at Umtiba, Tanganyika Territory. The tablet measures some three feet by two and bears nearly one hundred... It was... of the... of the North... town of Winstley, Salem, Mass., which... and... members... prepared it.

Wainwright was one of the three Native servants of Livingstone who were present at... when Livingstone died on May 11, 1853, and who carried his body to the coast. The tablet... that Wainwright was one of the... when the... was... in... of... of... The... of... The... when he... hence, and will be set in... of... grave.

DR. SCHNEE AND THE JOINT COMMITTEE

First... not yet received.

Dr. Schnee has repeatedly directed attention to German agitation in regard to the proposed Close Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, and has constantly pressed against German influence violating the Mandated status of former German East Africa.

Dr. Heinrich Schnee, formerly Governor of German East Africa, is now styled by the German Press as having written to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on East Africa in the following terms:

"I am... of the... which is at the... of the... and... of many... I am... your attention to the... of the... against... of the... with the... British... in the... of... of... of East Africa... of the... to the British Empire was..."

German rights have never been... which... that those... has... any... of the... of many... of the... of... of... in... of... of... to... with... of... thing, which would... the present Mandate system. We see in this suppression of facts and in the utter neglect of German opinion concerning East Africa a great danger to the development of friendly relations between the two great nations.

The proposed plan is based on Article 10 of the Tanganyika Statute, which authorises the Mandatory to constitute the Territory in a Customs, Fiscal and Administrative Union or federation with the adjacent territories under his sovereignty... that the measure... and... the... of the Mandate. This statute was... by the... of the League of Nations before Germany entered the League. Notwithstanding this fact, Article 10 is in violation of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League.

Which advances Germany's alleged case, not... which... to the... and... to German spokesmen has yet put forward one single... against the forms of Close Union so far... proposed. At the moment of closing for press, we are officially informed that... from Dr. Schnee has reached the Joint Committee. Presumably it will be received shortly.

MR. CHAD NORRIS ON GREATER RHODESIA

First... ideal.

There has been much political activity in Northern Rhodesia since the formation of the Greater Rhodesia Society. The members of the... in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, Mr. Chad Norris, at a public meeting outlined his alternative scheme to immediate... which he fears would... to the partition of Northern Rhodesia on the lines of the Hilton Young report.

Mr. Norris... Greater... with its... to the Indian Ocean and its... to the Atlantic... are an... of... members... Legislature... of... the... they... of... and... of... Mr. Norris... that... of... following that... the... population of Northern Rhodesia will be between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000, as large a population as Southern Rhodesia possesses. Then, if... Government...

EAST AFRICA'S COLONIAL EMPIRE

GERMANY'S COLONIAL EMPIRE

The nature of German rule in Africa is unsparingly exposed, as it is by the Socialist and anti-colonial party in Germany...

The author's aim is to give a fair and balanced account of the German Colonial Empire...

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The description of Mackay, the 'Apostle of Uganda' as a director of the E. A. Company...

The author's aim is to give a fair and balanced account of the German Colonial Empire...

the Dutch East India Company, which, in the days of the Dutch East India Company, was all phases of the Empire are concentrated.

It is a matter for regret that the author of this day possesses no knowledge of the history of the Empire...

The improvement in German colonial methods since the first world war and the humanising influence of the war is well described...

The British and German in the East, an excellent and readable book by the German historian...

The German in East Africa could hardly confuse the territory of Tanganyika Territory...

is a pity that the author has spoiled his fine work by his carelessness in the public press...

The last vestige of German modern colonial empire, even, has disappeared from the map of the world...

And there are those in easy-going sentimental soft-hearted 'gentlemanly' England...

Those Magic Isles, a shining booklet issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway...

THE ANIMALS IN CAPTIVITY

By E. C. Boulenger's Revelations

...and even a shock to...
...the lower...
...there...
...of such a savage...
...E. C. Boulenger's...
...animals...
...and had it...
...Boulenger...
...only we...
...John Richard...
...Work...
...the Zoo...
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...While his...
...living things...
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...anthropoid...
...many famous...
...the physiology...
...the chimpanzee...
...The chimpanzee...
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AS WE JOURNEY

A collection of short stories by Miss Constance K. Strange published by Messrs. Stanley Paul at the price of 7s. 6d. Five of the tales have been written for 'Miss Constance K. Strange's'...

AND SELF-TAUGHT

This is a little book on one of the official languages of the South Africa... 'Congo'... 'Van Os'... 'East Africa'...

WINE RAFFEST

Whether it is due to the general prosperity of affairs or not it does not appear from the wine statistics that Britons in South Africa live much better than they do at home...

THE LAND OF BEHEMOTH

An account written by Miss C. E. Rawick of the origin and sequence of events of the Church Missionary Society in many lands... 'Gospel'...

ABOUT SHOTGUNS

By Gerald B. B. D.S. 'R.F.' treated in a scholarly and authoritative manner... 'shotguns'...

WORDS OF HEALTH

Miss C. C. Collock devotes much of her literary talent to the cause of the African and their health... 'Health'...

THE ISLAND OF PENGUINS

Life Galloway in Lilliput Mr. Cherry Kearton landed on an island and found it crowded with small inhabitants...

Witnesses for the Joint Committee

Witnesses for the Joint Committee

The Question of Political Experience.
To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—There is one point in your letter showing most prominent and otherwise admirable speech, and in your comments upon it, which I am compelled to demur.

Kenya has been well served by her political leaders, and it appears to me to be an understatement to say that opposition is slight upon them to suggest that there is some occasion for "eschewing local politics" and that men who have not been prompted by their own public spirit to contribute their abilities to the common cause in this of need are likely to prove more worthy of trust than those who sometimes to their own detriment have borne the burden and heat of the day.

I confess I am unable to appreciate the suggestion that the persons most likely to stand in the search for more explanation on matters of an accustomed political nature are those who have not accustomed themselves to the discipline of political discussion and debate. It appears to me that to select witnesses without regard to their political records would be hazardous in a high degree, and that if a witness so selected acquitted himself successfully his success would be in spite of, and not owing to, his abstention from local politics.

Let us hope the best man will be chosen, and the event will prove which kind of witness comes best out of the ordeal.

Shirley Holmes
Nairobi

Yours faithfully
J. A. JOHNSON

It might be the last to undervalue political experience, but we do believe it would be dangerous for the presentation of the East African case to be solely or primarily in the hands of men who, whatever their private and public life, would be regarded as engaged under examination by those members of the Joint Committee who are obviously opposed to settler claims and who would expect to exercise discretion between most political pronouncements of the witnesses and replies which they might give in evidence. The bearing of the witnesses under cross-examination is certain to influence the case who appear before it and an added risk would be given to the acting men whose political record is full of glaring inconsistencies, and are, of course, not hesitating that change of opinions is a reflection on any individual but in any case which it is possible that carefully compiled dossiers of past utterances may be effectively compiled by the authorities of the industry. It may well be noted whether the person calling for present what, after it is a demand will be judged by the impression created in the witness's mind and put out view it has a very important part to play in the territories should send them the best men only.

CALLS BY TAXI IN NAIROBI

Surprise for a New Arrival
To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—Your interesting paragraph headed "Langels" the gift of the African reminded me of an occasion when an African taxi driver in Nairobi had arrived late at night for the first time and put up at Tour's Hotel. Next morning it was raining hard so he called a taxi and told the driver to take me to the Standard Bank. With excessive gravity though he doubtless thought he had almost secured the world's best taxi passenger, he closed the door and started off. He drove about a hundred yards and stopped to get a fare which was closed.

The New Stanley. I told him to take me where he would. He turned his car round in the width of the road and stood on the other side immediately facing the entrance to that hostility. By that time I began to rather hate him in the heart of the matter.

The driver must have had a sense of humor. I asked me for Shs 20. His acknowledgment of the amount I paid him—a perfectly fair sum—took the form of a long discourse which I entirely wasted on account of my ignorance of Swahili.

Constitutional Club
Lagos, W. I.

DOUBT OF NATIVE NEWS TRANSMISSION

Felt by Archdeacon Owen

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—With regard to the transmission of news by Natives, I have never seen a series of kind under discussion. The only kind I have known is by drums, which is over a short distance and is a general call conveying no detailed message.

The fact that our methods of quick communication by telegraph are a source of such outstanding wonder to Natives is some indication that Natives did not relate such quick communication to anything which was a feature of their own system. It is not probable that they would have no name or term to describe it. Had such a name been known generally it is probable that it would have been used instead of some for the telegraph. Natives are lovers of the marvellous in common with a good many other folk, and I am pretty sure that we would have had something more convincing than anything we have had to date were the kind of transmission over an occasional feature of Native life.

Yours faithfully
W. E. OWEN

AFRICAN UNDER SECRETARY IN FRANCE

German Nationalist Outburst
To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—Appointed as a Senegalese, M. Diagne, as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the French Cabinet has been received with enthusiasm by the German Nationalist Press, the *Völkischer Beobachter* having said, in headlines traversing the whole of the front page, that it is "A triumph for Europe—France appoints a nigger Vice-Minister!" The newspaper, the organ of a party which is almost hyper-sensitive to race-consciousness, says: "For us Germans the fact that a nigger has entered the ranks of our tormentors and tribute-masters is doubly shameful." It is, of course, the Nationalist Press which most ardently preaches the gospel of German colonisation.

Yours faithfully
EXETER, ENGLAND

POINTS FROM OUR LETTER BAG

Congratulations on the sustained excellence of "East Africa" and its continued usefulness to its residents in East and Central Africa. Personalities turn first to better to the Editor's book review, leading articles, reports of Parliament, news and political announcements. Matters of general interest, and also the *Constitutional Club*, *North Rhodesia*, *East Africa*, and the question of the new constitution. It is understandable in present conditions that it is very unfair that taxes should be levied on and collected at the station as a *fait accompli*. *Person* *in* *Memphis*.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING

Of chief interest with regard to the importation of buffaloes will be the experiment to be made to carry out in the cross-breeding of Indian buffaloes with the indigenous West African representatives of the genus...

We could have had a line of an expedition, unmeasured, and the Native world have had to be opened in a number of their numerous territories...

"During my tour I visited Victoria Falls, where they are more than twice as high and more than twice as wide as the Niagara and yet are named and when he saw them for the first time, called them 'Cut-Niagara' and it's only a perspiration!"

It is perfectly apparent, from the action of the railway authorities, that they attach very great importance to time, and quite obviously do not consider that there is any need to anticipate any considerable demand for the development of the country in the future...

The British Empire has a population four times that of the United States and suffers vastly more diversified damage both to agriculture and to human life in this insect war, but we spend annually for all the Empire and Dominions only one quarter of what the United States spends upon entomologists.

We should be very much better off without any unofficial members on the Legislature. So long as we are situated as we are at present, the erroneous belief will maintain, and will be fostered, outside the confines of Nyasaland, that the settler community actually has some representation in the drafting and application of the legislation affecting them.

I am by tradition in sympathy with the member for the Southern Electoral Area. We are both probably naturally averse to any form of land tenure which does not give to the owner a free right to dispose of his land as he sees fit.

In South Africa the Natives outnumber the Europeans by between three and four to one. In Tanganyika Territory there are over 750 Natives to every European and in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika combined, 50 Natives to every European.

ST AFRICA'S WHO'S WHO

32 - Captain Charles Robert Senhouse Pitman, D.S.O., M.C.



Copyright, East Africa

Not all officials make their job their hobby, but Captain Pitman, who after the Department had been organized, was the Captain of the 'Caldwell'...

Captain Pitman has been in East Africa since 1902 as a game warden in the Trans-Victoria district of Kenya where he worked for about four years...

PERSONALIA

Mr. F. B. Williams has left the Davao Salween for home on the 1st.

Mr. T. A. Coulson on his way back to England.

Mr. J. H. S. Todd is on his way back to Scotland.

Mr. J. E. B. Emtage of Ladbroke Grove is at present in London.

Mrs. Blunt widow of the late Admiral Blunt has arrived home from Kenya.

Mr. G. H. Donald was recently married in Mombasa to Miss J. A. Carver.

Mr. Colin Smeek Government Entomologist in Nyasaland is on his way home.

Miss Simpson formerly Director of Agriculture in India and now resides in Rugby.

Last week Messrs. Lugard addressed the Colonial Service Probationers at Cambridge.

Lord and Lady Hamilton of Dalzell are at present on a shooting expedition in the Sudan.

Mr. D. M. Stephens Superintendent of Police in Kisumu has been transferred to Eldoret.

The Rev. Canon Gordon, vicar of St. Mary's Church, Nottingham is visiting the Sudan.

Miss Stuart recently won the Nairobi Ladies Golf Championship, beating Miss Leopold in the final.

Major H. G. Faulkner is en route for Tanga, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Langdon Kenwick for Zanzibar.

Mr. H. B. Muskett, of Beira, and Miss May Sullivan, of Johannesburg, were recently married.

Colonel W. K. Lucken is returning to Kenya from Marseilles on February 21 by the Mahfala.

Messrs. M. B. Green and E. P. Struan, of the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Co., have just returned home on leave.

Mr. Howard Reay is now managing the Consolidated Plantation Supplies Co. of Blahyre, Nyasaland.

Mr. Jack Coats, whom Mr. Campbell Black recently flew home from Nairobi, has left London for Scotland.

A dance given at a luncheon by Miss Aramball, the district nurse, realized £20 for the Nursing Association funds.

Mr. D. H. Beaman has returned to London from his visit to the South of France, Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.

Mr. C. F. Allen and N. J. Jones, of the Imperial Institute, are in Nyasaland late on their way back to London.

Mr. F. G. Deacon, headmaster of the Codrington School, Mazabira, has arrived home on leave from Northern Rhodesia.

Captain G. Hedden of the King's African Rifles has now taken up his duties in the 1st African Coy. Service of the Mailbag.

His friends in Nyasaland will regret to hear that Mr. R. S. Hynes is in a nursing home in Scotland following an operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Stamp returned to London last week from their tour in Kampala and Mr. C. Chodley, the local pharmacist.

Lieutenant-Commander D. E. Blunt, Cultivation Protector in Tanganyika, has been posted to Masasi on his return from leave.

Archdeacon Owen last week addressed a large congregation in Gateshead on "The Guild Races and the Clash of Colour."

Mr. Essett North lectured at Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham Court Road, last night on "Trail-ing through Tanganyika."

Mr. P. C. W. Tippin, of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Marine, and Miss K. E. M. Young were recently married in Mombasa.

Dr. Louis Brown, who is shortly leaving to join the Sudan Medical Service, is at present on the medical staff of Guy's Hospital.

Lord Lloyd of Dolobran, former High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, has joined the board of Messrs. Thos. Coble & Son Ltd.

Mr. S. H. Sayer, a partner of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co., has been appointed Acting Norwegian Consul in Davao Salwaan.

Lady Graham recently met with a motor accident in Kitale. Though she sustained considerable injuries, she had a miraculous escape.

Mr. J. W. Langford, of Davao Salwaan, and Mrs. O. A. Kirkpatrick, of Nairobi, have been elected Fellows of the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. Davidson recently scored 116 runs for Africa's commercial in a match against Parklands Sports Club, and the following day scored 205 for "out" against the Civil Service.

General Messers. C. J. ... of the Kenya and Uganda Railways ...

Dr. J. ... who has just arrived ... from ...

Lady ... who expects to leave ... early date for Kenya ...

Dr. H. ... on his way home from Kampala in order to undergo a special operation ...

Major ... lectured last week in Bath on "Up the Nile to the Mountains of the Moon" ...

Mr. C. F. Battiscombe, for eight years private secretary to the Sultan of Zanzibar, recently underwent an operation on his eyes in a London nursing home.

Mr. R. L. Cornell, of the Veterinary Department in Tanganyika, has now left the Territory for British Somaliland, to which he has been seconded for service.

Lord Delamere's father-in-law, the Hon. Rupert Beckett, who recently visited East Africa, last week made his maiden speech as Chairman of the Westminster Bank.

Alfred J. R. Atkes, who last year visited East and South Africa, and who is a former Mayor of Nottingham, addressed the Aldershot Chamber of Commerce last week.

The Rev. Canon George Burns, O.B.E., has been nominated an unofficial member of the Kenya Legislative Council during the absence abroad of the Rev. Canon Harry Leakey.

Mr. T. Pyke, British Consul-General in Lourenco Marques for the past two years, has been transferred to Hamburg, and is at present travelling home via the East Coast.

Miss Lucy Vincent ... married ... the bride is a sister of ...

Lord Howard ... who has ... expects to be back about ...

Sir Trevor Burton, who has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, is a member of the present Lord Mersey, one of the members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on East Africa.

Mr. S. E. Deck, Provincial Commissioner at Ngong, who has just arrived home on leave, has served in Kenya for the ...

Sir Donald Cameron left Dar es Salaam on Sunday in the "Llandaff Castle" for leave in England prior to taking up the Governorship of Nigeria. Mr. D. J. Jardine, the Chief Secretary, is now Acting Governor of Tanganyika.

Two Polish airmen, Captain Skarzynski and Lieutenant Markiewicz, are attempting to fly round Africa in an aeroplane of Polish construction. They propose to fly 15,000 miles in forty-four days and twenty-four stages.

The Earl and Countess of Athlone, after a few days' rest at Government House, Entebbe, left again last Thursday with Sir William Gowers, the Governor of Uganda, for a shooting expedition in the Lake George district.

Captain J. B. Soames's "Black Bird" won the East African Derby at the Nairobi Christmas meeting, while Lady McMillan's "Beaucaire" and Captain E. D. A. Coghlin's "Clover Club" were second and third respectively.

Lady Furness, who recently left London for East Africa, had a sudden attack of appendicitis in Paris while en route for Genoa, and had to return to England. She has now recovered, and hopes to leave again in the near future.

Sir Otto Beit, Bt., a director of the British South Africa Company, Rhodesia Railways, and the Rhodes Trust, who died on December 7 last, left estate provisionally sworn as of the gross value of £3,784,342 with net personalty £3,651,247.

We regret to learn of the death in Kenya of Mr. R. G. Campbell, Stock Inspector in the Veterinary Department of the Colony. Previous to his appointment to that Department twelve years ago, he had served in the King's African Rifles.

Our Weekly Cartoons.

