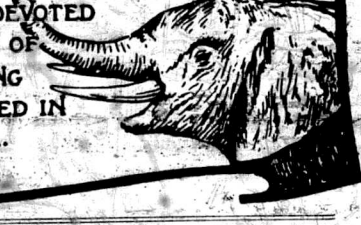


EAST AFRICA

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

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AN EMPIRE ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

Two recent events in Great Britain deserve the special attention of East Africans. Representatives of the leading British banks, sitting under the chairmanship of Sir Eric Hambro and including so prominent a person as Mr. Reginald McKenna, sometime Chancellor of the Exchequer in a Liberal Government, have passed a unanimous resolution in favour of increased inter-Empire trade and calling for "duties on all imports from all foreign countries." Only a few days previously there had been published the Report of the Economic Committee of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, which document, if not so uncompromisingly protectionist as the bankers' manifesto, nevertheless revealed a most significant tendency to break with tradition. The trade unions have ever been advocates of Free Trade, though themselves forbiddingly protectionist so far as labour is concerned, but events are clearly shaking them in allegiance to their faith. Particularly the failure of "internationalism," the bedrock of all Socialist policy and principle, has proved most educative; for instance, the Conference under the International Labour Office, just concluded, has proved again that nationalism is still a potent force among the representatives of Continental nations, and the British delegates have returned home disillusioned and angry. The new United States tariff, which imposes practically prohibitive taxation on British goods, has also had its influence.

These stirring events—which have done much to focus the propaganda of a powerful Press group on facts, instead of dissipating it on wordy generalisations—have undoubtedly brought into the forefront of practical and pressing politics the idea of closer trade co-operation within the British Empire, and a scheme of defensive tariffs against an increasingly

Protectionist world—safeguarding, as it is still tentatively dubbed by some people. The whole problem has so many aspects that prolonged discussion is inevitable, but it is not too early for East Africans to begin to think seriously of possible developments.

The basic thesis is that the Empire ought to be united economically—which aim, to our mind, connotes the establishment of some form of Empire Economic Council charged with the duty of correlating and co-ordinating Empire production. Already there are obvious dangers of overlapping. West Africa, to take one example, which produces cocoa, palm oil and nuts, kola nuts and certain important minerals, now contemplates, it is said, the extensive cultivation of sisal. Why? Sisal is a staple of East Africa; in which soil and climate lend themselves to the production of a first-grade article. Why should West Africa compete?—at least before the whole question of Empire supplies and world demand have been thoroughly examined. Cocoa, on the other hand, is eminently suited to West African conditions, and the British East African States can well afford to leave that crop to their western sisters. The Empire Economic Council which we suggest would not be executive in function, but merely consultative and advisory. It would take a broad and comprehensive survey of the Empire, and would have upon it representatives from every constituent part of the Empire, assisted by a technical staff of economists to collect, tabulate, and interpret data. Thus not only the character but the quantity of every variety of Empire produce would be scientifically estimated for the benefit of the whole. Great Britain has shown herself prominent in international conferences on multitudinous subjects at Geneva, and has spent money like water upon them; she should surely be equally willing to establish and conduct a permanent Empire Economic Council for the benefit of her own people.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Quite an unnecessary amount of excitement has been aroused in some quarters by the Prime Minister's announcement that the **THE JOINT COMMITTEE** Joint Parliamentary Committee to consider Closer Union in East Africa is not to be appointed until the next Session of Parliament. It was promptly suggested by some persons that the Premier had proclaimed the abandonment of any discussion on Closer Union; and that the whole question was definitely shelved; indeed, we have reason to believe that such an appraisal of the position was cabled to Nairobi. In point of fact, had the Committee been appointed now, it would probably have done nothing beyond holding a preliminary meeting, for the present Parliament is to be prorogued at the end of this month, and, in accordance with the usual procedure, the Committee would have had to be re-appointed at the beginning of the new Session. The Premier has definitely announced that the Joint Committee will be appointed early next Session, and that statement, so far as political promises ever do holds good.

Those East Africans who were in ex-German East Africa just after the War will remember the dread of the Natives lest the country **AN OBJECT LESSON FOR TANGANYIKA.** should be returned to Germany. They feared that they would be victimised in typical German fashion; indeed, so great was their fear that many Natives hesitated to serve Britons in any way or to do anything which might be construed into aiding and abetting their new masters. Of course, our professional pacifists and others of that kidney were loud in their protestations that no such reprisals were possible. Recent happenings in the Rhineland have definitely proved that the Natives of Tanganyika were right and the pacifists wrong. Since the French left the Rhineland murderous assaults have been made on those Germans who could be accused of "separatism"; shops and houses have been sacked, and women and girls who had been seen in the company of French officers and soldiers have been attacked. All this is a direct infringement of the agreement between the Allied and German authorities to prevent reprisals being taken against any persons in connection with the occupation; and the disregard of both common humanity and of definite obligations proves—if any proof were needed—that to hand Tanganyika back to the Germans would bring heavy reprisals down on a multitude of Natives. There is, of course, not the remotest chance of the Territory being returned to Germany, but in view of the ceaseless German propaganda to that end it is well that events in the evacuated Rhineland should be noted by all East Africans.

We think the time has come for some authoritative ruling on the method of representing in print the names of African tribes, African districts, and African languages. Confusion has reigned long enough, and the need for guidance is really brought prominently to mind by an article on "The Linguistic Situation in East Africa" by Mr. K. Röchl, published in the current number of

Africa. It is generally understood that tribal names are plural in form, the prefix being that peculiar to the local language, as Washambala, Baganda, Angoni; but the districts prefix U, as in Usugara, Uhehe; and that a language is indicated by a characteristic prefix, as in Kiswahili, Luganda, Chinyanga. But these rules—if such they be—are not generally observed by Mr. Röchl, who writes: "The areas of the following languages are entered or crossed: Swahili, Digo, Bondel," and so on; while later in his article he says: "Swahili is divided into two main dialects, that of Mombasa, called Kimvita, and that of Zanzibar, called Kiung'uja," and he uniformly refers to the language of Uganda as "Luganda." He applies the term "Nyamwezi" to both the tribe and their language, but calls the people of Uganda "Ganda." In fact, he seems to follow no recognisable rules, and as his contribution appears in a journal which is the official mouthpiece of so authoritative a body as the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, the problem becomes an intriguing one. By the way, the writer also spells Nyasa "Nyassa," and writes of "Lake Victoria Nyanza"; but his article, which is an informative and valuable one, affords us, as we say, an opportunity for asking for a definite ruling on this phase of linguistics. Will the International Institute give us guidance? It appears to be the right body to which to appeal.

There are now four branch lines on the Kenya and Uganda Railway—those to Kitale, Sofai, Thika, Naro Moru, and Thompson's Falls—**LOSSES ON KENYA'S BRANCH RAILWAYS.** and, though they are essential for the proper development of the districts, they are heavy money losers. The total loss on their working during 1929 was £78,710, £61,468, £10,692, £31,747 and £4,812 respectively—and from the figures given in the General Manager's Report it is evident that the more traffic a branch carries, the greater is the loss. This seeming anomaly, explains General Rhodes, is due to the fact that the greater bulk of the traffic carried is low-rated export traffic, transported at a loss. The branch lines reflect the loss, but do not reflect such benefits as the country as a whole may enjoy from the development of the districts served. They provide much cheaper transport than road transport, a fact which is frequently forgotten when the suggestion is made that such districts should be developed by road services. The branches could, no doubt, be made to pay by charging higher rates, which, however, would still be lower than road transport charges. In fact, the branches have been very favourably treated, for they are credited with all revenue earned on the main line by traffic originating on, or destined for, the branch, while they are debited only with the working cost of carrying that traffic, and no charges are made on account of interest and sinking fund on capital invested in the main line. A scheme is now under consideration for a light motor or steam rail-car service for milk, cream, mails, and small parcels on branch lines which at present do not justify a daily train service. It is hoped that some such scheme will assist the development of the districts in an economical manner.

DETRIBALISATION OF THE NATIVE:

SIR J. C. MAXWELL'S VIEWS.

SIR WM. GOWERS ON UGANDA PROBLEMS.

Speeches at African Society Dinner.

Specially reported for "East Africa."

SIR WILLIAM GOWERS, Governor of Uganda, Sir James Crawford Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir A. Ransford Slater, Governor of the Gold Coast, and Mr. H. Richmond Palmer, Governor Designate of the Gambia, were among the guests of the African Society at dinner last week at the Trocadero Restaurant. Owing to the absence through illness of Earl Buxton, the President of the Society, Major-General Lord Edward Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., took the chair. Lord Buxton, he said, had been President for ten years and had never previously been absent from a dinner.

Responding to the toast of "Our Guests," Sir William Gowers said that he often thought Government the rather spoilt by addressing Legislative Councils. The poor fellows had to listen. (Laughter.) They could not walk out, neither could those at the dinner.

"As I was wondering what I should tell you about Uganda," continued Sir William, "I thought it would be interesting to find out what ideas are generally associated with the name of that country among educated people in England. I am not referring to you ladies and gentlemen as of average education, because as regards Africa you are not only highly but almost super-educated. To ascertain the state of general knowledge I employed an entirely reliable and trusted agent. I will not tell you the sex of the agent, to which I will refer as 'it.' I asked 'it' to ask three educated people the first thing they thought of in connection with Uganda. 'It' asked 'its' questions. The first person interrogated said cotton was the first thing; the next said 'There is a big lake there'; and the third said: 'It is that nice fat piece of Africa that sticks out there.' (Laughter.)

"Uganda is almost entirely dependent on cotton. Cotton and cotton seed make up between 80% and 90% of the total production of the country, and almost all business is dependent directly or indirectly on cotton. So also is Government revenue, because Customs duties must depend on the purchasing capacity of the cotton grower. Apart from variations of world prices, another factor equally uncontrollable is that of weather conditions. The difference between favourable and unfavourable conditions may mean £1,000,000 a year to the pockets of the Native growers. Last year we had the highest crop the Protectorate has ever had; the yield was over 200,000 bales, and we hoped for even better things this year, but when I left Uganda two months ago we thought we should be lucky to get 100,000 bales. As the acreage planted by the Natives was very much more than last year, the difference in the crop is entirely due to climatic conditions.

The Importance of Irrigation.

"My experience in Uganda and observations of neighbouring territories have brought home to me the precarious position of any tropical African Dependency based on agriculture unless that agriculture is based on irrigation. What can be achieved has been shown in the marvellous work in the Gezira. All who have seen it will think it one of the most remarkable and significant things in the development of tropical Africa. I saw an almost equally interesting scheme in Italian Somaliland, where, by controlling a river, the Duke d'Abruzzi has caused a large tract of country blessed or cursed with a very small rainfall, to blossom like a rose. It now grows maize—two crops a year—sugar, and cotton, and gives yields that would make the average agriculturist's mouth water. The improvement of the agricultural production in tropical Africa and the realisation of its vast potentialities must to a large extent depend on how we can store and control the water which sometimes fails when we do want it and sometimes must be faced.

"We also realise the great influence which the finding of valuable minerals exercises. In Uganda we have made a little progress—not very much progress—in this direction during the past few years. We still have hopes of

tin, copper and petroleum. There used to be a school of thought among African administrators—possibly the race is now extinct—which was hostile to the opening up of a country by mineral development. That great mining development in a tropical African country brings certain evil influences in its train is, of course, true, but such evils can be combated; and on the whole the benefits are infinitely greater than the evils. It is difficult to see how without mineral development tropical Africa can advance at a reasonable rate. Mineral development in Africa has always led the way—though perhaps Nigeria and the Gold Coast are exceptions. But Nigeria is an exception to the rest of Africa in many ways. Where else have you a 20,000,000 population and one so concentrated? Leaving out Nigeria, my statement is broadly true. The smaller countries of Africa cannot get money for their advancement unless they encourage people to come in and work the minerals.

"Then to speak of the Lake. When you think of what Lake Victoria was fifty or sixty years ago, is it not one of the most striking things that it will in a few months' time become the Clapham Junction of the air? On Lake Victoria the change-over is going to take place between the flying boats from Cairo and the land machines which are going on to Cape Town. Little did Cecil Rhodes think when he first had his vision of an all-British Cape-to-Cairo route that it would be brought into being not on the land but in the air. However, it fulfils his vision, because it will be a direct and an all-British route. Next year you will all be able to get to Uganda in four days from Cairo or Cape Town. If you live in Nairobi—which is, I believe, the metropolis of East Africa—you will be able to do it in three hours. There will then be no excuse for not coming to see the glorious lakes and mountains of Uganda, to say nothing of the elephants—to come to scenes which the longer you live among it, the more you love it.

Governor on N. Rhodesian Progress.

Sir James Crawford Maxwell said:—

"One often hears that the Colonial Office and the Government of this country are ignorant and stupid in their dealing with Colonial Office affairs. I speak from a fairly long experience, and my experience in tropical Africa has been the reverse. It is that the Colonial Office and the different Governments, whatever their politics, have shown an anxiety to know as fully as they can what is going on in those tropical Dependencies, and a desire to give every possible assistance that can be given to the men on the spot. That is my own experience. Those who criticise most harshly are those who have had no experience at all.

"I mention this because you here, who do not need to be told these things, can be of the greatest possible assistance in helping to a right understanding here of those questions arising from the two White Papers which will be discussed very fully within the next few weeks.

"I can talk to people of my own race and the Native races in the territory which I administer. You are going to meet people in this country, who, I hope, will understand the conditions in Africa before they criticise what is being done by the Government or the views expressed by people in the Colonies. To illustrate what I mean I take two instances very different in their nature.

"In Northern Rhodesia we have been told that the mineral development which is going on at a rapid rate is a very great danger which will detribalise the Native. 'Detribalisation' is a rather terrible word. I take it that the effect of large numbers of men and women being gathered together in the mining areas is going to send them back to their chiefdoms not satisfied with conditions there and inclined to kick against them. I hope that the results of Natives going to the mining areas will be of some assistance in making the Natives discontented with the things in their own chiefdoms.

"I have seen the homes of those Natives. In some cases the houses are decent; in some they are miserable shacks. Whether they are decently built Native houses or shacks, they are infected by parasites which produce disease and disablement. In their homes they suffer very often from malnutrition, not because they have not food, but because they have not learnt to husband their food through the whole of a season until the next crop is 'due.' In addition, it is impossible at present to ensure that in their own homes they have adequate medical attention. They go to a mining area—and I am glad to say that in many cases they go with their wives and families—and they find better houses, regular medical attention, regular food, and they have to do regular work—one of the best things of all. Those are good things for anyone, European or Native, to learn.

"You will have certain dangers and evils. You never have benefit, I believe, without some disadvantage. It is for us as Governors and officials, in co-operation with other people settled on the territory, to try and meet any

evils as they occur and to try and reduce them. I do hope that the Natives who are going in increasing numbers to the mining areas in the north will go back to their chiefdoms sufficiently discontented with their homes to try and improve them for themselves and their people. So I welcome it, though associated with that terrible word 'detrimentalisation'.

"We have been detrimentalising the Native as hard as we can ever since we went to Eastern Africa. The business of the official is to stop certain customs, no matter how deeply rooted in Native ideas, if they are not consonant with our own views of justice or fair dealing. Sometimes the Native does not understand quite why you stop them.

Native Misconceptions.

"Shortly after I went to tropical Africa I was trekking round and one evening my carriers and the men of the village at which we stopped had a dance confined to men entirely. I heard them raising the name of the then District Commissioner, my senior officer. I wanted to know why they praised his name, and was told: 'They are praising Captain Sharp because he has done good for the young men.' Now one of his first duties was to carry out the instructions of the Government that there was to be no slave-dealing whatever. In that area the penalty for adultery was that the man could be sold as a slave. Those young men had taken the notion of slavery in a wrong way, and we told the District Commissioner that he was encouraging immorality! So the man was round.

"The missionary, unless he be a genius—and we do not get many geniuses either as officials or as missionaries—is constantly treading on Native ideas because it is his business to give them a religious creed entirely different from their own. If he is a genius he may show how that creed can fit in with their ideas. What does the merchant do? He exposes certain very tempting things to Natives. They want money to buy them. So he too is detrimentalising the Native.

"One of the finest instances of detrimentalisation is to be found on the Gold Coast at Achimota. If that College does not radically alter the attitude of Natives to their own tribal customs, it will not be effective in benefiting them. We must do our little bit in the right way in detrimentalising the Native. The European settler, the European mining man, or the European merchant is undoubtedly making the Native discontented with present circumstances and anxious for improvement.

The Position of African Women.

"We often hear that the Native women in Africa are slaves, because a bride-price has been paid. I should like to introduce people who say that to some of the highly respectable Native women my wife and I have met in different parts of Africa. It is an eminently sane and sound social system. It is good both for the woman who is married and for the family of the man she marries. In those parts of tropical Africa I know divorce is very easy. A man has a dispute with his wife, who has not made the breakfast to time. He cannot get her to go back home, but if he has paid a certain sum of money and sends her away without reasonable excuse, he cannot get his money back; similarly, she gets very unpopular with her relatives if she leaves her husband without reason, because they have to pay the money back. To talk of slavery shows a complete misconception.

"Native women often have immense influence. In one instance within my experience there had been a rebellion against the chief and against the Government. It was my duty to see them. The spokesman was a woman. That was an instance of the influence of a woman in Africa. Another instance had its funny side. During the War, when I was in Southern Nigeria, we wanted carriers to go into the Cameroons with the troops. The carriers were only too anxious to go; they wanted loot. They came. Next morning the wives came and sat between the men and the District Commissioner, and said they are not going. When women say that they are not slaves. (Laughter.) The men were like cowed sheep and went back with their wives.

"One of the dangers which members of the African Society can expose is the application of English ideas to African society. Such misconceptions can do just as much harm in preventing calm and temperate discussion as intemperate utterances on the other side. In certain parts of Africa we have got to settle the relationship between the men who are going to make their home there and the Native. We can only do it properly if it is discussed temperately and with knowledge. Remember that the settlers are of your race. If they have any virtues they come from you—and they have virtues. If they have faults—and they would not be human beings if they had none—they are your faults. They look at problems on

the spot. You look at them from a distance. Whatever we do, do not let us attribute unworthy motives one to another, as I am afraid has been done.

Poor White Problem.

"One point that concerns us in Northern Rhodesia is the question of the poor white. I do not mean a white man who is poor. I mean that waste product of modern civilisation, the man who for physical, mental, or moral reasons is not fit to take his place in the work of the world. You have them in Great Britain. It is unfortunately worse in a tropical country in competition with the growing intelligence of Natives. A South African medical report states that 7% of the white population are living in conditions worse than that of the best Natives. That is a terrible indictment of our white civilisation. If you can help us to reduce that problem, which is bound to grow in other territories where there are white settlers, we need not have anxiety as to competition between white and black, but if the whites are saddled with a growing population of poor whites not fit to do as good work as intelligent Natives, then you have the greatest danger to the existence of white civilisation in tropical Africa where you have European settlement."

Lord Passfield proposed the health of the Chairman, Lord Edward Gleichen, who said that he had expected Sir James Maxwell to touch on the shortage of English mining engineers in Northern Rhodesia. There was apparently considerable difficulty in getting English boys to take up mining and go to Africa. As a consequence there were, he believed, practically only American mining engineers in Northern Rhodesia. That was not right.

A Great African College.

"Speaking of the great Achimota College of the Gold Coast, Sir Ransford Slater said the training given there to Africans included not only the best book knowledge, but also training which would instil the qualities of initiative, team spirit, public spirit, and civic spirit. It was important not to denationalise them or to lead them to despise their Native institutions and traditions, beliefs and customs. The administration of the College, which cost £600,000—had therefore been handed over to a Council which would be free to develop the institution on its own lines. The Government was to pay £68,000 annually to the Council, which would be composed of nominated members, African members, and members of the staff under that great genius, Dr. Fraser. Any expenditure in excess of the £68,000 the College must find itself, and as new buildings were needed, money would have to be found. To put upon the people that obligation was the best way, Government thought, to ensure that it would be carried out. Such a step was unprecedented, but it is the measure, first of the Government's confidence in Dr. Fraser and his staff of fifty Europeans, assisted by a few select Africans, and confidence in the capacity of the Africans under wise guidance to develop a sense of responsibility.

