

EAST AFRICA



THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
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Convention of Associations of Nyasaland
Associated Producers of East Africa
Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa
and Planters' Association

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A GOOD WORD FOR AFRICAN MAGIC

DR. L. S. B. LEAKE, speaks elsewhere in this issue for a deeper understanding of the East African Native deserves careful attention. He is not an arm-chair theorist but one of the new generation of Kenya-boss-boys, who, as he protests, are "far more African than English," who by their knowledge of their birth and breeding can claim to have a more "African" outlook than the white man who, at the same time, is more "European." He is likely to play a distinguished and, indeed, essential part in the future development of our East African Empire. His main thesis is that trained anthropologists, and colonial administrators, and the majority of the Natives, have inadequate and their reasons for writing criticism.

One of the most important questions which occupies so important a place in the current philosophy of the "Native" is the "magic" which is irretrievably bound up with his ideas of justice, and his conclusion founded on bitter experience is that "white men all 'magic' is criminal, to be censured and brand. Now the Native distinguishes between "witchcraft," which is good, and "sorcery," which is evil, and therefore bad. "Witchcraft" is a social act, has a definite cultural value, and lightens the burden of existence. The Native argues that "misfortune and sickness do not come by chance, but by the machinations of some evil-doing person, and witchcraft enables the potential victim to counteract those evil influences and beat them off." In some instances parents and relatives who are an "combatant" and "a non-combatant" are

for the rob of life of its errors. But witchcraft must be used with caution, for it may have a "boomerang effect."

An excellent example of this has recently been quoted by Mr. R. E. Evans-Pritchard in the Journal of the Institute of African Languages and Cultures. The author's Native, a black-billed night-hawk, which had stolen his master's guinea fowls, the master, in compensation, the owner of the dog, though he himself thought that his cook's action was justified. The owner, nevertheless, proceeded to give the "medicine" from the carcass with the object of bewitching the cook and his master. But was the cook bewitched? Not a bit. He argued that the "medicine," in which the witchcraft was inherent, would disea the priest, paid in compensation and promptly took the owner of the dog, and indeed, it apparently did, for the magician fell ill and nearly died. Witchcraft, in other words, is capable of judging the merits of the case and of giving a fair and just verdict. The parallelism between some Native magic and British Courts of Justice is therefore very close. But naturally to the Native his autochthonous methods reveal as far as the better. As the professional anthropologist takes his doctor's place in the Colonial administration, he will doubtless be able to evaluate the "good" inherent in "witchcraft" and its place in Native life. But "sorcery" or "black magic" was a horse of quite another colour. Natives themselves recognise that "evil" and social, and therefore bad, and would welcome its abolition. So the administrator is faced with the delicate task of distinguishing between "witchcraft" and "sorcery" and should thus be able to separate off the "competent" and "incompetent" elements.

JOINT COMMITTEE BREEZES AND PROTESTS

MR. HUDSON ASKS MANY STRANGE QUESTIONS Proceedings Specially Reported for East Africa

In an atmosphere of joint Parliamentary significance was serious and for the East Africa, in the course of the concluding stages of the examination of the three witnesses from Tanganyika. Mr. Hudson's persistent questions which were raised in the House, and his fellow members—and were so strange from the East African standpoint that at times quite half the members of the public present, nearly all of the East Africans, found it impossible to comprehend the

The three witnesses—Natives—most of those evidence reported in the House, stated that they understood the Memorandum on Natives to be a document which was to be put on a better basis than the existing one. The owners of the country, the Natives, were naturally followed in Tanganyika, that they did not therefore desire any alteration in the appointment of Natives to various committees and the opportunity for a vote to be held there to take place.

Chief Mushi, having said that he understood the Memorandum which Chief Makwala governs Tanganyika, was being asked by Mr. Hudson whether he desired that condition should be given the Chairman interposed to suggest that they should first press this matter so clearly and fully as it might be necessary to do so. Chief Mushi, when Tanganyika should be annexed to the British Empire or to Germany, possibly through other probable alternatives.

Mr. Hudson, with all his persistence cannot see the matter in that light, my understanding of these points. I was astonished by clear understanding of these points. I was an discover a mind of the Natives in Africa upon this question. I am sure that we should endeavour to do so. I have, my lord, that I have been extremely fair to me that the Natives' objection to Chief Makwala is that the Native conditions of Tanganyika would be imposed on Tanganyika.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore's Proposed Tests.

Mr. Hudson's Chief Makwala. If the Committee could make arrangements with reference to Chief Makwala, which the spirit and method of Government, it is now understood by the witness, from Tanganyika, it is not an end to the spirit of Government in Kenya. The witness that Chief Makwala would be the most suitable person to be appointed to the position.

Mr. Mitchell then ventured to relate the question, but could not tell the Chairman that it was not understood. Chief Makwala repeated that Chief Makwala would not be thought it would be a trap, and that the conditions would not continue.

Mr. Hudson's question. If the Chairman had done so, the Natives would be more satisfied to go back under the rule than they would be. Mr. Hudson's question. If the Chairman had done so, the Natives would be more satisfied to go back under the rule than they would be.

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fact as to what the Natives had allowed the greatest possible latitude in those long leading questions, but suggested that members should be very careful that they did not put the Natives in a position where they were forced to answer questions which they were not prepared to answer.

Chief Makwala. "Is it the general impression that the Natives cannot get their clothes from Tanganyika, and is any effort made to advertise the cashmere goods in Tanganyika?"

The Chairman. "There is no doubt a very worthy idea behind your question, but I think they are within the province of the Natives in their towns and in their villages." Chief Makwala. "Is it the general impression that the Natives cannot get their clothes from Tanganyika, and is any effort made to advertise the cashmere goods in Tanganyika?"

The Chairman. "There is no electoral roll for any of the communities in Tanganyika." Mr. Hudson to Mr. Ormsby-Gore. "I was in conference of any other production is co-operation definitely practised in Tanganyika."

Chief Makwala. "The view of Mr. Ormsby-Gore's observations, which I was surprised to hear, I must say that I have heard of nothing which would be considered as a personal statement, but in fact, which I personally strongly disapproved, but I am content to leave the matter in the hands of the Chairman and the Government."

Witness Questions.

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MAJOR CROWDY ON WHITE SETTLEMENT

DISAGREES WITH MR. HUNTER ON SUBJECT

Believes that Plantations do Better than Colonies

MAJOR W. J. CROWDY gave evidence on today morning in his private capacity, before the Commission on the Associated Colonies of East Africa. In the course of his evidence, he stated that the present situation of the Colony is not one of financial stability and that the Government is not having sufficient income to cover its expenses. He stated that the Government is not having sufficient income to cover its expenses and that the Government is not having sufficient income to cover its expenses.

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Other arguments point in the same direction. It is stated that the Government is not having sufficient income to cover its expenses and that the Government is not having sufficient income to cover its expenses.

These points are argued in more detail as a white settler and in favour of the white settlers.

In Favour of amalgamating Common Services

One of the main reasons against undertaking a Union of the two Colonies is the question of the common services. It is stated that the Government is not having sufficient income to cover its expenses.

The Commission should consider the common services and the Government is not having sufficient income to cover its expenses. He stated that the Government is not having sufficient income to cover its expenses.

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of official and financial matters. The approval of the Commission should be given to the Government is not having sufficient income to cover its expenses.

Kenya's White Man Country - Major Crowdy said that the Government is not having sufficient income to cover its expenses and that the Government is not having sufficient income to cover its expenses.

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Unless something unforeseen happens the colonists will do good and bring to their children property and money. He stated that the Government is not having sufficient income to cover its expenses.

Farmer Conditions better than Home - He stated that the Government is not having sufficient income to cover its expenses and that the Government is not having sufficient income to cover its expenses.

It will be an excellent thing to get village communities for the poor Native quarters in Kenya. He stated that the Government is not having sufficient income to cover its expenses.

MR. TYSON REPRESENTS KENYA CHAMBERS

...ment of Economic Adviser Proposed.

... Mr. Tyson... the members... the Union of Eastern Africa...

... the world business... essential services... research and law procedure...

By the resolution the Association does not retreat from the position now previously expressed that the Union is the objective desired.

Head of Government's Department; commercial houses and settlers... the economic condition... the effects of the collapse in the prices of primary products...

... the territories... the Central Authority... the economic development of the Reserves...

Economic Committee's Views

The writer is given that Mr. Tyson would like to see an Executive Committee with a first class chairman... the economic development of the Reserves...

In the course of the examination Mr. Tyson said that we believe that a standing committee... the economic development of the Reserves...

The difficulty of getting the right men to spare... The Association...

The difficulty of railway amalgamation at present are... Kenya...

By amalgamating... the postal headquarters in Tanganyika...

I did not... the Kenya Highlands... success under company management...

... the Native... European... the Kenya Agricultural Commission...

... the Reserves... the Medical Officers... the Education...

... the Government... the excess number of animals...

... the Chairman of the Agricultural Commission... the destruction of pasturage...

... the Native of Kenya... the Reserves...

... the Legislative Council and Government Commission... the economic development of the Reserves...

Natives came to give evidence before the Agricultural Commission, but not in a very satisfactory manner except in the case of the Natives of the Nyanza region, who are taking part in the scheme. The Government has a...

Though the coffee crop in Kenya has grown in well and conditions generally in the colony are quite good, planters have reduced their costs of production, and the Government has all pessimistic views on the future of the coffee industry.

The Government has been advised to consider the possibility of a transfer of the coffee industry to the Nyanza region, as a means of increasing the general prosperity of the region, and of providing a more equitable distribution of the benefits of the coffee industry.

Dangers of Metaphysical and Metaphorical Terms.

It has been suggested that a committee should be appointed as a projection of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to consider the possibility of a transfer of the coffee industry to the Nyanza region, as a means of increasing the general prosperity of the region, and of providing a more equitable distribution of the benefits of the coffee industry.

WHY UGANDA NATIVES FEAR CLOSER UNION
ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION MAY BRING POLITICAL FEDERATION

EVIDENCE gathered from the Uganda Natives shows that they are opposed to a closer union with Kenya, because they fear that it would mean the loss of their political independence, and the introduction of a system of taxation and expenditure which would be detrimental to their interests.

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Objections of the Nyanza Natives

In the Nyanza region, the Natives are opposed to a closer union with Kenya, because they fear that it would mean the loss of their political independence, and the introduction of a system of taxation and expenditure which would be detrimental to their interests.

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Reply to Questions

Under examination the three witnesses expressed objections to the introduction of a system of taxation and expenditure which would be detrimental to their interests.

The Omuhamba, who testified to the fact that the Uganda Natives are opposed to a closer union with Kenya, because they fear that it would mean the loss of their political independence, and the introduction of a system of taxation and expenditure which would be detrimental to their interests.

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LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

HAS KENYA MAIZE FEED SUCCESS?

DRAINS LADDOONE IN KENYA

Sir H. Humphrey Leggett told the Joint Com-
mittee that Kenya and the Kenya settlers are hope-
lessly handicapped by irregular rainfall. His words
were: "The rainfall is only a few inches, but the
rainfall consists of cycles of about 100 days, with
about four years of high incidence, building up to
droughts and die-offs in years' cycle. The losses
in the years of high incidence are enormous."
"Records of the highness of the rains, the re-
sults of the human impact, should be made to
tackle a problem so well defined. Drought conditions
are not necessarily a hindrance to successful
agriculture. South Africa knows them and has de-
veloped a system of dry farming which makes
use of the soil-moisture and the seedling, even
at periods of drought such as cut trees (which in-
clude coffee) a small number of cases, cultivated by
settlers in a garden in California, the climate
of which is in Tripoli, and the same system was
used to Libya, describes in and in sev-
eral such unimproving soil and land carrying
loads of such eucalyptus, orchards of almonds,
citrus and lemons, and flourishing kitchen gardens
and small holdings. About 500,000 acres have
been reclaimed there, and 20,000 acres are actual-
ly under cultivation.

Even though recent rainfall has been limited, it is
just a matter of water supply, by well boring and
irrigation, or wisely conserving soil moisture by
mulching and, in the case of cereals, rain seedling
methods in soil, with an enterprise and up-
to-date department of agriculture, the settlers
and the Government know how to overcome all
obstacles. There is nothing to be done, except to
claim the agriculturist or to claim the colony.

At the expense of other railways
Sir H. Humphrey Leggett, referring to his
report, says in his memorandum to the Inter-
immentary Committee on East Africa: "It is evident
that maize has been subsidised at the expense of
other crops of the railway."

That is not necessarily true. It is probably the
case that rail transport industry in Kenya is subject
to the influence of "increasing returns."
Probably or wrongly, the classification of railway
and shipping rates the world over has been based
upon a regard to the "value of service," and
the "cost of service." While a system of charging
what the traffic will bear is open to abuse, there
is no economic justification for imposing a scale of
rates in which the "value of service" of the "value of
service" is not considered.

There is not necessarily any inequity in the un-
equal treatment of the transport of different com-
modities. All users of the railway may gain by it.

It is plain that unless rates are adjusted as between
different commodities, with due regard to what the
traffic will bear, there must follow a loss of trans-
port, and consequently the fixed overhead charges
being divided amongst a smaller number of units of
transport, the cost per unit of transport will be
greater than if the traffic were so classified that a
larger freight could be obtained.

An attempt was made after the Franco-Russian
War by the Russian Government to adopt a purely
cost of service schedule of rates on the Alsace
Lorraine railways. There was a fixed charge for
terminal expenses and thereafter an equal charge
per ton mile upon all goods. It was found impos-
sible, however, to include the transport of coal in
the equal rate per ton mile schedule.

After two or three years' trial the method was
abandoned, having failed to be uneconomic, and the
method of rate classification generally adopted by all
other countries was substituted for the equal rate
per ton mile method of charging.

Yours faithfully,
Edw. W. Cowan

SELLING FARMS TO KENYA COLONISTS

SIR H. LEGGETT AND THE "COLONIST"

The experience of Govt.
The "Colonist" Editor

There is abundant evidence here in the
joint Committee, I feel that the conditions in a young
colony are false impression, as the entire false impression, as the
entire false impression, as the entire false impression, as the

Sir H. Leggett would have given the
Committee of London the names of
settlements if such a list had been possible (which
I think heaven would have been very "colonist")
I wish to say that I am very glad to hear that
I think that the Government should have a good
many of us. I do not know how many more
I think that the Government should have a good
many of us. I do not know how many more
I think that the Government should have a good
many of us. I do not know how many more

Sir H. Leggett and East African Lands Co.
The "Colonist" Editor

Sir H. Leggett, in his self-managing director
of the East African Lands and Development Co.,
which has been advertising 130,000 acres of
land, available for sale in convenient parcels to
small holders, settlement terms could be
arranged.

To say, and doubtless many other people, his
recommendation seems very unobjectionable and his
policy seems very wise. I would subscribe myself,
Yours faithfully,
PRO. BOMBAY

Yours faithfully,
PRO. BOMBAY

Yours faithfully,
PRO. BOMBAY

Yours faithfully,
PRO. BOMBAY

THE SPEED OF AFRICAN GAME.