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," 61, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

Essential for Journeys and Up-Country Stations. TABLOID First Aid. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO. 14, St. Mark Buildings, 4, Broad Street, London, W. 1.

PERSONALIA (continued)

Mr. Kenneth Lambert Hall, Nyasaland's new Chief Secretary, who has spent the last eighteen years in the Nigerian Administrative Service, is outward-bound by the "Llangibby Castle". Next week we hope to publish a caricature of Mr. Hall.

Mr. J. L. Holland, who recently visited East Africa, addressed the Northampton Rotary Club last week. He is reported to have said: "In Kenya nerves get frayed and people become liable to sudden gusts of anger which have been named *furor africanus*."

The engagement is announced between Mr. John Roland Bell, of the Uganda Administrative Service, only son of the late Mr. James Bell and of Mrs. Bell, of Bury, and Miss Joan Constance, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Baucher, of Weybank, Leigh Woods, Bristol.

Mr. C. A. Tholard, Assistant Mycologist in Kenya, has arrived in the Colony on first appointment, and is posted to the Coast Province, where he will carry on investigational work on fungus diseases. Mr. B. Notley, Entomologist, has been posted to the Nyanza Province.

Mrs. Sarah Baker and Mrs. Ewart leave by the "Mantol" on Friday February 13, to return to Kenya, where Mrs. Sarah Baker, the pioneer dairy farmer on the Colony, is to re-embark on dairying. An account of her pioneer experiences appeared in our issue of December 1st last.

Captain George Owen, the commander of the new Union-Castle motor vessel, "Warwick Castle," is well known to many East Africans. He formerly commanded the "Galka," "Garth Castle," "Dunluce Castle," and the "Llandovery Castle." He has been in the Union-Castle service for thirty-six years.

Dr. Ileso Jones, Educational Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, is on his way from America to South Africa, where he will lecture to the South African universities. He hopes to revisit East Africa in June. Dr. Jones will be remembered as one of the Phelps-Stokes Commissioners who toured East Africa some six years ago.

Considerable reductions have been made to the European staff of the Eastern Telegraph Company station in Zanzibar, as a result of which the E.T.C. Mess in the Island has now been closed. Amongst some of the staff who have arrived home are Messrs. J. S. M. Biggs, A. W. Harrison, L. A. Hitchcock, I. Mackenzie, W. N. Marichan, and H. N. Miller.

Mrs. Dorothy E. Dowsett, daughter of Mr. W. Dowsett, general manager of the Bwana Mbatia Copper Mining Co., was recently married in Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, to Mr. James G. McCrea, a Canadian mining engineer. Mr. and Mrs. McCrea are at present en route for Canada. The marriage ceremony took place on the verandah of Mr. Dowsett's house.

Mr. Michael Mason, whose book on his East African tour, "Deserts, Idle," East Africa, criticised severely when it was published late in 1928, was involved in a motor smash last week and sustained a fractured thigh and scalp wounds.

Dame Zelic Isabel Colville, of Gilgil, who died in June last, and who was the widow of General Sir Henry Colville, K.C.M.G., left estate of the value of £86,013, with net personalty £77,328. The whole of the property is left to her son, Mr. G. de Preville Colville.

Mr. W. J. H. George has been elected President of the newly-formed Farmers' Association in the North Sothi area of Kenya, and Messrs. T. E. Haslehurst, H. H. Marshall, and J. K. Matheson have been appointed members of the Committee. The hon. secretary and treasurer is Mr. E. S. Sharp.

The engagement is announced between Mr. E. M. Trounson, of Eldoret, younger son of Mrs. Trounson, of Pentle, Newquay, and the late Mr. E. Trounson, and Miss Peggy Louise Cunningham, eldest daughter of Eng. Captain, J. E. G. Cunningham, and Mrs. Cunningham of Amalfi, Newquay.

Dr. P. Manson-Bahr addressed the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine on Tuesday on "The Dawn of Tropical Medicine" as exemplified in the life and work of the late Sir Patrick Manson, whom he described as a real pioneer with originality of thought and penetrating vision.

His many friends will learn with pleasure that the condition of Mr. P. W. Peryman, Chief Secretary of Uganda, who has been so seriously ill for weeks past, shows distinct improvement. Mr. Peryman, who acted as Governor of the Protectorate during the recent absence in England of Sir William Gowers, will leave Uganda immediately his condition allows him to be moved.

The following were members of the Maze Conference just held in Kenya: Mr. H. T. Martin, Mr. N. Rushton, Mr. Alexander Holm, General G. D. Rhodes, Mr. E. G. Bale, Mr. C. M. Dobbs, Mr. A. A. Legat, Mr. P. Barry, Mr. Paterson, Lord Delanere, Mr. A. M. Campbell, Commander E. J. Coudrey, Colonel G. C. Griffiths, Mr. J. F. Harper, Mr. A. C. Hoey, Mr. W. F. Jenkins, Colonel D. Fudsey, Mr. J. J. Toogood, Mr. W. Tyson, Mr. J. E. A. Wolryche-Whitmore, and Mr. Chhimlal Kirpam.

ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S Famous Irish Linens

For 60 years we have been selling genuine Irish Linen, and giving the very best value obtainable. We hold appointments to Her Majesty's King George and Queen Mary.

Irish Linen No. 1. Pure Irish Linen. Durable, strong, a useful quality for general use.	Coloured Dress Linen "Eunamus." A sound medium weight, coloured dress linen, soft finish and fast dyes. Suitable for ladies and children's wear in a large range of the newest colours.	Irish Linen No. 2. Pure Irish Linen. Huckaback Towelling, suitable for hand or roller towels.
Fine Cloths Weight Each 11 yds. 7/3 2 yds. 1/3 6d 2 yds. 36/11 2 yds. 20/9	Price 26/- each 1/9 per yd. Also Dress Linens in fine, all-wool qualities. Complete range of prices from 10/- to 20/- per yd. free on request. Carriage and Freightage paid to port of landing on all foreign and Colonial orders of £10 and upwards.	Huckaback 18 in. wide, per yard 1/4 24 in. wide, per yard 1/4 Also shades of Gold, Pink, Green and Gold. 18 in. wide, per yd. 1/3 24 in. wide, per yd. 1/7

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The Linen Hall, Regent Street, LONDON, W.1

MR. R. S. HYNDE'S PUBLIC SERVICES

Nyasaland Settlers present an illuminated Address.

WELL deserved tribute to the long public service in Nyasaland of Mr. R. S. Hynde has taken the form of an illuminated address, subscribed for and presented by the settler community of the Protectorate, on whose behalf it was signed by Mr. W. Tair Bowie, Mayor of Blantyre and President of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. C. A. Barron, Chairman of the Limbe Town Council.

Of the labours of the recipient the illuminated address states:—

"Inspired by the spirit of the early pioneers, you came to Nyasaland in 1888, and for the long period of forty three years you have devoted yourself unstintingly to develop the commercial resources of the country and identified yourself with every scheme to promote its well being."

"You came to the Protectorate its first newspaper, *The Central African Planter*, now merged in *The Nyasaland Times*, and in its columns you have fearlessly expressed your views and consistently maintained a high tone."

"You have acted as President of the Chamber of Commerce and throughout its long career have, as a member of the Committee, taken a large and active part in its work."

"The township of Blantyre is indebted to you for the initiation and carrying to fruition of its electric, sewerage and water schemes, and in these works of public utility you have neither spared yourself nor your means."

"By pen, voice and action you have always striven to advance the interests of the Protectorate, refusing public honours, and without thought of reward, animated only by a desire to do your best for the country of your adoption. You have throughout your long career given an example of public spiritedness that makes it difficult for others to follow. We trust you may long be spared to enjoy the leisure you merit."

Nyasaland has honoured itself in thus honouring one of its most modest pioneers. Long may he enjoy his retirement in Scotland!

ADMINISTRATIVE CADETS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The following candidates have been appointed cadets in the administrative services of the East African territories, to which they are due to proceed on the satisfactory completion of a course of instruction in this country:—

Kenya.—Messrs. P. F. Brannigan, W. A. W. Clark, T. C. Colchester, C. M. Deverell, N. F. Kennaway, J. H. Lewis, D. K. E. McCowen, D. O'Hagan, P. S. Osborne, A. Phillips, A. K. Rice, C. H. Williams, E. H. Windley.

Tanganyika Territory.—Messrs. F. M. Bell, E. Carlton, G. N. Clark, K. B. A. Dobson, F. D. Dowsett, H. A. F. Cooke, J. E. S. Griffiths, R. J. Harvey, R. H. R. Hayes, M. G. Lewis, P. R. O'Sullivan, R. G. Turnbull.

Uganda.—Messrs. M. J. Bessell, G. M. Greenwood, A. H. Oswald, J. D. Rankine, J. M. Ross.

Northern Rhodesia.—Messrs. J. B. W. Anderson, C. J. W. Fleming, A. G. K. Johnston, G. S. Jones, R. L. Moffat, R. A. Nicholson, E. W. Parr, J. F. Passmore, J. G. Phillips, C. G. Stoddart, J. Thomas, P. D. Thomas.

N. RHODESIA AND SIR RONALD ROSS.

A TRIBUTE to the work of Sir Ronald Ross was paid in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council recently, when a vote towards a memorial to Sir Patrick Minson was discussed. The Hon. L. F. Moore pointed out that Sir Ronald had done invaluable work in connexion with anti-malarial work, and that he was now almost destitute; he felt their duty was rather to the living than to the dead. The Chief Secretary explaining that when the matter was raised some little time ago Northern Rhodesia had not been approached, but the Government would be prepared to inquire whether there was any necessity now, and to do something if desirable.



Photo by courtesy of De Havilland Company.

CAPTAIN W. L. HOPE, WHO RECENTLY FLEW 5,050 MILES FROM ADDIS ABABA TO LONDON IN FIVE DAYS, SNAPPED IN THE ETHIOPIAN CAPITAL.

AFRICAN SOCIETY DINNERS.

On February 18, at the Trocadero Restaurant, the African Society is to entertain Mr. J. Allen Parkinson, C.B.E., M.P. (Lord of the Treasury), Captain H. Leslie Boyce, M.P., and Mr. P. J. Pybus, C.B.E., M.P., who recently visited Northern Rhodesia as a Parliamentary Delegation. Earl Buxton, President of the Society, will preside. Applications for tickets should be sent without delay to the Secretary of the Society, Imperial Institute, S.W.7. The Earl of Athlone and H.R.H. Princess Alice have accepted the invitation of the Society to a dinner in May on their return from Africa.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

Feb. 12.—Mr. F. H. Melland to lecture on East Africa at the Imperial Institute, 2.15 p.m.

Feb. 18.—African Society Dinner to Parliamentary Delegates who recently visited Northern Rhodesia, Trocadero Restaurant, 7.30 for 8 p.m.

Feb. 20.—Kenya Section of Overseas League. Mr. C. W. Hobley to speak on "East Africa in the Nineties. Glimpses of Early Struggles."

Mar. 3.—Royal Empire Society Luncheon. Lord Kirkley to speak on "Trade Openings in Southern Africa." Cannon Street Hotel, 1 p.m.

FORTHCOMING BROADCAST TALKS.

On Wednesdays, February 18, and March 4 and 18, Sir Daniel Hall—who recently visited East Africa—will give talks on farming from 7 to 7.30 p.m.

At 7.45 p.m. on February 20 and 27, and March 6, 13, 20, and 27 there will be talks on "British Mandates," the first by Professor Arnold Toynbee and the last by Lord Cecil of Chelwood. The speaker on Tanganyika Territory has still to be selected.

Feb. 11, at 7.30 p.m.—Sir Hilton Young on "National Housekeeping."

Mar. 6, at 9 p.m.—Mr. Granville Spinks on "The Masses."

Mar. 13, at 9 p.m.—Mr. E. R. J. Hussey, formerly Director of Education in Uganda and the Sudan on "Schools and Scholars in East Africa."

Mar. 20, at 9 p.m.—Sir John Russell, who spent some months in the Sudan advising in regard to agricultural developments, on "Cotton in the Gezira."

March 26, at 12.15 a.m.—Mr. R. Sheldon on "A Gloye Picker in Zanzibar."

REPORT ON TANGA PORT IMPROVEMENTS.

Heavy Expenditure Proposed.

Nothing very final can be gathered from the report of Messrs. Coode, Wilson, Mitchell and Vaughan-Lee on the improvement in the port of Tanga, for although the subject is under consideration by the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory, everything depends on the survey of the harbour now in progress. "Our recommendations and the estimates," write the authors of the report, "are necessarily pending the completion of the survey and borings, of a very tentative character."

Basing their plans on an estimate of 200,000 tons of cargo annually over the wharf, the reporters propose (a) a widening of the existing wharf and works in the form of a screw-pile wharf (in preference to reinforced concrete, as the foundation is bad), and (b) an extension of the present wharf about 650 feet long in a north-easterly direction, with a return about 100 feet long, parallel to and in front of the existing wharf. At the back of this wharf an area 300 feet wide is to be reclaimed, enclosed on the seaward side and the outer end by a rubble bank. On this reclamation a transit shed is proposed, about 550 feet long by 100 feet wide, with about 50% more floor space than the existing transit shed.

Catering for Sisal Exports.

"We consider ample floor space necessary," write the reporters, "as the chief export, sisal, cannot conveniently be stacked more than about four bales deep. Moreover, we understand that sisal often arrives in small parcels and has to be stacked under perhaps as many as six different marks from one estate, and that, when shipping, similar marks from different estates have often to be loaded together. Space is also required so that the bales may, when necessary, be marked with the port of destination."

Dredging is to be carried out so as to give a depth at the wharf of ten feet at low water ordinary spring tides; small coasting steamers will then be able to come alongside at all states of the water. The existing iron jetty and shed belonging to the Tanganyika Forest and Lignite Co. is to be removed, equivalent facilities being provided elsewhere. Two alternative sites are marked for fuel oil tanks, and warehouses are to be built.

"We attach importance to the provision of warehouses," says the report, "as distinct from transit shed accommodation at the port. . . . We know of many ports where warehouses have been built by the port authority and leased to merchants; they have proved of great use for storing and conditioning such exports as can be stored at a port without risk of deterioration. There is also a great advantage in having the cargo at the port handy for shipment whenever freight space is available. The warehouses can be built and extended as the demand arises and should be treated as a self-supporting proposition."

The shore in front of the fish market is noted for reclamation for industrial sites as soon as the need for these develops. The dhow shed is to be shifted to the front.

The cost of the widening of the wharf is estimated—very tentatively of course—as £100,000. The eastern extension at £100,000. The former would take about two and a half years to complete, the latter, about three years. The eastern extension should be undertaken first.

SIR JOHN DAVIDSON'S RETIREMENT.

Major-General Sir John Davidson, Chairman of the East African Advisory Committee in London who has been Conservative M.P. for the Fareham Division of Hampshire since December, 1918, applied for the Children's Pensions on Monday night some time ago and we announced that Sir John would not seek re-election at the next General Election, but he has now decided to participate in his retirement. His last speech in the House of Commons was on December 10, when he moved a resolution urging economy in national expenditure.

CO-OPERATION IN EAST AFRICA.

Views of Associated Chambers.

The Association of East African Chambers of Commerce, meeting at Dar es Salaam, supported the earliest co-operation between the essential services of Customs, railways, posts, education, communications, research, and law in East Africa, but expressed the view that for the present efforts should be concentrated on a policy of economic reconstruction and that political activity should be eschewed.

The Association therefore strongly urged that it was inopportune to press for any form of closer union involving constitutional changes, and that during the period of economic reconstruction the desired objects could be sufficiently attained by the formation of standing advisory committees appointed by the three Legislatures and fully representative of the unofficial element.—Times telegram.

NAIROBI'S NEW INDIAN WEEKLY.

A new Indian weekly paper, entitled *Fairplay*, has begun publication in Nairobi. The name is stated to have been deliberately chosen, and "we shall always endeavour to live up to the high ideal indicated by it; we believe in fair play and a square deal all round, as much for the indigenous Natives as for the members of the immigrant communities." A journal conducted in consonance with such assurances should supply a need, and should reflect credit and benefit on the Indian community. We fear, however, that certain statements in the first issue of our new contemporary can scarcely be held to be in accordance with the spirit of fair play—as, for instance, the sweeping reference to "the duplicity and dishonesty of statesmen and politicians of the Conservative group," a report under the heading "Roll of Honour" that 70,000 are in prison in India for civil disobedience, and the sarcasm of a long article on "The Jury System in

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SISAL SUB-SECTION AND THE PRESS.

Should Sisal Growers receive State Subsidies?

A SPECIAL meeting of the Sisal Producers and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was held in its committee room on Monday afternoon to consider a cable from the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association in the following terms:—

"Tanganyika Sisal Growers have pursued negotiation with Government with view assistance industry by means cash subsidy or other measures during period while harvest of production higher than market prices. Government sympathetic and have enabled Secretary of State Colonies. Please use your influence to support. Our view is that production must be maintained at economic level, thus avoiding disorganisation labour and imperilling position our produce world's market and we are not in favour of legislation reducing output. Further we urge that immediate efforts be made your end to organise co-operative marketing scheme by all major interests if possible, including Kenya interests, with whom we are in communication. To render you any assistance in forming this organisation we propose to dispatch Major Lead to London early February. In view necessity our interview with Royal Government early date, request news your end by cable. Request you communicate this cable all interested parties."

Chairman's Proposal refused by East Africa.

After much detailed discussion had taken place the Chairman, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, requested that the newspaper reports should be submitted for his approval before publication. The editor of *East Africa* expressed his inability to submit to such an infringement of the established liberty of the Press, and urged that Press representatives, and indeed the members of the Sub-Section, ought to know definitely whether discussion was in committee; such discussion would, of course, not be reported by the Press. The protest of the editor of this journal was upheld by the members, who thereupon resolved themselves into committee.

We are thus unable to record the opinions held on the important issues raised by the above telegram and on the question of ocean freight rates and lightering rates.

Sisal for Marine Cordage.

It was announced by the Chairman that the Imperial Institute report on the use of sisal for marine cordage will be published within a fortnight, that the tests demonstrate unequivocally its suitability for such purposes, and that the experiments are of such outstanding importance that they fore-shadow a change over from the present relative position of imports into this country of some 50,000 tons of Manila and from 5,000 to 7,000 tons of sisal annually.