Those with East African interests who were present included:

Mr. Sandbach Baker, Mr. W. J. Benson, Sir Henry Birchenough, Mr. E. W. Davill, Mrs. Charles Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bunbury, The Countess Buxton, Mr. Olaf Buxton, Miss Cecil Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Calder, Mr. F. P. Castellani, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Crossley, Mr. C. K. Dain, Major C. H. Dale, Mrs. Henry Dane, Sir Edmund Davis, Sir Edward and Lady Davson, Major and Mrs. Julian Day, Capt. H. C. Druett, Miss A. d'Eryville, Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott Duckers, Mr. and Mrs. John Dunn, Mr. W. H. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Craven Ellis, Mrs. Ewart, Mr. and Mrs. F. Douglas Fox, The Hon. Mrs. Wilson Fox, Mr. G. H. Wilson Fox, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Froome, Lieut. Colonel Sir W. and Lady Furse, Miss Judith Furse, Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry and Lady Galway, Major General Lord Edward and Lady Gleichen, Miss Eva M. Godman, Sir William Gowers, Lieut. Colonel M. M. Hartigan, Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Hicks, Mr. John H. Hicks, Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. W. B. Davidson-Houston, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Joelson, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Field-Jones, Mr. David John, Miss Kearton, Lord and Lady Kysant, Mr. J. P. Laws, Mr. F. J. Eedingham, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Lee, Mr. Hugh Lenox, Major Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. W. McHardy, Sir James and Lady MacLeod, Mr. D. O. MacColl, Lady Evelyn Malcolm, Sir James and Lady Maxwell, Mr. F. H. Melland, Mrs. Alfred Moncom, Mrs. Patrick Ness, Lord Passfield, Mr. Charles Ponsonby, The Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, Sir Alfred Sharpe, Sir W. and Lady Simpson, the Rev. Edwin W. Smith, the Earl of Strafford, the Countess of Strafford.

Mr. E. S. B. Tagart, Major H. Blake Taylor, Mr. Keith S. Thompson, Mrs. Wardroper, General Sir Reginald Wingate, and Mr. and Mrs. Broughall Woods.

**LORDS DEBATE WHITE PAPERS.
CRITICISMS OF LORD CRANWORTH AND
LORD PLYMOUTH.**

Government wants "sanction above Party."

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies formally moved in the House of Lords last week for the appointment of a Joint Committee of both Houses to consider the Reports on Closer Union in East Africa and the present Government's conclusions thereon. He made it clear, however, that his motion would be withdrawn until next session, and that it was introduced merely out of courtesy to the House.

In the course of his speech Lord Passfield said: "The Government have not shirked their responsibilities. They might have proceeded to carry out their own conclusions, but out of respect to the opinion of very competent people, and very strongly felt feelings, it was considered desirable to go on with the proposal of a Joint Committee, in order, quite frankly, to see whether the conclusions of the Government could be improved upon, and in any case to get for the policy which may eventually come a sort of sanction higher than that at any rate of the present Government, and perhaps of any Government confined to one Party. It is better, especially in matters connected with Native policy and constitutions, that we should go forward in any change with the united support, or a large measure of the united support, of all parties in so far as possible. Still the Government do not shrink from their responsibility, and they have put down their proposals in sufficient detail, which they are prepared to carry out and which they hope the Joint Committee will support them in carrying out."

It is the intention of His Majesty's Government, as soon as the new session opens in October or November, to ask your Lordships to consent to appoint such a Joint Committee as I have described. Then, although it is for the Committee itself to settle its own procedure and I cannot therefore pledge the Committee to hear evidence orally, it will no doubt be willing to receive evidence, and I should certainly propose that it should hear any witnesses who wished to come before it from any of those territories or elsewhere. By making this declaration I give notice that the Joint Committee will be asked for, will probably be set up, and that it would almost certainly be willing to receive evidence from those who wish to criticize or comment upon the proposals committed to the Joint Committee."

Lord Cranworth's Views.

Lord Cranworth said, *inter alia*: "I much regret the decision to set up this Committee, and I regret that the Government have not seen fit to adopt and put into effect the recommendations of Sir Samuel Wilson. I do not think a Joint Committee the right method of dealing with this matter. East Africa is a vast and complicated country. I am not certain that the difficulties there are not greater than they are in India. Consider the population. There is the white population, some British, other's Dutch, others German, others Greek, and the Japanese are becoming an increasingly important section of the populace. We have the Arabs and the Swahili, and also a vast number of tribes and languages. Some of what are called Native tribes have a very fair claim to the title of 'immigrants,' which is used in the White Paper perhaps rather contemptuously."

The Government propose to select from a very limited number of men a Committee of considerable size; I believe twenty is the number. You might be able to get just twenty members who would have sufficient knowledge to give an opinion, after hearing the evidence, which would be worthy of consideration. Unfortunately, those men have already heard again and again all the evidence that can be given, and in the vast majority of cases on what are the main issues their minds are definitely made up. If you do not follow that course you will have to select twenty people who, until they have spent months or years on the subject, will be forced to give an opinion on a matter about which they are so ignorant that their opinion will not be of any appreciable value. I can think of only one man who seems an ideal member of that Committee, and that is Lord Lugard. I know of no other

man who can so successfully combine knowledge with an absolutely open mind. I regret, therefore, the course that has been taken."

"I lived for many years in East Africa, in which unanimity of opinion upon any subject is extremely difficult to obtain. It is a country in which good will is none too easy to get. Even in this country that is a comparatively rare plant. I have known many who have attempted to get good will and some measure of agreement in East Africa, who have tried to obtain the sympathy of both sides for the common good, but no man has had the same measure of success as Sir Samuel Wilson had. He got a degree of agreement that was amazing. I regret most bitterly that the good will engendered by that splendid piece of work has been jeopardised."

The High-Commissioner an Autocrat.

"It amazes me to find what autocratic powers are to be put into the hands of one individual. It is difficult to see what powers outside of the powers of the High Commissioner are left to His Majesty's Government in those territories. He is untrammelled by anybody. He appoints his own Council. He dismisses his Council. If their opinions do not coincide with his they go. He is an absolute autocrat. Further than that, he is to have his own secret service from which he can send, and is almost invited to send, a secret agent to seek out things that may be wrong in territories administered by one of His Majesty's Governors. Surely that is a departure from the whole of our previous policy not only there but anywhere else. There are those who say that a benevolent autocrat or dictator is the finest form of government, but I hardly thought that this Government would put it forward. I do not know whether the High Commissioner will always be a benevolent despot. A despot he certainly will be; but will he always be benevolent?"

It is suggested that the common roll shall replace the communal roll. Whoever is responsible must have known when they put that in that they would destroy any chance there was of getting the Report accepted with the good will of the inhabitants. Those people were suffering somewhat from (shall we say?) self-confidence. Think of the people who had gone before them. Think of Sir Samuel Wilson, of the Hilton Young Commission, of the Ormsby-Gore Commission, and of the present Secretary of State for the Dominions, Mr. J. H. Thomas. Think of all the Governors out there. Can a single one of those be found who ever suggested that the common roll is preferable to the communal roll? I do not think so. Therefore, the turning aside of those opinions with a gesture and no argument really seems to me a very strong step to take. It is a step that I regret."

"When I was young I read stories of people in a sledge who were pursued by wolves and the family in the sledge would throw out one by one the less desirable members to satisfy the wolves so that others might escape. In this case the Indians are the wolves and you are sacrificing the fatter, the juiciest, and the youngest of your children in Kenya Colony to satisfy their hunger. I say with all earnestness that it has never paid to sacrifice the loyal to the disloyal."

"I trust an opportunity will be given later for the subject to be fully dealt with in your Lordships' House, and I hope that when the Committee is set up it will have before it two great objects—first, to give fair play to every section of the population, and in doing so I would suggest that the paramountcy of any interest, white or black, should be expunged from their mind; and, secondly, to get back, so far as they have the power, the good will which has, I fear, been so rashly jeopardised."

The Earl of Plymouth's Criticisms.

The Earl of Plymouth: "With regard to Native policy, the Government proposals are open to the very gravest objection. Although there is no right to initiate legislation in the Federal Council with regard to Native policy, at the same time the High Commissioner is to be given tremendous powers. I cannot help bringing to your Lordships' attention one or two of them—"

"He shall make such criticism, suggestions and proposals to the Governors of the above-mentioned territories as he may think fit."

"He shall suggest or order local inquiries and investigations called for by complaints or reports of abuses."

"He may send one of his own officers to look into such complaints or reports of abuses, and the officer may report to him without publicity or formality."

That amounts to all intents and purposes to sending somebody spying into somebody else's territory. I think that is well nigh intolerable."

The Hilton Young Commission suggested that the

High Commissioner should have powers to inaugurate inquiries and joint discussions on questions of Native population. With regard to the question of the general supervisory power of the proposed High Commissioner over the Native policy of the three territories Sir Samuel Wilson said: "I found that there was general agreement with the views expressed by the Hilton Young Commission on the principles which should govern the relations between the Natives and the other communities; but I met no one in East Africa who was in favour of putting the general control of Native policy directly under the control of a central authority." Those are very strong words indeed; yet in spite of them the Government propose to hand over the complete control of Native policy to the High Commissioner.

The High Commissioner's Duties.

"Conditions in the various territories differ very greatly; what applies to one does not apply to the other. Therefore the Governor of the individual Colony is the one person probably qualified to speak with authority on the subject, and I think it would be wise to leave him very wide discretion as to the handling of these questions without such direct interference from a Central Authority. In addition, the High Commissioner is not responsible to anybody, whereas the Governor is always liable to have to run the gauntlet of his Council."

"The second part of the High Commissioner's duties should be transferred to him. I hope, and in connexion with this there will be less controversy, although there will naturally arise a very large number of points which require elucidation. Will the High Commissioner and the Council have control over the administration of the Customs service and will they also have the power of fixing the actual duties in the various territories? It is a very serious matter because Customs form the largest part of their revenue."

"Is the High Commissioner to have control merely of the King's African Rifles, or will he assume control as well of the reserve and the police force in the various territories? The police force strikes one as being essentially a domestic force and one wonders whether it would be possible to unify the police service and in that way put it under a Central Authority. Is it the intention that the High Commissioner should take over responsibility for the Kenya Defence Force? That force has proved itself very useful and very necessary, and we ought to realise that Kenya, in contrast with the other two territories, has a very real and acute problem of defence in so far as the Abyssinian frontier is concerned."

"The setting up of this High Commissioner with a staff of officials and his Council will cost money. Where is this money coming from? Expenditure in the three territories is high and the balances are very small. The Government have not given us any information as to what all this will cost."

The Federal Council.

"It is suggested that the Federal Council should consist of twenty-five members. That is a very large body, a good deal too large probably. The official members will have to come very long distances, and, of course, the more there are of them the greater the expense entailed—and they will have to leave their work for considerable periods. Also it is very difficult to understand why the official majority on this Council is to be so large. Besides the High Commissioner and three of his officers, there are to be seven members from each of the territories, four official and three unofficial. I personally should have thought that an equal number of official and unofficial members from each territory, together with the High Commissioner and his chief adviser, would have been sufficient. This large official majority on the Central Council is giving rise to very great suspicion in some quarters, and seems to me unnecessary."

"The Hilton Young Commission was asked to make recommendations as to associating more closely in the responsibility and trusteeship of government the immigrant communities domiciled in the country. The Government have foreshadowed no proposals at all to give effect to that suggestion. That is very unfortunate. One thing that is required in Eastern Africa is the development of a community sense, and clearly one of the best ways of producing that sense is to bring members of the immigrant communities into the Government."

"There has been in Kenya for some considerable time a demand that the official majority on the Council should be replaced by an unofficial majority. The Government have apparently decided to leave the matter as it stands. In that connexion it is only right and proper to point out that all Sir Samuel Wilson's suggestions were made on the assumption that the official majority was to go and that the unofficial majority was to take its place. He

makes that perfectly clear. The Government have decided in exactly the opposite direction, and clearly that must modify all the views to which Sir Samuel Wilson refers in his Report."

"In addition to that, the Government have taken this opportunity of making what I consider a very disquieting statement with regard to political representation in Kenya. They say: "With regard to the franchise for the Legislative Council of Kenya, His Majesty's Government are of the opinion that establishment of a common roll is the object to be aimed at and attained, with an equal franchise of a civilisation or education character open to all races." And they go on to suggest that one of the first duties of the High Commissioner should be to inquire how this object can be most easily and quickly attained. This statement has given rise to very great anxiety, not to say alarm, in that country. Communal representation is the only possible method at present, and it is a very great pity that the Government had not the courage to say so and, by saying so, to allay in some degree the very great anxiety that has been aroused."

Demand for Unofficial Majority Increased.

"The demand for an unofficial majority on the Kenya Council has been very greatly increased by the proposals that have been published by the Government. It clearly arises from the lack of any sense of security, which I think is rather natural. The white settlers in Kenya are frightened that the High Commissioner, with his great powers, may do something that is inimical to their interests. They are frightened that the High Commissioner's Federal Council, over which they would have practically no control, and which will have a very large official majority, may likewise do something which will be very deleterious to their interests."

"It is really disappointing that no attempt has been made to realise the essential condition that the immigrant communities should be associated in the trusteeship in East Africa with the Government, and I think the great danger is that, if these proposals are put into operation as they now stand, they will throw the settlers back into a position in which their primary concern will be to do what they can to protect their own interests. This would be a very deplorable and retrograde step."

Lord Lugard's Views.

Lord Lugard: "The decisions of the Joint Committee will shape future policy throughout the whole of tropical and subtropical Africa. In the Kivu highlands the Belgians are faced with an identical problem of European colonisation on a large scale, and they are watching very closely what decisions will be taken in this matter."

"This is not merely a question of the relations between the white and coloured races. The issue involves the question of the best form of government for African races. The day must come when the subject races, becoming better educated, will demand some voice in the government of their country. In the normal evolution of representative government their vote would swamp that of the far more capable and politically experienced European community. Therefore it is a matter of the most urgent importance for the European communities to consider whether Parliamentary institutions are in any way adapted to the government of these large African Protectorates. Foresight is not only necessary in regard to those countries in which there are European communities, but it is equally necessary where they do not exist, lest we should find that the welfare of vast illiterate and primitive races has been entrusted to a small, inexperienced, politically-minded Native minority. Is it possible to direct Native aspirations into channels which will not conflict with the normal and legitimate development of the other communities in the country who are more capable and more able to develop representative institutions?"

"We have heard from Lord Cranworth that the Government conclusions are anything but welcome to the European residents in East Africa. It is because of these very divergent views that the best method of dealing with them is to set up a Joint Committee, which is the best way of declaring the national will and giving expression to the united voice of Parliament. It is a method which would be accepted by all communities alike, as a final expression of British policy as laid down by the united efforts of Parliament."

The Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

The Lord Bishop of Salisbury said in the course of a maiden speech: "I support the proposals of the Government because they put into practice the principle to which we have all given lip service—the principle of trusteeship. We have got to face the question of our relations with the Native races. In what we are trying to do in

Kenya we are bound to remember that Kenya must always be a Black man's country.

"When the noble Lord on the Front Opposition Bench spoke of the common roll as being not practical politics, I should be inclined to agree with him. Nevertheless our desire to keep the door open for the full development of the Native must govern our policy. For that reason I submit that Sir Samuel Wilson's proposal to separate the Native case from that of the white population is unwise. The common services involve the Native interests at every turn. You cannot shelve the Native question. You have got to face it, and that is the weakness of Sir Samuel Wilson's Report.

"I am glad that His Majesty's Government decline to devolve their responsibility. All over the world the Natives are becoming more self-conscious. Native movements are appearing everywhere, perhaps led by unwise leaders and taking directions which are dangerous to true progress. The mere fact of the danger of these explosions creates two difficulties—on the one hand, where the white population is very small, the danger of a small white minority being actuated by a policy of fear; on the other hand, where the white population, as I think we may say in Kenya, is strong enough to be immune from that policy of fear, there is the danger which comes to everyone who is human, to press his own interests against the interests of the Natives. For that reason I think it is wrong for the home Government to devolve their re-

The Rights of the White Settlers.

"Lord Plymouth spoke of the tremendous powers of the High Commissioner. Surely those powers must be considered in relation to the Secretary of State. The High Commissioner has no power dissociated from the Secretary of State. He is a link between the territories and the Secretary of State, and his position is really a position of advice and criticism. All he can do is to hold up measures which in his opinion are deleterious to the welfare of the territories or the Natives until the Secretary of State has pronounced an opinion. The alternative to that is that the power should rest definitely with this tiny white minority in these territories; and we know the saying, which is certainly true in this case, that no man is a good judge of his own case.

"Of course the white settlers have their rights. The white settlers were there, and sinking their capital in the country, long before the Versailles Treaty or the League of Nations Covenant was thought of. The Joint Committee will be the safeguard of their interests, and every opportunity will be given to represent their interests, and certainly I for one hope that such a result will follow, and that there will be some unity of decision when this matter comes finally to a head. Certainly, as I said, the danger of anything like a section decision, or decision for expediency, will do far more harm than good, because it would only mean that what is once decided will be upset by another Government, and the issue is too great for any sort of decision of that kind. The only decision which can be permanent is a decision which is based on the Christian principles of justice, freedom and truth."

Lord Passfield on Further Debates.

Replying to the debate, Lord Passfield said: "Lord Cranworth asked whether there will be further opportunity to put down a Notice of Motion which will give an opportunity for a debate on the whole matter. The intention is to lay the matter before the Joint Committee, and, while the Government cannot of course abandon their own responsibility in the matter, my intention would be to try to accept whatever decision the Joint Committee came to, at any rate on all but the most vital matters. Our hope is that we may get a decision from the Joint Committee which will represent genuinely the greatest common measure of agreement, and enable a policy to be laid down that will be let alone for some time to come.

"With regard to Customs, what would be transferred is not merely procedure or organisation, but actually the fixing of the Customs tariff. Of course that would not be done without the separate territories being given an opportunity to be there. Representation on the proposed Federal Council is deliberately designed so that not only the Government, but also the unofficial citizens of each territory should have a very effective say, and any three of them out of a Council of twenty-five will be able to hold up a decision of the Council and refer it to the Secretary of State. Therefore they will have the same power to stop any duty they do not like as they have at present.

The King's African Rifles.

"With regard to defence, certainly that was a 'short-hand' expression. The intention was to deal merely with

the King's African Rifles and to unite them as a practical matter of military administration. You are able to concentrate your force much more readily where it is required, and to the extent that is required, than would be the case if you had three separate forces. It is quite true that the Abyssinian frontier is a source of anxiety. It is exactly for that reason that this union is proposed, and is actually being carried out in practical operation, because that Abyssinian frontier is of interest not only to Kenya but to the other territories. It is unfair that Kenya should bear the whole burden of the cost of it. There is no intention at present to amalgamate the police. I do not know whether it might not be done, but that is not included in the proposals.

The question of the cost has been raised. We can only roughly estimate the cost, but all the new expense is not estimated to come to more than £50,000 a year, and that is less than the economies which we believe can be secured by the union, and certainly is a very tiny percentage of the aggregate revenue of the three territories.

Composition of the Federal Council.

"The Federal Council has been complained of as being too large, but we must foresee that the division of opinion in this Federal Council will be geographical; that each of these territories will at any rate begin by standing up for itself, and it is thought desirable that you should have represented, not merely the official element, but also the unofficial element, and not one race exclusively. We really cannot contemplate that the whole of the representation on the Council would be monopolised by one race.