Is there a limit of 35 m.p.h.?

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, I have been interested in the details of the speed of African animals which you have published in *East Africa* from time to time, and have been struck by the recurrence of 35 m.p.h. as the maximum rate recorded. Gazelles and "Damias", oryx and kudu, with the bonobos rhino, quilled by motorists, reach this speed, and birds such as parrots, appear to find 35 m.p.h. a "limit" velocity.

As the most accurately timed race is probably that of racehorses, and the speed of the record Derby winner works out at 34.974 m.p.h. over a course of one and a half miles, it could hardly be nearer 35 m.p.h. could it? From my own raising we get the figures of 30 to 40 m.p.h. and as greyhounds are also used for coursing, the pace of the hare, going "all out", must be a little below that figure—again about 35 m.p.h. The cheetah is claimed by some to be the fastest thing on four legs over 500 yards, but so far I have not been able to discover any record of its actual speed.

Even allowing for the possibilities of error in timing wild animals from a motor car and for errors in speedometers—which generally read far too high—this maximum rate of 35 m.p.h. in the pace of so many and such different animals is a very remarkable phenomenon.

Yours faithfully,
C. D. ALLEN

IN PRAISE OF KAIMOSI.

Claimed to be Kenya's Cheapest District.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir—Some time ago you invited residents in various districts to describe them briefly.

Thirty miles from Kisumu, one of the chief stages of the Cape Cairo air mail route, is the small European farming settlement of Kaimosi. Situated about 6,000 ft. above sea level, it is one of Nature's beauty spots. Deeply wooded, and watered by innumerable streams, it is bounded by the vast Kavirondo and Nandi Reserves. The forest is a Paradise of rare and varied birds and butterflies.

Coffee is the chief crop, between 1927 to March 1931, at Kenya Agricultural Shows, this produce on four occasions won the silver.

Tea is also being experimented with and has obtained a favourable report. Assam, milking and dairying are amongst the other industries. The well distributed rainfall is good, averaging about 60 per annum.

The district is essentially healthy, mosquitoes being practically unknown. Living is cheaper than anywhere else in Kenya, the Natives in the near-by Reserves bringing in vegetables, poultry and eggs at extremely moderate prices.

Besides the town of Kisumu, the residents are within easy reach of Eldoret, an up-to-date town, with shops, golf, football, and bi-yearly races meetings. Shooting, tennis, riding and swimming are the usual social amenities in Kaimosi itself.

Yours faithfully,
MORRIS DRAYTON.

for the Kenyan Farmers' Association

OUR NOTICE OF MR. HUXLEY'S BOOK.

Major Hingson's Criticism—and the Reviewer's Reply.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, May I be permitted to make one comment on the review published in *East Africa* of April 2 of Mr. J. S. Huxley's recent book "Africa View."

With the main substance of the review I am not concerned, but I wish to counter the remark that disparages the opinions of Mr. Huxley relating to National Game Parks for Africa. Instead of being "irritatingly dogmatic" on the subject, as your reviewer claims it to be, I consider that his chapter dealing with game parks is the best contribution that has yet appeared on this somewhat neglected subject. Its excellence is best indicated by the fact that the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Continent is desirous of securing its publication in the form of a separate pamphlet.

The advocates of wild life preservation are not so numerous that we can afford to disparage the efforts of those few who are prepared to raise their voices in support of it.

Yours faithfully,

R. W. G. HINGSON.

Major Hingson's letter was submitted to our reviewer, who replies:

"My criticism did not apply to the whole of Mr. Huxley's chapter, which deals with the preservation of wild life in Africa. Apart from an incorrigible habit of dragging in his political views—class and party-political associations, 'Lubumb', 'shooting', and 'hunting' attitude of minds which have never become fully adjusted—there is little fault to be found with his advocacy. It is his detailing of the situation of National Parks that I find irritatingly dogmatic."

"He proceeds to plan a National Park system (First and foremost Kilimanjaro, Kenya and Ruwenzori should be made National Parks) in Tanganyika. Territory the Selous Reserve should clearly be raised to the dignity of a National Park Sanctuary; and so on. Ngongoro for the 'Lubumb', 'Shooting' from Ruwenzori to the Athi he lays down what should be done, even in the matter of hotels. All that is not dogmatic, which I find in the Concise Oxford Dictionary, means 'laying down the law', 'arrogant', 'have rashly comprehended the use of the word'."

"Irritatingly I justify by the fact that Mr. Huxley's whole trip through East Africa occupied only sixteen weeks, and for a mere bias of passage to assume so monumental an attitude on a problem which has engaged the attention of the experts for years is irritating to me. And, I believe, to many readers of *East Africa*, some of whom have spent twice as many years in the country as Mr. Huxley did."

"The reviewer's criticism is not intended to try to secure permission to corrupt the whole of Mr. Huxley's chapter as a separate pamphlet. His patronage still carries an echo of the thunder of his Boarder's grandfather, and the average reader in Great Britain will not know the limitations of his qualifications as an authority in which I have referred. Every word of African wild life, among whom I venture to class myself, will wish the Society success in its campaign."

East Africa not only wishes the Society every success but intends to do what it can to advance the cause of the preservation of the wild life of Africa, as it has consistently and gladly done in the past.—Ed. E. A. J.

POINTS FROM OUR LETTER-BAG.

"I was interested to note that under your heading 'Matters of Moment' you included a comment on 'The Importance of a Sense of Honour.' I cordially agree with you. It is this hope the Sudan will not have it all their own way in this important matter. Perhaps the youth of our own day may have the gift, if one may judge from the evidence of the incident which occurred recently in the Sudan, during a geography lesson in a school, which was: 'What is the capital of France?' 'Paris' 'And

PARADISE (A. A. Vera)

The concluding sentence of A. A. Vera's letter from Tanganyika, is held over, and will appear next week on a separate page.

Some Statements Worth Noting

"If cleared I will be no more a political machine" - Captain A. K. W. ... in his election address to Nairobi constituents.

"If there is a drawing in ... that the underpinnings are frequent." ... about 250 a year ... the ... Obstruction.

"I consider Africa will be one of the greatest suppliers of raw materials for the world during the next century." - Mr. ... man of the ... annual meetings.

"I have to declare ... created an English team which includes ... international and three University ... of the ... speaking in Newport.

"No one who has not seen such a sight could believe how thickly the ... are clustering and laying on the roads. Motor cars coming to Keren from ... are painted a bright yellow with the eggs." - ... of the Times of East Africa.

"It is surprising how easily we can produce a class of little snobchickens in fairly teaching, such as by laying too much stress on the working of the body, or in giving too many duties of diseased conditions." - Dr. ... of Co-operation in Health Education in Africa.

"By the very nature of his work the missionary is bound to destroy what he belongs to. Native life, which in itself would ... to ... things ... so that nothing can be destroyed that we might keep alive, either in its present or in some new form." - Prof. ... of Westermann in Africa.

"The Eocene limestone from Lindi is practically pure calcareous limestone." Generally speaking, these limestones prove to be the most promising for lime burning that have been analysed by the Geological Department. The lime is free from sulfur and should be suitable for glassmaking as well as for general building purposes. - Mr. G. M. ... of the Geological Survey.

"During the past year the progress of agricultural chemistry has been given to a class of five Makerere boys. They have shown extreme ability in memory facts but did not appear to be able to apply the knowledge thus obtained. No boy in the class showed enough regard for accuracy and detail to make him need to be accepted for training as a laboratory assistant. During the year they were treated with simple experiments in which accurate weighings and calculations were required, and no boy returned results within 5% of the true figure." - From the Report of the Agricultural Chemist, Uganda, 1929.

"There is a growing tendency amongst natives of the ... classes to form welfare associations and co-operative societies and to establish reading rooms and libraries. Native ... churches have also been making applications for permission to carry on co-operative work. ... activities show that there is a desire amongst certain types of Natives to make use of their own institutions to improve their economic and social position. It is hoped that these organizations will in time be a useful means of expression for the Native population." - Sir James Crawford Maxwell, addressing the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

WHO'S WHO

Mr. William Payson, M.B.E.



Mr. W. Payson was selected by the ... of ... Kenya to give evidence ... before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on ... of ... in East Africa in 1920 and in the following year founded the ... business ... and insurance and managing ... He is now managing director of ... Ltd., of ... African Properties Ltd. of the ... of Kenya Ltd., and a director of the British East African Broadcasting Co., Ltd. He has also been a prominent part in the ... of the Colony, having been an acting member of the Executive and Legislative Councils in 1927 and President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of East Africa in 1927. He has been for thirty-four years an ... member of the ... Council of Kenya. He has also served on numerous Governmental Committees and Commissions, among them being the Agricultural, Native Labour, Tariff and Marketing Commissions and the Coffee and Milk Commissions. He is a member of the Kenya Board of Agriculture, of the Nairobi Advisory Board of the Land Development Board and of the Kenya Advisory Commission. He was the 2nd President of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

During the War he served with the Essex Regiment and for his services during the war he was awarded the M.B.E. (Military Division) for his services.

EAST AFRICA

PERMANENT

Mr. G. D. J. ... has arrived from Kampala ...
 Mrs. ... D. ... has work for Mombasa ...
 Colonel H. ... H. ... Nakuru at present in London.

Mr. G. D. ... is now in charge of ... district.
 Mr. ... of ... is ... back in England.

Mr. R. ... of Kenya District ... has arrived home.
 Mr. W. Morrison and Miss M. E. Speke were recently married in Nakuru.

Mr. and Mrs. ... Read ... have arrived home from Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. and Mrs. ... of Kiambu are on their way home.

Mr. Charles ... is starting on his way following his recent visit to Kenya.

Mr. ... and Mrs. ... of Mombasa ...

Mrs. W. Inskip, Superintendent of Prisons in Zanzibar, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. ... and Mr. ... have been selected to design Nairobi ...

Mr. C. ... M.C., has been appointed an honorary Game Ranger in Uganda.

Mr. R. ... of the Kenya and Uganda ... has returned to Kisumu.

Mr. ... has been appointed ... of ... in Nigeria.

Mr. ... has returned to Kenya and planter, is now in Manchester, Mass., U.S.A.

Dr. ... the first Arab in Zanzibar to secure his medical degree, returned to the Island.

Congratulations to Major W. ... M.C. of Tanganyika on his promotion to Major.

Mr. Edward ... to be the ... of the ... in May.

Mr. ... of ... is visiting Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. ... has been ... of the Zanzibar ...

Mr. ... has been ... of the Zanzibar ...

Mr. ... has been ... of the ...

Mr. ... has been ... of the ...

Mr. ... has been ... of the ...

Mr. ... has been ... of the ...

Mr. ... has been ... of the ...

Mr. H. J. ... the Nairobi sports goods dealer recently held out in one of the ...

We regret to learn of the death in Rangoon of Mr. A. Keir, formerly of the ...

Mr. ... has been ... of the ...

Bishop ... has left the ... to visit Australia. He is himself an Australian.

Mr. J. ... one of Sir Oswald ... prospective Parliamentary supporters served in East Africa during the Campaign.

Mr. ... has been ... of the ...

Mr. B. ... one of the official Ugandan witnesses to appear before the ...

Mr. W. ... the resident Magistrate in Mwanza, has arrived home on leave following his first tour of duty in Tanganyika.

We regret to record the death in Krato at the age of eighty of Mr. ... one of the early settlers of the ...

Commander ... and ... have been appointed members of the ...

The Rev. Canon H. ... has been appointed Archdeacon of Mombasa.

Mr. ... has been ... of the ...

During the absence from the territory of Mr. ... Secretary for ...

Mr. ... has been ... of the ...

Mr. J. J. ... of the ... Department of ... has been selected by the Board of ... of the ... to succeed ...

Mr. R. S. ... who recently left Zanzibar to take up a ... with the ... of the ...

Mr. C. ... Provincial Commissioner ... returned to ... from ...

Mr. E. ... who recently left Zanzibar to take up a ... with the ... of the ...

Mr. B. ... and Mr. ... of ... two ... settlements ...

Mr. D. ... Director of Agriculture ... and Chairman of the ...

A nine-hour ... of the ... court ...

Mr. Raymond Carr ... with Mr. A. H. ... as ...

Mrs. ... Stansfeld, the ... South African woman ...

The ... agreement between Mr. D. K. ... and Mrs. ...

The second Old-Timers' Dinner ... of ...

Dr. J. ... formerly medical officer of the ...

Mr. S. ... Hillier, Chief Accountant of the ...

The Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice, Countess ...

Among those outward bound to ...

General ... to preside at this year's ...

Major H. ... Bown, ... of the ...

General G. D. Rhodes, General Manager of the ...

Mr. ... Mrs. Jack Hunter, who have farmed in the ...

Mr. ... and Mrs. ... who have just arrived home from ...

Mr. ... Freeman-Palmer, ... in ...

Mr. ... Grigg's ... entitled ...

Mr. ... of the death in Khartoum of ...

Among officials ... Mr. ... and Mr. ...

Dr. R. ... Medical Deputy Director of Medical Service in ...

Mr. ... H. ... of H. B. M. Consul in Abyssinia ...

Mr. ... of the ... Association ...

ALLIANCE (continued)

The first of these, the Princess Alice, arrived in London on the 15th. They arrived from South Africa via the Rhodesias, the Belgian Congo, Uganda, the Sudan, Egypt, Palestine and the Continent.

Mr. E. F. Wagon, O.C. B.C., District Commissioner of Mombasa, who has worked in Kenya for some eighteen years, and was Assistant Secretary of the Governor's Council since in 1926, is the first Chairman of the Mombasa Municipal Board.

Mr. Strickland was recently invited to visit Tanganyika to explore the possibilities of establishing in the territory co-operative societies similar to those established in India. Mr. Strickland is employed by the Punjab Government as head of the Co-operative Societies in that Province.

Mr. W. G. Bryan, Deputy Treasurer of Northern Rhodesia, who is on his way home pending retirement, served in Uganda for six years before his transfer in 1916 to Southern Rhodesia, where he became Treasurer in 1924. He was transferred to Northern Rhodesia two years ago.

Among the East African missionaries who are to speak at the anniversary of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, to be held in the Queen's Hall, London, on May 29, are Archdeacon Maddox of Zanzibar, the Rev. C. G. Ruck, of Northern Rhodesia, and Dr. C. W. Wilson of Nyasaland.

Mr. Percy May, the retiring Superintendent in East Africa, the Standard Bank of South Africa was presented with a silver salver by members and past members of the Mombasa Municipal Board and District Committee, as a mark of their esteem and cordial regard of the work he had done in Mombasa.

Commander Gen Kidston, whose death was reported last week, has left directions for the simplest possible funeral, as was he wished. The funeral will be held on the 15th and will be sung. The bodies of Commander Kidston and his companion, Captain T. G. Gladstone, are on their way to this country for burial.