Sir Humphrey Leggett. Is it not the fact that the German Navy before the War used only rope made from East African sisal? And since it came about that more than fifteen years later we are still experimenting to find out its sea qualities? (Laughter.)

Major Walsh. When was the Vegetables Fibres Committee of the Imperial Institute formed?

Mr. Wigglesworth. About three years ago, and these tests were begun immediately afterwards.

Major Walsh. If the Navy decides to use sisal rope, will it be confined to British-grown sisal?

A reader writes to say that he has found a spider in the pages of *The Tanganyika Review*, and asks whether it is lucky or unlucky, says that interesting little paper, containing. The spider was undoubtedly perusing the advertisements, since what merchant was not advertising, so that he could spin his web over the door and lead an undisturbed life?

DEATH OF SIR ANDREW BALFOUR.

Tropical Medicine loses a Great Exponent.

With very great regret we record the death of Sir Andrew Balfour, F.R.C.M.G., Director of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, who passed away last Friday at the age of fifty-seven, in the plenitude of his powers and in the full tide of his task of organising the splendid new Institute in Keppel Street.

Sir Andrew Balfour's death is a great blow to the cause of tropical medicine, of which he was one of the foremost exponents. East Africa will always be grateful to him for the work he did as Scientific Adviser to the British Expeditionary Force in East Africa during 1917, but it was as first Director of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories in Khartoum from 1902 to 1913 that he established a reputation in tropical medicine second to none.

He was responsible for the first four Reports of the Wellcome Laboratories, which set a standard for accuracy, originality and production in their special line, as his labours as Medical Officer of Health for Khartoum (1904-1913) transformed health conditions in that town. In 1913 he became Director-in-Chief of the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research, London, and in 1923 he was appointed Director of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. The R.C.M.G. bestowed upon him last year was richly deserved.

Educated at Watson's College, and at Edinburgh, St. Andrew's and Cambridge Universities, Sir Andrew was a man of wide culture and great attainments. His novels, written in his early years, are still eminently readable, while his scientific works are inspired by a passionate desire to see man victorious over tropical disease.

His rugged Scots common sense did not allow him to suffer fools gladly, but to the earnest inquirer he was always accessible and prodigal of help informed by his vast experience. Those who have had the privilege of attending his lectures have always enjoyed his sense of humour, which lightened instruction and illuminated discussion. He was the wisest of men, and his love for truth urged him to give the soundest of advice, driven home by pungent illustration, to those whose duties carried them into tropical lands.

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SPLENDID SERVICE IN THE SUDAN

Sir Herbert Jackson dies in Retirement

Not often does a British official on retiring from the public service of the Sudan decide to make his home in that country and die there; but such was the case with Sir Herbert William Jackson, whose death at Meroe, Dongola, within a few days of his seventieth birthday has just been announced.

He had been closely associated with the making of the modern Sudan and had held important posts in the Egyptian Army and in the Sudan Civil Administration. An excellent Arabic scholar, he thoroughly understood the Sudanese, with whom he was popular, and his knowledge of agriculture he acquired made him a real father of the people in the Meroe district and the Dongola Province, where he worked for many years at what to him was a labour of love. For his administrative work he was awarded the K.C.B. in 1919.

As a subaltern in the Gordon Highlands he saw active service with Sir Garnet Wolseley in Egypt within a year of receiving his commission in 1882, in 1883 he fought against the Mahdi and Osman Digna at El Tob and Tamar; and in 1884 he was with the Gordon Relief Expedition. Seconded for service with the Egyptian Gendarmerie in 1886, he took part in the operations round Suakin in 1888, and with a Sudanese battalion he fought at the battle of Toski in 1889.

Kitchener's Campaigns

This long period of active service was followed by steady work on the Nile Frontier until Lord Kitchener began his conquest of the Sudan in 1896. Then he was present at the battles of Firket and Hafir and the operations on the Nile in 1897, the occupation of Khartoum, the great fight at Atbara, and the culminating victory of Omdurman in September, 1898. Many times was he mentioned in dispatches, and he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

The Fashoda incident saw Jackson again in the front, for he was appointed by Lord Kitchener Governor and Commandant of the troops in that district. For operations with the Nile front he was promoted to Major in 1899, he was promoted brevet-colonel, and became Governor of the Berber Province, in which he served until 1900. Sir Reginald Wingate made him Lieutenant-Governor of the Sudan and Civil Secretary, in which capacity he represented the British troops at Omdurman. In 1909 he was promoted brigadier-general, and later Inspector-General of the Sudan, with the rank of major-general.

It may fairly be said that Sir Herbert Jackson gave his life to the Sudan, and as soldier and administrator he has left behind him an example for all time.

MR. PAUL HOFFERER ON HIS FILM

The Lion Incident in "Africa Speaks"

Last week "East Africa" strongly criticised the inclusion in "Africa Speaks" film now showing in London, of a scene in which a young Masai is said to death by a lion, and we asked whether the scene was really a picture.

Mr. Paul L. Hofferer, the cinematographer, has now reported to have issued a statement in American reading:

"I spent seven and a half months in Africa photographing "Africa Speaks". The picture presented contains no misrepresentation, but depicts the life of Africa as it actually exists to-day and has no special interest. All the scenes presented for the screen are of the general public, and do not include any incidents, except to say that many of the animals killed yearly by animals and misfortunate accidents, occasionally the Masai may wish to secure pictures, and I can assure you that I did not refuse."

The East African Women's League has collected two hundred guineas for the Nurses' Memorial War Effort towards the foundation of a hospital in the Building.

REPORT OF LORD KIRKLEY'S MISSION

(Continued from page 668.)

The warning, however, is added that all Native areas have their own peculiar tastes and ideas, and detailed investigation by technical experts is essential, such investigation would, the Mission feels sure, be well repaid.

It is the very important subject of agents which is examined. There are not enough of them; it has often occurred to East African buyers that an agent in Durban or Johannesburg is not in a position to handle business adequately in Salisbury or Nairobi. Especially with engineering products, and where spare parts are necessary, the Mission declares that a local agent is generally essential. These agents must be carefully selected, by well paid I.O.S.A. and confidential agents, higher commission than British houses as a rule; their suggestions should be encouraged; they should be supplied with up-to-date samples, and be kept in touch with market fluctuations by a free use of the modern cheap cable system.

British firms which supply foreign goods.—One remarkable paragraph in the Report must be quoted in full.

It was definitely stated that buying instructions have been given to United Kingdom firms in the anticipation that United Kingdom goods would be supplied by them, in actual it was found that goods of foreign manufacture, in lieu of United Kingdom goods, had been supplied. It was not suggested that the United Kingdom house was acting more than in the interests of itself, in any case, but the United Kingdom goods which were expected would have been at least equally acceptable, the adoption of this procedure is undoubtedly responsible for the substitution of foreign, for United Kingdom, goods to a quite unnecessary extent, and possibly in considerable volume in the aggregate.

With the increased predisposition in favour of United Kingdom goods, with the emphasis laid by the Mission on the really important effect upon local sentiment of preferential treatment; with the expanding permanent white settlement and population of the area investigated, with the present defects remedied and the suggestions made by the Mission adopted, there seems no reason why British goods should not cover to a material extent the trade which has been displaced from them by foreign competitors.

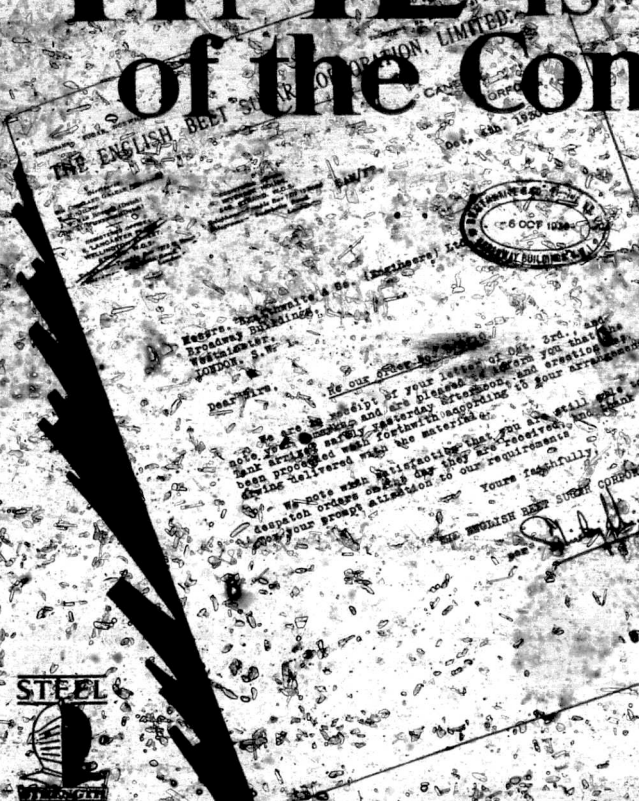
The Mission places on record its appreciation of the zeal, ability and knowledge of trade conditions and methods in Southern Africa displayed by Mr. J. W. Krige, H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg, who acted as Secretary, and of Mr. N. Elmshor, H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa, who acted as Adviser.

In the match between Nige and Nakuru Golf Clubs for the Pangakati cup the latter club won by 128 points.

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TIME is part of the Contract!



One Saturday in 1927 an order was received from Messrs. English Beet Sugar Corporation Ltd. for a Braithwaite Tank. This was dispatched the same afternoon and arrived ready for installation the following morning. The tank is shown in the diagram above, which appeared in the press some time since and dealt with this instance of Braithwaite's service.

Once again a customer has remarked on the extraordinarily prompt manner in which Braithwaite's deal with an order. Messrs. The English Beet Sugar Corporation Ltd. ordered a Braithwaite Pressed Steel Tank 8 ft. x 8 ft. x 16 ft. by telephone on October 2nd. The material was dispatched the same day, arriving at its destination the following afternoon.

Instructions with the material, so that erection could be started forthwith. Braithwaite's are ALWAYS in a position to supply from stock Tanks of any capacity from 220 gallons to 2 1/2 million gallons — because they hold huge stocks of the standard unit plates from which Braithwaite Pressed Steel Tanks are built up. Braithwaite's are the easiest and quickest to erect on steel towers or a great variety of levels, they are simple to maintain and their capacity can be extended afterwards as desired.

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Camp Fire Comments.

Notes at the Jirra Nile Bridge.

The photographs of the Nile Bridge at Jirra taken by the public school boys in their recent tour through East Africa and exhibited at the Imperial Institute, brought to my attention the nets hung below the bridge. These resembled one of similar nets used in the construction of the Zambesi Bridge at Victoria Falls. In that case the nets were designed to pass workmen from the 400-foot fall into the gorge; at Jirra the net was stated to be for crocodiles.

The Crawling Cobra Again.

For the much discussed problem of the growing cobra Mr. Charles Leodoric Bocher, of B. I. M. B. O. U., blames it all at the words of the Common Burton, of East Turiniss, *Maica Iepurand*. Smith, in his fine book on the Birds of New Zealand. The note of this bird he writes is "a nasal easily imitated, probably a mating call; it has given rise to numerous legends about a growing snake." Mr. Leodoric Bocher read all the letters published by *East Africa* on the subject of growing snakes.

Zebra-hide African Shields.

The late Mr. Abel Chapman had considerable experience of Africa as hunter, sportsman and naturalist, but in his latest book, "Memories," he writes of "the spear, the poisoned arrow, and zebra-hide shield of the savage." Can any reader tell us the name of tribes that use zebra-hide shields? The cow-hide shield of the Kikuyu and the buffalo-hide shields of the Masai are well known, but by whom was zebra-hide used for the same purpose?

The Akkari holds up a train.

East African police work is smartening up a bit, but the following incident occurred on the Nairobi Standard, during the African National Conference in a new light.

A Native police officer, holding a heavy rifle, stopped a train for a moment on the Nairobi Standard. He was working quickly, and he held up another train blacked back by all the force of the engine and of the cars? No. He turned round, stood in the middle of the permanent way, and with hand upraised he stopped the train. Then, with a flourish of his pug-nose, he cleared the rats of the crossing, and, stepping aside, waved the train to come on. Stop! He maintained his reputation for the Kenya.

Where the Pariah has Roared.

In explaining the exact position of the work of the man near the Nile, the East African Correspondent between Dar es Salaam and the Nile, he writes of the London "Times" news that the man, of the East Africa of the Indian Ocean, said that he had seen a mile long of a man, and a resident of a town, without a capital, and these independent states are quite capable of discussing intricate problems of good government in East Africa, of criticizing the man on the spot, and of instructing him how he should conduct the business of the country.

Luxury in the South of Congo
It is only about a century since Stanley was engaged in exploring the vastness of the Congo and starving on the way. Who does not remember the horrors of "Killing Camp"? Times have changed. Here is the menu of the Christmas Eve at the Hotel de la Reine at Elisabethville, almost exactly in the very centre of Africa:

- Appetit
- Amuse-bouche de Saumon
- Wurst-Pastorwick
- Champagne de la Reine
- Frites de Saumon au citron
- Sperges d'Argent
- Sauces Remolade
- Dindon au vin de France
- Leaveship
- Canon de Saumon
- Sauces tomates
- Amuse-bouche
- Hotels de Paris
- Glacé
- Port de la Melba
- Chateau de Saumon
- Fruitasses - Pastries - Dessert
- Sauces de Saumon
- Chateau de Saumon
- Chateau de Saumon
- Chateau de Saumon

...wines and liqueurs were free, the allowance for each four guests being one bottle of white wine, one of red, and one of champagne. The cost was 175 Belgian francs a head, which seems reasonable enough. Was so excellent a repast-it could hardly have been better-in Africa as today possible in the very heart of Africa, is perhaps the original reason for the most striking proof of the progress of civilisation in "Darkest Africa." Our Belgian friends evidently know how to do things. Is any British hotel in East or Central Africa, or on a festive party that can give this Belgian list of fare?

Mr. C. Tomblins, Principal of the College of Dar es Salaam, in his Speech Day address that in one of the papers the boys were asked to give the reminiscence of "nephew." The answer was presumably unobscure the question to refer to another case the request for an essay on "the nephew" and the title of the paper.

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EAST AFRICAN GAME IN DANGER

Will Be Extinct in Twenty Years

Special to East Africa

That the splendid wild animals of Africa will be exterminated within twenty years was the prospect visualized by Colonel Stevenson Hamilton when interviewed in the subject of East Africa within two decades. He thought the time would be rather limited, the only hope of its preservation being in the National Park, Paris. As Major Hamilton sees the moving spirit in establishing the famous East African National Park in the Transvaal, and has been for many years its champion, his opinion cannot be regarded as unbiassed.

For several years past the fight has been for the Transvaal Park, mining interests, road interests, farmers, especially Boer and sculler interests, all had to be placated, and it was not until a real public interest was aroused that the scheme went through and the South African Government passed a special Act of Parliament to establish the Park for all time.

As our readers are aware, Major R. W. G. Hingston has elaborated a special plan for National Game in Northern Rhodesia, and, as we pointed out in our issue of January, 1930, and in our special issue on the subject, it is to be considered there, also, as the subject of an international agreement in implementation of Colonel Hamilton's insinuation. In this matter, however, it is to be recognized that townfolk have little or no chance of seeing wild game, whereas settlers and farmers at times see too much of it, and for the moment the town population in the East African Dependencies is small. But time is short, and one would think that it is long.

Where Elephants Will be exterminated in five years

The elephants in certain territories are being shot off at a rate which will exterminate them in from five to six years. Hunted animals refuse to breed, and consequently young are killed, whereas in the old hunting days young bulls with good horns were killed. Colonel Hamilton admitted that elephants at times did considerable damage to Native *shambas*, but he thought that, as the Natives and the elephants had lived together for hundreds of years, there was no great harm done now than in the old days.

Which is the point of view to the subject of Natives and game, especially in Tanganyika Territory.

"The fact of the argument in favour of the Natives being allowed to hunt game as if it were his own," said Colonel Hamilton, "is that in the old days the Natives dared not go far from his village or kraal, so his hunting was severely restricted and the game was preserved. If he went out alone to hunt, he was probably accompanied by a slave leader or got a spear through him. Occasionally a hunt of great scale was organized, with two or three hundred men going, but these were rare and the hunt was a hazardous business. But a long time ago when the establishment of the *Verlaten* the Natives is free to go where he likes in perfect safety, and the game is being wiped out."

But in many parts of the country the game is being exterminated. Well, as it is the case in the Transvaal, the game is disappearing rapidly in the Colonial East African States, when Gordon Cumming and others were shooting the South African game warden to such an extent that there seemed no prospect of hunting making any impression on the immense herds. The springs were about in such numbers and so crissed together that horns were carried along in the press and were unable to kill. Nevertheless, using only muzzle-loading rifles, the hunting of that day is a thing of the past. It has been the same in the game reserves of the Transvaal, and it is difficult to find a single buck except in the mountains of the farms. The country in Africa is being rapidly opened up, and that, too, means the game is being exterminated.

How a National Parkaters for the public

It is the Kruger's Park, but it is not the same. Park in Africa, and it is it sets the standard for the country. It is of interest to note how it came for the public. Over a million miles of motor roads have been made in the Park, and there are eight to ten rest camps, with concrete beds, hot and cold water, beds and blankets. The increase in visitors is remarkable. In 1928, 200,000 motor cars entered the Park in 1929, and all roads are covered by a zone. Some of the roads have been made by the visitors, and even some of the African. It is a notable event, for the ordinary Natives show no interest in natural history.

So the Parks have an educational value which is not the least of their value. As the motor camps and some of the motor roads, and no camping is allowed in the Park, but the motor roads are confined to the use of motor cars, which by the way must be run at night. Only one side is allowed to be used, and that is also with a left seat, if the road is broken, the car is stopped, and the whole court of its use is dependent on the weather. The attraction of the Park is the visitors, and the visitors are in their natural surroundings, and the motor material stays in the Park and development, and the motor cars are in the Park, and the office is in the Park.

AN EAST AFRICAN ROAD BOOK

We have secured from the honorary secretary of the E.A.T.A. a copy of the new Road Book of East Africa, which took him three years to compile. Since he has been anxious to include a road book, a road map and a road book, and a road map of all the main trunk roads in East Africa. To ensure accuracy, Mr. Galton Ford traversed the roads himself, took all the distances, calculated the distances, and then got the maps drawn. It is a most useful piece of work, and is now made available to the members of the association by the generosity of the Shell Company of East Africa, which has borne the whole cost of the printing.