"I do not go on any longer. I would only reply to the objection of the noble Earl, Lord Plymouth, that we are not associating the immigrant races with any part of the trusteeship. I suggest that the powers both of the Federal Council and of the Legislative Council of Kenya necessarily imply that it is the Legislative Council of Kenya which is to do a large extent administering, under the Secretary of State, the trusteeship. What is it acting for? It would not be suggested that the settlers there are sitting there as councillors for their own profit, dealing with these Native matters. They are bound to be acting as trustees, and they are untrue to their trust if they are not. We are associating them not only with the Kenya Council but also in this Federal Council."

"The Earl of Plymouth: "With an official majority?"

Lord Passfield: "Yes, certainly with an official majority because it is of the nature of a trusteeship that it cannot be devolved. Nobody would suggest that the Government could devolve their trusteeship upon anybody else. If any of your Lordships is a trustee for wafds or for children, you know perfectly well that you may trust the administration of this, that or the other to your solicitor or your agent, but you cannot divest yourself in equity or in law of your trusteeship and say 'I have devolved it upon this man who is a good agent and cannot devolve it. His Majesty's Government will never be able to devolve their trusteeship because that is of the very nature of trusteeship.' You may associate your agent or anyone with it; but you cannot devolve it; people with it certainly, as you associate your solicitor or your agent or anyone with it; but you cannot devolve it; you cannot free yourself from the responsibility whatever you do. I venture to think that whatever decision the Joint Committee comes to, it will certainly not go back on that declaration of trusteeship, which does not date. I may remark, from the Treaty of Versailles or the League of Nations. It goes back really to the roots of English Colonial policy in Africa.

The Common Roll.

"I must mention the reference to the common roll. When you consider the demands that are made, not only by the Indians in Kenya but by the Government of India on behalf of the Indians, we could not evade the issue. And whatever may be thought of the opinion expressed as to the theoretical advantage of the common roll, I would ask noble Lords to remember that all that the Report proposes is an inquiry—to ask the High Commissioner to inquire what is the most practicable action in this direction that can be taken in the near future. Less than that we could not do. More than that perhaps it would have been rash to do.

"May I end by saying that as far as I am concerned and as far as His Majesty's Government are concerned, we hope that the Joint Committee will go into this whole question thoroughly and the Government, subject to ultimate reserves that must be made, will wish to carry out the decision that the Joint Committee may come to. I ask leave, in the circumstances that I have explained, to withdraw the Motion."

(To be concluded next week.)

VOYAGING ROUND VICTORIA NYANZA.

A Hint to East African Holiday-Makers.

PLEASURES OF A LAKE CRUISE.

By Captain M. C. Burnett.

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."

IN my voyage across Lake Victoria on the s.s. "Rusinga"—a most comfortable vessel in the service of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Marine—I had as fellow-passengers four people who were travelling round the world, and who, having passed through Kenya Colony, were now on their way to the Victoria Falls via Tanganyika Territory and the eastern Belgian Congo. Their stories of life in other countries they had visited were both vivid and interesting, and added an unexpected interest to the trip. Nowadays East Africa is included in the itinerary of many globe-trotters; I met several, and was told by transport agents and safari outfitters that they grow increasingly numerous—which is not surprising, Africa, and also for such travellers.

Curious Native Customs.

Some of the customs to be seen on this short voyage were surprising. For instance, at one port I was struck by the enthusiasm with which the Native deck passengers set to throwing empty wine bottles into the small Native boats which had drawn alongside our vessel. Within fifteen minutes it was like pandemonium let loose—but all that was really happening was that the bottle was being used as currency, the rate of exchange being about fifty bananas to the bottle; in some cases, however, bottles were valued at a higher rate, small sweet bottles, with screw-on lids, for instance, securing a bunch of perhaps a hundred bananas, or twice as many as an ordinary vermouth bottle, with its attractively coloured label. With so many Native passengers on the lower decks most of the little craft must have departed with literally hundreds of bottles, though whence they came, or where they had been stored on board, remained a mystery.

To East Africans living far from the coast and desiring a complete rest for a fortnight, let me strongly recommend a voyage on the Lake. It as nearly resembles a sea voyage as can be imagined, excepting that—at least at the time of my crossing—the boat neither rolls nor pitches, steaming its way slowly through the placid waters; but I am no weather prophet, and must not be taken as guaranteeing a smooth passage! The cabins are roomy and comfortable, the food is excellent, there is plenty of deck space, and, as the ship is small, the gulf



S.S. "RUSINGA."

which often exists between officers and passengers is very quickly bridged.

The s.s. "Rusinga's" Officers.

The Commander of the "Rusinga," Captain T. A. Burnett, must find the somewhat quiet life on the Lake vastly different from existence on the destroyer in which he served during the War, but at the same time he must in the past few years have formed hundreds of friendships both among East Africans and visitors to the territories. The First Officer, Mr. R. D. Phimister, probably shares with his chief in having found a record number of acquaintances during the five years he has been on this service. The other officers included the genial Chief Engineer, Mr. J. Anderson, and Mr. R. D. Baird.

These ships, in addition to carrying numerous passengers between Uganda, Tanganyika, and Kenya, also carry large quantities of cargo, taking merchandise to the out-of-the-way ports on the Lake, and bringing away produce, such as ground-nuts, cotton, coffee, and hides.

In travelling from Kampala I embarked at Port Bell, seven miles from Uganda's commercial capital. Port Bell, I find, was named after, and contrary to the wish of Sir Hesketh Bell, a former Governor, whose initiative was responsible for joining the two places by a mono-rail. Someone told me that he was the first man to introduce a motor vehicle to Uganda, a claim which I note but cannot sponsor. After a short run of about four hours from Port Bell we reached Entebbe, the seat of the British Government in the Protectorate.

Entebbe.

Entebbe is a beautiful garden. Set on the shore of the Lake, it glows with rich colours and green places, and on all sides to the hill behind Government House, the ways and lawns, the shrubs and



Photo: C. W. Hallersted.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, ENTEBBE.

homely trees climb up into the blue sky which silhouettes the rising crown of blue gum trees on the hill-top. Running down to the Lake shore are the Botanical Gardens, famous throughout East Africa: the wonderful variety of plants, the shady, terraced avenues set between tall, tropical trees, the circular paths leading down to the water's edge, and the smooth lawns are even more fascinating than Kew itself. As the administrative headquarters of the Protectorate, Entebbe naturally possesses many Government offices, among which is the palatial Council Hall of the Legislative Council in the new Secretariat offices. Panelled in local timber, the hall shows to perfection what beautiful work can be accomplished by Native craftsmen under European supervision.

Our next port was Bukakata—as unlike Entebbe as it is possible to imagine. Entebbe is a township nestling among hosts of trees; Bukakata is merely a collection of tin huts and godowns. Hides and skins were taken on board, and merchandise discharged for Masaka, of which Bukakata is the main outlet.

The Kagera River.

Thence we voyaged to Sanga Bay, at which the Kagera River flows into the Lake, and at which a huge breakwater, 900 feet long, is being constructed in order to assist the development of the tin mining industry in the hinterland. *East Africa* was, I believe, the first newspaper to direct public attention to the desirability of establishing navigation on the river, and, thanks largely to the persistent advocacy in Uganda and London of Mr. G. C. Ishmael, a regular service is soon to be run by the K. U. R. Marine to Kabüera, some ninety-seven miles from the mouth of the river.

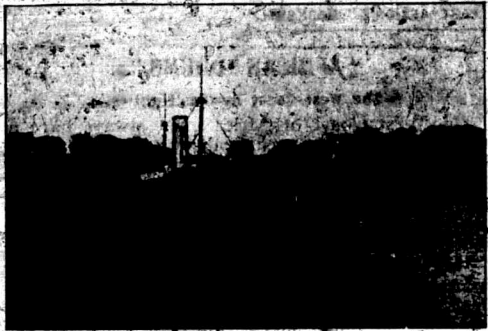
Bukoba, our next port, is the centre of a huge Native coffee growing area, and its crop this year is expected to be in the neighbourhood of 10,000 tons. The fall in world-prices has, however, been keenly felt in the Province, for whereas last year growers received 21s. per frasila, this year the price has dropped to 6s. per frasila, and, moreover, there are few buyers even at that price. (Sixty-six frasilas equal one ton.) As an indication of the remarkable expansion in the production of *robusta* coffee in the Bukoba Province, it may be mentioned that whereas in 1927 the local coffee exports totalled 2,500 tons, this year they will be about 8,000 tons. Bukoba has, however, practically no openings for European coffee planters, and I understand that the question of refusing to alienate further land in the Province for non-Native development is being closely considered by Government.

Native Coffee Plantations.

The Native coffee plantations vary in size from one acre to twenty-five acres, and as an outstanding example of Native enterprise it was interesting to learn that a Native has established a central drying



SUNSET ON LAKE VICTORIA.



S.S. "CLEMENT HILL" AT JINJA.

and hulling plant at a cost of some £1,500 to £1,800. It is run by Native labour, including Native mechanics.

High hopes were entertained of successful tin mining, but the low price of the metal on the world's markets has compelled several companies and syndicates to suspend operations, at least temporarily. An exception is the Mwirasandu Mine of Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Ltd., which is shipping tin month by month; and which is said by experts to have excellent prospects.

Mwanza.

At last we reach Mwanza, the Tanganyika port on the southern shore of the Lake; the voyage is finished; the tourists leave for Tabora, Kigoma, and beyond; passports are examined and luggage passed through the Customs, while a few residents come on board to renew friendships.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway, by whose courtesy I was enabled to undertake this portion of my tour, can certainly be proud of the high degree of efficiency with which its Marine service is run, and intending passengers can rest assured that no irritating discomforts will mar the pleasantness of their trip.

Finally, may I repeat that dwellers in the highlands in need of a restful time should book a passage round the Lake. They will find relaxation and quietness at a minimum of expense, will be able to visit places often inaccessible by road, thus obtaining a change of scenery without a tiring journey on an East African road, and they will be able to enjoy the comforts of life on board ship without having to journey down to the coast.

It's the Name that Counts!

If you make a practice of drinking East African Coffee, you are helping in the development of those fine territories.

But you can do something more—ask for it **BY NAME** in hotels and restaurants, and persuade your friends to order it **BY NAME**.

Issued by the Nairobi Coffee Curing Co. Ltd., Nairobi.

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF

"AFRICAN DRUMS."

The West Coast in the 'Eighties.

The West Coast of Africa must always have an interest to East Africans because it exhibits the true Negro in his normal evolution. The Native population of "The Coast" has probably been less influenced by, and less mixed with, aliens than any other part of Africa, and is therefore really representative of Negro—not Bantu—"culture."

Many people have written of the Coast from many points of view; but we have had to wait for Dr. Fred Puleston for a clear, frank, and uncompromising description of life in the 'eighties of last century. The author spent fourteen years as a trader in West Africa, and he is a fine specimen of the genuine, hard-bitten "Old Coasters" who risked health, comfort and life itself to open up the dark places of the earth to British commerce. His book, "African Drums" (Gollancz, 15s.), is a good book, a good book, and one that was badly needed. As a picture of the West Coast of the old, rough-and-tumble days it holds the field.

A man who faces facts, however disagreeable Dr. Puleston hates flim-flam:

"All health lecturers, physical culture magazines, psychological lecturers, and mind-over-matter faddists continually cram down our throats that to be healthy, or even healthy, we must live next to Nature, obey Nature's laws, and get next to the Universal Mind, like savages and animals. Last winter I heard a health lecturer inflict such piffle on a highly intelligent audience, and I am ashamed to say, it was swallowed, hook, line and sinker. I told him he was wrong about savages being so healthy, that they were really a short-lived people, and that they had suffered all the present diseases of civilisation for thousands of years, with a few very repulsive diseases of their own thrown in."

GIN and RUM were in those days really forms of money, used as such on the Coast, and it did not follow that the holders necessarily drank all the spirits they happened to possess—which was plenty! The author has this to say about the traffic:—

"We traders have very often been accused of introducing intoxicating liquors to the noble, sweet, innocent savages. This is not true. They have several very potent liquors of their own. I have never encountered any savage tribe that did not have its own particular hair-raising, hell-raising liquors."

On slavery he is also informing—and accurate:—

"All Negroes are not of the same type as the Negroes in, say, the United States. It must be remembered that the Negroes there are often descendants of the inferior stocks of Africa, poor in brain power and courage, and a good many of them have been slaves to other tribes. I have seen them corralled just like sheep, not for export, but for domestic slaves."

On one occasion he actually saw a hundred slaves sacrificed at one time to provide a local potentate with a "blood bath." On another he was present at a "smelling-out" of witches and the subsequent crucifixion of three victims. He spares the reader no gruesome detail—he gives quite a professional account of the art of cannibal cookery—and on the whole, after a study of the book in an impartial spirit, one is inclined to agree with Sir Hugh Clifford that the old slave trade was a blessing in disguise for the unfortunate Negroes who lived so perilously on the West Coast and were liable at any moment to torture and death in their most appalling forms.

As he devotes a chapter to the animals of equatorial Africa it is only fair to say that his deer, boar, constrictors, peacocks, toucans and turkeys on the Coast remind one of Jules Verne's "Mysterious Island," while crocodiles thirty-five feet long are a sheer absurdity. But one must not be too critical; statements by an Old Coaster are apt to be

more picturesque than precise, and a naturalist will make allowances. He is, however, if he wants to live, a close student of human, especially Negro, nature, and on that Dr. Puleston is as reliable as he is graphic.

The photographs are good, but the frontispiece—"Native Planters"—looks as if it had been taken in the Arusha or Kilimanjaro district of East Africa, for the men pictured have Masai spears and one a typical Masai headdress.

A. L.

A POET OF EMPIRE.

The Collected Verse of Robert Service.

Continuing their policy of publishing "portman-tear-books," Messrs. Ernest Benn have now issued "The Collected Verse of Robert Service"—a plump volume of 811 pages containing all the verse the author has written, printed in good clear type with broad margins and costing only 8s. 6d. in cloth or 12s. 6d. in leather binding.

The note of all Service's work is courage. There is some of it that is reminiscent of Bret Harte, but it is reminiscent only. Service has his own inspiration, which he has given to the world in graceful, fluent, and musical form. He is a real poet, and not less so because his verse is clean and virile, his appeal direct, and his message clear. He has brought comfort to many and given healthy enjoyment to many more; and this book ought to be treasured on any an East African bookshelf.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Travel.

"Sudan Sand," by Mrs. Court Treatt (Harrap, 15s.).
"Africa's Dome of Mystery," by Miss E. Stuart-Watt (Marshall, Morgan & Scott, 10s. 6d.).
"Gestaltwandel Afrikas," by W. Hagemann (Germania A. G., 5.50 M.).

Scientific and Medical.

"Pythons and their Ways," by F. W. FitzSimmons (Harrap, 7s. 6d.).
"Report on the Fish Survey of Lakes Albert and Kioga," by E. B. Worthington (Crown Agents, 10s.).
"The Care of Children in the Tropics," by E. C. Spahr (Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 7s. 6d.).
"The Birds of Tropical West Africa: Vol. I," by D. A. Bannerman (Crown Agents, 22s. 6d.).

War.

"The Great War in West Africa," by Brig.-General E. H. Gorges (Hutchinson, 21s.).

Political and Economic.

"The Stock Market Crash and After," by I. Fisher (Macmillan, 10s. 6d.).
"America Conquers Britain," by L. Denny (Knopf, 12s. 6d.).
"Danger Spots in World Population," by W. S. Thompson (Knopf, 21s.).
"The Rise and Fall of the German Colonial Empire," by Dr. (Miss) M. E. Townsend (Macmillan, 21s.).

Fiction.

"Tagati," by Cynthia Stockley (Constable, 7s. 6d.).
"The Edwardians," by Miss V. Sackville-West (Hogarth Press, 7s. 6d.).
"Flame of the Forest," by Margaret Peterson (Benn, 7s. 6d.).

During recent rains in Uganda the Kampala office of the Public Works Department received a message that certain culverts and portions of the Kampala-Fort Portal road had been washed away. Within one hour twelve vans were on their way with the necessary repair material. How does this compare with the story of Government Road, Nairobi, published in last week's *East Africa*?

Bill on Leave.

No. 26. — Taking a Flat.

"Yes," I said to the house agent, "I'll take it. You draw up the lease this afternoon while I buy some furniture. I'm going to one of those beneficent, but self-advertising, concerns which require no deposit, no references, and apparently no money for quite a long time. Terms are to suit the customer entirely! They not only deliver the furniture (in plain vans) for nothing, but lay the jinoleum, pay your fare from your home to their premises, and guarantee you a hearty welcome into the bargain."

The agent blinked at me. Obviously he thought me quite mad.

"Get your lease ready by this afternoon, sir? Impossible, sir! Why, it normally takes two weeks, I dare say we might be able to manage it in a week or ten days."

"Ten days! What on earth for? Surely all you have to do is to type out a standard form of agreement and let me sign it. I will give you a cheque for the first month's rent now, if you like."

References.

His mouth opened and shut fish-like, but even allowing for the hot weather, I saw no reason for these facial gymnastics. Besides, he bored me.

"Now listen," I said. "I take the flat. Here is a cheque for the first month's rent. You go back to your palatial office and draw up that agreement *toute de suite*. What? References? Whatever for? My money's good enough, isn't it? I'll give you a bank guarantee that the rent shall be paid on the first of each month for the term of the lease. I shall live here part of the time, and my niece will be here when I go back to Africa, and I will then submit to her."

"But, sir," quailed the little man, "it is usual to have references. You see, it is not for ourselves, but for the landlord."

"Alright!" I replied. "Go and see Major Derwent at the Sports Club, and Jerry Highman—No. He would probably be a bad person to refer to. And the bank—the name's on the cheque. What time shall I expect the lease? Five o'clock? When I decide to do anything I like to do it in a hurry. Alright, to-morrow morning then."

Curly Headed Young Man.

I left him standing on the doorstep, and, jumping into my Flying Dudu, tootled off to see my chosen furniture people.

I entered the portals of the emporium, and was at once surrounded by young men with curly hair. What could they do? A suite of this? Chairs? Carpets?

"I will look for myself," I said, "and will mark down anything I like and then come and tell you." (I was then in the tables and chairs department.) "Will you take this card," asked one young man, "and if you choose any furniture hand this card in with it?"

"Why?" I asked.

"Well, you see, we all work on commission here, and if the order is not booked to any person in particular no commission is paid."

He was a clean-looking youngster, and he seemed hard up.

"Can anything except goods from your own department be placed to your commission account?" I asked. "Be-

cause if so you had better come round with me, and we will put it all down to you. Only don't try to sell me anything. I will choose for myself." You must hang about in the office and look graceful."

I strode round and round the various floors, looking at the price of this, feeling the texture of that, and thumping pieces of wood to see if they were sound. At last I had marked upon my list a quite formidable collection. I added up the amount and found that it came to a ghastly sum. My niece, Phyllis, has some furniture of her own, and I had arranged to buy the rest, and then when I go back to Africa she will inhabit the flat—much against her mother's will, and I, for a small consideration, will have a permanent *paid address* whenever I come home.

The young man took me along to an office marked "Financial Arrangements." A tactful way of putting it, I thought.

Another snag.

A hawk-faced individual glanced through my list. "I'm sorry we can't allow carpets on the hire purchase agreement," he said, "nor finen and blankets. You see, our system relates only to unperishable goods. The others, however, are satisfactory should your references be in order, and we should be able to dispatch the goods in about ten days' time."

"You'll what?" I asked, incredulously. "Don't you advertise, in the most insinuating manner, that every transaction is carried out at once, and that what you won't do isn't worth doing? I'm in a hurry. I've taken a flat and I move in to-morrow morning."

"To-morrow, sir? No, I'm afraid it will take at least ten days to get it ready. You see, it will take us some time to get your references passed. And then if we are satisfied that these are in order, sanction has to be given by our hire purchase department for the delivery to take place. What, may I ask, sir, is your business?"

I realised the futility of being brusque with such fools. "I'm on holiday from East Africa," I said shortly.

"Then you have no occupation here, sir?" he asked.