Mrs. M. E. Mostert, of Wilson Airways Ltd., will shortly fly from East Africa to Tanganyika and West Africa with the "Lake Wilson" passenger jet. She leaves East Africa on Thursday for Nairobi. Her next trip is New Puss, North Macedonia, and will travel via Rome, Italy, and Paris, Cairo and down the Nile. Mr. Mostert served in the South African Air Force for six years before joining the staff of Wilson Airways just over a year ago. This was his first visit to Europe.

Africa has no hesitation in denying the P.P.C. Department the death in London of Major Henry Darter, the well-known East African hunter and author of "Shoes and Wood" which we reviewed in this journal on its appearance just five years ago. To the best of our knowledge and belief, Major Darter is still missing in the Mupa region of Southern Tanganyika. One of The Times committed the error of confusing him with Major Henry Darter, D.S.O., for many years Secretary and manager of the Ceylon C.I.

Joseph and Lady Byrne recently entertained some six hundred guests at a banquet at Government House, Nairobi, on the occasion of Mrs. Byrne's birthday.

We regret to announce the death last week of Mr. Charles Egan, a former Assistant Under Secretary of the Colonial Office, and a well-known authority on British Colonial developments. The author of "The Partition and Colonization of Africa" and many other works, he was in the Civil Service in 1911.

Mr. J. H. Payne, Professor of S.A. in C. at one time D.F.O. in the Edward Gigg and afterwards an Officer to the Kenya Defence Force, has been appointed private secretary to Sir Herbert Stanley, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in South Africa. After his service in Kenya, Captain Payne served in the D.C. to Sir Herbert Stanley when he was Governor of Ceylon.

We regret to learn of the death in Durban at the age of sixty-nine of Mr. A. E. Bartlett, who had lived in Blantyre, Nyasaland, for the past twenty-four years, engaging in business as a trader, smith, and had always taken a keen interest in Nyasaland, and was Mayor of Blantyre during the War. When he came home three years ago, he said it was his first visit to England for fifty years.

Last week we reported the arrival in this country of Mr. P. Molloy, the Mombasa manager of the Ravenshoe Overseas Trading Co. Our announcement should, however, have had reference to Mr. P. Molloy, manager of the Mombasa branch of Messrs. C. E. Mosekton and Co., and Secretary of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Molloy intends to return to Tanganyika in July to take over a coffee plantation near Kilifi.

DEATH OF MR. EMIL TORDAY

African anthropology has suffered a severe loss by the death of Mr. Emil Torday, who passed away last Saturday at the early age of fifty-six. Born and educated in Budapest, Mr. Torday went to Central Africa nearly thirty years ago and for years lived alone among the tribes of the Belgian Congo. A wonderful linguist in European languages, he was no less fluent in several Congo vernaculars. Only recently he completed the great task of organizing all the available information about the Natives of the African region south of the Sahara, which was published by the Heriote, Spencer Trustees under the title of "African Races." His "Causaries Congolaites" is one of the most famous of his works. During his last stay in Africa Mr. Torday was badly gored by a Hippoceros, and his health thereafter was permanently impaired. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments have been made to the East African Services by the Secretary of State during April: Northern Rhodesia - Medical Officer, Mr. F. Macdonald, B.Sc., B.C., R.C.S.D. UGANDA - Director of Public Health, Mr. J. H. Payne, M.B., B.S., R.C.S.D. Mr. P. H. Jennings, Assistant Auditor, Northern Rhodesia, to be Assistant Auditor, Mauritius. Captain G. G. Mowbray to be Principal, Queen's Royal British School, Nairobi.

KENYA'S PROBLEM OF BLACK AND WHITE THE IMPORTANCE OF MASTERING NATIVE LANGUAGES

By L. S. B. Leakey, Ph.D.

The native population of Kenya are wholly composed of savage Natives clothed in the skins of animals, wild or domesticated, or not clothed at all, but dressed entirely by the food which they grow in their gardens or by the products of the birds which they feed, and, in the case of hunting tribes, by the wild animals they slow, housed in simple windowless, smoky thatched, unhealthy huts of their time, with very little furniture and no comforts, unable to read or write, unable to speak any language but their own and, as a rule, ignorant of the men with their eyes and suspicion.

These tribes still contain a large proportion of Natives whose conditions are not so very different to those of the black South African and the Indian who has had no discussion about him and his ways of living and his attitude to themselves, all pay a tax to the Government. All know that every act they make may be observed and that the Native Representative Ordinances of their area, and most have friends and relations who have attended a school.

There is an almost every tribe, especially among the Kikuyu and Kavirondo, an ever-growing number of Natives who live in hygienic, pest-free houses with windows and modern sanitary arrangements, who dress much like the Europeans in the Colony, whose food is partly obtained by themselves, but also includes sugar, tea, corn, bread, and other European commodities, who can read and write their own language and also very often Swahili, and some English, and whose children start at primary school from the ages of six and seven. As these people grow more civilised, they study the methods, manners, statements, and political activities of the European settlers with greater keenness and vision than they are usually credited with, and as a result they are less and less satisfied with the conditions in the Colony.

What of the Future?

What of the future of these thirty years' time? The older generation of these people, some of them thirty years old, will have died out. The sons and daughters of the progressive Natives of to-day, some of whom already read and write English at the ages of ten and twelve, and who are receiving intelligent education, will have grown into the leaders of the Africans; almost every Native will be able to read and write at least his own language, and a growing percentage will be able to read and understand English, even if they cannot speak it. Provided, of course, that the necessary facilities are continually improved and increased to meet the demand, there is no reason to think that they will not do so.

There is no reason to think that they will not do so, and that the young men living in houses with mud walls and thatched roofs, or in bungalows of wood and corrugated iron, concentrating upon the development of their farms, or their trade, the white man's official community has grown into a body of people living a life in many ways not very different from that of this country. On many farms they have built beautiful stone dwellings surrounded by magnificent gardens, and many intend to place Kenya their permanent home, they have their clubs and their social meetings, their political groupings and their political associations, and they are demanding more and more say in the government of the Colony. His commercial communities have also developed in the towns and cities. The Chambers of Commerce, Mayors, and Town Councils. Nowadays, instead of sending their children to school in England, or South Africa, as a matter of course, they demand local educational facilities, and private and Government schools are everywhere being developed.

The great changes of the past thirty years are the basis of an communities, have taken to them, and the change and growth of those which are the result of it, but to the influx of others from overseas and the general development of transport and other facilities by the Government.

And what of the unfortunates of the Colony? It doubt if the changes which will have taken place by the time the next session of the Legislative Council meets in Manchester. Dr. Leakey says emphatically "The Prime Minister of the Joint Council, and these quotations doubtless reflect the views of the head of his Council."

the fact will be in a very many cases that the white man's better in the direction of closer settlement and smaller holdings, or, more fully, than in the direction of the European opened estate. But, in the case of the Government officials, missionaries, and settlers, the authorities are bound to be fair and just to the Natives, and they need every possible chance for their good intentions, and I feel sure they will not resent it; who if many were an "African" than English, and even to some extent how they are failing in their endeavours and how they may pass the matter.

Even with the best intention that President Phillips ever had in mind, he could not have done more than this, and they may do this, but he must be fair and just, and must be sure of affairs, and to misunderstand. It is not for the sake of the white man's point, but some of the chief causes of misunderstanding.

It is not responsible, to many of the people, to see the fallacy that it is to understand of a few East African responsible for a very high percentage of the troubles. That a handful of men of trade Swahili will carry the white man an immense profit. It is not in its trade, or "Kiswahili", that it is used as a medium thing in the year the most common language of the demands.

Administrative offices hear Swahili, but few hear any other Native language, and are aimed with a language which the majority of the people for whom they administer justice do not really understand (unless they are in a coastal district), a language, moreover, which is incapable of really translating intricate details of Native law and customs, their efforts to do so, just and far more often than not fall very short, because many of them have used an interpreter or assessors, these people have had to communicate with the officer in Swahili. Nor do the settlers come off any better, but rather, in many cases, worse. I have known many settlers honestly fond of their Natives, and desirous of helping them in every way, who acted most unjustly through the use of this appalling Swahili.

Use your imagination and think out the kind of troubles that would arise between you and your employees, how you would regard you today, after days and hours of foolish and unproductive work, which if shared with all were Armenian, and you tried to deal with them and they with you in German, of which neither you nor they knew more than a limited number of words, and when both of them were relying chiefly upon the infinitive mood as suitable for every occasion.

In Kenya the Government Department spends thousands of pounds upon studying locusts, moths, bugs, ticks, and so on, and also upon the habits of certain ladybirds, and other insects which can be used for control of some of these pests. The money is not spent on these investigations simply for the sake of scientific research, but because the knowledge of the habits of the insects is essential to the well-being of the country. Therefore the work is entrusted to the best hands.

Scientific Study of Natives Necessary

The very important study, however, of the laws and customs of the Natives, and more especially of the effects of contact with European civilisation upon the social and economic development of the Natives, although it is essential to the administration of justice and to the whole economic life of the Colony, is left to be carried out, as a rule, by a few anthropologically-minded missionaries and Government officials and others who have.

If it were not, it is just, is it economically sound to develop Kenya? It is better, developed, to spend the money in it than in being spent upon all the other branches of research, which there is no occasion to study the Natives, their laws and customs, and of their reactions to white civilisation.

I feel that anybody who men who not only have anthropological training, but who either know or are prepared to learn, and are capable of learning, a Native language really well, should be installed to make a thorough study of various important native customs. If they were that, they would not only own names and words into proper, but they would be able to produce invaluable information, not only of scientific value, but also of administrative value, in improving the relations of the black and white races, and helping the administration of the Colony, and the prevention of international injustice.

The Government has not done this in Kenya, about the world, and about Africa, but they wish, it is felt, to do so, for it and gradually, and to do so, is also the best interest of the Colony, which is a not a good thing, and

own that they are themselves, and their interests are not taken into account by Government and everything else are naturally ways a far distance from the education of the Natives. For the education of the Natives in the field of justice, it is a matter of great importance to the Government and it is the duty of the Government to see that the Natives are educated in the field of justice. One of the Natives' grievances from the Government is only just that the educated Natives should not be allowed to sit on the Executive Council and what the Government and the Natives should do is to have the Natives' interests taken into account in the Government.

Natives should learn other languages

It is essential that the Natives should be able to communicate with the white people and that they should be able to understand the white people's laws and regulations. The Government should encourage the Natives to learn other languages, and the Natives should be encouraged to learn the Government's language. The Government should provide schools for the Natives to learn other languages, and the Natives should be encouraged to attend these schools. The Government should also provide teachers for these schools, and the Natives should be encouraged to become teachers. The Government should also provide books for the Natives to read, and the Natives should be encouraged to read these books. The Government should also provide other facilities for the Natives to learn other languages, and the Natives should be encouraged to use these facilities. The Government should also provide other facilities for the Natives to learn other languages, and the Natives should be encouraged to use these facilities. The Government should also provide other facilities for the Natives to learn other languages, and the Natives should be encouraged to use these facilities.

In the past, the Natives have been taught only their own language, and this has caused many difficulties. The Natives have not been able to understand the white people's laws and regulations, and this has caused many misunderstandings. The Natives have also been unable to communicate with the white people, and this has caused many difficulties. The Government should take steps to remedy these difficulties, and the Natives should be encouraged to take advantage of these steps. The Government should provide schools for the Natives to learn other languages, and the Natives should be encouraged to attend these schools. The Government should also provide teachers for these schools, and the Natives should be encouraged to become teachers. The Government should also provide books for the Natives to read, and the Natives should be encouraged to read these books. The Government should also provide other facilities for the Natives to learn other languages, and the Natives should be encouraged to use these facilities.

The Natives' preference for squatting is a result of their traditional way of life. The Natives have always lived in small groups, and they have always been nomadic. The Natives have always been used to moving from place to place, and they have always been used to living in simple huts. The Natives have always been used to living in a way that is in harmony with nature, and they have always been used to living in a way that is in harmony with their fellow Natives. The Natives should be encouraged to continue this way of life, and the Government should take steps to support them. The Government should provide land for the Natives to squat on, and the Natives should be encouraged to squat on this land. The Government should also provide other facilities for the Natives to squat on, and the Natives should be encouraged to use these facilities. The Government should also provide other facilities for the Natives to squat on, and the Natives should be encouraged to use these facilities.

The Position of Native Squatters

Except for a very few, the Natives who are leaving the Reserves are going out as squatters, and these are those who are rendered landless by the ignorance of those who had the control of the alienation of land to Europeans for farms. These people are seriously but quite erroneously misled by the Natives who have been left in the Reserves, and the Government should take steps to correct this. The Government should provide land for the Natives to squat on, and the Natives should be encouraged to squat on this land. The Government should also provide other facilities for the Natives to squat on, and the Natives should be encouraged to use these facilities. The Government should also provide other facilities for the Natives to squat on, and the Natives should be encouraged to use these facilities. The Government should also provide other facilities for the Natives to squat on, and the Natives should be encouraged to use these facilities.

Many of the squatters have been driven off the land because they had no money to pay the tax. The Government should provide a way for the Natives to pay the tax, and the Natives should be encouraged to pay the tax. The Government should also provide other facilities for the Natives to pay the tax, and the Natives should be encouraged to use these facilities. The Government should also provide other facilities for the Natives to pay the tax, and the Natives should be encouraged to use these facilities.

Settlers and officials who do not understand Native law and custom are often in conflict with the Natives. The Government should provide a way for the Natives to understand the white people's laws and regulations, and the white people should be encouraged to understand the Natives' laws and regulations. The Government should provide schools for the Natives to learn other languages, and the Natives should be encouraged to attend these schools. The Government should also provide teachers for these schools, and the Natives should be encouraged to become teachers. The Government should also provide books for the Natives to read, and the Natives should be encouraged to read these books. The Government should also provide other facilities for the Natives to learn other languages, and the Natives should be encouraged to use these facilities.

Dangers to the Natives

The Natives are in danger of being driven off the land because they have no money to pay the tax. The Government should provide a way for the Natives to pay the tax, and the Natives should be encouraged to pay the tax. The Government should also provide other facilities for the Natives to pay the tax, and the Natives should be encouraged to use these facilities. The Government should also provide other facilities for the Natives to pay the tax, and the Natives should be encouraged to use these facilities. The Government should also provide other facilities for the Natives to pay the tax, and the Natives should be encouraged to use these facilities.

Delicate Children and Invalids need VIROL

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For NERVES and SLEEPLESSNESS.

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ALL STORES STOCK BOTH

ADMIRALTY STATEMENT ON EAST AFRICA

of the "Shipping" of Sierra Leopold. We have received the following statement from the Lt. Comdr. Station of the Admiralty and will give it publication.

In several recent issues of East Africa the statement has appeared that the Admiralty inspectors who reported on the samples submitted for the recent purchase of steel had been blindfolded and had thus started a sample of steel.

The statement is a suspicion of national indignity. The information given to the Admiralty by an officer of the Naval District Department is given in explanation of the Admiralty practice of applying the reason of blindfolded inspectors to the inspectors. The usual standard label of marks indicative of the names of the firms are removed to avoid identification. By serial numbers the inspectors are not told to what firm the respective samples belong. The inspectors are also forbidden to identify samples of the enclosed samples without any bias, conscious or otherwise in favour of any particular firm.