East Africa learns that the Lloyd Royal Belgian steamer "Kabinda" which ran ashore at Mafia Island some six weeks ago, was floated early on Tuesday morning and is expected to Dar es Salaam under her own power for examination by divers.



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1930 again proves the suitability of Shell Oil and Fuel under all flying conditions

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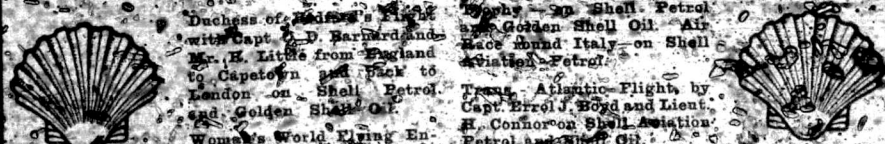
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Texas Atlantic Flight by Capt. Errol J. Boyd and Lieut. H. Connor on Shell Aviation Petrol and Shell Oil.

World Record Flight (England to Capetown in 8 days) by Mr. F. B. Caspar on Shell Aviation Petrol and Shell Oil.

World Record Flight (Abyssinia to London in 5 days) by Capt. W. L. Rops on Shell Petrol and Golden Shell Oil.



EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

Nairobi's water-traffic square

Name boards are being erected in many streets in Kampala

The new Club houses of the Nairobi Golf Club has been opened

Over 450 people attended the New Year's Eve Ball in Blantyre, Nyasaland

A new motor car was bought in Kisumu by Messrs. James M. and Co.

The new mail car from Kampala to Mombasa leaves the town at 7 a.m. on Sundays and Tuesdays

We hear that the K.A.R. have gone under canvas near Nairobi, under active police conditions for 10 or 12 days

The three K.A.S. troops carrying aeroplanes are flying from Cairo to the Cape and back

Butcher and

Uganda cotton

harvest, the total amount of 1,000 bales, is not now expected to be much above 100,000 bales

The Brazilian Government is reported to have decided to stop coffee industry in Brazil by purchasing stocks and by taxing every new coffee bush planted

A recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce presided over by George Wright, it was decided to increase the subscription of town members to six guineas for men and two guineas for ladies, and to raise the rate of membership to members of the Chamber of Commerce

The British Government proposes to levy special duties on imported sisal, cereals, bananas. The duties proposed are: on the bean and husk, 10 cents per kilo, instead of 6 cents; 1 cent per kilo sisal; 1 cent per kilo. It is suggested that the total from these duties shall be set apart for development of the Kenya Colonies

Uganda traded to the Coast to the Kenya and Uganda 1,000 tons during the first ten months of 1932, totaling 2,02,243 tons, compared with 2,35,427 tons during the same period in 1931, and 2,00,000 tons in 1930. The Government estimated from Kilindi during the same period of 1932 amounted to 1,12,075 tons, compared with the corresponding figure in 1931 being 1,00,500 tons

A road, 151 miles long and costing £2,000,000, now under construction between Port Portak and Mombasa will diminish the large number of porters carrying salt to Port from Lake Katwe from which 30,000 to 40,000 tons are transported annually to the salt works in the Portak district and thus to benefit by an increase in number of men doing their own work

1,000 pairs of poultry, February during October and November with a total of 3,000 pairs of chickens (£54,510); motor cycles, 3,000 pairs of shoes (£237,534); machines and machinery, £0,010. Exports during the same period included: sisal, 4,525 tons (£100,500); coffee, 1,103 tons (£57,415); cotton, 19,072 cwt (£33,652); groundnuts, 2,755 tons (£28,560); and hides, 3,070 cwt (£10,260)

The Kenya Government has published the issue of a proclamation providing (1) that no person shall approach a motor vehicle or aeroplane to within shooting range of the same, (2) that no person shall hunt any animal from a motor vehicle or aeroplane or from within two hundred yards of a motor vehicle or aeroplane

It is now considered certain that France will build the Trans-Saharan Railway from the Mediterranean to the Niger. The route will continue the railway south-eastwards from the point where British, British and Belgian territory. The Governments of Great Britain, Belgium and Italy have been asked to send delegates to an international Commission which it is proposed to establish to consider the further route of the railway and its future organisation

The Captain of the S.S. "Canada Maru" was recently fined £200 for failing to prevent the landing at Kisumu of five prohibited immigrants from his ship. The Captain had been given him that they were not to be allowed to land. The immigrants landed for Nairobi by boat before their departure was discovered. The Captain of the ship was required to give an undertaking that they would be responsible for the deportation of the prohibited immigrants

The monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa gives the following details concerning East African trade:

Kenya — Exports made in January above normal in tonnage for this time of the year, but considerably below normal in value. Some of the principal goods exported were coffee, wheat, oranges, and a large quantity of cotton, which is a very encouraging sign for the coming year. The cotton crop is reported to be good

Tanganyika Territory — The coffee crops of Moshi and Arusha show an increase. Exports of coffee from these areas shows a total of 6,400 tons at the end of September, last compared with 6,950 tons during the corresponding period of 1932

Uganda — Wholesale export a little more business during the month, but the position generally shows little change. No material improvement is indicated in the month of January. A slight improvement is evident in the price of coffee

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Agents: Leopoldo, Malindi, Shipp, Lobito

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

Market was good competition at last week's auctions for... qualities of East African... prices were obtained.

Kenya... First sizes... Second sizes... Third sizes... Fourth sizes... Fifth sizes... Sixth sizes...

Uganda... First sizes... Second sizes...

Uganda... First sizes... Second sizes...

Uganda... First sizes... Second sizes...

Uganda... First sizes... Second sizes...

Uganda... First sizes... Second sizes...

Uganda... First sizes... Second sizes...

Uganda... First sizes... Second sizes...

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Uganda... First sizes... Second sizes...

Uganda... First sizes... Second sizes...

Groundnuts - East African is quoted at... a high market. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 10/60s. and 11/00s.)

Hygiene and Skins - 1d... was unobtainable. Addis Ababa... 1930 was 11/00s. and 1929 was 10/60s.

Peas - Lusk's soft grain... sound... districts have been quoted at 50 to 700 per cwt for... 1930 was 11/00s. and 1929 was 10/60s.

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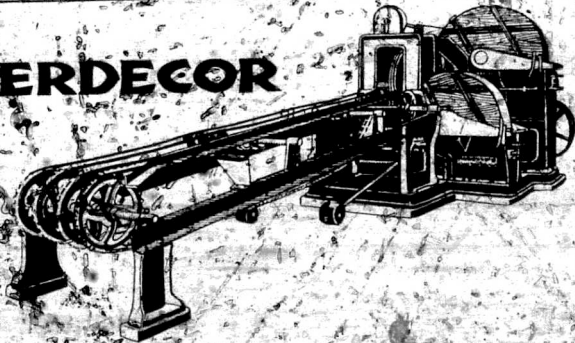
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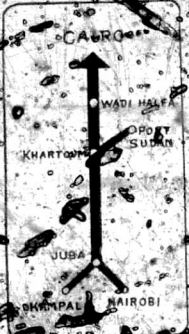
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Vol. 7, No. 23

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1931. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

Annual Subscription 30/- post free

Six pence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON.

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

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

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Indirect Rule in Tanganyika	697	East Africa's Who's Who	700
Matters of Moment	698	Who: Mr. K. L. Hall	700
Tanganyika Railway Commission Report	699	Personals	700
Joint East African Board	701	Letters to the Editor	709
Is a Buffalo-Cow Hybrid Possible?	702	Serious Allegations concerning Tanganyika Chiefs	711
East Africa's Bookshelf	705	East Africa in the News	712

MORE HASTE, LESS SPEED.

We are able to reveal that serious anxiety has been caused to the authorities in Tanganyika by certain happenings in the Congo district, happenings so grave and menacing as to warrant on the present measure of Native responsibility in local administration that a scandal paralleling that of ex-Sudan said may be the consequence. Our respect at the news is sincere, for we are persuaded that Indirect Rule in East Africa is fundamentally sound in principle, our objection has been, and is, to the rate at which it is being forced in Tanganyika territory. We recognise that that failure is not unnatural, that our partners were disappointed, that they have been left with a record of good work, that their big game of Colonial services something forget that the time factor in their work is again to be taken into account, that the Native has a right to be consulted in the European's affairs, and that in a century of two ago, and it will scarcely be deemed that the Native is much more than a century behind the European in abstract terms. Consider the method of choosing a successor in the old days. The successor was a vacant chieftaincy, Mr. J. C. Bagart, a former Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, has just written, "I had no aim to be boss of the people, but often to prove myself to them through a period when the office remained vacant and there were several candidates fighting for the place under the surveillance of an older generation. In days of such a period of vacancy, we are well aware of the pressure not infrequently put upon African Commissioners in Districts to accept of the present restrictions from their own people, and install a chief without loss of time."

true that the man who hastens events in Africa meets the fate of Kipling's man who "tried to hustle the East." Another point. The concept of "Chief" as an archaism in Africa, arising spontaneously from tribal life. He might be a really despotic king in Uganda or a military ruler, as with the Angoni, controlled to some extent by his subjects in no sense paramount, as among the Makonde, mistanced by Livingstone; or merely the head of a village, like a Bunde or Shambala ruler. The passion for generalisation, for rationalisation for concentration, call it what you will, inherent in the modern European mind being impatient of these distinctions, pressure is put upon the tribal elders to select a chief, for government cannot be allowed to stand still, and the greybeards of the tribe put forward, as like as not, some poor creature who, they think, has least power for harm. Ignorant of the elevation, content in their support, the African man and quickly responded to the traditional host of his nation, a court favourite, a witch, a sorcerer, a man who has often developed what is vulgarly but expressively called a "swelled head" and looks out of his faces. It is not common sense to expect such a chief to be able, without a long period of supervision and close supervision to perform executive functions as the agent of a European Government. It is but to make such a man responsible for the collection of taxes from his people and to their allocation for the benefit of his tribe as a whole. It is not common sense to expect a man to be just because it is inflicted by his own people. What is the danger of such a chief? The danger is that he will pass on to his people the same kind of indirect rule which is being imposed by the European Government on the Tanganyika chiefs and on the public sphere.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

We have not had a more magnificent funeral since we had to visit the magnificent new building which was opened in the London School of Tropical Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in St. Stephen's Street, just off Gower Street. Here the will which the trustees have arranged to pay to the school for the building will be put to rest. The funeral was arranged to be a simple one, but it was not so. It was a magnificent affair, and the only one of its kind in the tropics. It was a fitting tribute to a man who had spent his life in the service of his race. The funeral was held in the school hall, and was attended by a large number of people. The service was conducted by the Rev. Canon Manson, who is the headmaster of the school. The funeral was a beautiful occasion, and it was a great privilege to be present at it.

In these days of elaborate and costly laboratory equipment it is instructive and not a little humiliating to be reminded with what simple apparatus the pioneers achieved their epoch-making discoveries. The life history of the *Gambia mamba* was called by Sir Patrick Manson in his paper on the life history of the *Gambia mamba*, a parasite of the human body which is the causal agent of the terrible disease, elephantiasis, when working alone in the tropics of last century is Formosa and Amoy. Let the microscope was a tiny instrument, about four inches high, of a kind which no father to-day would dare give his small boy as a present, and the only dissecting instrument for mosquitoes was a pen-knife. His tiny equipment had never been used in any scientific laboratory, and from his own workshop, Manson first took the microscope to the tropics in the first instance, to study the life history of the mosquito in its natural habitat, and to make and postulate his observations out of his pocket.

The columns of the *Observer* have recently headed our attention to the magnificent size of Victoria Falls and Niagara. The High Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. G. B. Schoone, estimated that the Victoria Falls discharge is 300,000,000 gallons a minute, whereas Niagara has a volume of water which is greater than 300,000,000 gallons a minute in the dry season. It is 100 million gallons compared with 100 million gallons in the rainy season. Mr. B. Schoone has also estimated that the Niagara Falls

discharge is far surpassed in size, grandeur and impressiveness. To estimate such contentions accurately has been made from the Kalahari Reconnaissance of 1925, which estimated the discharge of the Victoria Falls to be no more than from 343 to 360 million gallons a day. This has also been estimated as not more than twice the water of Niagara, and the volume of water was measured by the Department of Geographical and South Africa during the eighteen years 1907-1925, it is estimated only once to have reached 100 million gallons, and to have a mean flow of only 50 million gallons. We recently quoted the American estimate of the Victoria Falls for the first time as calling home "Niagara out of the sky". The estimate was made by the American geologist, Mr. A. D. Noyes, who is proverbially admitted as evidence, but as the questions at issue concern facts, not opinions, they ought not to prove difficult of solution.

FOREST OFFICERS IN EAST AFRICA

After years of study in England, with a diploma in forestry, and a diploma in silviculture in France or Germany, in the skill of a forester (in two senses) of trees, the forester in East Africa is now confronted with the accusation that he and his colleagues are all wrong. It appears that nature's tree-planting is, after all, the best, and that the single-species plantation, the favoured and boasted German practice, is a mistake. Permanent mixed forest is growing, and it is continually renewed by natural forces. The natural forest is stated to give better economic results than those which can be obtained by a severely scientific forestry which actually interferes with the natural growth of the woods. This is, of course, much less in natural forest, degradation of the soil is less, and bird and wild life generally is fostered by the natural as opposed to the artificial (especially the formal pine) forest. We leave out of discussion the aesthetic aspect, although Sir Arthur Hill, the Director of Forests in Kenya, had something pungent to say in Cape Town about the way in which the natural beauty of Table Mountain had been destroyed by a gross utilitarianism which had overthrown some of its finest slopes into a patchwork of rectangular plantations of exotic pine and cypress.

Advances by the Central Agricultural Bank of Kenya up to December 31, 1930, show a total amount of payment of 100% of trade bills of applicants advanced of the total amount advanced. The amount of payment in respect of coffee, sisal and rubber was 216,000 shillings, for maize and wheat, 545,000 shillings, and for stock and dairy farming, 2,000,000 shillings. The advances in the form of monthly payments to the borrower to meet the requirements of his business, to enable him to discharge his credit, were conditional on the borrower repaying 50% of the bill for the month's bill. Advances were made to the borrower when the borrower was unable to pay cash for future necessities, and neither bank nor accepted credit with the sanction of the Board.

TANGANYIKA RAILWAY COMMISSION REPORT

FURTHER POINTS FROM AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT

Views on the Southern Highlands Railway.

The Report of the Tanganyika Railway Commission, under which Sir Sydney Henn presided, has just been published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies in two volumes (each costing 2s.), one containing the text of the Report, a summary of the recommendations, and two useful large-scale maps, and the other a record of the oral evidence and memoranda presented to the Commissioners.

Since the recommendations of the Commission were reported at considerable length by *East Africa* on November 6, and Sir Sydney Henn's own summary of the position published in our issue of December 4, our readers are already cognizant with the main conclusions, but the following further points of interest may be usefully cited from the Report.

Effect of Improved Communications on Native Development.—We consider it desirable to record our agreement with the view advanced by several witnesses, that the development of East Africa has brought them into contact with the problems of Native development, that improved transport facilities have an important influence in promoting the development of the Native on lines which are beneficial to him.

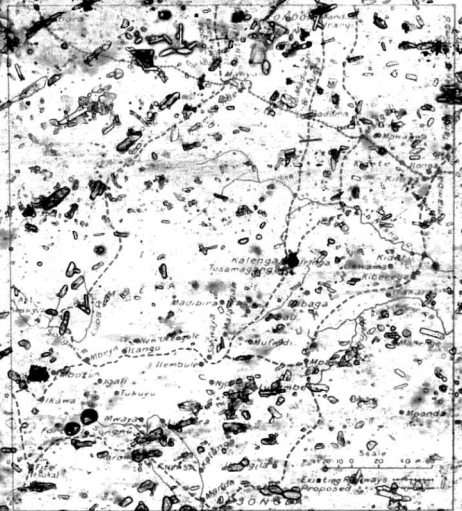
Importance of Encouraging Non-Native Enterprise.—While we consider that the provision of better transport facilities will have far-reaching results in promoting Native development, we are strongly of opinion that the process will be much more rapid where the stimulating effect of European enterprise is also present. We consider that, other things being equal, a quicker return will be obtained for money spent on improved communications in areas suitable and available for non-Native enterprise than in purely Native districts.

Railways and Subsidies Opposed.

Low-price "Settlement" Crops.—The suitability of much land in the higher areas of Tanganyika for such bulky lower-priced cereals as maize, wheat, barley, etc., has been repeatedly brought to our attention. It has been freely assumed that all that is required to enable non-Native mixed farming on a large scale to prove successful is the provision of railway facilities to transport these crops to the coast. In order, however, to enable the surplus produce to compete in the world's markets, after local requirements have been satisfied, cheap railway rates to the coast are essential. If such rates are to be supported over long distances, and if subsidy rates are conceded, the transport of these crops would increase the cost of railway working to a greater amount than the revenue they would generate at the railway.

Therefore before capital is invested in producing such crops or in the construction and maintenance of a railway to transport them, it is important to bear in mind the necessity for a market for the surplus not locally required, a market which will give a profit after the cost of production and transport has been met. If the surplus can only be marketed by means of subsidies, it may be further considered, before any capital is invested in their production, whether the Government of the Territory or a State justify financial assistance out of the general funds of the country, and in this connection an increased revenue derived from the results of their production should be borne in mind.

We are aware that in certain circumstances, particularly where crops are of the experimental stage, assistance from public funds may be justified. Subsidies are not, in our opinion, at such a stage to be granted by way of hidden subsidies, which the railway rates should be a partial means of financing. The cost of actually constructing a line from 100 to 1,000 miles, including terminal stations and to meet minimum traffic requirements, is high, and we are satisfied that the evidence does not justify the expenditure of the Government on a railway to pay for transport unless the Government can derive a larger scale surplus revenue to meet the supplementary deficit from agriculture and general trading. Nevertheless, without more railways and better communications, very little further development is



in our opinion possible, and railway experience in Central Africa goes to show that railways not provided with a general traffic do in fact require about twenty years to establish themselves on a paying basis.