"May I inquire if you have private means?"

"You may ask what you do—well like," I said. "If you want a guarantee for the money my bank will give you one; that should be sufficient."

"We prefer our clients to have some fixed occupation," said the man, "so that there is no likelihood of, well, any financial embarrassment interfering with our good relations."

"Listen!" I said. "Do you want to do business or not? If so, ring up my bank, and they will tell you if I am good for the amount. If not, cut it out altogether."

"I will refer your case to the management," he said patronisingly.

"You will do nothing of the sort," I replied. "I want the stuff I will get it elsewhere. Good morning!"

I stalked out.

Next morning I walked into the house agent's office. The unpleasant little man was there. He shuddered visibly at my approach.

"Good morning!" I said. "I have come to sign that lease."

"The lease, sir! Why, we have not yet taken up your references. You see, our manager, Mr. Rees, was not in yesterday afternoon, and he will not be in until eleven o'clock this morning. The matter has first to be put before him."

"Where's that cheque I gave you yesterday?" I asked, furiously. "Give it to me."

He stared at me blankly.

"GIVE ME THAT CHEQUE," I said slowly and with emphasis.

He fished in a drawer and produced it.

I tore it up.

"The deal's off," I said shortly, and turned towards my car.

"But—but, sir," wailed the little man.

"Oh, go to blazes!" I exploded.

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PERSONALIA.

Dr. Leakey, of Toro Hospital, is on leave.

Mr. Ernest Carr is on his way back to Nairobi.

Mr. G. F. March has arrived home from Khartoum.

The Hon. Lady Grigg has reached England from Nairobi.

Mr. W. G. H. Gateshill has returned to the Sudan from leave.

Lady Delamere leaves Marseilles to day, on her return to Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Green are recent arrivals on leave from Uganda.

Mr. and Mrs. Mowbray Thomas are recent arrivals from Uganda.

Mr. G. Murray-Jardine, the Uganda magistrate, is in England on leave.

Mr. S. F. Bell, of the H.M. Syndicate, Uganda, is visiting South Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Furniss are recent arrivals in England from Beira.

Mr. H. L. Bayles, Kenya's Deputy Treasurer, has arrived in Europe on long leave.

Mr. R. R. Harris has assumed the duties of Senior Assistant Treasurer in Nyasaland.

Sir Ali bin Salim has presented a house at Mombasa to the Social Service League.

Mr. A. D. le Poer Trench, the Senior Coffee Officer in Kenya, is on leave in England.

Mr. J. E. A. Carver has been appointed Acting Conservator of Forests in Nyasaland.

Welcome to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. Sim on their return from their tour of East Africa.

Mr. Haythorne Reed, the High Court Judge, has arrived back in Nyasaland from leave.

The Rev. H. H. Nash has arrived in England on completion of his service in the Sudan.

Mr. and Mrs. "Timber" Wood have returned to Makerere, Uganda, from leave in Europe.

Sir A. Conan Doyle, who visited East Africa last year, passed away in Sussex on Monday last.

Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, celebrated his fifty-third birthday last week.

Major Miles, Senior A.D.C. to the Governor of Kenya, has arrived in England on sick leave.

Tanganyika's Director of Tsetse Research, Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton, is at present in England.

Amongst recent arrivals in England from Nyasaland are Mr. and Mrs. Allan and Dr. Welch.

Mr. Hugh Shinn, of Mlanje, Nyasaland, and Miss Winifred Halse have been married in South Africa.

Commander Heyle has been elected President of the Kipkarran branch of the Coffee Planters' Union.

Mr. G. M. Castle-Smith, who has been in the Administrative Service of Kenya since 1912, is now at Home.

Mr. I. L. O. Gower has returned to Tanganyika from leave, and has resumed his duties as Puisne Judge.

Dr. P. H. Ward, the Principal Medical Officer in Northern Rhodesia, is a recent arrival in England on leave.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Jessie Wilson, who died in Kampala Hospital of cerebral malaria.

Mr. Libert Chury, the leading financial magnate of Portuguese East Africa, was sixty-two on Thursday.

Mr. J. Paull, the superintendent of the Eastern Telegraph Company at Beira, has been transferred to Durban.

A decree nisi was granted last week by Mr. Justice Hill to Mr. David Bethell, a Deputy Governor in the Sudan.

Captain Spencer Tryon, of Molo, and Miss Lillian Tubb, of Bicester, are to be married in Kenya in September.

Sir Robert Hamilton, formerly Chief Justice of Kenya, has been visiting Iceland on a Parliamentary deputation.

The marriage recently took place at Natvasha between Mr. John Etherington and Miss Eleanor Nightingale.

The estate of the late Sir F. Eckstein has been proved at £1,000,000 so far as at present can be ascertained.

Mr. Arthur M. DuCroz has been appointed London manager of Dalgety & Co., in succession to Mr. L. Speakman.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. C. V. W. Gooding, who was recently killed in a motor accident near Njoro.

The Bishops of Zanzibar and Masasi attended the opening ceremony of the Anglo-Catholic Congress at Stamford Bridge.

Congratulations on the birth of a daughter to Mrs. K. Poyser, wife of Mr. Kenneth Poyser, Attorney-General of Uganda.

The Hon. Monck-Mason Moore was the principal speaker and guest at the first luncheon of the new Nairobi Rotary Club.

Mr. W. L. Booker, who for the last four years has managed a sisal plantation at Kibwezi, has left London to return to Kenya.

Mr. D. W. Saunders-Jones has been appointed Acting Provincial Commissioner and has assumed charge of Pemba Island.

Mr. Cheshire, the senior representative in Eastern Africa for United Exporters, Ltd., was visiting Uganda during mail week.

Dr. Murray, Miss White and the Rev. J. M. le Fleming, of the U.M.C.A. staff in Zanzibar, are recent arrivals in England.

Mr. Douglas Jardine, Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika, is to leave London on July 25 to return to the Territory.

East Africans who have recently arrived in Europe are Mr. and Mrs. Vernon, of Njoro and Captain and Mrs. Lance, of Molo.

We regret to announce the death in Edinburgh of Mrs. Jean Taylor, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Taylor of Kiminiini, Kenya.

The engagement is announced between Captain Charles Tennant, of Kibelewa Estate, Chemili, Kenya, and Miss Dorothy France.

Mr. J. B. Davies, third officer of the s.s. "Clan MacTaggart" was killed recently in Beira harbour while his vessel was discharging cargo.

We regret to report that Lady Byrne, wife of Sir Joseph Byrne, a former Governor of the Seychelles, has been ordered abroad for her health.

An engagement is announced between Mr. Joseph Watson and Miss Irene Dawkins, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. S. Dawkins, of Mombasa.

Mr. Cecil Davis has returned to Kenya after two years' absence in England, and has taken over the management of the Empire Theatre, Nairobi.

Mr. Rupert Cooper and Miss Barbara Henderson, the daughter of the well-known Nairobi architect of that name, were recently married in Nairobi.

Prince George honoured Lord and Lady Howard de Walden with his presence at a small dinner-dance which they gave last week at Seaford House.

Captain W. B. Briggs, of the King's Own Royal Regiment, Mrs. and Miss Beeson, and Mrs. and Miss Sparks are recent arrivals from the Sudan.

Mr. P. W. Perryman, Acting Governor of Uganda, who has been ill recently, has now, we learn, returned to Government House and is quite recovered.

Mr. S. F. Bush, the zoologist attached to the Tsetse Research Department at Kondoa Irangi, has arrived in England on the termination of his appointment.

The Bishop of Uganda solemnized the marriage on Saturday of Captain Geoffrey Holmes, and Miss Ernestine Carr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Carr, of Nairobi.

Captain and Mrs. B. R. Durlacher have returned to Uganda from leave in England, and are now stationed at Jinja, where Captain Durlacher is in charge of the police.

Sheikh Suleiman bin Nasur el-Lemki, C.B.E., and his son are visiting England from Zanzibar. They hope to have sufficient time to visit Trinidad to stay with Sir Claud and Lady Hollis.

We regret to record the death of Sir George Young, father of Sir Edward Hilton Young. Sir George was in his ninety-third year, and had given the greater part of his life to public service.

Sir James Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, spoke on "Recent Developments in Northern Rhodesia" at a private meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association held in London last week.

Captain Claude B. Anderson, of Nairobi, married in London on Monday to Miss Vera (Jean) Harrison, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harrison, of Great Saddlebow, St. Leonards, Herefordshire.

Mr. S. H. La Fontaine has been appointed a member of the Languages Board in Kenya during the absence of Mr. A. de V. Wade, who is representing the Colony at the Colonial Conference now being held in London.

It is reported from Brussels that M. Mazarati, Governor of Ruanda-Urundi, cannot return to Africa on account of ill health, and that he is to be succeeded by M. Voisin, hitherto Procurator-General of the Court of Appeal at Leopoldville.

Mr. James Maxwell, the Kisumu business man recently reached England on his second visit during the past thirty years. For some months past he has been hard at work on the construction of the Kisumu-Yala extension of the Kenya and Uganda Railway.

Amongst those with African interests present at the luncheon given last week by the Overseas Section of the Forum Club in honour of the wives of delegates to the Colonial Conference were Mrs. Amery, Mrs. Davidson-Houston, Lady Crawford Maxwell, Mrs. Wade and Lady (Samuel) Wilson.



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IRISH LINEN No. V. Pure Irish Linen Table Cloths — a sound, reliable quality for general use.

Size	Yds.	Each
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20 x 20	15/6	
22 x 24	16/11	
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PERSONALIA (continued).

To-morrow (Friday) evening a special meeting is to be held at St. Martin's in the Fields at 6.30 p.m., at which Bishop Howells, the African Bishop of Southern Nigeria, is to preach. The Negro male quartette from Hampton Institute, Virginia, U.S.A., will sing. No tickets are required for admission to the service.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the appointment as Deputy General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways of Mr. H. Noel Davies, O.B.E., of whose promotion his many East African friends will be glad to learn. Mr. Davies's career in the Territory will be reviewed in an early issue of *East Africa*.

Among those especially well-known to East Africans who flew in the King's Cup race on Saturday last were Lieutenant-Commander Glen Kidston, who finished eleventh, Captain the Hon. F. Spooner, who was twelfth, and Miss W. E. D. S. Don, who flew the Prince of Wales's machine, finished eighteenth.

Mr. S. H. Coulson, junr., who has arrived in this country from Kenya, was born in Mombasa twenty-six years ago, and neither of his parents has left the Colony for the past thirty-three years. Mr. Coulson, senior, who is known to so many of our readers, first went to East Africa in connexion with the construction of the Uganda Railway, and he was at Tsavo when a lion entered a railway coach and carried off Mr. Ryall. Those who impugn East Africa from the health standpoint may be reminded that Mrs. Coulson has lived in Nairobi for twenty-seven years without a break and that she has enjoyed splendid health. Mr. Coulson, junior, who is the manager of the photographic department in Nairobi of Messrs. A. H. Wardle & Co., recently lectured to the East African Photographic Society.

Squadron Leader Wynne Lyton, who has done much flying in East and Central Africa in the last few years, took off at Lister's Field, St. John's Newfoundland, on Sunday last prior to an attempt to fly the Atlantic. Unfortunately his machine crashed almost immediately he had left the ground, and the plane burst into flames. Squadron Leader Wynne Lyton was rescued with only minor injuries, and is expected to recover in a few days. The pilot served in the Royal Air Force from 1915 to 1926, and then went to Southern Rhodesia, where he is stated to have taken up over two thousand passengers. Not long ago he flew from Bulawayo to Nairobi and back. Our many readers who know him will sympathise with him in his misfortune, and will wish him better luck at his next attempt.

Amongst those present at the annual dinner of the Sudan Dinner Club recently held at the Hotel Victoria were:—

Captain P. S. Airey, R. E. H. Bailly, Colonel C. R. Bacon, Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Balfour, W. R. G. Bond, Sir Edgar Boehm-Carter, Major J. J. Bramble, E. R. Branson, S. G. Budgett, Dr. W. Byam, A. I. Butler, A. P. Bolland, Colonel F. Carroll, E. W. Campbell, W. P. Cochrane, A. P. Coote, F. N. Corbyn, R. C. Coudrey, J. D. Craig, J. W. Cummins, A. W. Disney, P. Drummond, R. H. Dun, B. W. Echlin, R. Fawkes, Colonel R. M. Fielden, A. W. Fraser, H. Fraser, Major S. K. Flint, Major R. S. Gibson, T. A. Gillab, Major E. Gibbon, C. Havercroft, Major W. T. C. Hubbard, Dr. Grantham Hill, C. H. Hodson, Dr. V. S. Hodson, A. J. C. Huddleston, D. G. Kitchen, C. E. Lyall, Colonel W. H. Logan, G. W. Lord, M. S. Lush, T. A.

Each, R. F. More, Captain T. Menzies, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. McCowan, Captain C. McKey, Sir John Maffey, G. E. Mason, Captain J. K. Maurice, Captain Maydon, Lieutenant-Colonel Micklethorp, Sir Edward Midwinter, Colonel J. P. Moir, Colonel J. Mostyn, B. V. Marwood, R. M. MacGregor, W. H. McLean, L. F. Nalder, Captain Newton-King, Major C. S. Northcote, A. C. O'Leary, M. W. Parr, the Hon. Henry Pelham, F. G. A. Pinckney, Colonel J. Pollock, P. B. Roussel, Colonel R. V. Savile, H. B. Sayer, Engineer Rear-Admiral Scott-Hill, Major Hayes Sadler, P. N. Sharpe, A. W. Skrine, Colonel J. K. Smith, G. R. Storrar, F. W. Stephen, Dr. H. C. Squires, G. E. R. Sardars, Major J. Souta, S. A. Tippetts, Major-General E. V. Turner, Colonel Tapley, General Sir Reginald Wingate, Dr. N. E. Waterfield, Colonel R. S. Wilson, and C. A. Willis.

Many East Africans attended a private view given at the Carlton Theatre, London, on Monday last, of some excellent animal films taken in East Africa recently by Lieutenant-Commander Glen Kidston and three companions. One phase of the picture is a lion hunt, which was considered by many experts who were present to be the best ever seen in the cinema.

Commander Kidston's method of securing this portion of the picture was by pushing a car into the bush with a camera fixed to the tail board. They then shot a gazelle and tied its body to a rope fixed at its other end to the axle of the car. Soon five big lionesses appear, and after tasting the dead animal they begin to roar fiercely and fight for the carcase. During the fight whole litters of lion cubs come ambling through the bush at the cries of their mothers. Afterwards an even larger lioness appears on the scene, and seizing the carcase in her teeth, backs into the jungle.

Among those with East African interests present were Major de Crespigny, Major G. H. Anderson, The Hon. D. Finch-Hatton, Captain and Mrs. R. Stebart, Lord and Lady Furness, Colonel and Mrs. Sofer, Whitburn, Mr. F. Jackson, Colonel Marcuswell, Maxwell, and Lady Erroll. Commander Kidston hopes next year to pay another visit to Kenya Colony, and to take with him a "talkie" apparatus.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Private—not trade—advertisements are now accepted by "East Africa" for publication in this column at the PREPAID rate of 5s. per word per insertion, with a minimum of 5s. per insertion; three consecutive insertions for the price of two. For Box No. advertisements there is an additional charge of 1s. per insertion towards cost of forwarding replies. Advertisement reaching "East Africa," on Great Fitzfield Street, London, W.1, after Tuesday morning will not appear until the following week. In Memoriam announcements can be inserted for five or ten years at special rates.

POST WANTED IN EAST AFRICA.

EXPERIENCED COMMERCIAL MAN, thirty-four years old, nine years Kenya and Tanganyika, fluent 5 languages, intimate knowledge basic trade, and able to handle European, Indian, and Native staff, anxious to secure appointment in which hard work and loyalty will find adequate scope. Highest references. Can attend interview London. Box 208, East Africa, 91, Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.1.

SAFARIS TO TANGANYIKA.

EXPERIENCED BIG GAME HUNTER, now in England, can arrange to take safaris to district fairly easily accessible, and still containing good elephant. Would agree to expenses and payment by results. Box 209, East Africa, 91, Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

OUR CARICATURES OF THE DINNER.

A New Feature to be added to "East Africa."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
 Congratulations on your sketches in your July 3 issue of some of those present at the East Africa Dinner. Sir William Gowers and Sir James Maxwell are splendid likenesses, and the characteristics of Sir Sydney Henn, Major Conrad Walsh, and many others are A.1. But the sketch of our Secretary, Major Corbet Ward, is fit for the Academy! It has got him to the life. You can almost hear him smile! Yours faithfully,
 London, S.W.15. H. BLAKE-TAYLOR.

Comments on the Cartoons.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
 East Africa is always interesting, but not for a long while have I seen so much humour contained in two of its pages as in the caricatures you published last week. Knowing most of those who were included, I say that your cartoonist has succeeded remarkably in his task. Even the little details were excellently done. For instance, the bag of money held by the well-known bank manager will make many an East African smile, as will the sight of Mr. H. Bargman, of Nairobi coffee fame, drinking in coffee, of course—to the health of Major Corbet Ward. Judging by the position of his golf club, Major Léonard must have felt a trifle uncomfortable. I suggest that the original drawings ought to be framed and hung on the walls of the East Africa Office in London. Yours faithfully,
 London, W.1. "READER SINCE NO. 1."

East Africa gratefully acknowledges the many expressions of appreciation received regarding last week's East Africa Dinner number—of which limited supplies are still available. Several of the "victims" of our caricaturist had telephoned their appreciations before 11 o'clock on the morning of publication. The feature appears to have appealed so strongly to our readers that we intend at an early date to begin publication of a weekly caricature of some well-known East African.—Ed. "E.A."]

AFRICAN VOLUNTEERS AND BISLEY.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
 As I feared, my notification in the Press for a team and general gathering of Africanders at Bisley this year was too late, and has not resulted in a sufficient number of applicants. This, of course, does not preclude individual riflemen, who happen to be in England now, from competing for various open events, including the King's Prize. Gray's Inn, Yours faithfully,
 London, E.C. J. F. CUNNINGHAM.

CLOSER UNION.

Copies of the statement of the Conclusions of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom with regard to Closer Union in East Africa have been forwarded to members of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs told Sir Philip Richardson in the House of Commons last week that he had received no representations from the German Government with respect to the Closer Union policy for East Africa which affects the Tanganyika Mandate.

KENYA KONGONIS CRICKET TOUR.

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found a list of the fixtures in this country of the Kenya Kongoni Cricket Team, whose tour opens on Wednesday of next week. Those who are taking part in the tour are: Mr. P. de V. Allen, Mr. A. G. Baker, Dr. C. V. Braimbridge, Mr. T. A. Cairns, Mr. F. C. Gamble, Mr. J. H. Echalaz, Mr. E. D. Emley, Mr. J. P. Gildea, Mr. J. W. Janes, Capt. B. W. L. Nicholson, Mr. J. D. Percival, Brigadier-General G. D. Rhodes, Mr. G. C. Schofield, Mr. C. B. Thompson, Major A. H. Symes Thompson, and Mr. F. B. Wilson.
 All East Africans will join with us in wishing them a most pleasant and successful tour, which, one well-known Kenya official has said, "will do more good to the Colony than a hundred after-dinner speeches."

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

- Until July 15.—Colonial Office Conference.
- July 17.—Bishop Gwynne and Lord Lloyd at the annual meeting of the Egypt and Sudan Diocesan Association, Central Hall, Westminster.
- July 11.—Special Service for Africa at St. Martin's in the Fields, Trafalgar Square, at 6.30 p.m.
- July 16.—Kenya Kongonis v. Burton on Trent, at Burton.
- July 17.—Kongonis v. Derbyshire Friars, at Derby.
- July 18.—Kongonis v. Rev. F. Clifton Smith's XI, at Clifton.
- July 19.—Kongonis v. Notts Amateurs, at Nottingham.
- July 21.—Kongonis v. Denstone College, at Denstone.
- July 22.—Kongonis v. Staffordshire Gentlemen, at Uttoxeter.
- July 23.—Kongonis v. Buxton, at Buxton.
- July 24.—Kongonis v. Sheffield Collegiate, at Abbeydale Park.