As a result of this statement a somewhat wide publicity has been given to the practice, it is desirable that the Admiralty practice be correctly stated.

The British officers are merely repeating the statements of Major Walter, who is now on his way up to Tanyanyika Territory.

X-RAYS IN PLANT BREEDING

Sir Daniel Hall's Comments

SIR DANIEL HALL, K.C.S.I., Director of the Imperial Institute, in a statement, who, in a visit to Kenya, expressed the admiration of the Agricultural Commission has been good enough to comment on our leading article of April 16, in which we drew attention to recent work on the influence of Röntgen or X-rays in accelerating the growth of plants, and the probable effect of the use of the plant breeding in East Africa.

The power of inducing a much greater frequency of mutations than occurs in nature, writes Sir Daniel, may be the means of putting a new foot in the service of the economic plant breeder. Our knowledge is still very tentative, but it has been demonstrated that various violent disturbances of the growing plant, notably by treatment by X-rays, will induce a proportion of permanent mutations of the nature of those that might occur in any variety of plant. In fact, that certain mutations happen very frequently, their occurrence is speeded up by the X-ray treatment. The frequency of the mutations inducing mutation has been shown fully to increase from seed to seed, and it is possible to determine the rate of increase of the mutations which appear in the progeny in order to bring about a result other than death. It is early yet to produce any definite results.

The plant breeder dealing with tropical material—cocoa, sugar, coffee, and other crops—may be very worried about such possibilities. He has plenty of material to work upon, but the varieties that have been selected in the tropics are not so numerous as those in the temperate zone. It is likely to be some time before the material of a new material is available for the creation of a new material.

The tropical plant breeder has so far received so little of the continued attention and development that farmers and gardeners have given to the crops of the temperate zone. It is not so much as the X-ray work in the tropics, but the search workers in the tropics may ultimately become of service to the plant breeder.

The British of Central Tanganyika, including the need for a kindergarten for the children of the children in Moshu, which would have been given a churchwoman who has been a volunteer in the service of the children who would volunteer her services.

NAIROBI TO BERBERA BY CAR

A New East African Trail Blazed

It is a pleasure to state that Captain E. Brooke of the garrisons of the Duke of Gloucester during his State visit to Blithio, and Captain Pitkin on recently reached Berbera by motor-car from Nairobi, being accompanied by Mr. John Black, the well-known white hunter. This is the first time they have travelled from the capital of Kenya to the capital of British Somaliland. Their route was from Nairobi and Almadia to Margherita, where they crossed the Juba, and thence to Mogaadishio to the Italian post near the southern frontier of British Somaliland, and on to the British road to Berbera. They travelled in two motor-cars and

BUSFLING TIMES IN MWANZA

Hospitality of Mr. D. J. Ordine

From a Correspondent in Mwanza

Monday is now Mwanza's day of days, of which the coaches by the lake are an all-mail service to arrive each Monday. Every second Monday no fewer than three mails reach the town—one by air, one by train, and one by the steamer "Osoga" from the African coast is not too bad.

When the Hon. D. J. Ordine, the Acting Governor was in town here for seven days, he entertained eight nights, being a dinner party practically every night, and giving it all by putting up a good dance and supper at the Club on the Saturday. Under past governors such hospitality was unobtainable.

Mwanza is not despondent, but fears for the produce season are entertained, since locusts are breeding here in the district.

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 STEPHEN S. PALMES, Port Elizabeth, Cape Province, S. Africa
 THOMAS DABROW, ...
 JOHN ...
 ...
 ...

Caterpillar Tractor Co.
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JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

May Meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board

The May meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir John Sargent, Mr. Allen, Mr. (in the Chair), Mr. ...

The decision that future meetings should be held in ...

Uganda's Report on Agriculture

Mr. Ishmael presented a report on the Uganda Chamber of Commerce that the Board might again take up with the Colonial Office the question of the ...

Mr. Bastien, speaking on behalf of the Uganda Cotton Association, endorsed the demand for the ...

The Chairman pointed out that the Board had already in their annual report ...

German Literature at Tanganyika

Dr. Schindler's interest in the ...

On the 10th of the Chairman of the Council ...

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

The Drummond Street ...

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

- May 19. ...
May 20. ...
May 21. ...
May 22. ...
May 23. ...
May 24. ...
May 25. ...
May 26. ...
May 27. ...
May 28. ...
May 29. ...
May 30. ...

Joint Committee's Appearances

- Monday, May 17. ...
Tuesday, May 18. ...
Monday, June 7. ...
Tuesday, June 8. ...
Friday, June 11. ...

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BUTTER PUFFS

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'EAST AFRICA'S' INFORMATION BUREAU

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

Kampala is to form an Acro Club.

Stamps have recently been seen on the streets of Nairobi.

The Ndola branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) has been enlarged.

The International Colonial Exhibition of Paris was opened last week.

The Kiwira estate in Kenya was recently sold to Mr. S. G. Ismael for £25.

Maize imported into Mozambique is now subject to a duty of 100% *ad valorem*.

Considerable damage was recently caused by a fire at the Imperial Hotel, Kampala.

Uganda's exports during 1930 were valued at £2,050,953, compared with £4,274,755 during 1929.

European visitors to Tanganyika Territory during January numbered 730, of whom only 40 were British.

The 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment has left Khartoum, having been relieved by the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

Charges which may be made by Nyasaland Government veterinary officers for services rendered in their private capacity are notified.

The International Society for the Protection of the Fauna of the World is to hold its annual conference in Paris from June 27 to July 2.

Exports of tea from Nyasaland for the first two months of 1931 totalled 610,661 lb., compared with 507,677 lb. during the corresponding period of 1930.

Nyasaland's first golf week was recently held in Victoria under the auspices of the Nyasaland Golf Union, the Hon. Secretary of which is Mr. A. G. Murray.

Stock farmers in Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia, are considering the establishment of a co-operative scheme of supplying meat to all parts of the Protectorate.

A new syndicate has taken over the Jessel's Gold Mine, situated about 100 miles east of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. Operations are to begin again in a few weeks.

A monument has been erected in the Old Fort Camp, Durban, in memory of members of the 6th South African Infantry, who fell in the East African campaign.

A commission set up by the White Engineering Co. of New York to enquire the cost of building a dam at Lake Banna, Ethiopia, has returned in a despatch in favour of the U.S.A.

At a recent annual meeting of the South African Cotton Growing Association it was resolved to return to shareholders a dividend of 5s. per share, this amount to be paid in three instalments of £35,000.

The income of the Royal Empire Society last year amounted to £4,430, 15s. 6d., including the following:

The Government's committee appointed by the Secretary of State has invited Heads of Departments to give evidence on their own Departments and to suggest other Departments. The committee's members have been arranged in alphabetical order of Departments, and their officials are to give evidence in that order.

Mr. C. G. A. A. member of Committee has declined the invitation of the Government to nominate a member of the Local Education Committee of the Trade and Agriculture Office. The committee nominee would find it difficult to travel to London where the Government's Director of Agriculture is now stationed.

Strong criticism was made at a recent meeting of the Land and Farming Association at the action of certain officials of the Kenya Public Works Department who, in order to clear a road, had been pulling up crops, dug ditches and cut down trees and scrub without any notice in carrying out the survey and alignment of the proposed Ngohi Thomson's Falls road. A resolution expressing the indignation of settlers was passed unanimously.

A strong plea to Lancashire to buy more Empire cotton was made last week by Lord Derby at the annual meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association, when he pointed out that as far as the Association was concerned, there was an accumulation of supplies on its hands, and with the new crops from East Africa these supplies would be increased. He urged that the cotton trade of Lancashire should give preference to Empire grown cotton when an increased demand makes such a demand.

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

Kenya. With the opening of the Uganda cotton season there has been a good demand for Native trade goods. Stocks on hand are low and practically all shipments are sent to the retailers.

Uganda. Native trade is brisker. Local prices for cotton lint have improved and sales have been brisk.

Tanganyika. The tone of the bazaars has improved and there are indications that more business is now being done on a cash basis. A few tons of Buloba coffee have been shipped during the current season.

General. East African business is expected to improve in the future.

Northern Rhodesia. As a result of the economic policy now being generally adopted by the mines, trade has been quieter during the past month. It is considered that the policy now being pursued will lead to increased trade on a more satisfactory basis.

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 experts, can be obtained for £7.10.0.

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 or by bank transfer. All correspondence
 should be addressed to our London office,
 and returned to our Nairobi branch.

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MAGASA SODA COMPANY

REVIEW OF THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Chairman's Report at the Annual Meeting

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the company was held at the Victoria Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya, on the 17th of December, 1935. The Chairman, Mr. Harry McGowan, presided, and Mr. C. G. Sandberg, Secretary, and Mr. C. G. Sandberg, Treasurer, were present. The meeting was held in the morning, and the Chairman, in his opening remarks, congratulated the company on the successful completion of the year, and on the adoption of their new constitution, which was a very important step in the development of the company.

The Outlook

After pointing out that the company had exceeded its quota of the general trade duties, he stated that, except for the year 1934, the output had been a steady increase, and that in 1935 it had reached 1,200 tons, which was a record for the company. He stated that, in addition to the trade duties, the company had also received a grant from the Government, and that the total income for the year had been £1,200. He stated that the company had also received a grant from the Government, and that the total income for the year had been £1,200. He stated that the company had also received a grant from the Government, and that the total income for the year had been £1,200.

His reasons for saying this were that, as the result of the visit to Lake Malawi of Mr. L. J. Lyons, the Secretary, they hoped to achieve a substantial improvement in the cost of manufacturing soda ash, while they had also secured a reduction in sea freight charges. On the other hand, they might be faced shortly with further technical difficulties which arose from the fact that the area of high test trona was limited, and it was likely they might sooner or later have to fall back upon a trona supply containing a larger proportion of impurities, which might lead to difficulties in maintaining their present quality of soda.

Phenomenal Climatic Conditions

Regarding the balance sheet, he said the trading profits amounted to £23,000, as compared with £2,403, recorded for the previous year. This reduction was entirely due to a fall in the tonnage sold, at a lower average realisation, and an increase in per ton manufacturing cost, consequent upon increased output, and the technical difficulties already mentioned. He said that the Kenya Government had had to cope with phenomenal climatic conditions in 1935, the year ending 31st March, 1936, being a year of unprecedented rains. In consequence the soda surface was covered any month under several feet of water for several months of the year, and as it was not until the end of the year that the flood waters subsided sufficiently for a normal working of the effluents, the output of soda ash was very low.

The surplus expended in 1935 amounted to £1,200, which was £1,200 less than the amount expended in 1934. The surplus was £1,200, which was £1,200 less than the amount expended in 1934. The surplus was £1,200, which was £1,200 less than the amount expended in 1934.

Agreement with the Kenya Government

He stated that the company had entered into an agreement with the Kenya Government, and that the company had also received a grant from the Government, and that the total income for the year had been £1,200.

of general conditions, and that the company had exceeded its quota of the general trade duties, and that the company had also received a grant from the Government, and that the total income for the year had been £1,200. He stated that the company had also received a grant from the Government, and that the total income for the year had been £1,200.

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Staffs in the Colony

He stated that the company had also received a grant from the Government, and that the total income for the year had been £1,200. He stated that the company had also received a grant from the Government, and that the total income for the year had been £1,200.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

There has been a moderate demand at last week's auctions, but prices have changed little.

Commodity	Price
Kenya	
Peaberry	75s. 6d. to 78s. 6d.
Green	60s. 6d. to 68s. 6d.
Red	62s. 6d. to 72s. 6d.
Second size	58s. 6d. to 62s. 6d.
Third size	56s. 6d. to 60s. 6d.
Fourth size	54s. 6d. to 58s. 6d.
Ungraded	50s. 6d. to 54s. 6d.
Uganda	
Green	62s. 6d. to 66s. 6d.
Red	60s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.
Ungraded	58s. 6d. to 62s. 6d.
Nyasaland	
A size	73s. 6d. to 78s. 6d.
B size	68s. 6d. to 73s. 6d.
Peaberry	72s. 6d. to 77s. 6d.
London cleaned	68s. 6d. to 73s. 6d.
First size	64s. 6d. to 69s. 6d.
Second size	62s. 6d. to 67s. 6d.
Third size	60s. 6d. to 65s. 6d.
Angola	
A size	50s. 6d.
London cleaned	48s. 6d.
First size	46s. 6d.
Second size	44s. 6d.
Third size	42s. 6d.
Kilimanjaro	
London cleaned	62s. 6d.
First size	60s. 6d.
Second size	58s. 6d.
Third size	56s. 6d.
Cameroon	
London cleaned	64s. 6d.
First size	62s. 6d.
Second size	60s. 6d.
Third size	58s. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffees on May 26 to the 31st of June, compared with 10,000 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE

Apples.—There has been a slow demand at 10s. 6d. for East African shipments. Some spot sales have been made at 10s. 6d. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 11s. and 10s.)

Cashew Nuts.—Quiet with East African at about £1 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 14 1/2 and 17 1/2.)

Coconuts.—With spot sales in Mombasa, May/June shipment is quoted at 4 1/2, 6d. c.i.f. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 5s. and 6s. 6d.)

Cocoa.—The market is lower. Africa shipments have sold at 10s. 6d. per lb. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 11s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.)

Onions.—The market is dull, with Mozambique quotations at 12 1/2 per cwt. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 13s. 6d. and 14s. 6d.)

Onion Seed.—East African is nominally quoted at about £4 3s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were £7 6d. and £7 6d.)

Peas.—There has been a slight improvement to £12 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 15 1/2, 17, and £18.)

Peas.—With business is passing and East African sales are quoted at 10s. 6d. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 11s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.)

Peas.—East African is quoted nominally at £14 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were £16 and £14.)

Beans.—East African is quiet, with No. 1, quoted at 10s. 6d. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 11s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.)

Wheat.—43 packages of Nyasaland No. 1 sold last week realised an average of 38 1/2d. per lb.

GENERAL CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY

At the year end of September 30, 1930, the General Central Africa Co., Ltd. reports a loss of £2,128, 10s. 6d. This has added interest in Debentures, totalling 50,000, and losses of £2,020 for subsidiary companies. The Jubilee Stores, though the trading results were not satisfactory, did not earn a profit on account of the need for a large provision for certain losses, mainly attributable to the 1929 years. 2,000 acres of land were sold for £2,000, and 2,000 acres were planted under a new scheme, an average of 250 lb. per acre. The output of the subsidiary, the Jubilee Estates, was 508 tons of seed and 87 tons of tow in view of the present low prices production has been stopped. In place of its holdings in the Jubilee Stores, the G.C.A. Company has received £124,669 5s. 6d. of Debenture Stock and 1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 in the new company, Nyasaland Railways, Ltd.