Insignificant Attention Paid to Roads.

Recommendations regarding Roads.—We consider that for the proper development of the Territory the provision of better roads, especially along the main lines of communication, is not served by railways. We are of opinion that the roads of the country in this respect are receiving insufficient attention and we recommend that special road surveys should be undertaken. The services of private enterprise should be enlisted in the survey and construction of such roads wherever this might be found practicable.

We also recommend that before any final decision is taken regarding the alignment of new railways the question of providing feeder roads should be investigated and the cost of construction of such roads should be taken into account in considering any scheme of railway development.

Road Trains.—We have no evidence that road trains in their present stage of development would prove more profitable than the existing types of light motor transport for bringing produce to the railway, or that they could be economically employed over distances too great for such transport. We consider, however, that developments should be carefully watched, and if the prospects of their successful operation appear promising the experiment of employing one or more of these road trains under the Railway Administration or by private enterprise to act as feeders to the railways in suitable localities should be tried.

Railway Surveys.—Much stress has been laid by technical officers of the railway on the importance of adequate surveys before the alignment along any approved route of a new railway is finally settled. We fully agree that such surveys enable economies in construction and working expenses to be effected far outweighing the cost of the surveys, and we recommend that, following practice elsewhere, competent contracting firms with experience in the work of surveying country for railway alignments should be approached with a view to enlisting their services. We consider that grants from the Colonial Development Fund could be appropriately allocated for this purpose.

Kilimojoro Line.—From the evidence before us we are of opinion that southwards from Kilimojoro a line to Nakara would for the most part pass through fertile and well-watered country suitable for cotton, sisal and maize, and that land would be available for lease to non-Natives and would, if all probability be taken into account, be well transported, if facilities were provided. The amount of land in this district is a present interest with itself, and the opening of it under active cultivation would be a valuable addition to the revenue of the Territory. A distance of sixty miles from Kilimojoro the line would enter the fertile Ruaha Plain, and from there onwards to Ifakara, according to Mr. Clifford's report, it would pass

Immunised through products of its soil. South of the area of the western front of the lake the value of the timber and the other products of the forest has been found to contain from 20 to 40 acres of land which is fertile and suitable for cotton growing. A practical plan for the late Director of Agriculture, Mr. J. A. G. (1908), to obtain an even larger area of more fertile and suitable land.

White Settlement in Southern Tanganyika

Land between Iringa and Ubena Junction.—As have been stated, estimates of the value and possibilities of the area as a whole, especially in the Iringa district, are of Ubena Junction. From this point in the Iringa district, the Dodoma line and the Iringa-Ubena line coincide. It appears to us, as a result of the evidence taken that the prospects of successful white settlement to the south of Iringa are not as much as in the north.

The areas of land alienated or available for settlement are shown on the map attached to our Report. Of the land so far alienated in the Iringa Province, the greater part is in the north of the Iringa district. This northern portion, comprising some 200,000 acres, is fertile and suitable for population line, and the present settlements are not assisted by the construction of a railway which, if it were to be used to them, it may be expected that the white settlement might be more successful. The evidence taken in the Iringa district, however, from the Dodoma line, the Ubena Junction, and the Iringa-Ubena line, all to the north of the Iringa district, indicates that the prospects of settlement in this area are not as good as in the north.

The Government have been invited to consider the possibility of serving the Iringa district with a railway line from the Dodoma line. It is clear from the evidence that the prospects of settlement in this area are not as good as in the north. The Government have been invited to consider the possibility of serving the Iringa district with a railway line from the Dodoma line. It is clear from the evidence that the prospects of settlement in this area are not as good as in the north.

The distance from Ubena Junction to Kilosa via Dodoma is 350 miles, involving, if this route is adopted, 242 miles of new construction between Ubena Junction and Dodoma, and an estimated cost of £2,000,000. The distance from Ubena Junction to Kilosa via Mpanga and Iringa is approximately 350 miles, all new construction, and the estimated cost would be approximately £2,000,000 as compared with £1,400,000 from Mpanga to Iringa via Dodoma.

It would therefore be cheaper to construct a railway to Ubena Junction from Dodoma via Iringa than from Kilosa and Iringa, while the haul to the coast from Ubena Junction would be approximately the same by either route.

If, however, our recommendation for the building of a railway to Ifakara is adopted, it would be necessary to consider that the development of the Kibira, Kibira Valley and the Mahenge Province can be effected by a comparison as regards new construction to Ubena Junction, must be reckoned from Ifakara. Instead of from Kilosa. From Ifakara, the distance to Ubena Junction is £1,400,000, making a total of £2,2,150,000 as against £2,000,000 from Dodoma to Ubena Junction. The further capital cost, therefore, would therefore be approximately the same for either route.

Settlement beyond Iringa.—In our opinion, the cultural prospects alone would not at present justify the cost of construction beyond Ubena Junction, while the information at present available, we are unable to base any recommendation on the mineral prospects to be derived by the route.

Possible Mineral Traffic

Irish Coal.—The possible development of copper mining in the Iringa highlands, a line to Manda would also be of more value than the alternative route in assisting to open up the Kibira coal fields at the northern end of Lake Nyasa. It is clear that assured that this coal, which appears to be of good quality, could be delivered from the Iringa highlands to the Iringa district, and from Iringa to Manda via Dodoma, at a price which would be reasonable for its transport by sea. TheIrish coal could be transported by Iringa via Dodoma and Manda, and from Manda to the Iringa district via Dodoma and Manda. TheIrish coal could be transported by Iringa via Dodoma and Manda, and from Manda to the Iringa district via Dodoma and Manda.

The Irish Route from Manda to the Iringa highlands.—By the construction of a line to Manda with the help of steamers, a connection could be made with the sea through the territory under British administration, and through the Iringa district to the Iringa highlands. TheIrish coal could be transported by Iringa via Dodoma and Manda, and from Manda to the Iringa district via Dodoma and Manda. TheIrish coal could be transported by Iringa via Dodoma and Manda, and from Manda to the Iringa district via Dodoma and Manda.

Relation of Manda Line to the Southern Highland Alternatives.—For the foregoing reasons the project of a line

from the Iringa district to the Iringa highlands, a line to Manda would also be of more value than the alternative route in assisting to open up the Kibira coal fields at the northern end of Lake Nyasa. It is clear that assured that this coal, which appears to be of good quality, could be delivered from the Iringa highlands to the Iringa district, and from Iringa to Manda via Dodoma, at a price which would be reasonable for its transport by sea. TheIrish coal could be transported by Iringa via Dodoma and Manda, and from Manda to the Iringa district via Dodoma and Manda.

Management of Tanga Railway

Management of Tanga Railway.—We have been informed by the General Manager that the connexion between the Northern and Central Railways would effect a railway administration estimated at from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000 per annum. Further, unless an early connexion is made between the two systems, it will not be necessary to construct two workshops at Tanga and to maintain these workshops as a separate organisation, which would be an uneconomical arrangement. Or as an alternative it would be necessary to give further consideration to General Hammond's recommendations for Band over the working of the Tanga Railway.

Political Considerations.—It is possible to adjust the boundaries of Tanganyika and Kenya taking account only of geographical conditions. General Hammond's recommendations should no doubt be accepted in order to effect more economic use of commercial facilities.

We regard railway policy and management, however, as holding an important place in the administration of the Territory in general and of the Northern and Tanga Provinces in particular. Under the political conditions imposed by the Mandate and accepted by His Majesty's Government, the Government of Tanganyika cannot divest itself of its responsibilities in respect of these two Provinces. We therefore see objections to removing the Tanga Railway from the direct administration of the Government of Tanganyika.

Close Union be adopted whereby all the railways of the three territories are brought under a unified control, it will still be important to establish communication between the systems, so that from whatever political angle the question is viewed, an early connexion is clearly desirable.

Governor's Dispatch to be Published

East Africa is able to announce that a Command Paper will shortly be published giving the text of the dispatch from Sir Donald Cameron to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the Report of the Tanganyika Railway Commission, of which Sir Sydney Henn was chairman.

MR. ROY TUCKETT ON EAST AFRICA

Mountains lined from the air. Down THE ALLIANCE ROUTE, as the apt title given by Mr. Roy Tackett to his recent lecture on the subject of East Africa. The accompanying film shows a large Thibetian, carrying a few feet below the aeroplane, millions of Hammings on Lake Tsetse, and a scene in pictures of the mountains of Mount Kilimanjaro and Kenya, they were obtained with considerable difficulty on account of the hazy condition of the air, the machine left cushioning, as the director approached the Summit an amazing scene in Northern Rhodesia shows the clouds rising catching drops of oil from the engine cowling and anointing themselves with it.

The difficulty of maintaining the circuit camera and film at the same time as the camera operated a door on either side of the cockpit of the plane, that Mr. Tackett could not only stick with one hand and operate the camera with the other, but also to disclose that Mr. Tackett is a very successful pilot, as his flight through the air.

REPERCUSSIONS OF THE MAIZE SUBSIDY

SUBSIDY HAS INCREASED BY 10% PER TON.

Temporary Meeting of Executive Council of Joint Board of Sisal Growers, East Africa

Kenya sisal producers would find the cost of production increased by no less than ten shillings per ton as a result of the maize subsidy which the colony has decided to grant. This was the contention of Sir Humphrey Leggett at last week's meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint Board of African Board.

In terms of the agreement, said Sir Humphrey, the Kenya Government had granted a loan of £50,000 to the industry in order that on maize exported the growers might receive the world's price plus 2s. 6d. per bag. It was anticipated that the price would rise. The Native labourer drew a ration of 8 lbs. of meal per day, or three eighths of a bag per month, so that every labourer employed each sisal producer would be called upon to pay three eighths of 2s. 6d. per month in addition to the subsidy of 9s. per year. The latest estimate was that the Kenya sisal industry employed 12,000 Natives all the year round, and that the output was 2,000,000 tons annually.

The increased cost of rationing 12,000 men at 9s. per head per annum was £5,400,000 which, Sir Humphrey said, meant that Kenya sisal growers would find the cost of production 10% per ton higher than it would have been had the maize had been produced in Sicily. Growers would have every sympathy with maize farmers in their difficulties, but at the present extraordinarily low prices of meal they could not possibly expect to have their own costs increased in that fashion.

All Branches of Industry Affected.

The repercussions of the subsidy by no means stopped at that point; they affected adversely all other branches of industry and all Government Departments employing large labour forces. The latest official figures estimated a maize output this season of 288,000 bags and an increase of 1,000,000 bags, which meant that 680,000 bags would be consumed in the country by labour employed in European industry, the railways, the Government Departments, and other ways. Since the internal price was to be raised by 2s. 6d. on this season's estimated production, the maize growers would therefore be subsidised by other people at a cost of £1,038,000. It was already clear that the Railways and Harbours were very much the sadder than they could not reduce their costs. Though on the face of it the cost to the colony was £1,038,000, the real cost was £2,076,000.

It was another thing that had never been said by the coffee, sisal, and other interests in the colony, which was severely and so vitally affected. Coffee and sisal were particularly unfavourable commodities which had a good foreign outlet on the world market, and it was therefore particularly unfortunate that their power to compete should be seriously assailed in this manner as a result of a tendency to shelter other products. He was not criticising the subsidy, but merely pointing out the effect of the same on other industries.

The Position of the Sisal Industry

A strong plea was made by Major G. H. Leggett, who had pronounced thorough study of the sisal industry and its position, which was based on the urgent necessity of such a survey and that the new East African

Ministry, also, and the position of the Sisal Industry in the Home Office in London should undergo a similar study, at least be closely specified with it.

So far, said Major Leggett, the sisal matters which approached it, all had been studied piecemeal. The sisal industry applied to be granted the status of the sisal producers, and Emporia Sub-section of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Vegetable and Fruit Committee of the Imperial Institute looked at it from another angle. It was worth noting that the three Empire Marketing Boards have yet another standpoint. For the problems to be investigated by a Committee representative of these and perhaps other interests would be most useful. Perhaps the Imperial Economic Committee would be a suitable body.

It was essential to have information as to what was being done by competing countries, so he called for market intelligence to know what proposals were likely to come forward from various competing countries, to be put forward and to be met with present and possible new uses of the fibre, and to be developed by which to know whether the situation would secure an increase in yield on heavier soils in the leaf.

Mr. Rensby pointed out that the present position of the industry was practically analogous with that of the Empire Marketing Board, which had appointed a Committee to study the Empire Tobacco Industry and that committee had produced a very valuable report, on which the Government based its further approach to the problem. It was the result that a Tobacco Education of the British Empire had been formed.

Sir Sydney Henn, a former member of the Imperial Economic Committee, said that the body was always willing to undertake the study of an important Empire commodity in case as its results permitted and it was decided to approach Sir Harold Macpherson, the Director, to inquire whether he could sympathetically consider the suggestion.

Show that Growers receive State Subsidies?

The telegram justified on page 681 of last week's East African Times, that the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association had asked the Government to subsidize the sisal growers with the view to a cash subsidy or other measure which would reduce the cost of production of the fibre remained higher than the market price, was considered at length.

The Chairman, Mr. John Sandeman Allen, felt that if Government were asked for a subsidy, it was impossible to refuse the right of a matter relating to output and general objection was expressed both to the principle of subsidies, and Government interference before the Board could be in a position to consider the matter in all its bearings, and it was decided that information was necessary.

Lord Cromer favoured thorough study of the position, which he regarded as one of extreme gravity. Mr. Winkler was agreed, but added that there was considerable doubt in the recently completed manufacture of the sisal fibre, the result of which was a serious defect of the sisal fibre in the manufacture of a material of good quality. The quantity now used to 100 tons of sisal fibre per season of sisal annually, these might be considered as a good one, and thus at no time the sisal fibre of East African sisal producers would disappear. In his opinion Mr. Campbell Haughey, for East African producers to withhold the sisal from the market was to play into the hands of competitors who would not withhold sales.

Reduced Freight Rates Necessary.

The Chairman reported that on receipt of a cable from the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association to the Board to do its utmost to secure immediate relief in the matter of freight charges, as there was a serious danger of the sisal estate being sold down in view of the present financial situation, he had consulted with the Board, and the Board had decided to appoint a committee to study the matter, which would be well assisted by the sisal producers. It was also a shipping conference, which would be held in connection with the sisal industry in London, which would be a most important question. The Board had to consider the matter in the most serious manner.

East African Sisal Policy

Sir Sydney Henn, though strongly in favour of the sisal industry, and the preservation of the sisal industry in adequate numbers, said that it was not his duty to say anything in the way of a recommendation, but that it was his duty to say that the sisal industry was still being done

GOOD HUMAN STORY OF THE CAMPAIGN

Mr. Owen Letcher's Cohort of the Tropics... EVERY man who fought in the East African Campaign ought to read Mr. Owen Letcher's 'Cohort of the Tropics'...

Again and again Mr Letcher's characters give utterance to thoughts which many of us have harboured but expressed less succinctly... The romance was a fitting finish to a flaming fiasco...

The great point about this volume is that it is immensely human... The great point about this volume is that it is immensely human. No records of the Campaign and there is still no adequate history of the War in East Africa...

The Cohort is that body of troops which entered Southern M.E.A. via Nyasaland... Assistant Director of Educational Services in the Government Ice Factory...

Commercial and social Nyasaland looked upon the Cohort of the Tropics... Later the boys met when the Cohort found the V.V.C. machine...

They were certainly the backbone of the Italian force... Some of them had knowledge of enemy strategy and were invaluable on intelligence work...

...the very all tried boots... the Intelligence... the Cohort... the very all tried boots... the Intelligence... the Cohort...

Saunders of the Intelligence, of whom strange tales are told, bears a singular resemblance in several particulars to an Englishman whose prowess had won German esteem and recognition in the Old pre-War days...

The story of the 'king of the Anansi' is most amusing though the 'king' after being sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for desertion, taking up arms against His Majesty's forces, theft, resisting arrest, obstructing the operation of the Allies, sedition (twenty three charges), conspiracy to commit murder, and a few other makeweight counts, never have felt his escape dearly purchased...

MAJOR COURT TREATY HUNT

And writes a book about it... MAJOR COURT TREATY HUNT... writes a book about it... MAJOR COURT TREATY HUNT... writes a book about it...

Well, we all know that Major Court has not lacked publicity, but it is not in the same class as those by Selous... Well, we all know that Major Court has not lacked publicity, but it is not in the same class as those by Selous...

EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF

RACY ACCOUNT OF AFRICAN FLYING.

Air Commodore Samson's recollections of East Africa.

During the past few years, interest in flying in East Africa has increased remarkably. The many flights which have been accomplished, between England and East and South Africa since the pioneer efforts of Sir P. van Ryneveld and Sir C. Brand in 1920, together with the success attained in Kenya by Wilson Airways, have contributed greatly to the development of an air sense in the territories. A new feature of East African life certainly to receive considerable impetus by the opening of the Imperial Cairo-Cape service.

Air Commodore Samson's "Flight from Cairo to Cape Town and Back" (Benn, 15s. net), is apart from the author's anecdotes concerning many well-known East Africans, the volume gives an excellent picture of cross-country flying in Africa. It describes a flight of four V.A.F. machines from Cairo to the personnel of the party being Commodore Samson, Squadron Leader Maxwell, Flight Lieutenant Blackford, Flight Lieutenant Macdonald, and Officer Bett, and Sergeants Johnson, Evans and Macdonald.

Commodore Samson possesses the journalistic faculty of emphasising the human story. For instance, he not only took up several residents for joy flights, one of them was the local meteorologist, who based on his return to land if Commodore Samson would give him a boy a flight; the latter agreed to do so, although on the left, saying he would send his son along in a few minutes.

After waiting for some time, he decided a snapper complete in sailor suit approach the plane, looking like the idea of a child of his playing about those in the after-cockpit. I detailed the boy, Evans, to put him in the aeroplane and then climb over him. As he climbed, he thanked me most politely, before he scrambled to get out of the cockpit. I saw as he vanished from my view, my friend, the wealthy merchant, accompanied by a stout, stout man of about twenty-two years of age. He said: "Commodore, how do you boys?" Who the young fiscal was who had been in the cockpit, I don't know, but he will get on in this world.