Arab Girl as Film Star

STELLA COURT TREATT, F.R.G.S., the first woman to travel by car from the Cape to Cairo, narrates adventures while photographing scenes in the life of the Baggara tribes for the great film *Stampede*.

Sudan Sand

tells of

Fatma, the beautiful 'heroine' who developed a 'film temperament.'

The great 'staged' forest fire, in which several native 'actors' were burnt.

The python filmed as it attacked a baby.

Big-game photography at close quarters.

Motor-boating on the Shaleika.

Lorry-driving through the wilds.

Telegraph: "The simplicity of the narrative is one of its greatest charms. A modern book of travel that is well worth reading."

Yorkshire Post: "Magnificently illustrated. The photographs of natives and of wild animals are alike first rate."

From all booksellers (15/- net) and libraries.

HARRAP

KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAY REPORT.

New Items and Figures.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL T. D. RHODES, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.E., who has succeeded the late Sir Christian Felling as General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, has taken great pains with his Report for the year 1929, which is just to hand.

"By comparison with the Report for 1928," he writes, "several new items and figures have been introduced. My object is to provide a more complete picture of the working of the Railways and Harbours Administration. Much of the information given can perhaps only be fully appreciated by the technically trained student and by the technical Press. It is hoped, however, that the very full statement now provided will also be of general value, and that it will result in informed and helpful, constructive criticism."

These K.U.R. reports have always been among the best to reach *East Africa's* office; they have had a personal touch which gave them a distinct *cachet*. There were bad news that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has under consideration the revision of the form of the Annual Report with a view to obtaining greater uniformity among the various Colonial railways, and that the new form is likely to be insisted upon for the 1930 Report. So far as the K.U.R. is concerned, the alteration is not likely to be for the better. The forcing of these documents into a Procrustean bed of Downing Street uniformity must have its disadvantages, though insistence by the Colonial Office upon a certain minimum of information in a standardised form has everything to recommend it.

The combined working results of all the services during 1929 were:

Earnings		£2,825,310
Ordinary Working Expenditure	£1,660,503	
Contributions to Renewals Funds	224,135	
		1,884,638

Balance transferred to Net Revenue a/c £931,612

Increase of Earnings.

The earnings showed an increase of £314,083 over the previous year, the expenditure an increase of £22,878, and the ~~gross~~ surplus an increase of £31,205. The percentage of working expenditure to earnings also showed an increase over 1928—59.09% against 54.82%—but this was due to the substantial reductions in rates made during the period under review; if rate reductions had not been introduced, the operating ratio would have been 54.76%. The opening of 113 miles of new line to traffic also affected the position by immediately increasing expenditure on the maintenance and operating side.

The expenditure from Betterment and Renewals Funds, which have been created entirely by transfers from revenue during the past seven years, amounted to £2,443,293, and by means of this expenditure the physical condition of Railway and Harbour assets has been completely restored. Loan charges are high—as must necessarily be the case while traffic density is low—and will remain so until further development ensues in the territories served.

The total mileage of open lines at December 31, 1929, was 1,560, an increase of 8.11% over 1928. The total track mileage was 1,609.5. The passenger receipts amounted to £203,688, an increase of 3.14% over 1928; parcels and mails earned £54,670, a decrease of 1.42%; goods £2,016,455, an increase of 6.31%; livestock £18,014, an increase of no less than 31.24%; telegraphs £2,254, an increase of 1.3%; and miscellaneous £62,070, an increase of 3.75%. The average increase over all classes carried was 5.81%. The earnings from goods traffic, for the first time, reached the two million pound mark.

The total earnings were 3.27% below the estimate prepared in 1928, but the work done—freight-ton-mileage—has considerably increased. The General Manager draws attention to this serious fall in the average receipts per freight-ton-mile. It is caused by the increasing tonnage of low-rated commodities carried, and amounted to 10,548 cents, as against 11,142 cents in 1928. The figure is a low one and compares favourably with similar figures on other railways of equivalent size and operating under similar conditions. The traffic on the three Lakes—Victoria, Kioga, and Albert—showed earnings 3.38% tonnage-carried 2.08%, and working expenditure 3.71%, in excess of corresponding figures for 1928. This, comments General Rhodes, is satisfactory.

Operation of Passage Services.

While the actual operation of the passenger services has been satisfactory, the receipts have been disappointing, and the passenger services are operated at a distinct loss. A total of 1,161,770 passengers were carried: 19,789 first class, 62,208 second class, and 1,081,773 third class—a total increase of 5.41% over 1928. The receipts were £292,385, an increase of only 3.32%. Arrangements are practically completed for the re-introduction of an intermediate class between second and third, the fare to be ten cents a mile. There is little likelihood that the receipts from this additional class will cover the increased cost due to the haulage on each train of additional empty seats. The large number of motor cars in use in Nairobi is cutting into receipts for week-end tickets, but this is a phase all railways are facing.

During the year the rates on some sixty-eight commodities were reduced, with a consequent loss of revenue of £90,000. The total loss of revenue owing to reductions in rates since 1903 now amounts to £332,000 and the total reduction in the rates to the sum of £803,000. The very valuable cotton crop in Uganda always exerts a considerable influence over the prosperity of the services, as well as over the general prosperity of Uganda and Kenya. The prospects of the crop are therefore very closely watched, and as it is already evident that there will be a serious reduction of revenue during 1930, due to the partial failure of the crop, the most stringent economy will be necessary.

During the year eight new locomotives were selected, five out of the six Mikado locomotives were changed from oil fuel to wood, eight Garratt engines were placed in service, and eighteen "Mallets" were withdrawn owing to their low economic speed and heavy working costs. Ten new passenger coaches were put into service. It is now possible to build coach bodies in the K.U.R. shops more cheaply than in England, and this work will be gradually extended.

Further points, such as the branch system, the harbours, and motor competition with the railways will be dealt with in subsequent issues of *East Africa*. It only remains to add that the Report is excellently printed by the Government Printer, Nairobi, costs only five shillings, and that it contains numerous plans, graphs, tables, and a really good map. The photographs, especially those of the progress of the Nile Bridge at Jijwa, are good, but are not too well reproduced.

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JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

July Meeting of the Executive Council.

Special to "East Africa."

THE July meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir John Sandeman Allen (in the Chair), Mr. D. A. Basden, Major H. Blake-Taylor, Mr. C. Cameron, Lord Cranworth, Major W. M. Crowdy, Major C. H. Dale, Mrs. Campbell B. Hausburg, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, Mr. C. Pansosby, Major C. Walsh, and Miss James (Secretary, *pro tem.*)

East African Roads.

Attention having been drawn to the question of East African roads, Sir Humphrey Leggett expressed the view that the Board should occupy itself only with questions of broad principles, carefully abstaining from interference in local matters. In his opinion, the road Committee of the Board should be more than an active body. The Chairman, Major Walsh, and Major Blake-Taylor having all expressed themselves in similar terms, it was agreed that the object of the Committee was to assist when invitations were received from the territories, and not to initiate action at this end.

It was reported that Mr. Rees Jeffreys had written to Mr. Ormsby-Gore in the following terms:—

"In reply to a question of yours on June 25 Dr. Drummond Shiels informed you that the Government of Tanganyika had decided to appoint a Commission to consider proposals for railway development, of which Sir Sidney Henn is to be Chairman.

"Why proposals for railway development only? The people I have met who are interested in Tanganyika advise me that any money that is available for transport should be spent largely upon building all-weather roads. Is this question to be excluded from the survey of the Commission? Will its personnel include anyone who is an expert upon road-traffic? Is it or is it not desirable to put further questions to Dr. Shiels on these lines, or are you satisfied with Sir Donald Cameron's intentions?"

"I was discussing with Mr. Vaughan last evening whether a meeting should be held of the Colonial Sub-Committee of the Roads and Bridges Committee of the House of Commons, of which I believe you were good enough to say you would act as Chairman. There are three questions which I think might be put upon the agenda, and doubtless you know of others. The three I have in mind are: (1) The Colonial Office Conference: How to assist the construction of roads and bridges in undeveloped countries within the Empire; (2) the advisability of a joint meeting between the Sub-Committee and the Overseas Mechanical Transport Directing Committee; (3) the Tanganyika Commission referred to above."

Zanzibar Currency.

It having been resolved to invite the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa to express their views regarding Zanzibar currency, Major Walsh urged that the matter should not be looked at merely from the standpoint of the mainland territories, and that Mr. W. A. M. Sim, who has special knowledge of Zanzibar affairs, should be co-opted to the Board's Currency Committee and that the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce should be invited to indicate its attitude to the question.

Sir Humphrey Leggett recalled that the question had first been prominently raised in 1924, at which time the help of the Board had been requested by certain bodies in the mainland territories, which, of course, were definitely affected by the position. Kenya settlers, for instance, who wished to sell their coffee and butter in Zanzibar, find themselves dealing in another currency, and in view of the considerable reciprocal trade between Zanzibar and the mainland, the Board had received a mandate from Associations on the mainland to watch their interests. It was decided to ask the Convention of Associations of Kenya and the Associated Chambers of Commerce to indicate their views.

Closer Union.

Preliminary views were expressed by various members of the Council on the two White Papers published by His Majesty's Government on the subject of Closer Union in East Africa and on Native policy, and a Committee was appointed to consider and report to the Council on the two documents.

The interview granted to *East Africa* by Mr. Ormsby-Gore was read to the Council by the Chairman, who characterised it as a most important statement on the subject.

It was announced that Mr. A. C. Tannahill, Chairman of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, had cabled requesting the Board to send to all its members a copy of the telegram sent over Lord Delamere's signature to the Secretary of State for the Colonies stating that a Conference of representatives of Kenya and Tanganyika meeting in Nairobi had found the present proposals entirely unacceptable to the European community. It was agreed to circulate the telegram to members.

THE BISHOP OF THE UPPER NILE.

THE RT. REV. ARTHUR LEONARD KITCHING, Bishop of the Upper Nile, is another of the East African Bishops who have completed over a quarter of



a century of work in Africa, for he was first appointed to Uganda by the Church Missionary Society in 1901. Before this he had been curate of St. Martin's Church, Birmingham, to which appointment he proceeded from Ridley Hall, Cambridge, after his ordination in 1899.

He was first posted amongst the Batoro people and later the Acholi and Teso peoples, where he established the first mission station and proved to be a remarkable linguist. He translated the four gospels into Gang (the language of Acholi). He has also translated the whole of the New Testament into the Teso language and compiled grammars of Gang and Ateso, and, together with Archdeacon Blackledge, a dictionary of Luganda.

In 1922 he followed Archdeacon Baskerville as Archdeacon of Uganda, and remained in this position until in 1926 the Diocese of the Upper Nile was formed from the Dioceses of Uganda and Egypt and the Sudan, when he was consecrated Bishop of the Upper Nile. He has been twice married, his first wife dying in 1912, by whom he has one son, whilst by his second, who is still alive, he has a daughter. Like most missionaries he can turn his hand to many things and shows much skill where repairs are needed to his car. Tennis is one of his favourite forms of recreation. He is the author of "On the Backwaters of the Nile," published in 1912.

The Executive Committee of The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association have recently made the following grants for the provision of buildings and simple housing accommodation for lepers undergoing regular treatment, drugs, equipment, etc.:

<i>Tanganyika.</i>	
Capuchin Fathers' Mission, Kipatimu	50
<i>Sudan.</i>	
Church Missionary Society, Lui	200
<i>Nyasaland.</i>	
White Fathers' Mission, Mua	50
<i>Kenya Colony.</i>	
Church of Scotland Mission, Tumutumu	90

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WHITE PAPER ON NATIVE POLICY.

From the Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa (Cmd. 3503) we quote the following further passages. Concluding quotations will appear next week.

In considering the problem of developing Native economic resources, four factors at once suggest themselves: (i) land; (ii) labour; (iii) production; (iv) taxation.

(i) As regards land, it is the view of His Majesty's Government that the first essential is to remove finally from the Native mind any feeling of insecurity in regard to his tribal lands; and to keep available for all the tribes land of such an extent and character as will fully suffice for their actual and future needs. They therefore welcome the provision to this end which is made in the Kenya Native Lands Trust Ordinance. They are in cordial agreement with the declaration in this Ordinance that the lands within the boundaries as finally gazetted for Native Reserves are reserved for the use and benefit of the Natives for ever. Any derogation from this solemn pledge would, in His Majesty's Government, be not only a breach upon the trust, but also, in view of its inevitable effect upon the Natives, a serious calamity from which the whole Colony could not fail to suffer.

His Majesty's Government further consider that in Kenya the question of Native customary rights, as opposed to tribal rights in land, is one which is urgently necessary to investigate, and they are glad to know that steps have already been taken to this end. The legal decision that the land not specifically alienated to individual owners remains vested in the Crown does not mean, in the view of His Majesty's Government, that the Natives who have been actually using that land have no rights which the Courts of Justice must protect, but only that such customary rights have not yet been so definitely ascertained and defined that the protection of the Courts can in fact be exercised. Accordingly, the earliest possible authoritative ascertainment and definition of these customary rights of occupancy or user in land within the Native Reserves become of the utmost importance.

Native and Cultivation of Land.

The private rights just referred to are those which, according to Native custom, give to the holder some degree of property in land, and benefit only a small privileged class. It is the aim of His Majesty's Government that while these rights are recognised, every member of the tribe who wishes individually to cultivate land in the Reserve should be able to find land which he can use for the purpose. They believe that in Native areas the custom of individual tenure does not exist, this is already generally the case. Where that custom has arisen, they are confident that the legal recognition of the custom will go far to remove any reluctance felt by those who hold land under the custom to allowing the young men to obtain the use of land for individual cultivation.

While nothing is more important than the removal from the minds of the Natives of any feeling of insecurity in their tenure of the lands definitely allocated for their occupancy and use, it cannot be ignored that the interests of a Dependency as a whole inevitably make necessary, from time to time, the compulsory expropriation of larger or smaller plots of land for new purposes of public utility.

No Compulsory Expropriation of Land.

Parts of the area allocated for Native occupancy or use, as, indeed, of other areas in the individual ownership of persons of any race, must, in the common interest, from time to time, be withdrawn from pastoral or arable use, and even from residential occupation, for conversion into roads or railways; for the erection of schools, hospitals or police, post office and other Government buildings; for the construction of works supplying water or electricity; and for other uses of like nature. It would be idle to pretend that any land, whether in Native use or occupancy or in European ownership, can remain for all time immune from such compulsory expropriation for public purposes. In the view of His Majesty's Government it is of high importance that no such compulsory expropriation, however small in extent, of land once definitely allocated to Native occupancy or use, whether as Native Reserves, or tribal occupancy, or individual holdings, should ever be permitted by the local Administration for the mere private or personal profit or other advantage of any individual, whether of European, Indian, African or other race.

Where the expropriation is required for public purposes, it should be permitted only after ample notice to the Natives of other persons concerned, with a full and patient explanation of the public purpose to be served, and a formal public inquiry by some competent tribunal, which should be required to assess and determine the compensation to be made to the persons of tribes thereby deprived of what the Government had already promised to them in perpetuity. One element in the compensation should in any other case than where land is required for the track of roads or railways, or where no more than a mere site for a building is in question, be invariably prescribed. When an aggregate area of land has been solemnly assured to the Native population, it must not be lessened. Other land therefore of superficial extent equal to that to be compulsorily expropriated, and thus, in effect, abstracted from the area of the Native Reserves, must in every case be obtained from the areas not previously allocated to the Natives, and, where practicable, placed freely at the disposal of the persons or the tribe to be extruded from their accustomed territories. Such compensatory land ought, it need hardly be said, to be not only equal in superficial extent, but also, as far as possible, equal in agricultural quality, convenience and market value to that taken away. Where such complete equality cannot be ensured, it will be for the competent tribunal to assess, in addition, the pecuniary compensation, if any, required to make the expropriation equitable. Suitable additions to the award must also be made, as is customary in Europe, and as is, indeed, provided for in Kenya by the application of the Indian Land Acquisition Act, 1884, by way of compensation for disturbance, and also in order to cover the cost of reinstatement in new homes, for removal to which appropriate arrangements should always be made by the Government. Even where the allotment of the new land to the persons actually displaced is not found practicable, an equivalent addition must always be made to the Native Reserves in order that their total area may not be lessened by the expropriation for public purposes that has been found necessary in the interest of the Territory as a whole. Only on these lines, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, can those compulsory expropriations of Native lands, which are from time to time necessary in the public interest, be made to seem, to the dispossessed tribes or persons, anything but a breach of the solemn undertaking into which the Government have entered.

No Restriction of Agricultural Areas.

It is, however, for the Government to make provision not only for the protection of the lands allocated for the occupancy or use of the Native tribes or other organised Native groups or communities, but also for the individual occupancy or use, by ownership or under lease, of such Natives as have left their homes and who desire to cultivate land for themselves and their families. While there is no desire to go back on the decision come to by Lord Elgin in 1908, confirmed by the White Paper of 1923, with regard to the restriction of agricultural land sales in the so-called Highlands of Kenya to persons of European descent, His Majesty's Government are not willing to see any restriction extended to other agricultural areas in any part of East Africa. In general, so far as they are not precluded in any particular case by previous decisions, they adhere to the principle of equality of opportunity in the disposal of all Crown lands irrespective of race, colour or religion—a principle in effect imposed in the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika on His Majesty's Government by the terms of the Mandate upon which administration of the Territory is based, and one which they have no idea of abandoning.

But in the view of His Majesty's Government their trusteeship for the Natives involves something more than what, as it must be feared, can in most parts of East Africa for many years be little more than a theoretical equality of opportunity of Natives with Europeans in the purchase of individual holdings of land. Whilst His Majesty's Government must continue to affirm the right throughout East Africa of individual Natives, equally with other persons, including Indians, subject to the provisos just mentioned, to purchase or take on lease land outside the Native Reserves, the obligation of trusteeship requires that effective opportunity should be afforded to the Natives—perhaps in areas outside the Native Reserves specially allocated for this purpose—to take up individual holdings of appropriate extent on lease or by purchase with payment by easy instalments, for cultivation by themselves and their families, on terms that will render this policy genuinely practicable.

A conference in Nairobi organised by the East African Women's League (which has over 1,000 members), has "viewed with grave concern and alarm the conclusions of the White Papers."

* For territories in which actual "Reserves" do not exist, the words "Native Reserves" or "Reserves" should read throughout as meaning "Native areas."

VIEWS OF KENYA CONVENTION.

Deputation to be Sent to London.

SETTLER views on the White Papers are expressed in the following cable from the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times*:—

After three days' discussion the Convention of Associations unanimously rejected the proposals of the British Government in regard to Closer Union in East Africa. A fairly large section of the white settlers were in favour of a return to the position as it existed before the negotiations carried out by Sir Samuel Wilson, but eventually it was agreed, on the motion of Lord Delamere, to give loyal and earnest consideration to any further proposals, but any proposals which did not fully recognise that Kenya was travelling on the road of a characteristically British Colony towards self-government by recognised stages are likely to be unacceptable.

The Convention recommended that a delegation be sent to place its case before the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament which is to be set up. The elected European members of the Kenya Legislature asked Lord Delamere to lead, to go on their behalf. The Convention decided to ask its Chairman, Mr. J. F. H. Harper, a prominent coffee planter long connected with political movements and a member of many public bodies and commissions, to accompany them. It is understood that Tanganyika desires to be associated with the deputation, and it hopes that the Uganda planters will also be represented. Counsel will be engaged in London in preparation of the case for the settlers. The resolution declared that the deputation "should have no powers to pledge the Colony in any sense with His Majesty's Government."

The restriction arises from the recollection of the experiences of the delegation on the Indian question in 1923, which gave rise to the use of the word "paramountcy" and other phrases which the settlers maintained have since been torn from their historical context.