The directors state: "In any revision of the balance sheet it was necessary to provide for the debit balance at the Jubilee Stores account, the difference between the Jubilee Stores Debenture Stock and Ordinary shares of the Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., and the figure at which the Jubilee Stores of the Jubilee Estates Railway, Nyasaland, Ltd., and the General Africa Railway, Ltd., stood in the books of the company, and the loss consequent on the cessation of the production of the Jubilee Estates. The opportunity was taken to consider the figures of all other assets in the balance sheet, and full provision has been made for certain unprofitable losses. The workings of the Jubilee Stores account have been reviewed. The result is a debit deficiency of £30,640 10s. 6d. Resolutions will be submitted to an extraordinary general meeting providing for the winding down of the Jubilee Stores, which will amount to £2,020 10s. 6d. and a debit balance of £2,048 10s. 6d. to be carried forward.

The issued capital is £2,128, 10s. 6d. and Debentures total £98,400. African estates appear in the balance sheet at £1,083,503, plant and machinery at £1,334,444, Government securities at £1,768, and interests in subsidiary companies at £222,277.

RAINFALL, CABLE FROM EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has received the following cables details of rainfall in East Africa during the past week: Kenya Colony—Nairobi, 2 1/2 inches; Nairobi, 2 1/2 inches; Kilima Ravine, Fort Hall, and Kabete, 1 1/2 inches; Kitale, Mombasa, 5 1/2 inches; Kisumu, 5 1/2 inches; Meru, 2 1/2 inches; Nyeri, 1 1/2 inches; Nakuru, 3 1/2 inches; Tabora, 1 1/2 inches; Mwanza, 2 inches; Dar es Salaam, 4 1/2 inches; Uganda—Hoima, 5 inches; Kampala, 6 inches.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

The Duke of York last week visited the works of Messrs. G.F.A. Harvey and Co. (London), Ltd., in connection with the Welfare Movement, of which the Duke is the president. The Duke visited the company's works, which cover 27 acres and employ nearly 2,000 workers, and then visited the 14-acre sports ground presented to the staff by the company, whose founder, Mr. G.F.A. Harvey, and managing director, Mr. Sydney Harvey, are staunch believers in the importance of the team spirit in industry.

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EAST AFRICAN SHIPPING NEWS

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. *Matiana*, which left London last week for East Africa, carries the following passengers for—

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Mr. A. R. Murray

Mombasa
Mr. & Mrs. H. Aitken
Mr. W. G. Atkinson
Mrs. D. B. Buckland
Miss F. Barnstein
Mr. E. J. Beetham
Miss W. N. Bradley
Mr. & Mrs. G. B.

Crab
Miss J. G. Coadwell
Mr. K. C. Cland
Mrs. Conquest
Miss Conquest
Dr. F. R. G. Dickson
Mr. H. H. Escolme
Mr. A. A. Fuster
Mr. C. C. Gray
Mrs. E. F. Gee
Mr. E. G. Gibbins
Mr. Goss
Mr. C. R. Hill
Mrs. J. H. F. Hawes
Miss J. Hedley
Mr. & Mrs. J. W.

Johnson
Mr. & Mrs. A. Jennings
Mr. T. A. King
Mr. T. T. Logan
Dr. & Mrs. R. A. Leakey
Master R. D. G. Leakey
Mr. & Mrs. C. N. Lewis
Mr. T. J. B. Mashin
Mr. G. McKay
Mr. C. B. Milles
Lt. Comdr. E. C. McDonnell
Major J. O. McDonnell
Mrs. W. G. B. Nicol
Rev. W. W. Pinewood

Passengers marked * join at Marseilles.
Passengers marked † join at Port Said.

The s.s. *Llandoverly Castle*, which left London on April 13 for South and East Africa, carries the following passengers for—

Beira
Mr. D. P. Anderson
Miss J. W. Armstrong
Miss W. M. Avalline
Mr. J. W. H. Coffey
Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Hair
Mrs. H. F. Hutcheon
Mrs. R. Leach
Miss Leach
Mrs. G. N. Shaulsp
Miss A. B. C. Trimm

Mombasa
Mrs. Waller
Miss R. P. W. Walsh

The s.s. *Bernardo*, which will leave Marseilles outward on May 13, carries the following passengers for—

Mombasa
Mr. J. E. G. Bailey
Mr. & Mrs. F. C. V. Joyce
The Earl and Countess of Erroll

Zanzibar
Mr. Naji Mohammad

Port Sudan
Mr. R. D. Phinniger
Frank R. M. V. Parsonby
Mr. & Mrs. W. W. Robinson
Miss N. C. Robinson
Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Skirbae
Dr. A. R. Shaw
Capt. G. J. Stroud
Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Tromp
Miss D. M. Tozer
Mrs. L. A. Weaving
Mr. J. E. Weaving
Capt. A. C. Wilmott

Tanga
Mr. C. W. Challis Sowerby
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Olmstead
Mrs. W. J. Lucas
Mr. J. V. Lucas
Miss Nina Sturdy

Zanzibar
Mrs. C. E. M. Shelswell
White
Dar es Salaam
Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Cox
Mr. W. Hargrave
Mr. & Mrs. S. C. Hillier
Mr. G. A. V. Halle
Mr. W. F. Jones
Mrs. H. A. Hendon
Mr. J. Muir
Bandmaster H. McEwen
Mr. & Mrs. W. J. McMillan
Mrs. H. Shaw-Tully
Mr. R. T. Seal
Mrs. Schlanders
Mr. W. L. Thorworth
Mr. T. S. Waterall
Mr. & Mrs. White
Dr. G. A. Wilson

Dar es Salaam
Mrs. G. L. Collins
Miss T. Collins
Dr. & Mrs. W. H. Dye
Mrs. I. Keble
Mrs. J. Mason
Miss R. Mason
Mrs. H. Pitt
Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Tubb
Master N. Tubb

Mombasa
Mrs. Waller
Miss R. P. W. Walsh

Dar es Salaam
Mr. C. Candy
Miss W. G. Sands
Mr. A. C. Davis
Chief Makwaia

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA
The s.s. *London*, May 10, left Mombasa homeward, May 10, via Zanzibar, Marseilles, outward; May 16, *London* left Mombasa outward; May 10, *London* arrived Bombay, May 9, Karanga left Mombasa for Bombay, May 10, *Khandalla* arrived Durban, May 9.

CITRA LINE
Francisco Crispi left Mombasa outward, May 8, Giuseppe Mazzini left Aden homeward, May 8, Caffaro leaves Genoa for East Africa, May 15.

SLAN-ELEPHANT LINE
Observer left Port Sudan outward, May 5.

HOLLAND-AFRICA
Fagerstrom left Port Sudan outward, May 4, Melisker left East London outward, May 4, *Thurston* left Amsterdam for East Africa, May 5.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
Chambers left Port Said outward, May 8, General Duchesne arrived Reunion outward, May 8, Jean Lafouca left Tamatave homeward, May 8.

UNION CASTLE
Dunluce Castle left Cape Town for Beira, May 10, Garth Castle left Beira homeward, May 10, Llandan Castle arrived Cape Town, May 11, Llandoverly Castle left Tenerife for Beira, May 9, Llandabby Castle left Port Sudan for East Africa, May 9.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on—
May 14 per s.s. "Cathay"
"21" "s.s. "Rawalpindi"
"27" "s.s. "General Voyron"
"28" "s.s. "Mantua"

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

Outward mails from East Africa are expected on May 25 per s.s. "Explorateur, Granditier," first time, having Saturday morning departure (Friday postings) and is due, in from East Africa, about noon each Thursday.

NAVAL VISITS TO EAST AFRICA

The s.s. *Enterprise*, the flagship of Vice-Admiral E. J. A. Fullerton, C.B., D.S.O., is to leave Colombo on July 1 for a cruise of East African ports, including Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, and Mombasa. The s.s. *Enterprise*, Captain P. R. Phillips, will visit Colombo on May 7 for a cruise of two months before returning to Chatham to refit and recommission. She is due at the Seychelles from May 12 to 18, Tanga from May 23 to 29, and Mombasa from June 8 to 16. The third ship of the East Indies Squadron, H.M.S. *Albatross*, left Devonport for Colombo on Tuesday.

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Coloured Dress Linen	Irish Linen
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very Pure Irish Gingham Table Linen Light & useful quality for the general use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pure Irish Linen Handmade & excellent quality Suitable for hand & collar work
<p>Table Cloths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yards 11s 11 12s 6 13s 6 14s 6 15s 6 16s 6 17s 6 18s 6 19s 6 20s 6 	<p>Coloured Dress Linen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also Dress Linens and Best Quality Coloured Table cloth of every size and price

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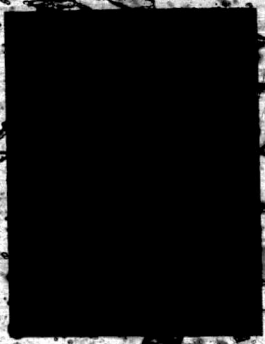
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

... suggests that the Kenya settlement delegation now on its way to London should consist of three to five members, one of whom should be a member of the British Press. The British Press East African correspondents have been promptly advised by Lord Praeger, Scott and his colleagues who have witnessed their approval and left the arrangements to a sub-committee in London. The delegation leaves London on Whit Tuesday, and the luncheon will be held two days later. We regard this informal meeting with great interest and of great importance, as it will be the first opportunity for anxiety to visit the members of previous delegations, not one of which has taken the slightest precaution to establish contact with news editors. Indeed, the only East African settler, a banker, who has ever been on the same plane as those who have been sent, but to make themselves known to the Press were Messrs. DeWitt and Mr. Moore—and they were dismissed by those for whom they pleaded so effectively. It is still not sufficiently realised in East Africa that the Press is the only practical means of making widely known the true aims of the settlers. The delegates, in making the personal acquaintance of some three score carefully selected newspaper representatives, will be speaking to those who have said and guide public opinion if they can compare them of the soundness of their cause, as they will have no difficulty in doing so, as they will have no difficulty in doing so. Their thoughts before millions of the general public. They will, of course, be expected to questionable propaganda, all the Press, and a final Kenya need offer, is the truth. It is not the best passport for the British.

The way to witness the settlement in Kenya to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, now on their way back to Nairobi, has a deeply

LIBERAL TREATMENT OF WITNESSES.

... of hearing and aided them by the Committee, the Committee are not called upon to give evidence, but are appointed with complete disregard to their interests, which, though unimportant to themselves, have been sufficient to leave them in a state of bewilderment and thereby to defeat the whole object in view. It is with this in mind that we have been speaking of their way to London, where the business were taken in hand, and when the Arrivals on the ships which they would have to require to be the same, and a fare, and a ticket. This is a very important matter, and it is a matter which should be considered by the Committee. The Committee should have a very strong feeling at having seen the sun in his own hand, and should have prevented the same. The Committee should have a very strong feeling at having seen the sun in his own hand, and should have prevented the same. The Committee should have a very strong feeling at having seen the sun in his own hand, and should have prevented the same.

... were drawn as a process of deduction. It is suggested that the Parliamentary Committee should have been called upon to express its belief that the Kenya settlement should be a very real one, and that it should be the only newspaper to be published in the colony. It is suggested that the Kenya settlement should be a very real one, and that it should be the only newspaper to be published in the colony. It is suggested that the Kenya settlement should be a very real one, and that it should be the only newspaper to be published in the colony.

Although garnets can hardly be described as precious stones, lacking, as they do, the essential quality of sparkling in artificial light, GARNETS IN IT seems surprising to find that they have been used in Tanganyika Territory as road metal. Before the war Bohemia did a good trade in Tanganyika garnets, and visitors to Karlsbad will recall shops filled with garnet jewellery, such stuff to the artistic eye, but often and popular even after the war. The garnet mine at Luisenfeld, just south of Masasi, in the Lushoto district, was reopened after work, the export of stones being valued at over 1,000,000 sh. in 1920, the output had been so large that many rods were thrown into the sea and were even used for paving. The roads of a statement vouched for by Mr. Stockley, assistant Geologist in Tanganyika, in one (No. 7) of the official and practical "Sinhua" papers issued by the Geological Survey under the direction of Dr. E. O. Tait, which are doing so much to elucidate the geology of the country, and to put the facts quickly in the hands of prospectors and other interested parties. Should the market price for garnets rise again, and the value of garnets as an abrasive become established, they are enough to be used to supply the demand for many years.

As soon as we have completed the postal matter which I have mentioned in another column, and in the case of parcels, all mails from East Africa will be sent by air. The machinery of the Air Mail is founded at London at 2.28 p.m. on Thursday last, its mails are not delivered in West End of London until the morning hours, they should we claim, have been distributed on the same afternoon. Such a course, if properly applied, is a good one, and it is only a matter of time before it is being applied to the delivery of the mails in East Africa.

Council which the Indian Affairs are part of the matter to be discussed and voted on. The day is not yet drawing when the Natives in districts, valleys, and outposts should be so identified with those of the European as to be asked to vote on determining votes in the white man's politics.

These remarks in regard to the communal franchise apply equally, so far as the European women are concerned, to the Indian and the African.

(2) For these reasons the suggestion that Indians and possibly Africans should be nominated to the High Commissioner's Council is not a serious proposal.

(3) It is proposed to transfer legislation and administration of the subject of railways, postal and harbour customs, defence, posts and telegraphs, extradition, search, etc., from the Local Legislature to the High Commissioner's Council. In Kenya these matters are at present discussed, and voted on in the Council where the settlers are represented by an elected member. In the High Commissioner's Council it is argued that it is possible to concentrate only one European to represent the settler's interest. It is difficult to see what advantage these proposals for Closer Union hold out to compensate the settler for this loss of control in his own affairs.

All these reasons are pleaded on behalf of the white women of Kenya who support proposals for affording the franchise for Closer Union for the time being, which leaves the Dual Policy as a temporary and categorically affirmed and an effort made to restore confidence and goodwill between the different races. We firmly believe that the culture of the white in Kenya is inextricably bound up with the welfare of the African, but we do believe that the present proposals, by damaging the prestige of the white race by their harmful effect, stirring up racial passions, by unwisely and prematurely holding out political power to the African, if not in practice will in the end harm the Native probably even more than ourselves.

Commissioner's Frustration Enterprise

In the course of her verbal evidence Lady Eleanor Cassin said:

"Kenya is, I think, admirably suited for the permanent presence of Europeans. The presence of settlers has enormously increased the economic welfare of the Native. When my husband first took up land at Laikipia in 1902 there was not a single living white, or black, or even an acre of good quality miles.

"My own experience is absolutely contrary to Sir Humphrey Leggett's statement, that the presence of white settlement in Kenya would in all practicalities lead to individual settlers withdrawing to the coast. Sir Humphrey is joint managing director of the East African Lands and Development Co. Ltd., formerly the East African Syndicate, which was formerly my own Great Britain. In fact there was an attempt to have two companies managed which failed very badly because the white man's idea of prospecting and developing land is a far more thorough than the Natives have done nothing, though they have had their promotion in the white man's company which they could afford only one; yet he made a great success, and they have not. They imported cattle, and they tried flax and became the laughing stock of the countryside until the whole thing blew up in confusion. The only thing in which they have succeeded is in selling land at high prices to individuals who have made a success.