The author makes a sympathetic reference to the official reception given to him by the Hon. Sir Edward Grey, the Prime Minister, and says, "I was later, he said, taken to Government House."

She starts like a young Segrave, leaving the gates of the house about one when she flashed out on to the main road, and slackened speed never once; corners were to be rounded as quickly as possible. Taking on to the side of the car, she was thrown soft to crash into. But as I reached the front of the car, I tried to persuade her to leave another flight with me, that I could return to Cairo with her. But she was cunning.

The description of a K. O. R. dinner in Nairobi is interesting.

The dinner was a success, and then each of the bandsmen was given a regimental march. As a result of the march, he was beaten in the chest. The next day, he was taken to an officer of my regiment to him, the band had been put wise, and when the professional was tapped his music stand and then waved the bandsmen started each one playing a different regimental march. Even the "eger" wide as the "Eger" surprise.

The last of the route between Wadi Halfa and Abu Hamid is described as "the most perfect desert one could wish for, a country of the damned, with the little ribbon of a way lying the only sign of life, to the east and south of the black hills. Of the black hills, the author says, "I have never seen."

It is a really beastly area to fly over, and a bit of it got on my nerves, and I don't mind saying that it frightened me; nothing visible but reefs, except just vertically beneath you, where the water can be faintly seen, not a sign of life or a vestige of movement, except a gentle swaying of the reefs in the wind. He has an excellent photograph of the huge herd of elephant to be seen south of Morigalla, considers the aerodrome at Koumou, though it presents a little difficulty for a new arrival, a first-rate landing ground, and regards Lake Naivasha as "the most beautiful lake he has ever seen."

Flying men will be interested in the method the party adopted on approaching an aerodrome. Fifteen miles before they reached the town, they would fly in close formation. At night round the aerodrome they staged a "break-off" spectacle, one of the leader would bank steeply, while the other two would bank steeply to the left, and left as they reached Nairobi, however, Commodore Samson encountered an unusual experience.

After having flown to about one-third of the landing ground, he turned and saw the right engine of the aerodrome having a hard time, and a massive vertical bump hit me. Blackford (my navigator), who was standing up taking a photograph, only remained in the aeroplane for a few moments. The engine was vibrating and fell out of the aeroplane. It was the most vicious disturbance I have ever experienced. The aeroplane rattled like a twenty-ton hammer hitting a anvil.

The author's notes on the country south of Nairobi, over East Africa and Northern Rhodesia are set out crisply and, certainly, a whole volume is profitably illustrated with excellent photographs that of the railway bridge over the Victoria Falls and the Cape Town, four being worthy of special mention.

To all who love tales of adventure, to all East Africans, and particularly to those of the reader to whom flying is a fascinating adventure, the book can be confidently recommended. All who knew him will regret that Commodore Samson's sudden death deprives him of knowing the pleasure which the volume will give to many who enjoyed his own qualities of pluck and drive. H. C. D.

THE COMMANDANT VERLET HANUS.

East Africa is a book, and by to know something of the strength of the French officer in the northern area of the continent, I find real enjoyment in reading the life of Commandant Verlet-Hanus, as compiled by General Genty, Colonel Desjardins of the (Paris).

THE FOREST IN NORTHERN NYASALAND.

The Journal of Forestry, Vol. 6, No. 1, contains an interesting article by Mr. E. P. Tomlin, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nyasaland, on this subject, which is the damage done by man, especially the African, to the forests of Nyasaland. It is well brought out that the forests of Nyasaland are not only the men, but in many places the forests are unskilled and unresourceful in their work in the country. They have cut down their forest trees, and are now using the forest for fuel. The author says, "The forest is the life of the country, and it is the duty of the Government to protect it." The author also says, "The forest is the life of the country, and it is the duty of the Government to protect it." The author also says, "The forest is the life of the country, and it is the duty of the Government to protect it."

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

... is five times the size of England. ... a ... missionary ...

There is no more doubt ... the honor ...

The five ... the Sudan Govern ...

The ... the British Labour Govern ...

... the Government House itself ...

On the opening of the air ... East Africa ...

There are often ... a mistake ...

The ... the Belgian Congo ...

Kampala ... will hereafter ...

There are many ... if one ...

EAST AFRICA

WHO'S WHO

33. Mr. Kenneth Lambert Hall.



Copyright East Africa

... such a ... Mr. Kenneth Lambert Hall ...

A boom in Native progress should be ...

As ... where ...

PERSONALIA

Captain Tracy Phillips has arrived home from East Africa.

The Rev. V. Smirth now resides in Chesham, Bucks.

Mr. G. F. Oliver, of Tanganyika is visiting Jersey.

Mr. J. E. For recently left the Arnold Golf Club in Udon.

Miss Wilson has been appointed Post Office at Kitoom.

Dr. A. C. Greeth of Uganda, has been translocated to Zanzibar.

H. D. Whitcomb, of Thoron's Falls, is shortly leaving Kenya for Australia.

Mr. R. P. Pomeroy is this year's President of the Kampala Club.

Mr. J. E. Edwards of Harple, lecturer in Bradehurst, East Africa.

Sir Joseph Byrne, Kenya's first Governor was due to return to his native country.

Mr. S. B. Hooper, M.A., at Makerere College, Uganda, has just returned on leave.

Mr. W. S. Shimo, A.C.S., O.C.E., Secretary, Treasurer, Tanganyika, is about to leave.

Mr. W. J. W. Roome, lectured last week at Beckenham on his experience in East Africa.

Sir Edward Hilditch, M.C., said last week that the present slump is the worst in history.

Major E. L. Scott, Acting Chief Secretary Uganda, was recently operated on for appendicitis.

Mr. G. J. Kearns, of Eldoret, and Miss Maude Melia Chevalier were recently married in Blantyre.

Mr. M. A. Callaghan, Assistant District Officer, Tanganyika, has just returned home on leave from Mbezi.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hoyle, who recently visited East Africa, have now returned to Exbury, Wiltshire.

Mr. W. B. Sotheron-Estcourt, of the Uganda Provincial Administration, is now stationed at Port Portal.

Mr. C. C. Lane, Secretary to Lehmann's (Africa) Ltd., left London yesterday on his return to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. G. van Eeden, Superintendent of Police in Tanganyika, has been promoted from grade 10 to 11.

The appointment of Mr. Frank James to the Tanganyika Legislative Council has now been confirmed.

Verdict in death of the death of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Smith, wife of H. H. Smith, of Rumburth.

Colonel Norman Fairbrother is now in charge of the medical department of the Zambezi Saw Mills, Livingstone.

William Tower was recently the guest of Major Rendell, one of the pioneers of tea cultivation in Kenya.

Captain G. E. Burton recently lectured to the Njoro Settlers Association on cereal cultivation in the Njoro-Nalun district.

Dr. A. J. Williams has been elected President of the Kenya Football Union of Kenya, with Dr. ... as Vice-President.

The Rev. C. C. Voddler, who was for some time vicar of St. Mark's Church in Nairobi, is now vicar of Bingley near Bradford.

A. R. Cook and G. D. Waters have been elected as special members of the Medical Council in Uganda.

The Hon. W. S. A. Campbell Gore has accepted office as Vice-President of the Empire Air Services, Cambridge.

Mr. J. C. Cooper, of the Khartoum representative of Imperial Airways, and Mr. Hirsch, will manage the aerodrome.

General Sir Joseph Byrne and Mr. R. G. D. Rankine have been appointed as Scouts for Kenya and Zanzibar respectively.

Captain T. Preston, O.B.E., Assistant District Officer in Uganda, has been appointed District Commissioner in the Karamoja district.

Mr. H. C. Fong, who has served 12 years abroad for the past sixteen years, left London last week for Beirut, en route for the Protectorate.

Mr. V. A. C. Emidi, of the Research Department in Tanganyika, recently visited Khartoum, Sudan, on the Nile.

Mr. John L. Parcell and Miss ... who were recently married in Mombasa, and Mr. ... and Mrs. ... who were married in Nairobi.

Miss C. Tate left this week for Meru, Kenya, where she will be doing missionary work in the Bestford Memorial Hospital.

Mr. D. G. Burns, District Agricultural Officer, has been transferred from Mbagomo to Mwanza and Mr. B. ... to Mwanza to Shanwa.

Mr. ... interned and ... J. ... M.C. ... have been appointed Captains in the Kenya Rifles Reserve Officers.

Captain M. ... and Mr. E. M. Hyde, who have been appointed District Officers in the districts of Kenya respectively.

PERSONALIA (continued).

The engagement is announced between Mr. and Mrs. James A. D. Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Temple Stephens and Mrs. Stephen Smith, of Melbourne, Australia.

Mr. H. J. H. Stedman, Director of Public Works in Zanzibar, who has just arrived home on leave, first went to East Africa twenty years ago, later acting as Executive Engineer at Kisumu and Mombasa. In 1910 he was in charge of the survey and construction of the Tika extension of the Uganda Railway. He was transferred to Zanzibar just over five years ago.

Mr. A. Bennett, who is spending the first part of his leave in London, joined the Public Works Department in Tanganyika about eleven years ago. Since then he has served in Dar es Salaam, Tabora and some time also in the Northern Province of the Territory, and has held the post of Chief Engineer in a few places before being transferred to Zanzibar by Mrs. Bennett.

Captain Ronald Bennett, who is commanding and recently with the 1st Battalion, 1st Brigade, 1st East of Suez Force, is serving in the East of Suez Force. He was recently transferred to the 1st Battalion, 1st Brigade, 1st East of Suez Force, and on last night he was on a short leave to visit his family in Zanzibar. His tour to Zanzibar has just finished and he has just returned to his unit and he is sustained.

Commander R. T. Tiggs was recently appointed to the 1st Battalion, 1st Brigade, 1st East of Suez Force. He is the Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, 1st Brigade, 1st East of Suez Force, and is the Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, 1st Brigade, 1st East of Suez Force. He is the Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, 1st Brigade, 1st East of Suez Force.

Mr. H. J. H. Stedman, who for the last three years has been on the staff of the Zanzibar branch of the Agricultural Bank of India, has arrived home. While in Zanzibar he acted as Secretary to the Mwanjimoja Club and the Caledonian Society, was on the committee of the English Club, played in the jazz band, and could always be relied upon to help in any sport or other social event.

Mr. H. J. H. Stedman has been elected President of the East Africa and Uganda National Engineers Society, has served in East Africa for the past twenty-three years. He was responsible for the construction of the Mombasa sewer works in 1910, and the Mombasa water works in 1911. He has also been responsible for the construction of the Mombasa water works in 1911.

Mr. Charles R. W. Jones, pilot at Dar es Salaam, and Miss Bethel Sylvia Hillman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hillman, were recently married in Zanzibar. Mr. Jones is the youngest son of Captain Hillman, who is a well-known and respected figure in the community. He has been in the Royal Air Force for many years and is a highly skilled pilot.

Mr. T. L. Hunter, of the K. P. S. (Kilimanjaro Provincial Survey) who has been appointed Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Mombasa Province, has arrived in Mombasa for his duties. He is a highly qualified and experienced official, and is expected to bring a new era of progress to the province.

Mr. L. G. H. Hunter, who is currently serving in the Mombasa Province, has been appointed to the post of Provincial Commissioner. He is a highly qualified and experienced official, and is expected to bring a new era of progress to the province. He has served in various capacities in the public service, and is a highly respected figure in the community.

The engagement between Mr. and Mrs. James A. D. Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Temple Stephens and Mrs. Stephen Smith, of Melbourne, Australia, is announced. The wedding is to take place in Melbourne, Australia, and is expected to be a highly successful and joyous occasion.

As a result of the petition of the children of the late Mr. and Mrs. James A. D. Jones, the Court has granted the petition for the dissolution of the marriage between Mr. and Mrs. James A. D. Jones. The Court has also granted the petition for the appointment of a guardian of the children of the late Mr. and Mrs. James A. D. Jones.

The East Africa and Uganda National Engineers Society has elected the following officers for 1961: President, Mr. H. J. H. Stedman; Vice-President, Mr. A. Bennett; Secretary, Mr. R. T. Tiggs; Treasurer, Mr. J. G. H. Hunter; and Members, Mr. J. G. H. Hunter, Mr. A. Bennett, Mr. R. T. Tiggs, Mr. H. J. H. Stedman, Mr. J. G. H. Hunter, Mr. A. Bennett, Mr. R. T. Tiggs, Mr. H. J. H. Stedman.

TRAWLINGHAM COLLEGE
SUFFOLK
Principal: Mr. J. G. H. Hunter
Public School

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MR. WIGGLESWORTH'S PLIABLE STATISTICS

As Editor of *East Africa*, you were latter of £200,000.

In your issue of 22nd January, you printed a statistic which is apparently the missionary advertisement of Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, and the following two incidents serve to show the ample elasticity of his figures.

Addressing the Sisal sub-section of the London Chamber of Commerce on January 14, the speaker said: "At present this country (the British Empire) imports annually 150,000 tons of sisal and 7,000 tons of sisal. *Under East Africa* (January 22, page 610). Addressing the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board last week, the same authority stated: "His country imports 50,000 tons of sisal and 1,000 tons of sisal per annum. Even at today's depressed rates for kemp the pliability of these figures represents some £400,000. Statistical cartwheels of this velocity are well calculated to upset those endeavouring to take a serious business-like view of the industry, and coming from the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Vegetable Fibres of the Imperial Institute require some explanation."

Perhaps you can prevail on the Chairman of that Committee to state definitely which, if either, of these statements is correct, as an analysis of £400,000 is obviously a serious business. Conclusions based on the Advisory Committee on Vegetable Fibres on this information as is thus advanced by its Chairman raise grave doubts as to the accuracy of their eventual findings.

Yours faithfully,
 Leonard E. C. COMPAN I. W. WADSWORTH

Mr. Wigglesworth's public statements of Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth have been frequently exposed by *East Africa*. Recently in an address to the Sisal Producers' and Importers' Sub-section of the London Chamber of Commerce last week he again made a number of statements which in response to enquiries made at the meeting by the Executive Committee of the Imperial Institute were exposed about three days ago. As its Chairman from the time he should have had that body was constituted some four and a half years ago. Ed. 22.1.

A STORY OF THE "MOEVE"

The Terms of the Tender
 Editor of *East Africa*

Some of your readers may have heard a story concerning the founder of the East African Campaign. I cannot vouch for its veracity, but it was told me during a recent visit to Tanganyika. According to the informant, after the Armistice, he was invited for the purchase of the hulk, and the successful applicant proceeded to dismantle every thing of value on board. When that had been done, however, he left it. Upon urgent communal business he was invited to carry out his contract, but he refused to do so, and so it has remained to this day. Was anyone indulgent in a little leniency at my expense, or was there some truth in the story?
 Yours faithfully,
 Richard B. H.

HOW WERE SURPRISE ATTACKS POSSIBLE?

If Native "Radio" really existed
 To the Editor of *East Africa*

The subject of Native sending news quickly by what one might almost call Native radio has been given a good deal of space recently in *East Africa*, and the various instances described by ear-witnesses can apparently not be doubted.

These instances would, I am sure, be added to by many other readers. When young Bagnell was murdered, or killed, out Thika way the Natives round Mambu boma were talking about it immediately afterwards; and when the attack on the Ngil Hills (which happened some days before the attack on Longido) the news was known the same afternoon on the farms of the killed and wounded on the Uasin Gishu.

But why has some solution of the mystery not been put forward? The Rev. Day Crawford, who adopted the attitude of "thinking aloud" during his long stay amongst Natives, throws no light on it, subjecting his books. Other writers mention it, but apparently look upon it as something quite unexplainable; for instance, the fate Sir Frederick Jackson mentions no instance of it in his recently published book, and no man ever had more chances of coming across it if it existed.

Could there ever have been a surprise attack on Natives if they possess this ability? What is the solution?
 Yours faithfully,
 London W. W. V. P. RUSSELL

ARE NATIVE MESSAGES SENT BY DREAMS?

Stanley Incident Recalled
 Editor of *East Africa*

Stanley's "any day" experience goes in to make it almost certain that any further light on Native "radio" will be a matter of time. I can only confirm the fact that it does exist. I know the Natives call it "radio" and it is a certain information throughout the country as to the drum soldiers' instances within my own ken as to the methods have been reported in the case of death of a member of the tribe, and for local purposes a leopard scare, and a call to a Church service of a beer-drinking party sent out by means of the drum.

Although I cannot quote personal experience of the more remarkable incidents of which Mr. Falloon draws attention, I have often heard of and seen references to such cases. I know the Natives attach importance to dreams. I had a boy once who came to me early one morning and asked for permission to go to his village to see his father who he said was ill. He admitted in reply to my questions that no message to his effect had come from the village, and after some questioning said he had been informed in a dream. The impression of his father's illness could not be shaken off and he asked for permission to visit his village, and a first dream was given. He returned in a few days and said his father had been very ill for a time, but was now better.

What Stanley first visited Uganda he had a wonderful reception. His approach to the country was by way of the Lake Victoria Nyamira, which he was circumnavigating. In his book "Through the Dark Continent" (page 118) Stanley gives the clue to what was the case of the man who was killed according to him, and the reception he gave to Stanley, and the manner of the attack.

accompanied with canoes and crews Stanley thus—

The Kabaka sent me with many salams to you. He does not know you what I am but I have a swift messenger with a canoe who will not stop until he gives all the news to the Kabaka. His mother dreamed a dream a few nights ago, and in her dream she saw a white man on his lake in a boat coming this way, and the next morning she told the Kabaka, and lo! you have come.

Stanley adds no comment, but it seems obvious that great preparations must have been made to meet him from the time of the dream and before any other outside messenger had reached the capital.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. HUGHES

IS A TOBACCO QUOTA FEASIBLE?

The Proposal raised again.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—One of the most striking facts brought forth by the memorandum presented to the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and administered by the Tobacco Federation of the Empire is the admission by responsible people connected with the tobacco trade that a certain percentage of Empire tobacco can be included in any well-known brand of cigarette without the consumer even being aware of the change. It is an admission which is the further fact that the percentage of Empire tobacco in English cigarettes is estimated to be not more than 3%, the above statement indicates an anti-Empire bias on the part of the great majority of manufacturers.