It is expected that the deputation will reach London before the meeting of the Imperial Conference. Thus the deputation will be able to endeavour to enlist the sym-

pathy and support of the Dominion representatives. Steps have already been taken to bring to the notice of the Union of South Africa the contention of the settlers that the British Government's proposals threaten the future of white settlement in East Africa, and by the elevation of Native interests and the association of Asiatics in the responsibilities of government are likely to create a position which would cause the white communities in South Africa to refuse to co-operate with the northern territories politically.

Thirty-one Ordinances Contravened.

One of the main subjects discussed was the instruction of the Secretary of State that the principles laid down in the memorandum on Native policy be implemented immediately. It appears that this means thirty-one alterations in existing Kenya Ordinances before theoretical equality of treatment of Africans and Europeans can be established. And it is understood that the Kenya Government regards giving effect to the instructions as impracticable without the usual constitutional procedure. The Convention urged that immediate steps be taken to endeavour to get the instructions withdrawn.

The main motion rejecting the White Papers says that they threaten the progress of civilisation in East Africa, and ignore the 1927 proposals to associate the colonists with the discharge of the Native trusteeship, that they misinterpret paramountcy and are inconsistent with impartial government; that they declare a common electoral roll to be a definite aim, bar the path to normal political development, and infringe all the pledges given to the settlers. The Wilson Report, the Convention declared, reached the limit of concessions and there is now no alternative, but to withdraw them and make other proposals.

The general attitude of the Convention may be summed up in the Chairman's words: "We were invited here as colonists, and as colonists we intend to stay. Over 1,000 white children in the schools of the country have no other home than Kenya, and their birthright is in no wise secondary to that of any other Native of Africa."

The Governor, Sir Edward Grigg, owing to illness, was unable to open the session, but sent a letter to the Chairman paying a tribute to the high quality of the settlers in Kenya and expressing faith in the dual policy.

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Mr. Ormsby-Gore and Dr. Leys.

LAST week *East Africa* had the privilege of publishing an important interview with Mr. Ormsby-Gore on the subject of the two White Papers on East Africa. In the course of a most interesting article in *The Week-End Review* Mr. Ormsby-Gore says:—

"The conclusions" of His Majesty's Government are proposals "which may or may not be adopted by a committee of Parliament."

The chief protagonist for closer union has been Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya. During the last five years there has been considerable friction between the three contiguous administrations over such matters as railway rates, and customs administration, friction that could easily have been avoided by the exercise of a little common sense and neighbourly understanding.

"The main problems of East Africa are not so much political and constitutional as practical and technical. In no section of Africa is there greater diversity than among the ten million Native inhabitants of the three territories which are proposed to unify under a federal form of government. Kenya alone there, are tribes which are unable to sustain capacity and development. You can not expect the Masai to grow cotton, or the Baganda to herd cattle. No High Commissioner can add to the peace and progress of East Africa unless he realises at the outset that no one Native policy can be applied universally throughout any one of his three constituent territories, still less in all of them."

Dr. Norman Leys has been given space by *The New Leader* to express his views. He says, *inter alia*:—

Nearly all the serious faults of the statement are clearly due to the frequently false and sometimes deliberately misleading information that the friends of exponents have supplied to Lord Passfield. Take, for example, the view that political liberty for Africans can be reached by the development of Native social and political institutions—the inference being that they ought to have no influence on a country's general life. Now, the fact is that in Kenya these so-called Native institutions are almost purely, and elsewhere in East Africa mainly, of European manufacture.

Take two typical instances. The tribal authority among the Masai is a Council of Elders. But no sort of authority could be so ludicrously contrary to tribal traditions. Thirty years ago, as soon as a man left the warrior class, which meant he was too old to march fifty miles and fight the same day, he was a nobody.

Again, over the Kikuyu tribes, with a population of about a million, our British Government has appointed chiefs to rule, with signet rings, robes of office, and retainers, all complete. Not one of these men has the smallest vestige of traditional authority. In former times there was no office with the remotest analogy to the offices and functions these men now perform. The Kikuyu were peaceful, industrious tillers of the soil, who, until the air of the modern world burst in upon them, had found no need of kings or chiefs to enforce their tribal law. Evil-doers were fined so many sheep, payable to those they had wronged. If they refused to pay they were banished, and if they refused to go away, set upon and killed."

The Socialist medico does not explain whether he recommends resort to such good old customs.

CONTRACTS FOR ZAMBEZI BRIDGE.

IN the House of Commons the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies stated a few days ago: "The investigations on the conditions of the Zambezi were completed last year, and a full report was received in August. This indicated that in order to cope with the flood-periods a very large increase in the total cost would be involved. The scheme was therefore referred to the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for reconsideration. After negotiations with the private interests and the consulting engineers, the Committee submitted detailed recommendations, involving an allocation from the Guaranteed Loan to cover the total cost of the bridge and connected schemes and a free grant of interest from the Colonial Development Fund of an amount equal to the excess of the actual cost over the cost as previously estimated. At the same time the Committee submitted a less costly design which had been put forward by the consulting engineers. The less costly design has been adopted by His Majesty's Government, and a maximum grant from the fund of £500,000 has been approved. Tenders have now been invited and contracts should be placed this month."

RHODESIAS NOT DOWNHEARTED.

Great Display at the Ideal Holidays Exhibition.

Special to "East Africa."

NORTHERN and Southern Rhodesia, in conjunction with the Rhodesian Railways, had quite the best stall at the Ideal Holidays Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, which has been attracting great crowds during the past week. Not only was it central, but immense trouble had been taken to make it both representative and attractive. Everything which the country had to offer, from tobacco to maize, from sport to scenery, from antiquities to Native life, was displayed, and a wealth of literature, artistic, informative and entertaining, was at the disposal, free, of an interested public.

Two dioramas—one of the unique Victoria Falls the other of a tobacco plantation in being—had been borrowed from the Imperial Institute, and made a great impression, for they give a much more realistic picture than anything "in the flat." Many of the splendid photographs were taken only a few weeks ago, that of the Victoria Falls Hotel, for example, showing clearly the modern and even luxurious accommodation which the traveller to Rhodesia can now command. Special mention must be made of the menu-cards used on the railway, each of which bears a large coloured picture of some typical Rhodesian scene.

Advice to Intending Settlers.

Visitors to the stall were told how to get to the Rhodesias, what it would cost, what they could see there, and—most important of all—how suitable the country is for British settlement. This information was elaborated by Mr. F. H. Melland, who was in charge of the stall and whose knowledge of the Rhodesias is encyclopaedic, in an address he gave in the Lecture Hall on Tuesday. His audience, composed largely of women, showed by their questions how interested they were in the subject.

Mr. Melland dwelt mainly with life in Rhodesia. The climate, he declared, was not unlike that of England in its healthiness, provided certain common-sense precautions were taken, while it was incomparable for sunshine. Three things must be guarded against: malaria, which, if modern medical advice was followed, was almost negligible; heat stroke, which meant the wearing of proper headgear and spine-pads; and contaminated milk and water, which involved the boiling of all such liquids. He recalled that the Prince of Wales, when reviewing a mass assembly of Rhodesian children, had remarked that for healthiness, sturdiness, and complexion they rivalled any children he had seen in England.

£2,000 Capital Needed.

Coming to practical points for the settler, Mr. Melland said that an immigrant should have a capital of at least £2,000, and should then seek a farm on an inside rather than an outside figure. But for cattle ranching he should have much more capital and would have to wait some years before his herd paid as cattle, but while waiting he could make a profit "on the side." One man he knew made £100 a month out of dairy produce. As for Northern Rhodesia, she did not yet grow enough cereals, such as maize, for her own use. The market was at the settler's door. Cotton was proving an ideal rotation crop for maize, and though the new, jassid-resistant cotton was short-stapled, it was quite saleable though not at top price. Finally, as a big game country, Northern Rhodesia, he was sure, was still one of the best for the sportsman.

Another attractive stall was that of the Union-Castle Steamship Co., which exhibited a beautiful model of their latest 20,000 ton motor vessel, the "Winchester Castle," and a very realistic lion, which roared at short intervals under electric stimulus. Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son had a staff to give information on-tours to any part of the world.

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P.O. Box 371. Telegrams: Palace. Phone 289.

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**THIS IS WORTH YOUR
CONSIDERATION.**

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



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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

Great building activity is reported from Nairobi.

The Kenya Government may shortly float another loan.

The Kenya Legislative Council meets to-day at Mombasa.

The new Kenya Aluminium Works in Mombasa have been opened.

The trolley system of transport in the port area of Beira is to be discontinued.

An Indian Trade Commissioner is, we understand, shortly to be appointed at Mombasa.

A new hotel is likely to be built at Nanyuki by Kenya Breweries, Ltd., Nairobi.

360 acres of cultivated wheat lands in the southern Usain Gishu Plateau were recently sold by auction at Eldoret for £625.

The Nairobi Municipal Council is to grant £500 to the McMillan Library. A sub-committee has suggested a similar amount annually.

The Government of Tanganyika propose to establish aerodromes at Kigoma, Same, Buiko, and possibly at Tanga, during this year.

Following the success of the "Health Week" held in Mombasa last year, another similar show is to be held from August 4 to August 6.

The Government Indian school at Nairobi was recently closed for a week owing to a refusal by certain members to take part in the Empire Day celebrations.

Messrs. J. K. Gilliat and Co. are again presenting a cup to be won outright for the best sample of Kenya coffee exhibited at the Agricultural Show to be held in Nairobi in January.

His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London has received from East Africa a cable stating that the export of sisal from Kenya during March totalled 1,369 tons.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of ten and a half acres of ground on Mombasa Island for the purpose of erecting an hotel. The lease will be for ninety-nine years, at a rental of £48 per acre per annum.

Nyasaland's imports of cotton goods from the United Kingdom has decreased from 42% to 15% during the last four years, whilst imports from foreign sources for the same classes of goods have risen in this period from 22% to 33%.

BEIRA RAILWAY COMPANY.

AN issue of 350,000 new shares in the Beira Railway Company in the proportion of one new share for every two shares held is now being made to existing shareholders at the price of 20s. 0d. per share.

The British South Africa Co. is now prepared to receive certificates to bearer in the Beira Junction Railway (Beira to Fontesville), Ltd. to be exchanged for B.S.A. Co. certificates of title to shares in the Beira Railway Co. in the proportion of two Beira Railway shares for every five shares in the Junction Railway. Fractions of Beira Railway shares will be paid for in cash, at the price of 8s. 4d. for each Beira Junction share. As a part of the scheme of amalgamation, holders of Beira Junction Railway Co.'s certificates to bearer will, in addition, be entitled to apply for one new share at 20s. 0d. per share, in the Beira Railway Co. for every two Beira Railway Co.'s shares which they receive under the terms of this scheme.

The report of the company for 1929 states that net revenue amounted to £560,777, of which £160,995 has been appropriated by dividend account, and £363,782 to reserve. Since June, 1927, 1,000 shares have been placed in Great Britain for 28 engines, 93 passenger coaches, and 1,000 trucks, representing an expenditure of £1,100,000.

WEIGHING MACHINERY FOR EAST AFRICA.

LAST week Messrs. W. and T. Avery, Ltd., of Soho Foundry, Birmingham, celebrated the bi-centenary of their establishment, and at a reception held at their works a representative of *East Africa* was able to inspect the manufacture of the various types of weighing machinery now in use in Eastern Africa.

Few British firms have gained such a hold on the East African market in their own line as Messrs. Avery, whose machinery has so wide a sale. One popular model is designed to check the weight of sacks or bales; if the sack is correct, the indicator goes back to zero; but if it is deficient or in excess of the standard, the indicator gives the exact difference. A number of these pre-determined weighers are now used by the Kenya and Uganda Railways, who also use Avery weighbridges and platforms. The Tanganyika Government recently purchased a set of equipment for their Weights and Measures Department, while the Rhodesian Railways have standardised Avery "Load and Look" scales in their workshops.

In the copper mines at Bwana Mkubwa an Avery 44-foot weighbridge with a capacity of 80 tons has been installed. The company also specialises in automatic weighers, some of which have long given satisfaction at the Nairobi Coffee Curing Mills and the Unga Flour Mills at Njoro, two of the largest concerns of their kind in Kenya. Another model made by Messrs. Avery will register true weights when the scale is off the level. *East Africa* tenders its best wishes for the continued success of the company, which has undoubtedly scope for continued expansion of its trade with East and Central Africa.



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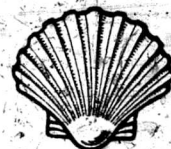
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

At last week's public auctions only part of the East African coffee offered was sold, prices in some cases being lower than those of the previous week.

Kenya:

"A" sizes	65s. 6d. to 125s. 0d.
"B" "	61s. 6d. to 103s. 6d.
"C" "	50s. 6d. to 107s. 0d.
Peaberry	60s. 6d. to 120s. 0d.
Brown mixed	40s. 0d. to 77s. 0d.
London graded:—	
First sizes	75s. 0d. to 87s. 6d.
Second sizes	57s. 6d. to 70s. 0d.
Third sizes	54s. 6d. to 61s. 0d.
Peaberry	63s. 0d. to 75s. 0d.

Tanganyika:

Arusha:

First sizes	105s. 6d. to 110s. 6d.
Second sizes	80s. 0d. to 85s. 0d.
Third sizes	45s. 0d. to 50s. 6d.
89s. 0d.	

202 bags sold 44s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.

Usambara:

London (cleaned)	28s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.
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Uganda:

Robusta 30s. 0d.

Toro:

First sizes	62s. 0d. to 67s. 0d.
Second sizes	49s. 6d. to 56s. 0d.

Belgian Congo:

Kivu:

First sizes	73s. 0d. to 80s. 0d.
Second sizes	60s. 0d. to 65s. 0d.
Third sizes	40s. 0d. to 43s. 0d.
Peaberry	55s. 0d. to 58s. 0d.

London graded:—

First sizes	65s. 0d.
Second sizes	56s. 0d.
Third sizes	46s. 6d.
Peaberry	65s. 0d.

London stocks of East African coffees on July 1 totalled 84,184 bags, compared with 47,464 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Beeswax.—The market is quiet, the value of East African being 725s. to 130s.

Castor Seed.—East African is now quoted at £13 5s.

Chillies.—The spot value of East African descriptions is 50s., but for July-August shipments there are sellers at 45s. c.i.f.

Cloves.—Prices remain steady. Parcels are on offer for May-July shipment at 114d., and for August-October at 114d., but buyers show no interest.

Copra.—The market is steady, with East African about £17 10s.

Cotton.—Business on the spot market is very small, but African sorts are now quoted at from 2 to 32 points higher than last week.

Cottonseed.—The market is steady, but quiet. Value of East African is £5 5s.

Groundnuts.—Prices are steady at £14 15s. for July-August shipment.

Gum Arabic.—On a quiet market sellers quote 62s. 6d. for natural sorts for July-August shipment, the spot value of these descriptions being 67s. 6d.

Maize.—No. 2 white flat East African is quoted at 23s. 3d. for July-August shipment.

Rubber.—Nominal values of East African varieties are as follows:—

Clean red	5d. to 6d. per lb.
White softish	3½d. to 4½d. per lb.
Manihot, clean	3½d. to 4½d. per lb.
Plantation crepe	5d. to 6d. per lb.

Simsim.—The value of white and/or yellow East African is £14 7s. 6d.

Sisal.—The market is steady. Quotations for No. 1 Kenya and Tanganyika are £25 10s. for July-September shipment, with f.a.q. 10s. lower.

Tea.—At last week's public auctions 415 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at an average price of 0·82d. per lb.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA.

"Modasa" arrived London, July 4.

"Madura" arrived Mombasa homewards, July 2.

"Malda" left London outwards, July 4.

"Matjana" left Aden outwards, July 27.

"Kara" arrived Mombasa for Bombay, July 8.

"Karas" arrived Lourenço Marques, for Durban, July 8.

"Khandalla" arrived Bombay, July 5.

"Ellora" arrived Bombay, June 27.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Clan MacDougal" left Dar es Salaam outwards, July 1.

"Gladiator" left Aden, for East Africa, June 20.

"City of Canton" passed Gibraltar outwards, July 1.

"Clan Ronald" leaves Glasgow, for East Africa, July 12.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Klipfontein" left Cape Town homewards, June 27.

"Randfontein" left Las Palmas homewards, June 25.

"Rietfontein" left Mombasa for South Africa, June 30.

"Billiton" arrived Hamburg, for East Africa, June 29.

"Giekerk" left Rotterdam for Hamburg, June 30.

"Nieuwkerk" left Port Said homewards, June 28.

"Grypskerk" arrived Beira for East Africa, June 30.

"Hoemsker" left Cape Town for East Africa, July 1.

"Springfontein" left Rotterdam for East Africa, July 1.

"Meliskerk" left Amsterdam for South and East Africa, July 1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Explorateur Grandier" left Majunga homewards, July 3.

"General Duchesne" left Majunga outwards, July 3.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Bratton Castle" arrived Port Said for East Africa, July 6.

"Chepstow Castle" arrived London from Beira, July 3.

"Dunbar Castle" arrived East London for Beira, July 6.

"Dunluc Castle" left Cape Town for London, July 3.

"Durham Castle" left Tenerife for Beira, July 1.

"Garth Castle" left Ascension for London, June 30.

"Llandovery Castle" left Beira for London, July 5.

"Llangibby Castle" left Algoa Bay for London, July 4.

"Sandown Castle" left Natal for Beira, July 5.

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

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Inclusive charge 12/- per day.

Jersey—FAIRBANKS HOTEL, ARRE PERT. An Ideal Resort. Terms Moderate. Booklet.

Yorks.—GREYSTONES HOTEL, BARNWICK BAY.
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GROVDON, Surrey—Edin Court Hotel. Luxurious resid., ex. food. Golf, Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. Cars meet steamers, trains. 158r Addiscombe.

KINGSLEY—Hart St., Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.1.
Bedroom and Breakfast from 4/6.

NEAR KENSINGTON GARDENS—4, Pembridge Gardens, W.2. Luxuriously furn. 3 rms. Amen. Fina, Sing. fr. 2/6 ex. dbl. 4/6. Inc. Brist. & Bath, attend., Can. Heat, Sound Eng. and Cont. exp.

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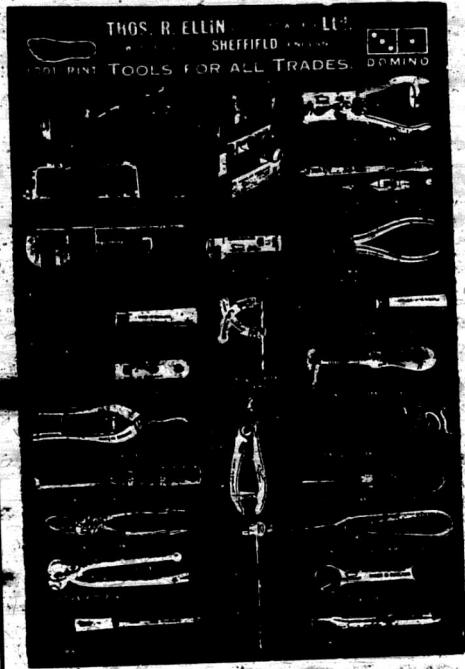
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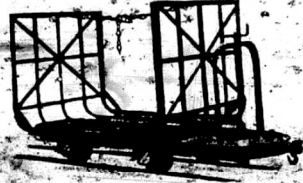
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* East Africa is to be seen week by week at the Hotels marked with asterisk



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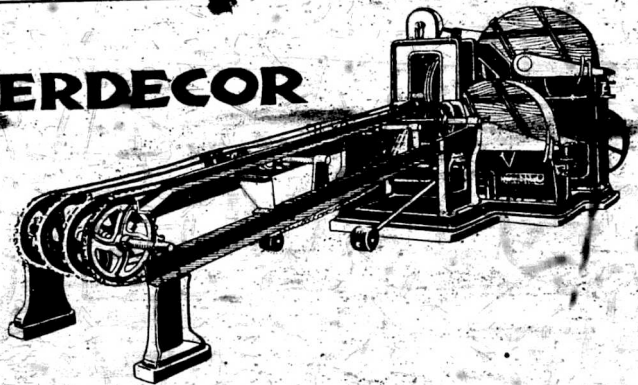
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The s.s. "Malda," which left London last week for East Africa, carries the following:—

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- *Mr. L. E. Nalder
- *Mr. A. D. Somervail

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- Mrs. R. E. Atkinson
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- Mr. D. A. d'Almeida
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- Dr. A. G. Mackay
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Passengers marked * join at Marseilles.
Passengers marked † join at Port Said.