"Africa depends on entirely on the individual. The right man will make good in Kenya, but though a man with a certain amount of capital can develop large areas of land, as I have seen, they had the best of these and into smaller farms—the small dairy farmers can make good in Kenya. In fact, the best of the best of the white man in Kenya is really better than in this country."

European Attitude to Marriage

"During the famine of 1917-18 some settlers made a daily distribution of food to as many as 400 Natives who were not working for them.

"The Chief Native Commissioner has been repeatedly asked to come out into the settlement areas and see what has been done for the Natives, but he has not made it his business to do so. It should be part of his duty to travel through the Reserve and the mixed areas and see what is being done. At least South of the Tana he should be very full of it, with some of the first knowledge they had of laws was when they were punished for breaking them. It is within the province of the Chief Native Commissioner to give instructions for Native Councils to be made familiar with new laws.

"Some so-called educated Natives are notoriously ignorant of the law. Their sense of proportion is not what we want. Natives do not read and write. Unless we do, the policy should aim at character, and not at mere literacy. One class, the fault-finding, middle-class, of education, but great influence, and now Government help, have done about the same things as the Natives. In the past, Native quarters not uncommonly made £100 in a year.

"I have never heard a Native object to carrying his registration card, indeed they are most keen to obtain it when they grow up. Only scallies who object to it because their card is entered on the certificate.

"Some little time ago there was a letter from the squatter labourers who had been told by members of the Kenyan Central Association that by signing an affidavit with white settlers they would be gaining away their rights over their women, children, and land. Chief Kinjira was very angry in view of the swagons, and in practically every case the squatters definitely said 'No' to the movement in the Kenyan country. The Kenyan Central Association is a very good organization that we are going to interfere with the custom of forbidding circumcision, their attitude to women will change. Today it is more dangerous for a white woman to go about Nairobi alone after dark than for her to be alone in London.

Political Honesty and Facts

"If we look forward to a general responsible government, but at present we have not the men who can give the time to work in the Council, it was Closer Union which forced us to ask for an unofficial majority in the Kenya Legislature as a safeguard.

"The principle is complicated, but not altered, by the fact that only about 1% of the total population of the Colony at present exercises the franchise. We should always expect the Imperial Government to keep a watch over the Native through a Native Commissioner.

"There was a fear in Kenya that the Imperial Government might use the machinery of Closer Union to force upon the Colony a policy which it had not had an opportunity of considering.

"The Natives are centuries behind us. It would be a perfect madness to have Natives sitting on a Legislative Council where white men's affairs are being discussed.

"We want the more advanced Natives to help their own people to become better Africans. If the educated Native votes with the Europeans he will be shouldered by them, but if he is encouraged to bring on his own people he will gain the respect of all parties. That is the only way to get an eventual feeling of equality.

"I should like to see English the universal language, not Swahili.

"The Indian is not in Kenya on the same basis as the white man, who has colonised and can make such as the Indian has not. The Indian is the economic rival of the African.

"We do not want Indians of the Federal Council. We do not want to establish Western civilisation, nor Asiatic civilisation."

VIEWS OF UGANDA OFFICIALS

MR. ASHTON-WARNER AND MR. BRUTON GIVE EVIDENCE

MR. R. ASHTON-WARNER, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Uganda, stated in the course of a brief but interesting evidence:

"Although the majority of the Natives are not sufficiently advanced to understand or discuss the respective and constitutional questions, a large number of educated Natives opinion, some deep interest in the development of the country, and in native interests. The Natives opinion would be swayed from the change which might lead to the loss of Uganda's identity as a constitutional or political unit with neighbouring territories. It exists that if Uganda were a chiefdom, it would be a State Native interests in Uganda might in no sense be governed by the views of the non-Native, dual class element in the latter territory.

"The establishment of certain services common to all territories under an independent authority is not likely to cause any objection to the Native mind, since so far as any Native is concerned this step would not affect the Government's policy."

JOINT COMMITTEE BRIEVITIES

The broad lines of native policy have now been laid down by the Secretary of State, *this policy does not demand any alteration in the policy*... *In my view, no advantage can accrue from the appointment of a local authority superior to the territorial Governors to coordinate and supervise the carrying out of this policy.* In certain directions such an appointment would have definite disadvantages.

The main policy having been decided upon, no variation could only be attempted in matters of comparatively detail, and Native problems, even within each individual territory, are so diversified that any co-ordination by the authority would, I believe, be impossible of achievement.

SWAZILAND AS THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

In verbal evidence he said... These are ten or twelve different vernaculars in the Eswatini protectorate... the vernacular of any one tribe, as set out in our documents does not provide the necessary bridge... a local language. The use of one Native official language enables officers to correspond with Native authorities and check Court records without using an interpreter. Proceedings in the Native Courts, as distinct from the British Courts, are conducted in the vernacular, although in certain areas the records are kept in English.

To teach English as the official language would involve teaching it well in all the lower schools... a practical advantage to the possession of a language with a knowledge of Swahili and the Zulu, himself understood in the East Coast to the West Coast.

A considerable number of the Chiefdoms in Uganda read English newspapers.

Among the Nilotics in the Northern Province, Swahili is expanding at the expense of Luganda. The first hearing of a demand for a Central Native Advisory Council was yesterday, when Chief Kosiya mentioned that the Uganda Lukiko initiates its own laws, which are put up by the Kabaka to the Governor, who approves them or suggests amendments. They do not go before the Legislative Council in any way.

We have never felt the need for a Pass Law in Uganda, and no trouble has arisen from its non-existence. Any attempt to introduce it would be resisted... The power of the Government with the sanction of the Secretary of State to fall out all Natives in a district to build roads has not been used since 1924. The old Companies have been taken over by the Government, being superseded by compulsion, but a certain number of people still do their labour instead of paying the ten shillings... I have never heard a Native complain about railway levies or fares. Once every year ago Natives did say that accommodation for them on the railways was not satisfactory.

THE BROKEN VOWS

The Joint Committee administrative Officers' Committee examined said in a report to His Majesty the King... The flaws of the Uganda Protectorate are applicable to the Burundian Province, except where they conflict with the terms of the treaty of 1916.

The land river under that agreement to occupants of certain territorial titles goes with the office and the officers do not necessarily hold it.

The case arose from Burundi objections to the system of limiting individual Native holdings to five acres. A system was recently introduced whereby a Native could obtain a certificate of occupancy of land... actually limited to five acres... The Natives since in Uganda put not necessarily the people would like the same land as those of Burundi.

The proposal to keep an office in one district in order that it may learn the local language is good in theory, but extremely unfair to an individual piece of land, or territory, and.

An Officer General called the attention of the Secretary of State to the situation in Swaziland where the local language was made by the Education Department... for the three territories could not possibly be held... thereupon the Chairman pointed out that the British went... all the Kenya Native witnesses had agreed... that of the three Tanganyika Natives only one... English fluently.

The Committee has adjourned until June.

On 15th S. B. Kealey gave further evidence in private on Monday.

Mr. S. J. Sawyer, who recently gave evidence before the Committee on behalf of the Tanganyika Chamber of Commerce, has undergone an operation for appendicitis. An official Kenyan witness, Kenneth Kenyatta of East Africa, Mberera, who are on their way to London for the object of giving evidence before the Committee, will be seen to be travelling at the expense of the Government.

The report that Captain... has been... have appeared before the Joint Committee last week for... and... to leave England for... to the... .

William... who last week welcomed some of the Native witnesses at a reception at Church Missionary House... that he was the only surviving member of the committee... to send... Another interesting fact with the... the Rev. ... who narrowly escaped death at the hands of King Mwangi... pioneer missionaries... from Mombasa.

About fifty points were proposed... when the Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Native witnesses left for West Africa. They told Press representatives that they were most impressed by the absence of a forest belt in this country... always to be seen in London, by the models of modern aviation as seen at the R.A.F. aerodrome at Farnborough... their welfare; the Uganda Native witnesses had great interest in the cotton machinery they had seen in... Among those on the platform were... Mr. C. Roden Buxton, M.P., Mr. N. C. Drury, Mr. D. Hogbin, Mr. C. G. Easton, Mr. G. G. G. G., Mr. G. V. Maxwell, the Rev. H. ... Mr. G. R. Leakey, Dr. Norman Levy, Mr. ... Dr. A. J. Werner.

NATIVE COMPLAINTS TO LORD PASSFIELD

At 11 p.m. during the... the Kenya Native witnesses appearing before the Joint Committee... an interview with Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to whom they communicated certain... Asked to put them in writing, they sent to the Colonial Office...

We object to the present principle in Kavirondo whereby a boy cannot continue his higher education without doing technical courses... secondarily technical in every Province for boys and girls.

We desire that the Local Native Councils should have wider powers in looking their people, and that the tax money should be spent in improving education and other services in the Reserves.

We object to the present practice which not a single Native within the Reserve near Kisumu, and we ask that no more... land should be alienated to settlers.

We ask that measures be taken to improve the state of the Reserves (of Africa)... Much land in the Kavirondo, South and Lumbwa areas has been taken and sold to the settlers. We ask that our land shall be kept for our use, and should not be alienated to the settlers.

3,500 MILE AFRICAN FEIGHT IN 22 DAYS

A CARAVAN from Nairobi to East Africa... announced that Mr. M. ... returning from London, and the stage between Kamp and the Kenya capital, some... and a half... Mr. M. ... the first... from... with Mrs. ...

NEW IMPERIAL IDEALS

...the East African... Mr. Stokely... Imperial... Kenya...

...What, more... civilisation... Africa...

That point... the African to govern himself...

Mr. Stokely... the essential difference between West and East Africa...

The main cause is that there are... the African...

The ultimate ideal... the East and West...

Of all the... the African...

...with a... they were... East Africa...

...democracy... the government of the people...

These extracts... the author's... the African...

MUHAMMADAN LAW

...The object of Muhammadan Law... the author himself...

The Abridgement... the author's qualifications... sufficient to say...

The author's qualifications... sufficient to say that Mr. Fitzgerald is an M.A. of Oxford University...

The justification for the book... present no material in English...

Mr. Mesoy Fitzgerald's scholarly work is both... and practical and will certainly be invaluable to the East African officials...

OUR CRITICISM OF "AFRICA SPEAKS"

The Editor of Mr. Paul Hooper

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Even in this country many of your magazines are obtainable and the issue of January 20, 1911, containing your criticism of "Africa Speaks" was brought to my attention. Your criticism is based on the assumption that the picture was made as a purely scientific contribution rather than as a popular entertainment. For many years I have been making my contributions to science and receiving the usualy scanty reward for such services; that is to say, nothing. It takes me a picture on any stock exchange and the odds are that a picture can hope to ever pay its way out for it to have a popular appeal.

"Africa Speaks" was edited from some 50,000 feet of motion picture film made by me during the course of a fourteen and one-half months' expedition during which I accomplished the first crossing of Central Equatorial Africa by motor truck from Tombouctou to Lagos. The "hot air" of which you speak as being delivered by the Changanis is anything but "hot air" anyone who knows Africa—and I think I know it very well in this last expedition, after being first in any means—knows that there is a great deal of it still unknown, comparatively speaking, where deadly beasts of the jungle are still supreme. Because in the picture it was necessary to show us travelling in motor lorries, does not necessarily mean that we did travel everywhere in them. The fact in the case is that I wore out more than one pair of good English boots propelling myself over the African landscape. Try that some time for a few weeks in a stretch in difficult country after wild animal film and you will be more able to appreciate whether or not the man who does such things is entitled to credit for the same.

No claim was made that the African elephants had never been trained, nor that the pigmy tribes were discovered by myself, or did, however, find for the first time the true name of this tribe, and I do say that an African elephant had never been successfully trained. This article will doubtless contain much which throws all the facts into perspective and which is the best and most pertinent I understand that an Englishman knows nothing of the East African language, but neither do I believe anyone about the difficulties of producing a picture of the great mass of people. When the material is prepared for scientific purposes, one would be able to film a criticism.

I am glad that you liked parts of the movie, but an amusement two things were done, one of which I do not like. The first picture was made in the first place to see if they are the same as the ones we were taken in East Africa and the other was to show to the public the over-ambitious things we can do in Africa who have an opportunity of seeing the film should take it, but not many of them are likely to want to see it. The picture of Africa has been wanted by many millions of people and the picture has been seen by thousands of people. It is the first picture of the second, third and fourth films. Results will be out.

The picture was made to attract a public. It is presented by such a way as to make misrepresentation of our country, always a possibility. A few lions and lions and a white dog and a few other things in cages which have sometimes crept to themselves—most of the picture of the landscape and

leave a devastating impression. I sometimes so, consider the East Africa. I do not see anyone. Nobody is going to spend a face in motion picture. I do not see it.

I have many wonderful things to tell you and I would like to place them before you. I probably heard what happened to the man who was in the picture. The whole world was told. I usually feel paid for my money for everything. I will be glad to give you a letter for my good friends in East Africa and especially because I will see you in London for the companion of my trip. I will be glad to see you in London and to take no notice of the criticisms of you and trust that you will realize that in the end the spirit in which it is written for, believe me, I have a most sincere affection for East Africa. Yours faithfully,
Paul H. Hooper
Colorado, U.S.A.

"East Africa" Point of View

We certainly accept Mr. Hooper's letter in the spirit in which it is written. Our criticism of January 20 was based on the assumption that the picture was made as a purely scientific contribution, rather than as a popular entertainment, to use his own words, "merely because that was the term made when the Changanis and the well-stated farewell dinner who had been charged of talking a lot of 'hot air'." His actual words were that Mr. Hooper and his companion would "encounter unknown dangers and unknown hardships in the interests of a scientific travel expedition." He went on to assert that they would follow the Equator across Central Africa, a feat never before accomplished. Mr. Hooper now qualifies the claim by declaring himself to be the first man to cross Equatorial Africa by motor truck; there is no such qualification in the film, from which the great mass of his readers will gather the impression that he was the first to do the journey. Incidentally, he claims to have travelled from Tombouctou to Lagos, whereas the film shows the journey to have been made in the reverse direction from west to east.

Not satisfied with the assertion that deadly beasts of the jungle are still supreme, in great areas of Africa, but undisciplined and disquiet, the idea that to travel what Mr. Hooper calls the "jungle" and what East Africans know as "the bush" is a particularly perilous adventure, with dire calamities ever threatening many men spend years in the African bush without ever carrying a rifle, nor that we should regard the novice to distinguish with a rifle. Mr. Hooper, we have worn our own good English boots propelling our East African Campaign, is our intention to look for many miles on our feet, a fact we mention merely to prove that we are not in any danger of the hardships of African travel. Mr. Hooper claims to have found for the first time the true name of the pigmy tribe, yet in the picture he gives a special name for it. If it be true, we expect to find it in some of the ways that no one who knows the facts will doubt his statement that the pigmy name has never been successfully used. We take it with a doubt he need do no more to establish that reputation of his name than to show him to the continent, and Belgium and British, of what has been done by the Belgians as their own elephant hunt in the Congo.