The producing Colonies and Nyasaland in particular have for years been endeavoring to persuade manufacturers to give them a square deal, but the modicum of success achieved is far from encouraging. Thus being so, and as the estimate quoted above can be fully substantiated, there would appear to be nothing left, persuasion having failed, but to apply a certain amount of pressure which would assist not only the Colonies concerned but Britain's consumers also. All of these Colonies are eager to buy British-made goods, but so long as the Mother Country will not take their tobacco, the growers have not the wherewithal to support the Homeland; so, instead of buying the better, but usually more expensive, British article, they are forced to make shift with a cheap foreign substitute.

The pressure suggested might be applied by the introduction of the quota system, on the lines of the Milk Quota Act. The measure is expressed in Nyasaland that such a quota should in order not to defeat its own ends, begin with a very small increased percentage of Empire clearances to those of foreign tobacco, but that that percentage should be gradually increased year by year. Therein there would be an inducement to the Eschequer. This would be offset by the return to Great Britain in purchases of goods of the money received by the growers from their increased sales.

The Film Quota Act put a crushing blow on the British industry and it is felt that the same course should be adopted to the tobacco growing industry of the Empire.

Nyasaland

W. E. HUGHES

[Our correspondent who sought to visit the capital under Mr. Hoover's invitation, is well known to his fellow planters in Nyasaland, whom he has repeatedly visited in the interest of various public questions.]

ELEPHANTS AND A NATIVE PART

Can Anyone persuade this Case?

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—Stories are often told of elephant intelligence, and in his book, "The Company of Adventurers" John Boyce relates many such incidents. Can any of your readers parallel a case reported to me by Natives in the Taveta district many years ago? A black baby had been placed under the shade of a great tree by its mother for a moment while she went into her garden to pluck fruit. Suddenly a herd of elephants passed between the mother and her infant. For a while they pulled down branches round about the tree, and then two or three of them advanced where the baby lay. Then, marvellous to relate, they laid branches upon it without any way injuring it, and shortly afterwards moved off.

I see no reason to discredit the story as it was told to me by the Natives, whose explanation was that the elephant cows had placed the branches over the child to keep the flies away from it. To many of our people the incident may seem unbelievable, but I regard it as fully possible—though, as I say, I cannot personally vouch for it.

Yours faithfully,
T. T. TULLOCH
Kenya Colony

The consecration of Khartoum Cathedral was completed on January of the anniversary of General Gordon's death forty-six years ago, when the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gwynne consecrated the baptistry, tower, and bells, two of the latter being dedicated to the memory of Sir Lee Stack, formerly Governor-General of the Sudan, who died in the service of his country in 1924. The foundation stone of the Cathedral was laid twenty-six years ago.

An English Car designed for East Africa NOT OFFERED FOR SALE IN ENGLAND

but YOU can buy it there, through us.

When Vauxhall engineers designed the new 24 h.p. V.V.X. they did not give a thought to the English market with its crippling horse-power tax. They built a car solely for motoring in countries like East Africa, with a high-powered 6-cylinder engine, sturdy chassis and special springing.

OUR SERVICE

IN AFRICA. Our Service covers Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. When you go on leave, you can arrange to buy your Vauxhall through any of our branches, and it will be ready waiting for you when you land in England.

IN ENGLAND. Our Service enables you to buy your car from General Motors' Export Department, Hemton, London, E.C. 1, use it while on leave, and then hand it to your shipping agent on being returning to East Africa.

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

Dealers and branches throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

ELECTRICAL COMPANIES FOR TANGANYIKA

... negotiations successfully terminated. East Africa is able to see that complete agreement has been reached in London between Major Walsh's group and the Crown Agents for the Colonies regarding the electrical development scheme in Tanganyika concerning which protracted negotiations have been proceeding.

The scheme is divided into two distinct sections, one comprising a concession for the development and distribution of electrical power from the Pangani Falls, within what may be roughly termed the Pangani-Tanga zone, and the other a licence for electrical development and distribution in the Dar es Salaam zone.

To administer these powers two companies are to be formed in Tanganyika, the charters and the papers necessary for registration have been mailed to the local solicitors of the 'Bongoni Group' which will take up its new powers following the completion of the legal formalities. The charter and deed will shortly sail for East Africa. The Tanganyika Government is to participate in the Dar es Salaam undertaking, but not in the Pangani enterprise.

FROM SENEGAL TO SOMALILAND

... Trans-African Motor Trip.

MRCO's T. A. Goober, accompanied by Captain S. A. Eriman and Captain R. B. W. G. Andrew left England on Saturday 20 motor from Senegal to Somaliland. One of the objects of the expedition is to survey for the Royal Geographical Society the north-west portion of the Somaliland desert and the northern portion of Lake Chad. A number of specimens will also be collected for the British Museum. The party will carry a cinematograph outfit and will travel in three specially constructed motor-cars, so designed that the bases can form pontoons across swamps, while the sides can be used as running boards over soft sand.

The route is to be from Dakar to Timbuctoo thence to Niamey, Lake Chad, Nairobi, Songhai, and through Abyssinia to Gerdif. Captain Fairman was formerly an officer in the Sudan Camel Corps.

A FORMER EAST AFRICAN MISSIONARY.

... of Tabora P. W. V. Scarp.

A recent arrival in London is Mr. J. T. F. Williams, formerly a member of the I. S. C. A. in Tanganyika. Interned by the Germans at the outbreak of War, Brother John, as he was then known, was a prisoner in various camps, for the longest period at Tabora. On being released he was given a chaplaincy in France, and in 1918 became Chaplain to the King's African Rifles, and spent some time at the Cape of Natal and Tabora. Disembarked at the end of 1919, and having drawn a soldier-settler farm in Kenya, he returned to the Colony with the object of occupying it, but was unable to do so owing to the lack of accurate information concerning its whereabouts and of facilities for acquiring such information. He returned to England, and later went to Southern Rhodesia to grow tobacco. When the break in leaf prices occurred, Mr. Williams, who had married in the meantime, decided to return to Europe, and lived first in Belgium and later in Wales. Both Mr. and Mrs. Williams are now engaged in journalism.

Mr. C. Clifton Roberts, of the Home League for Penal Reform, Parliament Admissions, S.W., is considering its policy in regard to penal administration in the Crown Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories, and for suggestions for penal reform in the Colonies.

INDIRECT RULE IN TANGANYIKA

... Serious Allegations concerning Chief.

... from a Correspondent.

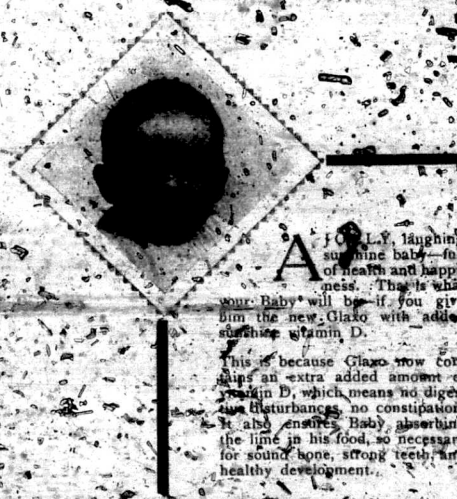
Why did Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Secretary for Native Affairs in Tanganyika, fly to Songea recently, was it to prosecute further inquiries into a serious case of maladministration by two chiefs of the Wangoni tribe?

I can disclose that a recent trial at Songea led to such serious revelations that a departmental inquiry has been ordered.

Tax money having been stolen from a certain chief, several Natives are alleged to have been tied up by his orders, and tortured to extort confessions. It is said that in some cases fire was put between the legs of the unfortunate suspects, that some had the wrists tied back to the inner joints of the elbow, and that others had leather reims bound round their forehead and tightened daily. One Native asserted in court that he was subjected to this revolting treatment for twenty-seven days and finally admitted the theft, although he had not committed it.

The terrible injuries suffered by the victims—who included one woman—were not brought to the notice of the proper authorities until some eight months after they had been inflicted. There are other points of the case of which it is not desirable to write at the moment.

Will the non-official members of the Legislature insist on frank disclosure of the full circumstances? The country ought to know of the all too numerous delinquencies of tribal authorities, in order that a fair judgment may be formed on the whole question of Indirect Rule in the Territory.



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East Africa in the Press

TO ENCOURAGE SPORT IN KENYA

The following interesting letter on sport in Kenya recently appeared in *The Morning Post*—

"Considerable disappointment has been felt in Kenya owing to the inability of Mr. Charles Victor Roberts to combine a University Association football side to visit Kenya this year. As sportsmen had to be visited through the South African border, whose scraps, as far as Kenya is concerned, I regret to say, are prohibitive.

Following on the breakdown of the suggested League cricket tour, it seems as if Kenya and East Africa generally are doomed to be left unvisited by any British touring team. Kenya, to the majority of the British public is, perhaps, only a Colony where big game is hunted by military officers and where politics loom large, but, in spite of these factors, there is a really virile and enthusiastic sporting community, which pours itself heart and soul into every form of sport.

Africa, if regarded properly, is an island with two sides to it, East and West. This fact touring team organisers must remember, and include in their itinerary the journey to, or the journey back, to the East coast.

Kenya and East Africa generally, want to be educated in their various forms of sport. Although Kenya is suffering from the universal world-wide depression, it would welcome and extend the hospitality to teams of soccer, Rugby and Association football, and cricket, and tennis players. Ocean fares are beyond the scope of our purse, but from Mombasa and back again to Mombasa, the return teams would, I am sure, amount to nil.

As regards the standard of play, I think our representatives side could, in three or four matches, give the average Incongruente side a game. Similarly, a weak Casuals side at Association. As regards Rugby, we have learnt a lesson from the last South African side which visited us. In boxing we can put up a good show against the representatives of the East Indies Squadron every year, and in Rodseth and Allen we have two, at least, who would not distract themselves in the A.B.A. championships of home.

Incidentally, members of such touring sides would see a beautiful and healthy Colony, and, besides educating us in sport, might see something more of the British Empire than they can by watching the steam mist of Africa's West coast as they pass it on their way home.

Strictly speaking, I have only authority to speak on behalf of boxing and Association of both of which associations I am President, but I know that you will share my feelings.

FIGHT BETWEEN PYTHON AND DOGS

An unusual fight between a python and three dogs is described in the *Overland*.

The three dogs, being dogs, attacked a python on the East coast. The dogs killed the snake, rushing in individually, and collectively, while the python was quick in defence. In fact, the noise of the dogs barking brought some Natives to the scene, but as they saw the python had lost his main eye, they did not interfere.

Roughly speaking, the combatants circled, the snake striking the dogs with his tail. But the dogs were really quick, and the python was hiten many times before he was killed the snake. One of the attackers struck the python in the eye, the python flinched and exhaustion.

The *Territorial Forces Journal*, the first issue of which has just been published, deals with the activities of the Territorial Forces in Southern Rhodesia. Among its interesting contributions is an article by Captain A. Essex-Campbell, T.F.O., of the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment, who served in East Africa during the War. The Journal, which is to be issued annually, is priced at 2s.

THE ACHOLI 'BALLET'

SIR FREDERICK PHILLIPS, writing in *The Daily Mail*, discourses of the attractions, as well as of the dreariness, of the 'ballet' as performed by the Acholi tribe in Uganda.

Even darkest Africa realises the value of impromptu entertainment for travellers. All you motor from Uganda to the White Nile by the new highway called the Great North Road, a surprising form of ballet will be seen at the villages along the route. The Acholi tribe perform it unadorned and unashamed.

When a tourist car is sighted, they troop joyously to the roadside—youths, maidens, married women with babies and their husbands, and as the car draws up they begin a tribal dance. It is a spectacle sufficiently unvarying to Western first-viewers, but the performers would be puzzled and amused as the suggestion that it savours of impromptu. The local C. B. Cochran is proud of his young ladies. He is still unimpaired by contact with money, and the only box-office receipts he desires are in the form of cigarettes, of which he gives to the members of the ballet and a handful for himself is ample proof.

CRITICISMS are constantly being levelled at the commercial methods of a certain class of Indian trader in East Africa, and the following story sent to the *Nairobi Times* by its Upodoma correspondent will therefore interest many readers:—

The transport position here is chaotic, and makes one wonder what can be the real cost price landed here of the ordinary one and a half ton lorry. The work is all in the hands of Indians, and the usual procedure is as follows: an Indian who has saved up about £50 borrows another equal sum from a friend and gets a lorry on hire purchase. He then takes all the freight he can get at 6 cents per ton-mile, no return freight is made, cases which barely pay his running expenses. He carries off from hand to mouth for three months or so, when the supplying firm seizes the lorry on account of the unpaid instalments. The unlucky Indian is ruined, and the motor agents are left with a badly worn lorry on their hands, for which they have only received half the nominal value.



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MOTOR OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SUDAN.

One of the most important factors in the recent development of the Sudan is the rapid expansion of transport, and in an interesting article in *Continental Review*, Mr. R. J. Chesterton, Director of the African Automobile Trade Commission in Cairo, writes:

"More recently, the transport of motor cars and passengers first made their appearance in the Sudan about 1926. The car has the only competitor in motor transport in many parts of the Sudan, especially in the south, in the *Prohama*, of Kordofan and Darfur. The bulk of merchandise transported on camels, pack animals and mules has felt the influence of motor transport, and fares have been reduced to the Karoum-Wadi Madafa. Since the appearance of motor trucks along this route...

"One of the most travelled routes is between Khartoum and Wad Medani. Wad Medani is in the centre of the cotton-growing district, the second best market for automobiles, and is said to be the fastest growing town in the Sudan. At the height of the dry season there are said to fifteen passenger and merchandise trucks coming daily over this route. These vehicles are not so jammed full, so that some 200 persons travel daily on this line alone. In Kordofan and Darfur there are some forty public cars operating on eight different routes. Regular weekly services are maintained under the most difficult conditions. In one case, a motor passenger and goods transport truck, making a round trip of 600 miles from Khartoum has to carry enough gasoline at the start for the entire journey, as there are no supplies available en route. The average life of motor cars in the Sudan for these routes is about one year. The automobile is thus gradually accomplishing nothing less than an economic revolution. In regions where it is only the familiar 'ship of the desert' could go and where for a long time it will be possible to lay a railway line, the motor vehicle has penetrated and supplies a long-felt need. Prominent automotive dealers in the Sudan believe that with normal conditions prevailing motor vehicles in the Sudan will continue to increase in number for the next five years, from 30% to 50% annually. It is noteworthy that the number of vehicles in circulation in the extreme western and southern Provinces increased from 5% to 7% over a period of 1934, a high average than that shown in any other fully developed areas."

DO WILD ANIMALS THINK?

The question "Do Wild Animals Think?" is so often asked in East Africa that an article on the subject in *The Sphere* by Mr. W. D. Hubbard will interest many East Africans. Mr. Hubbard quotes two instances of intelligence displayed by animals in East Africa:

"Hunters who infrequently have seen lions walking round horns of antelope or zebra without causing a panic, never had any opinion can be explained by the obvious fact that the lion was fully fed. But how did these antelope know that? When their dreaded enemy suddenly appeared among them walking unconcernedly in daylight, did they know that at this particular time the lion was non-offensive? Did they see, as human observers saw, that the stomach of the lion was heavily laden with food? Or was there some other indication which professional hunters and not we see or understand, which was evident to the antelope?"

The African buffalo has acquired a reputation for aggressiveness and is suggested by few other big-game animals. Particularly in the buffalo feared, when wounded, for when they are in a fix they have brought their horns to many hunters. A morally wounded, even badly hurt buffalo, and this is true of elephants also, will turn out from the herd with which it has been ranging and travel by itself. Once alone it will run a varying distance, depending upon the severity of its hurt. Eventually it will turn and, cutting, either come back close to its outward tracks or stand hidden to one side of the shooter. Hunters tracking carefully with their eyes on the ground follow the blood-spattered trail. They found an antelope cross a patch of long grass, and—whang!—the buffalo charges upon them from an unexpected direction, and at very close quarters. Only an exceptionally experienced hunter or a very fast shot can extricate himself from such a predicament."

The current issue of the *Leprosy Review* has an article by Dr. R. G. Cochrane on "Leprosy in East and Central Africa."

AN OSTRICH SHAW WOUNDED

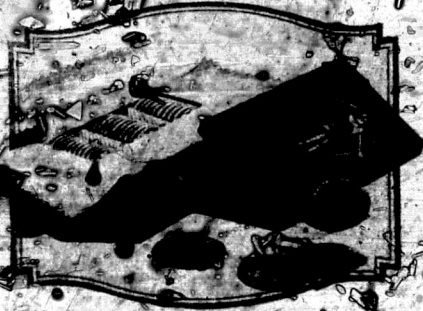
The unusual case of an ostrich shaw being wounded, apparently with the object of drawing possible enemies away from its nest, has been communicated to *Nature* by Professor F. W. MacBride, of the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, who writes:

"Dr. J. A. Naelt, a former pupil of mine now in the service of the Government of Kenya, writes to me as follows: 'On October 21, 1936, I noticed a male ostrich coming straight towards me, not far off than fifty yards. The bird trailed its wings as if they were broken, and, being me, started on a slow, waddling gait to its original direction. It would sit down spasmodically and then the ostrich would sit down facing backwards to see how near I was. As I approached the bird would start. Once it appeared to be too near and then start to get on to its feet, where I saw pants in the air, and the ostrich had been headed by a gun. I called for my gun to shoot, and when I saw the bird called. The bird is well and well and it must have a nest near. Leaving one boy to watch the bird, the rest of us retraced our steps, and we caught the nest about forty yards away from where I had first seen the bird."

"The nest simply consisted of a clearing in the grass, and might young birds sitting on the powdered black earth amidst broken egg shells. Other young had hatched off to some ten or twelve feet. In addition, there was a large egg shell. Without touching anything, we retreated to some distance off. Almost immediately the male trotted back in perfect health accompanied by the female. The female nest had been at some distance off, and the male had to look after the nest and the well in the nest."

"It is very interesting to find a male ostrich making a fourth attempt to draw a bird to the ostrich."

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WITNESSES FOR THE JOINT COMMITTEE

Those resident at home to be called shortly.

East Africa learns that witnesses resident at home in this country are, if possible, to be called by the Joint Committee, within the next few weeks. Any of our readers who have evidence should, we suggest, make immediate application to the Secretary of the Committee and lodge a preliminary memorandum with him as soon as possible. We understand that the Committee's decision as to whether it will hear the applicant orally is taken only after consideration of such memoranda.