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- *Mr. & Mrs. W. Atterbury
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- Mrs. D. G. Graham-Burns
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Zanzibar.

- Mr. W. J. Borrow
- Mr. W. M. Raymont
- Mr. J. B. White

Beira.

- †Col. R. Murray-White

AN EAST AFRICAN MIGHT WIN.

Says Mr. J. G. Human of the T.T. Race.

Mr. J. G. Human, the East African contestant in the recent Isle of Man T.T. Race, has been ordered by his company to return to South Africa, and not to East Africa. Of the competition Mr. Human

My advice to the next representative of East Africa competing in the T.T. is to have a practice machine in addition to the competition model unless he is particularly well acquainted with the tuning of special engines. Another great point is to arrive at least three weeks before the event, so as to become perfectly acquainted with the course. The great advantage 'trade riders' have over us is that they have previous experience of the course, and also that they have the manufacturer's mechanics working day and night on the machines until practically every fault is extracted from the engine.

Unfortunately, East Africa does not provide any road for trying out a machine at 105 m.p.h. If it did, I would suggest the engine be tuned and tested long before arriving here. Unless this speed can be attained, a win is not very possible.

Wonderful service is obtained from the tire people, also the magneto, carburettor, petrol, oil, plug, saddle, and in fact all representatives of T.T. necessities free of charge. The only difficulty a private entry has to overcome is the continuous tuning of the engine—and, of course, the winning of the race! The reason for the poor service obtained by private entries from some manufacturers is that they do not approve of Colonial entries at all, and only arrange for the number of 'trade' machines entered by them.

However, I see no reason why a Colonial with a good knowledge of racing and racing engines should not pull it off some day, and I sincerely hope that East Africa will be the country to boast of the first Colonial win.

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LAST WEEK'S RAINFALL IN KENYA.

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES' TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE in London has received cabled news that rainfall in Kenya for the week ending July 5 was as follows: Eldoret, 4 inches; Rumuruti, 3.25; Lumbwa, 2.0; Ravine, 1.8; Kipkarren and Njoro, 1.7; Kitale, 1.25; Nyeri and Kericho, 1.2; Nakuru, 1 inch; Naivasha, .5; Thika, Limuru, Kyambu, and Fort Hall, .4.

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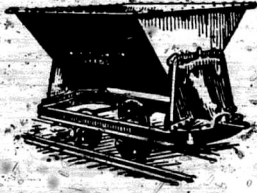
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MAIL YOUR ENTRY AT ONCE.

There are, of course, various means of improving *East Africa*. Some are practicable at present; others must be deferred until the paper grows larger—as it shows every sign of doing.

With the object of learning the opinions of his readers, the Editor requests their candid criticisms. Will those who do not generally enter newspaper competitions accept a special invitation on this occasion? No one need hesitate because he or she does not wish to compete for the prizes; entrants in the past have asked that anything they might win might be sent to charity, and St. Dunstan's, the East African branch of the R.S.P.C.A. and other splendid causes would certainly be glad of anything *East Africa* might have the privilege of paying. So will YOU send YOUR criticisms?

As our desire is to learn the real views of our readers, we leave the conditions of entry as elastic as possible, mentioning only that in his decisions—which shall be accepted as final by all entrants—the Editor will give preference to constructive suggestions and to well-reasoned and briefly stated opinions.

The task we set our readers may be divided into two parts:

- A.** List in order of your preference, and give briefly your critical opinion of the following regular features: Leading Articles, Matters of Moment, Pen Pictures of East Africa, Reviews, Letters to the Editor, Personalia; Saa Sita, Camp Fire Comments, Bill on Leave, East Africa in the Press, Mining and Financial pages, Information Bureau, Produce Prices, Passenger and Shipping Lists.
- B.** (a) Suggest any new features. (b) Would you welcome a crossword puzzle? It has been requested by a number of subscribers, and it would be helpful to know how many support and oppose the idea.

WE OFFER A

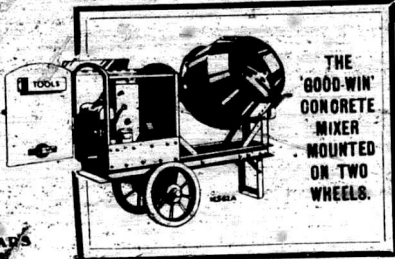
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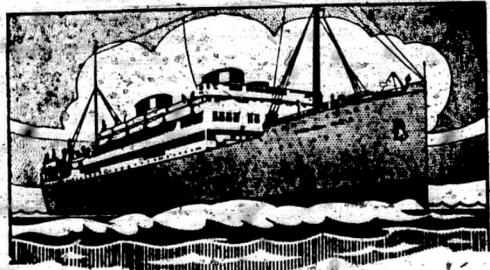
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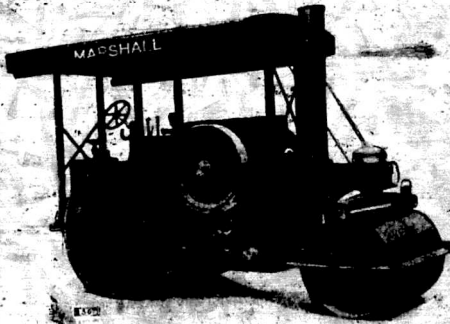
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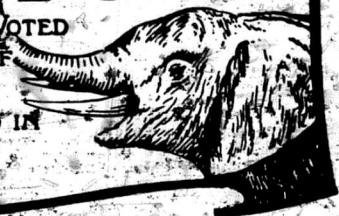
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Vol. 6, No. 304.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1930.
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THE COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE.

REPORTERS being excluded—for quite understandable reasons—from the discussions of the Colonial Office Conference, the public has to rest content with the official summaries issued to the Press at the close of the meetings. In such circumstances it is impossible for us to estimate the true value of the decisions arrived at, for we are ignorant of the arguments used and have no notion of the "atmosphere" which prevailed—an all-important factor in such Conferences. Thus of the eighth plenary session, which dealt with the Convention on Forced or Compulsory Labour recently drawn up in Geneva by the International Labour Conference, we are told officially that "the Governors generally agreed with its terms, but expressed the hope that they would not be expected to apply them rigidly, forthwith, in view of local difficulties." That is interesting; it would be much more interesting to know just what the Governors *did* say, openly in conference and privately in their clubs.

The ninth plenary session, which was concerned with the proposal for a Unified Colonial Service, passed a resolution in favour of such unification "if a generally acceptable scheme can be devised." To be generally acceptable any such scheme will indeed exercise the ability of the Secretary of State and his staff, to whom the task is delegated. Its more obvious advantages must be that promotion will be accelerated and there will be less chance of an officer being marooned in an isolated post; change of climate, of country, and even of duties will be facilitated, which will tend to keep the official fresh in mind and healthy in body; and so far, at least, as the scientific branches are concerned, small and poor Dependencies will be far better able to secure the services of expensive experts for urgent problems which in the present circumstances they are unable to afford—for it must be presumed that a unified service will entail some form of unified money-pool to pro-

vide salaries on a unified scale and a fund for special service. That the prestige of the service will be enhanced and the recruiting of the best brains encouraged is another distinct advantage.

On the other hand there is the obvious danger of the service becoming too highly centralised, and degenerating into mechanical administration by a rule-of-thumb bureaucracy of countries, conditions, and peoples infinite in their variety and presenting problems infinite in scope and complexity. Compromise, for example, the case of a District Commissioner among Central African tribes just emerging from age-old savagery with that opposite number in Ceylon or the West Indies: Personality, initiative, and an intimate knowledge of the tribe are absolutely essential to success in the former case, and it would be a misfortune as well as a gross error to remove a D.C. who had proved himself capable, for continuity of personal administration is the ideal to be aimed at in such circumstances. In more civilised Colonies the personal factor is of less vital importance. But the man in the wilds, who has often a far more difficult task, should not be in any way prejudiced financially because of his success. Account must also be taken of the tendency to "self-determination" which since the War has become a prominent feature of the Colonies, especially the smaller ones. For instance, Barbados, one of the smallest of British Dependencies, is emphatic in its determination to be administered by its own people. It is self-contained and self-sufficient and does not hesitate to say so. What will be the attitude of Barbados to a Unified Service which may, and almost certainly will, foist upon her strangers to occupy high and remunerative official posts? Ceylon may be in the same category; and there are others. The task of the Governors to whom must fall the duty of presenting the scheme of unification to their Legislative Councils will in several cases not be an enviable one. We shall await publication of the scheme with great interest; meanwhile keeping an open mind on the matter.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

"Detribalisation," as Sir James Maxwell justly declared at the dinner of the African Society, is a rather terrible word, but his points deserve to be carefully noted. He is Governor of a territory which in the last year or two has sometimes seemed

**SIR J. C. MAXWELL'S
VIEWS-OF
DETTRIBALISATION.**

eager to emulate Tanganyika in the adoption and prompt extension of Indirect Rule (which seeks to preserve tribal customs and traditions), and that he should have emphasised points in favour of detribalisation may in some quarters, be regarded as remarkable. Sir James would have his Natives return home from work at the mines dissatisfied with their tribal conditions and "inclined to kick against them"; His Excellency goes still further, declaring that at the mines the Natives have better houses, regular medical attention, regular food and "one of the best things of all"—have to do regular work. Our readers do not need such reminders, but they are interesting to critics in this country of the notion of African Dependencies: The popular notion in certain non-unofficial quarters to-day is that the Native should be exempt from any necessity to work, and that, in any case, regular work is opposed to all tribal tradition; even labour enrolled to fight a national disaster or cope with a local emergency is to be forbidden as "analogous to slavery." The Governor of Northern Rhodesia may be congratulated on his robust commonsense and outspokenness.

In 1927 and 1928 *East Africa* gave considerable space to correspondence and extracts in which Sir William Willcocks and Dr. J. E. S.

**MALARIA
AND THE
"CLOVER
THEORY."**

Old supported the theory that malaria could not exist in the presence of leguminous crops such as clover. We quoted Sir Ronald Ross as saying, "We cannot understand why the presence of clover should prevent *Anopheles* carrying malaria, and it is a pity that such statements should be made without sufficient proof." An article in *The Scientific American* by Dr. Th. Kryst is of sufficient importance for us to revert to the subject, for the writer, who claims to have had extensive experience in the Caucasus as Agricultural Commissioner to the late Tsarist Government of Russia, in the United States of America, the Argentine and in Turkestan, asserts definitely that in every district he investigated the growing of leguminous plants inhibited malaria. Moreover, he gives an explanation of the phenomenon which goes a good way to answer Sir Ronald Ross's objection: "It is known," he writes, "that mosquitoes feed on the juices of plants; the males feed exclusively thus, and the females feed partly on the juice of plants and partly on the blood of animals and men. I found that when *Anopheles*, the malarial fever mosquito, feeds on leguminous plants, their juice neutralises the noxiousness of the mosquito. It can no longer spread malarial fever." Later he suggests that this "neutralising" is due to "coumarine," a glucoside "common to all leguminous plants," which, imbibed by the mosquito, presumably prevents the development of the plasmodium in the body of the insect. It is not for a lay journal like *East Africa* to express an opinion on the validity of these statements or the value of the theory put forward, but it does appear that the test of experiment might be

applied by competent medical authorities. Such experiment presents no difficulties, and the matter could thus be settled one way or the other. Should the "clover theory" hold good, a real transformation could be rapidly effected in health conditions in East Africa; if not, the idea should be quashed once and for all, and fallacious hopes founded on it be put to rest, as was the case with the Koch remedy for tuberculosis.

An after-dinner speech is too limited an opportunity for developing a Colonial policy, but Sir

**WILLIAM GOWERS, Governor of Uganda,
SIR WILLIAM GOWERS ON
IRRIGATION IN EAST AFRICA.**

We should like to hear more of the subject from so competent an authority. Certainly the experience of the last few years must have driven home to every East African the desirability, to put it moderately, of a better distribution of rainfall. Years of drought followed by a year of excessive precipitation prove that the East African Clerk of the Weather is far too erratic a personality to be trusted with the fortunes of crop production, and that it is time mankind took the matter out of his hands and controlled the distribution, at least, of the water supplies. The question is an old one even in Africa; in the north of the Continent the Romans showed centuries ago that they appreciated the problem and knew how to solve it: there exist there to-day innumerable ruins of Roman hydraulic engineering works—aqueducts, cisterns, canals—designed for the purpose of supplying towns and country with the all-essential fluid, the aqueduct which supplied Carthage alone being eighty-two miles long! Now that Sir William Gowers has publicly voiced the need, we hope he will develop the topic. Perhaps he has already some scheme in his mind.

Like Brazil with its low-grade coffee, the United States of America are lamenting the all-round deterioration of their cotton crop

**THE IMPORTANCE
OF QUALITY.**

both in quantity and quality—chiefly in quality—while Empire cottons, being amongst the best in their class, are taking their place. It is true, unfortunately, that the Empire fields are not yet in a position to make up the whole of the deficit, but they are coming into their own. As Mr. J. A. Todd, a recognised authority, declares, before the War Empire cottons were grudgingly accepted in Lancashire by spinners who thought it rather a matter of patriotism that they should take the trouble to use these outside growths, but now all that is changed; Empire cottons are everywhere accepted on their merits. So once again we have support from the logic of facts for our contention that the days of mass production of inferior grades are past and that the future holds adequate rewards only for those who put quality in the first place.

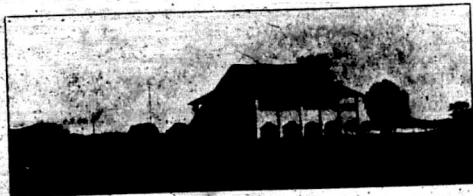
Next week "East Africa" will begin publication of a series of caricatures of well-known East African settlers, business men, officials, and others. Mr. Douglas J. Jardine, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, will be the subject of the first sketch.

MWANZA: YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

UNDER GERMAN AND BRITISH RÉGIME.

By Captain H. C. Druett,

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."



MWANZA STATION.

THE traveller disembarking at Mwanza, after visiting Kenya and Uganda, is seemingly entering a foreign country. His passport is demanded; he has to sign a declaration that no dutiable articles are being taken into Tanganyika Territory; inquiries, not dictated entirely by official solicitude for non-officials, are made concerning his state of health and the other formalities encountered at the frontier of another country have to be gone through. "This," the newcomer tells himself, "shows me that I am out of Kenya and Uganda. Tanganyika is a Mandated Territory—as I have been told *ad nauseam*—not a British Colony or Protectorate. I am not rubbing it in at the frontier—or 'port of entry,' as officialdom appears to delight to call it."

The township itself is different. Its buildings are in striking contrast to those of Kenya or Uganda. Mwanza's bungalows and business premises lack the true British touch of being neat and attractive to the eye. The town, it is at once evident, was not built by Britons, the railway station and the new Court House being, however, obvious exceptions.

Contrast in Buildings.

In the whole of Tanganyika this is the only station which is essentially British; moreover, it has the appearance of being the terminus of an important line. Other stations in the Territory, built by the Germans before the War, are in almost every case exactly similar in architecture to the next station east or west: one thing only distinguishes them—their unattractive design. Mwanza is an exception because the Tabora-Mwanza line has been built since Great Britain took over the administration of the country. But what of the intervening stations? someone may inquire. My reply is that they are not yet sufficiently important from the traffic standpoint to warrant expenditure on buildings of a permanent and extensive character. Thus Mwanza prides herself on a railway station of an exclusive model.

The new Court House is the other building in the township which looks thoroughly British—though I thought the noise made by passing traffic must be somewhat disturbing to the deliberations taking place inside. Overlooking the township is the old German fort, situated on a small hill dominating the whole of the surrounding district. Nowadays, how-

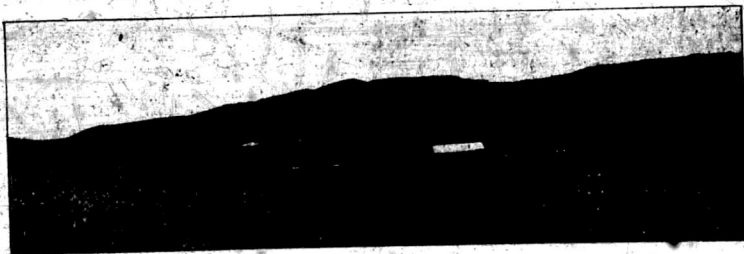
ever, it has a more peaceful air and a more peaceful purpose: it is the residence of the District Commissioner.

The acacia trees which line the roads, the huge rocky outcrops visible at many different places—one of these rocks appears to be balanced on a small point—the picturesque row of palms waving their feathery heads by the placid waters of the Lake, and the quiet and peace along the lake shore at evening, with the sun sinking over the horizon, are among the attractive aspects of the town. In direct and violent contrast is the old German "hanging tree" standing in the wide open space in front of the prison; upon it scores of Natives paid their last tribute to German justice.

Treading on a Croc.

Europeans have the usual sports facilities, though bathing cannot be said to be one of them. In fact, I heard of only one Mwanza resident who bathes in the Lake, and he is Mr. E. Bonini, who—excepting the period he spent as a prisoner-of-war at Tabora—has lived for many years in this district; where he is well known for his kindly hospitality and good nature. Hospitable as ever, he invited me to join him in the Lake one morning, and to my protest that there were crocodiles in the water, he retorted casually and with complete sincerity, that he had had no trouble with them, though, he added as an afterthought, that on one occasion he had certainly inadvertently trodden on one as he entered the water. "Having no wish to be involved in troubles, even inadvertent troubles, with crocs, I quite firmly declined Mr. Bonini's invitation to a dip. "Cannot a steel net be rigged, as is done in many parts of the tropics to keep off sharks? Perhaps the idea could be given effect by public subscription."

The lake shore, now so peaceful, was the scene of much activity during the East African Campaign, in the course of which the Germans brought up a gun from the sunken cruiser "Koenigsberg" and placed it there to ward off any surprise attack from the Lake. The gun, I was told, was never fired, a British column, under the leadership of General Sir Charles Crewe, having surprised and captured the town without attack. Whereby hangs a story narrated to me by one who was present.



MWANZA PIER, NOW JOINED BY RAILWAY TO TABORA



ROCKS ON THE LAKE SHORE

Native Telepathy.

News that a big gun was being brought up the German East African Central Railway, to be off-loaded at Tabora, and dragged by hundreds of carriers to Mwanza was conveyed to the Intelligence Department in Nairobi. Nairobi, however, ridiculed the report, pointing out that they knew the position of every gun from the "Koenigsberg," and that such a huge weapon could not be transported to Lake Victoria without their knowledge. A second time a similar report was made, and again headquarters refused to credit it, but long afterwards the news was proved to have been entirely accurate—even to describing the exact position in which the gun was found.

How did the reports originate? Simply and solely from reliance on trusted Native scouts, whose conviction of the circumstances was admitted by themselves to be based on nothing more tangible than telepathy. But those who know the African best are, it seemed to me repeatedly during my tour, the least ready to scoff at the idea that the Native possesses faculties denied to the European. In this case, at any time, white intelligence officers of deep acquaintance with African psychology relied absolutely on Native information which could not be substantiated; base *wallahs* dismissed it as hallucination, and the base *wallahs* were wrong. Have other readers of *East Africa* had first-hand knowledge of such cases of Native telepathy? The gun, it should be added, has since been removed to Kampala, where it now stands on the lawns facing the new Law Courts.