Finally, Mr. Hooper's horizon in the picture is the best ever shown as he modestly proposes to do a better picture of Africa. We hope he will not limit his horizon merely to Africa. We think it well to state that with him comes the burden of the picture out of our country and that we are not in any danger of the hardships of African travel. We are glad that they were taken in East Africa and that they were taken in East Africa and that they were taken in East Africa and that they were taken in East Africa.

When we see the Readers who have seen the picture and seeing the film could see it, but all many of them are likely to see it. I do not see anyone. Nobody is going to spend a face in motion picture. I do not see it. I have many wonderful things to tell you and I would like to place them before you. I probably heard what happened to the man who was in the picture. The whole world was told. I usually feel paid for my money for everything. I will be glad to give you a letter for my good friends in East Africa and especially because I will see you in London for the companion of my trip. I will be glad to see you in London and to take no notice of the criticisms of you and trust that you will realize that in the end the spirit in which it is written for, believe me, I have a most sincere affection for East Africa. Yours faithfully,
Paul H. Hooper
Colorado, U.S.A.

... that we did not mention the ... East African ... The Editor of ... now admits ... that we did not mention the ...

TOWN PLANNING IN UGANDA
 ... **Means Road to Our Solution.**
 To the Editor of "East Africa"
 Sir.—With reference to your editorial of 24th February last, which has now been forwarded to me entitled "What an expert has overlooked," you appear to have missed the point of the criticism you comment on.

You will forgive me if I say that the answer to what you term "Mr. Mirams' comment" is not "mosquitoes," as you allege. The house gutters in question were all substantial iron affairs, made in England and imported by the P.W.D. for the express purpose of being to Government bungalows. These bungalows, as may be expected, are well built, either in solid stone or best brick, fitted in that part the slight suggestion that these gutters could possibly sag or town depressions in which pools of water could remain. Further, the rainwater tanks of all Government bungalows are of concrete construction, of ample capacity, and amply fitted to deal with the much more plentiful rainfall than we get as a result of the constant dripping.

The whole point of my criticism was that householders were forced to use pumped water, for which they had to pay, for gardens and houses, when an adequate supply was available from natural sources.

For over twenty years I have been contented with anti-mosquito comment, and I think you will agree that your comment had done me an injustice.

An Reply.
 Yours faithfully,
 J. M. MIRAMS

We hasten to answer the Missions that we had no intention of doing him an injustice. The evidence of the majority of hundreds of house gutters in the Province still installed at first; they had become breeding places for mosquitoes either as a result of becoming clogged with small quantities of dirt or of becoming clogged with leaves of other debris. The drain from punctured gutters, on that contrary, is really good unless in this respect. There may have been a hidden hand at work, but the Public Health Inspector is not responsible. —Ed. "E.A."

HOW NOT TO GET BUSINESS

Experiences of a Would-be Buyer.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir— I have been very much impressed by the number of business concerns in Kenya and Uganda which I have recently addressed inquiries to.

One of them, however, is a client with reasonable assets and a good establishment, which affected my opinion when asked for details of electric lighting plant and other equipment representing a considerable sum of money, to which simply that their representation would not be a matter of about £1,000 or two into the list that said no more. Some have not asked for details at all, and others have sent fatuous letters in reply to my articles so much as to be useless.

Their attitude, and that for which the single copies and quoted prices for which I especially enquired. A sample who was asked for quotations and specifications of bedroom furniture, besides a dining room suite, stating that other quotations and catalogues were being sent separately, now, over a fortnight later, I am still without further word.

Having some pretty wide experience in business in East Africa, I should be the first to say that there is no criticism about any of the concerns, but I have certainly a number of leading establishments for quotations. There would be no lack of material if those who are offered to deal take all the normal steps to measure properly the buyers.

Yours faithfully,
 W. H. B. PETER

DANGERS OF POISONING LOCUSTS

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir—The article on this subject in your issue of 25th May is an important one. The poisoning of locusts is interesting, but one very important point regarding the use of bran mixed with arsenic seems to have escaped the notice of the authorities.

The natives of East Africa are very fond of eating locusts, and if such a habit is eaten by a child, it will likely poison the natives who gather and use them as food. It would not be enough to tell the Natives that they should not touch dead locusts, but to give them a simple medicine to take before the poison had had a fatal effect. Though one of two locusts poisoned by arsenic might not be fatal to a human being, several dozen, which quantity I have seen Natives eat, would probably be deadly.

Yours faithfully,
 DENIS D. LYONS

LAST YEAR'S DUE LETTERS

East Africa is the only country that has failed to place on record a full recognition of what Sir P. Gladstone's work means to the natives of this country. He was the actual founder and founder of this country, and it seems terribly sad that he should have been so just what this service is your duty to be as it was a noble deed to do.

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... congratulate you on your very successful ... of the most important task in your ... is being ... by the ... Committee ...

CAPTAIN FINCH-HUTTON KILLED AT WORK

One of East Africa's Best Hunters Killed while Hunt- ing by the death of the great day was with the... of Captain Finch-Hutton...

Captain Finch-Hutton, the younger son of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and brother of the present Earl, was born in 1885...

An Invitation from the Prince of Wales

After demobilisation he devoted his time and talents to the pursuit of big game, with such success that many people claimed him to be the white hunter of Kenya...

It is not an indiscretion to reveal, as East Africa is able to do, that the Prince was so attracted by the personality of Captain Finch-Hutton that he invited him to join his permanent personal staff...

As his strength and strength he had exercised more and more, he would have been fairly fit to have gone to the ...

WHO'S WHO

49 Lady Eleanor Cole



Lady Eleanor Cole

Lady Eleanor Cole, wife of the first Earl of Balfour and daughter of the first Earl... was the first president of the East African Women's League...

PERSONA

Mr. and Mrs. Hall have arrived home from their tour in the East.

Captain and Mrs. Eric Plummer have returned from their tour of the Olympic Hotel.

Sir Alfred Beit, Bart., has joined the board of the Rhodesia Railways Ltd.

Mrs. and Mr. J. G. Clapham were in London on Uganda tour a few weeks ago.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. King of Kiambu, on the birth of a son.

Mrs. N. E. S. Levington has arrived home from Kiala, and is staying near Bristol.

Sir Edward Grigg was yesterday elected a Fellow of the Royal Entomological Society.

Mr. J. G. G. Assistant Director of Education in the Sudan, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. E. D. D. Harding, of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate at Berkat, is now at home.

Mr. J. Clay, a missionary at Meru, Kenya, is returning to the Colony early in June.

Colonel P. Whetham, a director of Safariland, Ltd., Nairobi, has arrived in London.

Lady Sandeman Allen was presented by Mrs. Stanley Baldwin at Ladies' night's Court.

Mr. E. Mitchell, Secretary for Native Affairs in Tanganyika, has returned to the country.

The engagement is announced in Uganda between Captain R. Salmon and Miss Cecilia de Groot.

Mr. W. Owen recently addressed a Sheffield audience on the problem of the African woman.

Mr. H. G. G. has returned from his visit to the West Indies and is staying in Ireland.

Mr. G. D. Clover, of Kenya, and Miss Mary M. Wallace, of Wexham, were recently married in London.

Sir Theodwyn Wylie is a candidate for election to the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Leslie Orme left London last week by the "Zimbar Castle" for East Africa via the Cape.

Miss Alice Sebaste, a Continental Journalist, is leaving Europe on June 1 for a three months' tour of East Africa.

Mr. C. T. G. is to be a permanent settler in the Kiambu district of Northern Rhodesia, after revisiting the Province.

AFRICA

Council of the East Africa League, and the third year in succession.

Mr. J. H. G. has been appointed to the post of the Kenya Club, Nairobi.

Mr. J. H. G. has been appointed to the post of the Kenya Club, Nairobi.

Lord Delamere has promised to attend the June meeting of the East Africa Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

A subscription has been opened by the Kenya Club in connection of a memorial to the late Captain J. H. G.

Mr. J. H. G. addressed the Kenya Club on his visit to Africa last week.

Mr. J. H. G. addressed the Kenya Club on his visit to Africa last week.

The morning last week the Prince of Wales received Captain the Lord Stanley, M.P., a member of the Joint Committee on Closer Union.

Captain H. A. G. White took 35,000 feet of cinematograph film depicting animals in East Africa during his last stay in the territories.

Lord Delamere's house at Kapete, near Nairobi, was recently burgled, a revolver, hand and pocket cigarettes, box being among the articles stolen.

The stud of turtles belonging to the Kenya Club, which are at present in Tanganyika, are being sold at least for £100,000, realising good prices.

Captain Sir J. E. H. Roberts, of the King's African Rifles, has left Dar es Salaam, where he has served in Tanganyika for the past year.

Mr. F. W. Body, the Tanga business man, has been glad to learn, made a good recovery from the operation he underwent in Nairobi for appendicitis.

Dr. J. A. G. Bancroft, formerly consulting engineer to the Rhodesian Anglo-American Co. Ltd., has joined the British South Africa Company.

PALACE HOTEL, MOMBASA
- IS THE HOTEL AT WHICH TO STAY
WHEN VISITING THE ISLAND -



Under the management of
Messrs. Anglo Hotel
Nairobi.

The commanding position, 713 East Gardens, from which a wonderful bird's-eye view of Mombasa can be seen, and its famous Verandah, make it

MOMBASA'S HOTEL DE LUXE
Call it "Palace Mombasa."

... Mr. Dudgeon's quarters...
... well-known farmer in the...
... Kenya

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Bayer has saved my life again

BAYER

LORD LUCARD LOOKS AT AFRICA.

THE IMMENSE PROGRESS OF FORTY YEARS.

A special to East Africa.

The picture of Africa as it presented itself to the popular mind prior to the Berlin Conference of 1885 and the first decade or more after that was of a vast continent in a state of savagery and backwardness, inhabited by neglected and unimproved tribes, whom nothing less than large armies could subdue. This was the picture painted by Mr. Chamberlain only forty years ago when he opposed the retention of Uganda. The exploits of the white explorers, who at great risk of life, and at the most part in the aid of local assistants of godless moths, musical instruments, and other trifles, succeeded in penetrating into the heart of the continent, were hailed as almost miraculous.

Such was the general picture of Africa in the picturesque journals of the day. The story of the first explorations in the interior of Africa was the picture of Africa when it first entered the popular imagination. It is a story of great heroism and of great sacrifice. It is a story of the struggle against the elements of nature, of the struggle against the hostility of the native tribes, of the struggle against the hardships of a long and arduous journey. It is a story of the discovery of new lands, of the discovery of new peoples, and of the discovery of the immense resources of the continent. It is a story of the laying of the foundations of the empire which is now being built.

The struggle for Africa.

Leopold II of Belgium, the ablest and most energetic of our contemporaries, standing as he did in the face of the ambition of England and France, perceived the opportunity which presented itself to him in the scramble for Africa. He saw that Great Britain could not remain passive, and that the continent of Africa could not be left to the mercies of the various European powers. He saw that the only way to secure a permanent peace in Africa was to divide the continent among a number of European powers, each of whom would have a vested interest in the stability of the African empire. He saw that the only way to secure the best interests of Africa was to place the continent under the administration of a central authority, which would be able to coordinate the efforts of the various European powers. He saw that the only way to secure the best interests of Africa was to place the continent under the administration of a central authority, which would be able to coordinate the efforts of the various European powers.

They were the characteristics of the period. In 1890 and 1891 the Colonial Secretary had to deal with the great question of the retention of Uganda. The Government was divided. Some were of the opinion that Uganda should be annexed to the British Empire, while others were of the opinion that it should be retained for the natives. The Government eventually decided in favor of the retention of Uganda as a separate political unit, and this was the result of the decision of the Secretary of State.

In these early days practically the entire staff of the African Department was recruited from the Army. They were men who had been trained in the military and who were accustomed to the discipline of the barracks. They were men who were used to the command of troops and who were accustomed to the responsibilities of a military officer. They were men who were used to the command of troops and who were accustomed to the responsibilities of a military officer. They were men who were used to the command of troops and who were accustomed to the responsibilities of a military officer. They were men who were used to the command of troops and who were accustomed to the responsibilities of a military officer.

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She can her teeth easily thanks to-

This wonderful tribute from busy mothers is echoed in thousands of letters. "You say, too, can have easy teeth if you correct little stomach disorders with this gentle aperient with especially for tender years."

Our famous "Harris' Mamma" is sold all over the world by **JOHN STEDMAN & CO., 272, Whitehall, London, E.C. 4.**

STEDMAN POWDERS

PHYLLOSAN



A sure and certain means of rapidly restoring vitality and strength, strengthening the nerves, purifying the blood, fortifying the liver and reinvigorating the arteries.

The Great Scientific Remedy for Malaria, Hardened Arteries, Tropical Diseases, Physical Fatigue and all forms of Debility.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

STOP INDIGESTION THIS EASY WAY.

Can quickly and easily dispel, dyspepsia, acidity, heart burn or flatulence by taking a little "Bisulphated Magnesia" after eating or whenever pain is felt. The fine granules pass almost instant relief by neutralising excess stomach acid and stopping food fermentation. The two commonest causes of digestive disorder. Whatever form of stomach trouble you suffer from, get a package of "Bisulphated Magnesia powder" immediately. Not only will you derive instant relief, but the delicate lining of your stomach will be soothed, and so your "Bisulphated Magnesia" never fails. It has brought relief to scores of sufferers. To thousands of sufferers, and just as surely will make your own stomach trouble a thing of the past. Be sure and get this great stomach remedy today. "ADVT."

PEARSON'S DISINFECTANTS AND DIPS

Non-Poisonous and Non-Irritant in Use
For Governments, Railways, Mines, Plantations, Farms and General Household Use.
HYCOL No. 1.—Germinicidal value 18 to 20 times greater than Carbolic Acid. A magnificent disinfectant for household and farm use. 100 to 1:160. The finest disinfectant for household and farm use.
HYCOL No. 2.—A powerful disinfectant, highly concentrated. Three to five times germinicidal value of Carbolic Acid.
Representatives: Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Uganda.
The Kenya Agency, Ltd., P.O. Box 781, Nairobi.
PEARSON'S SEPTIC COMPANY
61, Mark Lane, London, E.C. 3.