Mr. S. H. Sayer, Chairman of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, has been selected by that body as delegate of the Chambers of Commerce of Tanganyika to give evidence.

Dr. H. M. Hunter, M.L.C., has been selected to give evidence on behalf of the Chambers of Commerce of Uganda, and Major Leslie Renton, who sat in Parliament for the Gainsborough Division of Lincolnshire from 1906 to 1910, is being called as a witness of that Protectorate.

Indian members of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce have protested against the principle of the Joint Parliamentary Committee having invited only European members from Chambers of Commerce in East Africa to give evidence in London.

The Tanganyika Indian Conference has unanimously resolved that the Tanganyika Indian case shall be presented to the Joint Parliamentary Committee by Mr. Tavabali, a Zanzibar barrister, Mr. Abdulla M. Kamwile, of Tanga, Mr. R. A. Master, a Dar es Salaam barrister, and Mr. Frankpe Eselca Tabora barrister.

A private meeting of the Committee is being held at present. The date of the next public session has still to be fixed.

DEATH OF AIR COMMODORE SAMSON

We regret to record the death last week at the age of forty-seven of Air Commodore R. Samson, a review of whose book on his Cairo-Cape flight appears elsewhere in this issue. He had many friends in East Africa for he saw service in Somalia and in 1930, five years later was first lieutenant of the cruiser "Philomel" in the East Indies Squadron, and in 1925, through East Africa.

Selected for training as a naval aviator and at Eastchurch, he lately made himself prominent and by December of that year had persuaded the Admiralty to equip H.M.S. "Africa" with a launching platform from which he flew his "Sea Sparrow" - the first of its kind to be flown from the deck of a ship. Following the failure of the Dardanelles campaign he transferred to the Royal Air Force and served in the air, Commodore Samson was given a command in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea and then took command of the "Comarines" in the Indian Ocean. From the middle of 1926 until August, 1927, he was Chief Staff Officer of the Middle East, during which period he led many notable flights among which was one to Aden and another from Cairo to the Cape and back. During the War he won the D.S.O. and bar, and in 1918 he received the Air Force Cross and the C.M.G.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

DR. DUNSTON SHIELS stated, in reply to Sir Robert Hamilton, that during 1930 the Kenya Government had assisted the maize industry by giving recoverable advances under the Agricultural Marketing Corporation to the extent of £200,000 and by making charges for grading and conditioning to the amount of £124,555. In addition, railways reduced rates of carriage for 1930, and the Government had granted to the Transport Administration, under the Colonial Government, and is recoverable from the maize industry. The Transport Administration also reduced port storage charges to the extent of £15,500. Approval had recently been given to a scheme of recoverable advances free of interest to any amount not exceeding £108,000 in respect of the maize crop harvested towards the end of last year and the beginning of the current year.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. Hobley to early days in Kenya.

Feb. 12 - Mr. F. H. Melham to lecture on East Africa at the Imperial Institute, 21, Bedford Square, at 8 p.m.
Feb. 13 - The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Horne to open Exhibition of Mineral Resources of the British Imperial Institute, South Kensington.
Feb. 18 - African Society, Dinner at Parliament House, Trocadero Restaurant, 7, Grosvenor Place, at 8 p.m.
Feb. 19 - Sir Robert Horne to speak at the Imperial Institute on "Mineral Resources of the Empire."
Feb. 20 - Kenya Section of Overseas Education, Mr. C. W. Hodge to speak on "Africa in the Nineties" at the Empire Club, Strand, at 8 p.m.
Mar. 3 - Royal African Society, Luncheon, Lord Kingsley, to speak on "The Openings in Southern Africa," Cannon Street Hotel, at 1 p.m.

FORTHCOMING BROADCAST TALKS

On Wednesday, February 18, and March 1 and 10, Sir Daniel Hall, who recently visited East Africa, will give talks on farming from 7 to 8 p.m. on Tuesday, March 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, and 7 p.m. on Thursday, 5, 12, 19, 26, and 27, there will be talks on "British Mandates" by the first Professor Arnold Toynbee and the last by Lord Cecil of Chelwood. The speaker for alluvial Terraces has still to be selected.
Mar. 6, at 8 p.m. - Granville, speaker of the "Maze."
Mar. 11, at 8 p.m. - F. E. L. Hussey, formerly Director of Education in the Sudan and the Sudan, on "Schools and Scholars in East Africa."
Mar. 20, at 8 p.m. - Sir John Russell, who spent some months in the Sudan during the War, on "Agricultural developments in Cotton in the Sahara."

A War Memorial for Indian troops who fought in East Africa and other centres during the War was completed at New Delhi last week. It takes the form of a triumphal arch.

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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU

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

The railway postal agency at Longido has been closed.

The R.E.A.A.A. has appointed road patrols in Dar es Salaam.

Ndola has now a European population estimated at not less than 1,500.

Atta Ltd. of Gilgil have duplicated their millinery plant at a cost of £2,000.

A beam wireless station is to be established in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The Northern Rhodesia Ruby Mine Company, Ltd., has gone into voluntary liquidation.

Members of the R.E.A.A.A. are to be entitled to a 5% discount on the London Nairobi air service.

A short branch line is being constructed between the railway station at Kisumu and the aerodrome.

The Oakleigh Hotel Co., Ltd., of Nairobi, has been struck off the Kenya Register of Companies.

Holmes Residential Hotel at Limuru was recently destroyed by fire. It was built over twenty years ago.

The Tanganyika Government proposes to recognize a medical diploma granted in any part of the world.

Gum arabic exports from the Sudan during 1929 amounted to 26,081 tons, compared with 16,793 tons in 1929.

Planters in the South Lunjwa district of Kenya are pressing for the establishment of local bank branches.

Natives in the village of Nohud in the Kordofan Province of the Sudan, have just imported their first wireless set.

A new abattoir is being erected in Nairobi. It is claimed that it will be the most complete equipped abattoir in Africa.

Stamp duty business men are urging that the office of the Registrar of Titles should be removed from Eschbe to Kampala.

The Northern Rhodesian headquarters of the Rhodoid Anglo-African Company have been transferred to Rawl.

Customs receipts for the port of Beira during December 1929 were £1,479, compared with £338,994 during December, 1929.

Colon Sugar Refineries, Ltd. report a big increase in earnings for the last year, compared with a profit of £1,724 for 1929.

Work has been begun on the new Government Hospital in Kampala. It is hoped to complete the building in six months.

The East African Farmers to pay creditors South Africa proposed a rate of interest on a loan of £1,000,000. Interest will be charged to farmers at 6%.

Over three hundred Europeans and several thousand natives are likely to be employed on the construction of the Lower Zambesi Bridge.

£50,000 has been granted from the Colonial Development Fund for roads, steel and for experimental stations in Tanganyika Territory.

The 1929 annual report of the Native Affairs Department of Kenya will be published simultaneously in Kenya and this country early in March.

Imports into Northern Rhodesia for the first six months of 1929 totalled £2,332,056, compared with £1,564,136 during the corresponding period of 1928.

Tenders are invited by the Tanganyika Railways for the purchase of certain machinery and building at the Sigi Saw Mills, which has lain dormant for the past six or seven years.

The three R.A.F. Vickers Victoria troop carrying aeroplanes reached Cape Town on Sunday last. They were scheduled to leave yesterday on their return flight to Cairo.

The British South Africa Company has declared a dividend of 1s. 3d. per share, equal to 8½%. This is the rate paid during each of the last six years, but for the last four years there has also been a bonus, which is not now repeated.

Limba farmers are now formulating a scheme whereby the results of experiments in the cultivation of new plants may be made available to neighbouring planters. The knowledge thus obtained should be beneficial to all planters in that area.

Circulars have been issued to shareholders of Kagera (Uganda) Finfields, Ltd. in connection with the offer of 100,000 new 5% Cumulative Convertible Preference shares of 5s. each. The new shares are offered in the proportion of one for every four Ordinary shares at present held.

Coffee valued at just over £100,000 may be sent to Italy as a result of the purchase by Brazil of the eleven Italian aeroplanes which recently flew over the Atlantic to Rio de Janeiro. Each of the machines has been purchased for £9,200, and Italy has agreed to accept payment in cash or its equivalent in coffee.

An aerial survey of the Luangwa River of Northern Rhodesia has just been carried out by the Aircraft Operating Co. The aeroplane accomplished the work in one flight, taking a continuous photograph of the river and a strip of just over a mile along the eastern bank. The land is owned by the North Charterland Exploration Company, which intends making a ground survey of the tract.

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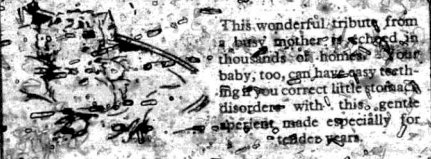


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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

RWANDA MKUBWA MINE CLOSED DOWN

THE demand for last week's auction was a very irregular one... The demand for medium and lower qualities were rather slow...

Heavy reorganizations among mining Europeans... It was officially announced last week that the Rwanda-Mkubwa mine is to be closed down...

Table listing various commodities such as Peaberry, Mungbean, and other goods with their respective prices and market status.

The closing of the Rwanda mine is expected to involve the dismissal of at least 250 Europeans... The Northern Rhodesian Government, naturally concerned about the probable repercussions...

War warnings have been issued in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa... DELEGATE FROM SISAL GROWERS... With further reference to the decision of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association...

London stocks of East African coffee in February totaled 266 bags compared with 38 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE

Beeswax... The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were 70s. and 157s. 6d. respectively... The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were 15s. and 17s. 6d. respectively.

Cocoa... The market is steady at about 1/4s. per lb. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were 7/6 and 7/6 respectively.

Groundnuts... Steady but quiet at 29 17s. 6d. per ton for East African. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were 29 17s. 6d. and 29 17s. 6d. respectively.

Almonds... Quiet, with heavy unshelled Addis Ababa offered at 1/4 per lb. but probable buyers quote 1/4 per lb. The comparative price in 1930 was 8/6 per lb.

Sisal... White and/or yellow East African is quoted at 112 15s. per ton. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were 112 15s. and 112 15s. respectively.

Wool... Packages of New Zealand wool last week fetched an average of 9d. per lb. Above 400 bales of East African were put up in the last 24 hours but met with rather poor competition.

We understand that the Admiralty has decided to take no action on the tenders recently invited for the supply of 500 tons of East African sisal, but that the issue of the tenders will be under consideration.

Mather and Platt, Ltd. have declared a final dividend of 5% for the year ending 31st Dec. 1930.

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- 8 Passenger Coaches, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes
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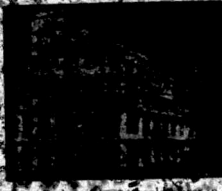
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The s.s. "Duchant Castle," which left London last week, carried the following passengers for East Africa:

- Mr. H. Carter
- Mrs. Carter
- Master T. B. Carter
- Mr. H. F. Foulger
- Lieut. A. H. Thornhill
- Mrs. M. E. Wells

The s.s. "Bernardin de St. Pierre," which left Marseilles for Mauritius on February 6, carried the following passengers for Mombasa:

- Miss M. M. Barban
- The Dowager Lady A. L. M. Buxton
- Major & Mrs. Galley
- Mrs. C. Hornsby
- Miss E. G. C. Hunter
- Dr. & Mrs. E. V. Hunter
- Mr. J. C. Leland

The s.s. "Adolph Woermann," which left Hamburg on January 13, carried the following passengers for East Africa:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Tanga. | Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Raridon |
| Baroness Blixen | Mr. & Mrs. E. Galley |
| Mr. Walter Coradi | Mrs. T. Gendeban |
| Dr. & Mrs. Kuhl | Mr. Charles L. Harris |
| Mrs. E. H. Reusch | Dr. & Mrs. E. P. Hill |
| Major D. C. C. Wells | Miss E. W. Long |
| Mr. & Mrs. H. Zanetti | Mr. Arthur Moen |
| | Mr. W. K. Murray |
| | Mr. P. Nicholson |
| | Mr. C. E. Onslow |
| | Mrs. W. M. Parfetter |
| | Mr. J. H. Porter |
| | Mr. & Miss Rabinzon |
| | Mr. G. Selvan |
| | Mr. A. S. Seton |
| | Miss Canance Tate |
| | Mr. Robt. T. Toole |
| | Mr. Peter J. Young |
| | Mrs. R. E. Young |
| | Mr. J. P. Williams |

- Mr. & Mrs. D. C. E. Clark
- Miss Eva von Frankenberg
- Mr. C. E. Lane
- Mr. Carl Lauw
- Miss Ada Smart
- Mr. G. Sontag
- Miss James B. Thomson

Mombasa.

- Mr. & Mrs. A. Anderson
- Mrs. Kathleen Black
- Miss E. Brassington
- Mr. & Mrs. Brown
- Miss E. M. Button

- Beira.**
- Capt. D. W. Forshaw
- Miss L. M. Walmesley

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Usambar," which left Kiliadiha on January 27, brought the following passengers to passengers:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Mr. & Mrs. C. Adams | Mr. G. Kalkell |
| Mrs. E. Belcher | Mr. A. Kruss |
| Miss M. Borer | Mr. A. Leach |
| Mr. C. Carnegie-Brown | Mr. P. H. Leach |
| Mr. Checksheld | Mr. P. H. D. Macgregor |
| Mr. Henry Clark | Mr. Kenneth MacLachlan |
| Mr. William | Mr. Richard Maine |
| Mr. M. Culwell | Mr. S. B. Matthews |
| Mr. Walter Deegan | Mr. Charles de Monville |
| Mr. L. A. D. G. | Mr. C. C. Morrison |
| Mr. Edward Dreblow | Mrs. S. Nopier |
| Mr. Robert Duncan | Mrs. J. Paig |
| Mrs. M. Eaton | Mr. Norman Parkes |
| Mr. & Mrs. D. Eskin | Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Peary |
| Mrs. Vera Evans | Mr. Jean Pergrin |
| Mr. Ernest Gill | Mrs. Dorothy Ralling |
| Mr. & Mrs. Graham | Mr. & Mrs. G. Reed |
| Mr. H. Gunn | Mr. Jean Stevens |
| Mr. & Mrs. G. Hamilton | Mrs. Mary Stett |
| Mr. A. Isted | Mrs. Dorothy Stock |
| Mr. L. Isted | Mrs. Louise Watkins |
| Miss B. Jason | Mr. Charles Walsh |
| Mr. H. Jenkins | Mrs. Konstantin Wilson |

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA

- "Medusa" left Mombasa homewards, Feb. 6
- "Medusa" left Beira homewards, Feb. 6
- "Makana" left Zanzibar outwards, Feb. 6
- "Arba" left Zanzibar outwards, Feb. 6
- "Khandalla" left Mombasa for Bombay, Feb. 6
- "Karapara" left Durban for Bombay, Feb. 6
- "Karigola" left Bombay for Durban, Feb. 6
- "Francesco Crispi" left Hfifu homewards, Feb. 6
- "Giuseppe Mazzini" left Nainok for Dar, Feb. 6
- "Caffaro" left Aden for South Africa, Feb. 6
- "Casaregis" left Mombasa homewards, Feb. 6

CLAN-EILMERMAN-PARISIAN

- "City of Dunkirk" arrived Zanzibar, Feb. 8
- "Clan Keith" left Suez outwards, Feb. 8
- "Tactician" left Glasgow for East Africa, Feb. 7

HOLLAND-INDIA

- "Nieuwerkerk" left Cape Town homewards, Feb. 10
- "Rijperkerk" arrived Amsterdam, Feb. 13
- "Rietfontein" left Amsterdam for East Africa, Jan. 30
- "Sas" left Durban for South Africa, Jan. 31
- "Santara" arrived Amsterdam, Jan. 31
- "Kliphfontein" arrived Durban for East Africa, Feb. 7
- "Rietfontein" left Beira for East Africa, Feb. 2

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

- "General Duchesne" left Zanzibar homewards, Feb. 7
- "Ayatol" left Beira for East Africa, Feb. 7
- "Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Marseilles outwards, Feb. 6
- "Chambord" left Djibouti outwards, Feb. 3

LYONS CASTLE

- "Broken Castle" arrived London, Feb. 10
- "Dromed Castle" arrived Calais from Beira, Feb. 9
- "Dundrum Castle" left Cape Town for Mombasa, Feb. 8
- "Dunluce Castle" left Cape Town homewards, Feb. 7
- "Durban Castle" left London for Beira, Feb. 4
- "Guilford Castle" arrived London, Feb. 4
- "Llandudno Castle" arrived Naifal from East Africa, Feb. 6
- "Sanderson Castle" left Lourenco Marques for Beira, Feb. 7
- "Lisbon Castle" left Capoa for East Africa, Feb. 7
- "Ripley Castle" arrived Natal for Beira, Feb. 8

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

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

- Feb. 12, by the s.s. "Montana"
- Feb. 13, by the s.s. "General Duchesne"
- Feb. 14, by the s.s. "Ranch"
- Feb. 15, by the s.s. "Rafinesque"
- Feb. 16, by the s.s. "Raubach"
- Feb. 17, by the s.s. "Raupe"
- Feb. 18, by the s.s. "Raupe"
- Feb. 19, by the s.s. "Raupe"
- Feb. 20, by the s.s. "Raupe"
- Feb. 21, by the s.s. "Raupe"
- Feb. 22, by the s.s. "Raupe"
- Feb. 23, by the s.s. "Raupe"
- Feb. 24, by the s.s. "Raupe"
- Feb. 25, by the s.s. "Raupe"
- Feb. 26, by the s.s. "Raupe"
- Feb. 27, by the s.s. "Raupe"
- Feb. 28, by the s.s. "Raupe"
- Feb. 29, by the s.s. "Raupe"
- Feb. 30, by the s.s. "Raupe"

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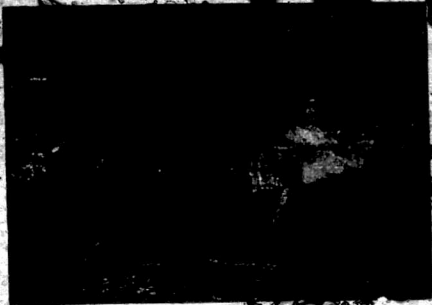
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