Whitens Teeth



3 shades whiter in 3 days

If you want sound, dazzling white teeth and finer gum, start with the KOLYNOS Dry Brush technique. In 3 days teeth will look 3 shades whiter—pinks, pinker, tanger. The KOLYNOS cleansing foam, prevents staining and gum troubles. It is a fine, silencing cream, prevents the formation of tartaric acids, which produce yellowish, gritty, tartaric acid. It cleans teeth, gums, and whitens enamel without

KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM

H. B. GUARANTEED KITS OF PARTS For All Popular British Sets

- Sept. 1930 "D.C. Foreign Licenses" Four COMPLETE KIT £13 10 0
 - Nov. 1930 "Band-Pass Super Band" COMPLETE KIT £12 13 0
 - Jan. 1931 "Wireless" 3 Pairs, £1 19 0 extra COMPLETE KIT £25 18 7
 - Nov. 1931 "Short Wave Two" 2 Pairs, 19 extra COMPLETE KIT £28 10 0
 - Feb. 1931 "Comet Three" 3 Pairs, £1 7 6 extra COMPLETE KIT
 - Dec. 1930 "Wireless MAGAZINE" 2 Pairs, 16 extra COMPLETE KIT £7 16 0
 - Sept. 1931 "Short Wave Receptor Kit" COMPLETE KIT £13 4 0
- The Famous H. B. OVERSEAS Patent and the Underparts, including an Earphone, COMPLETE KIT £15 0 0
- Price of 90 Components, Adjusted and Tuned, £1 10 0
- Full Report, Terms, etc., on request
- Cash Notes, Documents, etc., sent by H. B. London

H. B. RADN 80
84, MARK LANE, STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON
Telephone: Central 2834

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free exchange of subscribers and the dissemination of the Bulletin and all matters. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which may be of mutual benefit for that purpose will be gratefully welcomed.

The Kenya Legislative Council is to meet on the 15th of the month.

An accident which left a woman on May 15 is reported to have occurred in Nairobi.

Estimates of the population of the region are given as being about 1,000,000.

Members of the staff were shown by the recent census to hold 1,100 B.E. means and a total population of 1,000,000.

Tuesday of the week was celebrated in Kenya as Red Cross Day, the anniversary of Florence Nightingale's birthday.

Statistical receipts of the Port of Mombasa for the month of May 1950 compared with the corresponding month of 1949.

The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has expressed appreciation of the way in which the change over from manual to automatic telephones has been carried out.

The result of the issue of £1,000,000 three month bills, recently offered by the Government, was that 70% were placed at an average discount rate of about £ 12s. per cent.

To help the coffee industry, the approved market for the suggestion has been made to set up a coffee company, which should be formed under the aegis of a leading London bank.

The local authorities are taking active measures to combat the spread of communism in the Belgian Congo, where it is reported that communists are at work in the neighbourhoods.

Messrs. Lewis and Peat, the well-known coffee brokers, with considerable interest, in East Africa, report a net balance for the first year of 1950 of £1,000,000 with a profit of £400,000.

The partnership interests subsisting between Mr. J. M. and Mr. R. P. of the firm of Songor & Co. in Port Torman has been dissolved, Mr. Marsh being retired from the partnership.

The three Players Union of Kenya in East Africa has distributed every day a fine booklet entitled "To Make a Good Cup of Coffee". Editions in foreign languages are contemplated.

The Special States Council of Brazil has issued a newspaper representative to witness the destruction of quantities of Brazilian coffee bought for that purpose from the coffee growers early this month.

Exports from Tanganyika in 1950 are estimated at £2,000,000 compared with £1,800,000 during the preceding twelve months, and a five year period totalled £10,000,000, compared with £9,500,000.

Exporting from the Tanganyika Railway is reported to have been completed with a profit of £1,000,000.

The Government of Tanganyika has issued a notice to the effect that the Government will be prepared to purchase 100,000 tons of coffee beans for the purpose of stabilizing the market.

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1500 crop reports for the following year. The crop for the current season is estimated at 1,735,000 tons, against 1,400,000 tons in 1950. The crop is expected to be largely in the form of flour, and the weather is generally favourable for production of the grain produced.

Kenya's Government has announced that it will purchase 100,000 tons of coffee beans for the purpose of stabilizing the market. The purchase is to be made in the form of a loan, and the beans are to be sold on the open market. The purchase is to be made in the form of a loan, and the beans are to be sold on the open market.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

B.T.A. COMPANY CUTS OUT DEAD WOOD

Total Shareholding of £2,360,649.

THERE was still an irregular demand at the best quotations, good to fine qualities, realising steady prices, while lower grades were slow of sale and easier. The market will be closed on the Whitson holidays from to-day until June 2. The latest prices are—

Kenya		
A size	105.00 to 106.50	gold.
B size	105.00 to 105.00	od.
Peaberry	465.00 to 705.00	od.
London cleaned	505.00 to 710.00	od.
First size	765.00 to 765.00	od.
Second size	765.00 to 765.00	od.
Third size	765.00 to 765.00	od.
Mixed and ungraded	365.00 to 755.00	od.
Uganda		
Brownish	365.00 to 465.00	od.
Robusta	365.00 to 55.00	od.
Tanzania		
A size	715.00	od.
B size	705.00	od.
Peaberry	205.00	od.
Tanganyika		
A size	765.00 to 805.00	od.
B size	615.00 to 705.00	od.
C size	355.00 to 545.00	od.
Peaberry	525.00	od.
London cleaned	685.00 to 1015.00	od.
First size	715.00 to 1255.00	od.
Second size	715.00 to 1255.00	od.
Third size	715.00 to 1255.00	od.
Peaberry	505.00 to 1015.00	od.
Arabia		
A sizes	745.00	od.
B size	745.00	od.
Peaberry	725.00	od.
London cleaned	685.00 to 1015.00	od.
First size	715.00 to 1255.00	od.
Second size	715.00 to 1255.00	od.
Third size	715.00 to 1255.00	od.
Peaberry	505.00 to 1015.00	od.
Mozambique		
First size	645.00	od.

London prices of East African coffee on May 11 totalled £2,360,649, compared with £8,271,441 for the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE

Beeswax.—The market is quiet and easier, with fair block quoted at 1005 per cwt. The comparative quotation last year was 1305.

Castor Seed.—East African quiet at about 255. The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 214.155 and 215.

Cocoa Beans.—Quiet with Zanzibar per 100 lb. in commerce and 100 lb. shipments at 810 and 710. The comparative quotation last year was 1030.

Copra.—Tanga sun-dried No. 100 quoted at 214 per ton for May 10th shipment. (The comparative quotations last year were 210.155.)

Cotton.—The market is quiet, with East African at 4100 to 7750 per lb. according to quality. The comparative quotation last year was from 710 to 100.

Groundnuts.—Dull and unchanged at 11.10 per ton. The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 12.175, 6d. and 2.18.

Hides and Skins.—Quiet, with probably prices at about 10 per lb. for heavy, unsoaked Addis Ababa.

Opium.—There is practically no business, passage on East African, the prices remaining at about 70 per ounce, or 260 white flat. The comparative quotation last year was 260.6d.

Simons.—Nominally unchanged at about 214 per ton. The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 210 and 220.

Tea.—Quiet, with good marks. No. 100 100 lb. shipment quoted at 710.55 and fair average quality lower. The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 630 and 710.55.

Wool.—The prices of East African wool last year were 2000 to 2100.

Wool.—Recent sale of East African wool was 1000 to 1100 per cwt. for the best quality.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., was held last week under the chairmanship of Sir Montague Barlow, who, in the course of his speech, said—

The balance standing to the debit of profit and loss account—£360,649—represents the accumulated losses of the company and its subsidiaries, £100,560, it being written off in connection with investments in subsidiary and other companies. The deficiency account represents a big and drastic surgical operation, but I hope you will agree with me that the board were only advised to free the situation and cut out the dead wood. In this cutting down full provision has been made for all claims and probable losses, and the items in the balance sheet are now represented by real assets.

No one realises better than the board the difficulties that may befall the company in its position. We have had to take the last twelve months to come to various vital decisions in order to protect the undertaking and to safeguard the interests of the shareholders. Expenses have been cut down in every direction compatible with the efficient working of our diversified business.

The directors led the way by proposing a reduction of 20% in their fees; in addition, certain reductions in staff have been found possible; the remaining staff, both in London and Nyaland, when the position was explained to them, have voluntarily agreed to reductions in their salaries ranging from 15% to 10%. The savings effected in this way in the company and the Stores Company will amount to round figures of £5,000 per annum. In addition to cutting down expenses, our policy—in fact the only possible policy—is to restrict printing and advertising, which is not likely to show a profit at the moment, gradually to realize our stocks of produce so as to reduce our loans, and in every possible way to safeguard the interests of the shareholders.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted; the Rt. Hon. Sir C. A. Montague Barlow, Bt., P.C., K.B.E., was unanimously re-elected a director, and the auditors were re-appointed.

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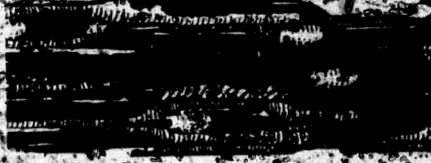
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ONE WHISKY,
PERFECTION



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| Mr. A. A. Emsley | Mr. A. A. Emsley |
| Miss C. W. G. Garton | Miss C. W. G. Garton |
| Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Cook | Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Cook |
| Miss J. A. Marshall | Miss J. A. Marshall |
| Mr. C. H. McCoy | Mr. C. H. McCoy |
| Mr. K. McConnell | Mr. K. McConnell |
| Mr. & Mrs. A. McNeil | Mr. & Mrs. A. McNeil |
| Mr. R. A. Moore | Mr. R. A. Moore |
| Mr. & Mrs. R. Mott | Mr. & Mrs. R. Mott |
| Miss J. M. Nettleton | Miss J. M. Nettleton |
| Mr. W. D. Nightingale | Mr. W. D. Nightingale |
| Mr. & Mrs. H. Parsons | Mr. & Mrs. H. Parsons |
| Mr. R. E. Parsons | Mr. R. E. Parsons |
| Capt. & Mrs. A. P. Pease | Capt. & Mrs. A. P. Pease |
| Mr. & Mrs. G. Roberts | Mr. & Mrs. G. Roberts |
| Mr. & Mrs. H. Stirling | Mr. & Mrs. H. Stirling |
| Col. & Mrs. W. H. Stirling | Col. & Mrs. W. H. Stirling |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. A. T. Tougher | Mr. & Mrs. J. A. T. Tougher |
| Miss S. E. Watson | Miss S. E. Watson |
| Mr. I. W. White | Mr. I. W. White |

...which left Kilmorack on April 18, brought the following passengers to

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Mr. H. R. Rennie | Mr. & Mrs. T. C. Harris |
| Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Beckett | Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Beckett |
| Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Beckett | Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Beckett |
| Miss B. Dixon | Miss B. Dixon |
| Mr. & Mrs. H. Dixon | Mr. & Mrs. H. Dixon |
| Miss J. H. Egan | Miss J. H. Egan |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Egan | Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Egan |
| Miss B. Dixon | Miss B. Dixon |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Egan | Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Egan |
| Miss J. H. Egan | Miss J. H. Egan |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Egan | Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Egan |

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
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| Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Kinnear | Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Kinnear |
| Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Dear | Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Dear |
| Mr. A. A. Emsley | Mr. A. A. Emsley |
| Miss C. W. G. Garton | Miss C. W. G. Garton |
| Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Cook | Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Cook |
| Miss J. A. Marshall | Miss J. A. Marshall |
| Mr. C. H. McCoy | Mr. C. H. McCoy |
| Mr. K. McConnell | Mr. K. McConnell |
| Mr. & Mrs. A. McNeil | Mr. & Mrs. A. McNeil |
| Mr. R. A. Moore | Mr. R. A. Moore |
| Mr. & Mrs. R. Mott | Mr. & Mrs. R. Mott |
| Miss J. M. Nettleton | Miss J. M. Nettleton |
| Mr. W. D. Nightingale | Mr. W. D. Nightingale |
| Mr. & Mrs. H. Parsons | Mr. & Mrs. H. Parsons |
| Mr. R. E. Parsons | Mr. R. E. Parsons |
| Capt. & Mrs. A. P. Pease | Capt. & Mrs. A. P. Pease |
| Mr. & Mrs. G. Roberts | Mr. & Mrs. G. Roberts |
| Mr. & Mrs. H. Stirling | Mr. & Mrs. H. Stirling |
| Col. & Mrs. W. H. Stirling | Col. & Mrs. W. H. Stirling |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. A. T. Tougher | Mr. & Mrs. J. A. T. Tougher |
| Miss S. E. Watson | Miss S. E. Watson |
| Mr. I. W. White | Mr. I. W. White |

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| Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Dear | Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Dear |
| Mr. A. A. Emsley | Mr. A. A. Emsley |
| Miss C. W. G. Garton | Miss C. W. G. Garton |
| Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Cook | Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Cook |
| Miss J. A. Marshall | Miss J. A. Marshall |
| Mr. C. H. McCoy | Mr. C. H. McCoy |
| Mr. K. McConnell | Mr. K. McConnell |
| Mr. & Mrs. A. McNeil | Mr. & Mrs. A. McNeil |
| Mr. R. A. Moore | Mr. R. A. Moore |
| Mr. & Mrs. R. Mott | Mr. & Mrs. R. Mott |
| Miss J. M. Nettleton | Miss J. M. Nettleton |
| Mr. W. D. Nightingale | Mr. W. D. Nightingale |
| Mr. & Mrs. H. Parsons | Mr. & Mrs. H. Parsons |
| Mr. R. E. Parsons | Mr. R. E. Parsons |
| Capt. & Mrs. A. P. Pease | Capt. & Mrs. A. P. Pease |
| Mr. & Mrs. G. Roberts | Mr. & Mrs. G. Roberts |
| Mr. & Mrs. H. Stirling | Mr. & Mrs. H. Stirling |
| Col. & Mrs. W. H. Stirling | Col. & Mrs. W. H. Stirling |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. A. T. Tougher | Mr. & Mrs. J. A. T. Tougher |
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 Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. Engineers Limited
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Dear Sirs,
 In response to your letter of Oct. 2nd, and the drawings enclosed, we have pleasure in stating that we have agreed to supply the Pressed Steel Tank as detailed with the material specified.
 We note with satisfaction that you are still able to place the order, and that they are being prepared for despatch to our works immediately.
 Yours faithfully,
 Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. Engineers Limited

Cross-Island on Sunday

BRAITHWAITE & CO. ENGINEERS LIMITED

35, BROADWAY BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1, ENGLAND

STEEL



Once again a customer has remarked on the extraordinarily prompt manner in which Braithwaite's dealt with an order. Messrs. The English Beer 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 despatched the same day, arriving at its destination the following afternoon. It will be seen from our customer's letter that care was taken to send a copy of the arrangement drawing and Erector's

instructions with the material, so that erection could be started forthwith. Braithwaite are ALWAYS in a position to supply from stock Tanks of any capacity from 7 to 20 gallons to 24 million-gallons - because they hold huge stocks of the standard unit plates from which Braithwaite Pressed Steel Tanks are built up. Braithwaite Tanks are the easiest and quickest to erect (on steel towers or on ground level); they are simple to maintain, and their capacity can be extended afterwards, as desired.

On Saturday in 1931 an order was received from Messrs. English Beer Sugar Corporation Ltd. for a Braithwaite Tank. This was despatched the same afternoon and arrived at its destination first thing on the Monday morning. Readers may remember the advertisement in the issue of the 21st which dealt in the most convincing manner and detail with the advantages of Braithwaite's services.

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REGULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA

Via the intermediate ports and Strait of Gibraltar
From London
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