Campaign Recollections.

Another relic of the old German régime is the post office, around which can still be seen the huge concrete piles in which the German wireless masts were embedded, while in a neighbouring corner are the huge insulators, the wire still round them; in a wall immediately above is the lead-in wire, and above the doorway is the old clock. For many months during the War this wireless station assumed first-class importance in German eyes, for after their station in Dar es Salaam had, early in August, 1914, been dismantled under the persuasion of British naval guns, the Mwanza station was able to receive direct messages from Nauén, Germany, which sent regular news of world happenings and orders for General von Lettow on the conduct of his campaign. It was apparently many months before the British learnt of the receipt of such communications at Mwanza, and when our forces were understood to have made the discovery, the Germans anticipated a surprise attack in force on the town.

But it was not until considerably later that any attempt was made to deprive the enemy of their

port in the south of Victoria Nyanza. Sir Charles Crewe had anticipated a stiff fight before capturing Mwanza, but the British force—composed of the 4th K.A.R. under Colonel Stoner, a Police battalion under Major Lawrence, and the famous Skin Corps—was able to stream through the town with scarcely a shot being fired. The wireless masts were seen to fall just as the British entered. The retreat of the enemy was precipitate—so hasty that in one large house luncheon was found untouched.

Could the Mwanza wireless station not be reconditioned and put into service again? The cost would be comparatively small, and the influence upon the district might be great.

Arresting a C.O.

An amusing incident which occurred at that time was told me by one who was present. It was the arrest of the Commanding Officer of the K.A.R. for looting a typewriter found in one of the German houses! His battalion being without one, he bore the machine in triumph to his headquarters, only to be intercepted by an angry General, who promptly put the battalion commander under arrest, releasing him only after repeated applications by his senior brother officers.

Another reminiscence! Some of the Germans managed to escape from the town in the little steamer "Mwanza," but when they were depositing some bullion in the Lake, our troops appeared on the scene, took some prisoners, and recovered the bullion as treasure trove.

The roads around Mwanza are definitely bad. Indeed, motorists who take their cars over Lake Victoria with the idea of continuing their journey by road should ascertain before leaving Kisumu or Port Bell whether the roads towards Tabora are passable. This is an important precaution, for if they are impassable, the traveller has either to face the heavy expense of trucking the car on the railway or sell it in Mwanza, where—and I speak from personal experience—the market for second-hand cars is perhaps the worst in East Africa. In the township itself there is room for improvements in the roads, though here and there the surface is good.

Minerals.

One flourishing industry in the Mwanza district is the diamond mines at Mabuki. A large number of prospects have, I understand, been examined in that area, and it would not be surprising if additional occurrences were found in the comparatively near future. This diamond field is fortunately situated practically along the Mwana-Tabora line, a fact which is of great assistance from the transport viewpoint.

Though the district as a whole has never been systematically prospected for minerals, gold was discovered in German times and worked at a profit, and the principal reef of the Ngasamo mine, about twenty-two miles south-east of Nasa village on the southern side of Speke Gulf, was reported to have done well. In addition, there are the Iksu gold-fields, approximately twenty-two miles north of the eastern extremity of the Gulf, and the property about midway between the Chanyare Mountains and the Chamasaveta Hills.

Up to the time of the opening of the extension of the Tanganyika Railway to Mwanza this township was one of the most important ports on Victoria Nyanza from the standpoint of Lake steamer traffic, but now the majority of its exports, which include groundnuts, cotton, rice, hides and skins are naturally sent away by rail, finding their outlet to



INDIAN CHILDREN IN THE BAZAAR.

the world markets through Dar es Salaam, instead of through Mombasa.

Cotton picking in the Mwanza district takes place in August and September, the sowing being carried out in January and finishing in March, the first three months being the wettest during the year. In the Province there are eleven ginneries, at which the cotton is ginned, baled, and sent into Mwanza, which handles three-quarters of the output of the Province.

Cotton Growing Started.

Sisal has also been planted up in many areas adjacent to Mwanza and on some of the islands in the Lake, but the industry is at the moment in its early stages. At least one estate has sold its fibre to Europe, but on most cutting will probably not begin for two or three years. A good class of rope is being manufactured from sansevieria fibre on a concession near Shirati.

Mr. D. G. Rance, who has been in East Africa for the past decade or so, and has for years taken a prominent interest in the local European Chamber of Commerce, is this year's President. There is also an Indian Chamber, of which Mr. M. N. Patel, a local barrister, is President.

Mwanza may be likened to Kisumu in regard to its numerous Indian population. Indeed, to walk round the Mwanza bazaar, particularly if one is able to converse in Hindustani, is more like being in an Indian bazaar than in East Africa proper. Hindustani, incidentally, is an extremely useful language to Europeans in Tanganyika Territory, particularly to commercial men.

(This article will be concluded next week.)

KENYA.

Thy form reveals a beauty rare,
That lies o'er forest, hill and plain,
With colours fresh and wondrous fair,
In twilight, dawn, or noonday glare.

Thy ever lovely snow-white breasts,
The treasures of a rich domain,
Indwelt thou mighty mountain crests
Where winter's touch eternal rests.

Thy brow, that lies on lofty heights,
Is crowned, for thy approaching reign,
With plateaux that the dawn ignites,
To stir thy slumber where it lights.

Rest, Spirit of Kenya, in thy earthbound sleep,
Until, with gathering strength, from out the deep
Of thy resourceful nature thou wilt weave
The magic that, with thy awakening leave,
Shall charm each race to own thy sovereign power,
And stake their envy of the present hour.

For in thine eyes all men shall there behold
A glory greater than the world hath yet unrolled!

C. BEVERLY DAVIES.

CLOSER UNION OF THE EMPIRE.

British Empire League Dinner.

Among those interested in East Africa present at the dinner given on Monday evening at the British Empire Club, St. James's Square, by the British Empire League in honour of the delegates to the Colonial Office Conference were Sir Reginald Mitchell Banks, Sir Hesketh Bell, Sir Sefton Bracken, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Davidson-Houston, Sir Edward Davson, Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. B. de Satgé, Sir William Gowers, Mr. D. J. Jardine, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Sir Halford Mackinder, Sir J. C. Maxwell, Sir H. J. Read, Major H. Blake, Taylor, and Mr. A. de V. Wade.

Sir Herbert Read, until lately Governor of Mauritius, responding to the toast of "The Guests," said Lord Durham had remarked that "The Colonial Empire was founded in a fit of absent-mindedness and fostered by a salutary neglect." When he (Sir Herbert) entered the Colonial Office forty years ago there was no Commonwealth of Australia, no Union of South Africa, our territories in East Africa had not come into existence, in West Africa our possessions were mainly fever-stricken coastal strips, and there was no Rhodesia.

The Empire was a living thing which must grow or decay. Shadows were now stealing over it. Some people believed them to be the shadows before a new dawn; others, chiefly in foreign countries, believed, or wished to believe, that they were the shadows of approaching night. The Empire had played a most honourable part in world progress and was to-day the most potent instrument for the welfare of mankind.

Sir William Gowers.

Sir William Gowers said that thirty years ago he first went to Southern Rhodesia, which many people thought was not tropical Africa, because it had made such remarkable progress in white settlement, nevertheless, it lay within the tropics. Nine-tenths of any audience in this country would not have any idea of the position, population, production, or progress of any one single Dependency oversea. (Laughter.) But then the Colonies did not know as much about the needs of the Mother Country and the Empire as they might. The separation of the offices of Secretary of State for the Dominions and Secretary of State for the Colonies showed a realisation that Colonial affairs are now a full-time job for one man. (Applause.)

Without the British Navy and the British Air Force, the Colonies could not exist at all. During the Colonial Office Conference he had been struck by the fact that in considering such a large scheme as unification of the Colonial Services—on which he personally was very keen—many difficulties had been raised by old and distinguished Colonies with all sorts of funny constitutions. (Laughter.) Those countries sometimes forgot that, for the protection of the British Navy they would be swallowed up immediately, constitutions and all, by some foreign power.

Closer Union was in the air. All present were entirely in favour of closer union between the Mother Country and the rest of the Empire. More frequent travel in the Empire by British business men would do much to increase trade and knowledge. The remarkable cotton planting scheme in the Gezira which owed its inception and development to the late Sir Frederick Eckstein, had been rendered possible only because the Sudan was accessible to a keen intellect in London. With the improvement of Empire communications, and particularly the development of the trans-African air service, he hoped that other business men in London would initiate schemes in tropical Africa—and such schemes might react to the benefit of white settlement.

They were all keen on increasing Empire trade and would like to sell all their products to the Mother Country and buy nothing but British manufactures. He (Sir William) believed that some such scheme could be devised, and he no more believed that the interests of the Colonies could be divorced from the interests of the Mother Country than he believed that there was any real conflict of interests between the Natives and the Europeans in East Africa. What they in the Empire overseas needed constantly to ask themselves was: "Here and here did England help me. How can I help England?" (Loud applause.)

A Non-Party Settlement Needed.

The Marquis of Reading made an eloquent plea for stability in Colonial matters and increased inter-Empire trade. The essential thing was for all parties to agree upon some line, if not upon all lines, so that there should be unity of purpose within the Empire, a stabilised position, and the development of greater trade.

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

MRS. COURT TREATT ON THE SUDAN.

A Well-Told Tale of Travel.

RARELY does a book give so complete a revelation of the personality of its author as "Sudan Sand" (Harrap, 15s.), in which Mrs. Stella Court Treatt recounts the adventures which she, her husband (Major Court Treatt), and Mr. Errol Hinds encountered in the making of their film, "Stamped."

The adventures are there—plenty of them; the usual and inevitable trials and troubles of travel in the wilds of Africa are there; the peculiar difficulties of making a cinematograph film in a savage land far from the resources of civilisation are there; but they are incidental. Quite unconsciously, and certainly quite unintentionally, the authoress has succeeded in giving a perfect picture of herself, so that when the reader closes the book with a sigh (as the present reviewer did), there remains a clear impression of a lady gracious but jolly, courageous but not ashamed to record feminine weakness (in the matter of fighting), infinitely patient but admitting of no slack to see the humour of a situation—that essential in all African travel—but tactful in exploiting it, a capable and devoted nurse when occasion called, and a cheerful companion.

She loved everything and everybody; Natives, men (and they were a tough lot) women and children; animals, from Kima, her pet blue monkey, to Adolph, a fine young rooster whom she saved from sacrifice as a chicken and adopted; and to a whole zoological garden of other pets—a young giraffe, two baby cheetahs, two leopard cubs, four gazelles, two ant-bears, a "night ape," "Egbert," an infant baboon, two hawks, four ibises, two porcupines, a tortoise, a rabbit, four large lizards, two civet kittens and a motherly old goat. She loved the beauty of the scenery, which she describes beautifully, and she even loved the party's motor lorry (of English make, one is glad to note) which met with so many disasters in the roadless country in the rains, but came through scarred and battered, indeed, but triumphant. Then her style is so intimate; she writes in the first person and uses frequent extracts from her diary, so that not only is her story vivid but it has that personal touch which appeals.

A reviewer who thus eulogises must be prepared to prove his commendation. Consider this:—

"There is a lovely light in the sky just now. It is a quarter to six. The air is cooler, and the light a sort of mixture of gold and crystal and jade green. The sky is pale blue, with woolly clouds scudding about. The camp is dreaming—there are sounds of calves mooring in answer to their mothers' calls, and the birds are very busy having their evening meal of figs in the branches above my 'study' where I am writing. The days slip by."

Or this:—

"It was a lovely crystal morning. The air smelt of yellow grass, and the green pigeons and parakeets in the big fig-trees were making up a great song about the wonder of the day. . . . The north wind was puffing gently and softly, bearing the essences of the desert whence it came and the rich warm scents of the miles and miles of grass-lands through which it had swept. Smoke rose on the horizon from the grass-fires and the air was like tinkling crystal pellets. You could almost feel the substance of it."

Here her all-embracing affection comes out:—

"Morning revealed new delights. Tall and branchy trees surrounded us, some bare and others green—I loved the bare ones as much as the green ones. I loved their shapes and the murmur of their branches drily rustling in the wind."

The film was being made away down in the Nuer and Dinka country, among the *baggara* tribes, on

the banks of the Bahr el Arab and even further south to the very borders of the Ubangi-Shari-Chad; and it was to be a genuine film, with no faking. The leading lady, found with others of the cast after much searching, developed a "temperament"—

"Fatma, the leading lady with the temperament, is becoming a bother. She will swathe her head and shoulders up in her *tab* (head veil), unless I, almost sobbing with exhaustion, cajole her to remove it. I can't scold her too much; otherwise she'd go and complain that she was badly treated. When you see that little girl on the screen, diary, you'll think to yourself, 'Yes, my beauty, you're awfully sweet and graceful, aren't you? But do you remember what a little devil you were when you didn't feel like working, and the trouble you caused, the waste of time and general fussation before you relented and consented to smile and remove your beastly smothering veil?—And yet she is very fascinating, and I must laugh at her sometimes.'"

This of her sense of humour:—

"One of the amenities of the camp was a place, or structure, to which we gave the elegant appellation of 'the bathroom.' It consisted of four crooked, crazy-looking posts stuck into the ground, forming a small square, draped with odd bits of sail-cloth and sacking. Standing in this bathroom, you were amazed to see that some of your person protruded below the lower edge of the flapping 'walls' and that your head and shoulders were visible above. You had a mental picture of yourself, and were staggered to think how funny you must look with bits of You showing, and a hat, set rakishly at an angle, to emphasise the whole effect. Then you sat down and felt utterly ridiculous, wearing a hat in your bath. You could scarcely move in this cramped space for fear of scorpions or spiders that perhaps had nested in the folds of the old sail-cloth and sacking sides. You got the whole bathing process over as quickly as you could, and would then step on to the soap and slither half-way out of the bathroom madly clutching at something—anything—in your rush through the mud on to your back, finding when you came to that you had completely dismantled the bathroom. Then you started all over again."

Ghali Tag ed Din, Nazir of the Habbania tribe, became a great friend:—

"The old Nazir himself is quite one of the dearest old men to look at that I've ever seen. He is fatish and tall and has a white beard. His robes are always spotlessly white, and he has a pleasing manner. He came down to meet us with his sheikhs and 'counsellors'—and it was lovely to see him sending all these very exalted persons running about doing his bidding."

But his cuteness was equal to the occasion:—

"We spoke about hunting and our present purpose of photography. He told us that he had had a letter from 'the High Places' (Government, Khartoum) saying that we were the absolute and utter cat's pyjamas, and that all our wishes were to be granted. So we immediately asked for some men who could be sent out to locate lions, and he is going to do all he possibly can."

The authoress has the knack of the happy expression, and an appreciation of the possibilities of the English language. "Fussation" has already been quoted; "twiggley" is another delightful word of hers; "scrooping," for the sound made by a Native driver changing gears, is just "it."

Perhaps the real appeal of the book is that everything about the trip was so thoroughly English. Mrs. Court Treatt and her husband had already toured Africa from the Cape to Cairo, yet the Major was stung by a scorpion at an early stage of this tour while putting on his mosquito boots; apparently he had never learned the trick, which is almost instinct, of every man in scorpion country of capsizing his boots and tapping them reversed before putting them on. They knew they were going into the Sudan where water was sure to be scarce and probably foul; yet none of them thought of providing alum and chlorine-tablets, which, since the war, everyone knows are reliable means of purifying water; they had to get a mysterious bark from a Native to clear their drinking water. How English!

One last word on the lorry, which, as has al-

ready been mentioned, was of English make. It was a six-wheeler—"had ten feet," as the Arabs said—and it carried besides its normal load three in-board, three-ply wooden-bodied boats lashed on to an iron frame above the car! Eleven people, counting odd Arabs, guides and servants, were the passengers, and the boys, says the authoress, looked "like a box of dates," so closely were they packed in the body of the car.

As a guide to what photographers may expect when taking films in Africa, the book contains much useful, even invaluable, information. It has thus a very practical value. To the lover of a well-told tale it is, from its first page to its last, a delight. Its whole tone may be summed up in the one Mark Tapscott word—jolly. A. L.

THE LAND OF THE PEPPER BIRD.

Liberia through Official eyes.

ALTHOUGH in "The Land of the Pepper Bird" Mr. S. de la Rue announces that his title is a synonym for Liberia, his book is really a discursus on the West Coast and its people, and not much of it deals specifically with the only Republic in Africa. The author was for some years Financial Adviser to the Government of Liberia, and he evidently views that rather amorphous and disappearing country through official eyes—a medium which too often gives the vista a roseate hue. He is far too general in statements to be entirely convincing.

The most appealing part of his book is his description of the "Red Shirts," a labour force which was organised in the first place for building a lighthouse with the crudest of materials and appliances, but developed into a small army of "handy men" who built roads and bridges, assisted the Boundary Commission, and were generally useful:—

"There was an *esprit de corps* among them that would rival many a crack military organisation. The best of the men had been sent in from the hinterland, chosen by their own people for their training. Few of them spoke English. A candidate worked on probation without pay, until on the recommendation of his foreman he was made a member of the organisation. He then received his uniform, which carried with it a salary of one pound a month and his food. Men fresh from the bush learned in a few months to drive trucks, assemble telephone instruments, and splice wires.

"The whole organisation of the Red Shirts was run in accordance with Native customary law; and the men themselves were quick to condemn and punish or expel any man guilty of the infraction of a rule. They performed many duties, guarded the transport of valuable instruments and were entrusted with the carrying of many thousands of dollars in silver coins. Once they were in charge we never worried; everything was safe in their hands. It is no wonder if the engineers who were in charge become over-enthusiastic about these men as they look back at those years."

But Liberia essays to be a "progressive" State; a Public Works Department was set up; the Red Shirts were ordered to turn in their uniforms, and the men, whose world had tumbled about them, drifted off into the bush and were swallowed up. Says Mr. de la Rue:—

"I am convinced that if Africans are trained along lines that follow their own bush system of education, infinitely quicker and more satisfactory results can be obtained than by a cheapaping of Western methods. I consider this experiment to be one of the most interesting of the Government's accomplishments, and I suggest that it should be taken into consideration by any who are studying African education and development."

One is afraid the author's appeal will fall on deaf ears; but his book is worth buying, apart from its general interest, to read of the doings, the devotion and the dire fate of the Red Shirts. A. L.

BLURRED "SNAPSHOTS."

An L.C.C. Official on "Africa."

NOT every member of the London County Council spends his vacations in travelling within the British Empire, but Mr. Walter Reynolds is the rare exception. During the twenty-three years he has served on the L.C.C. he has three times circumnavigated Africa, and in "Snapshots of Africa" (Baines and Scarsbrook, 1s.) he publishes his notes on his trips for the benefit of stay-at-homes. Shrewd, even biting, a good many of his comments are, but he has the root of the matter in him, and the conclusions he draws will be accepted by most people with experience of the African continent. He is all for colonisation, for enterprise, for the emigration of the young as opposed to the policy of the dole, and for proper safeguarding of British industry.

It is, however, a pity he is not a little more careful in his facts. Arab dhows were never "cut out of solid wood" (p. 4); under Muhammad the convert cannot "have as many wives as he likes" (p. 10); the first diamond could hardly have been discovered on the Vaal in 1876 if at the "end of 1870 thousands of men were fossicking in the Vaal river valley" and in 1872 diamonds galore were found some 40 miles farther away (p. 22); Mount Kenya is not "about 8,000 feet" (p. 7)—perhaps a misprint—but such an excuse will not avail for the photograph of "One of the Gentlemen who wants the Vote" which is a picture of a Native woman with the *petele* in both lips!

If Mr. Reynolds were to submit his little brochure to some capable editor, it might become an interesting contribution to the literature of African travel.

A. L.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WHAT THE SISAL INDUSTRY NEEDS.

Major Walsh suggests a Weekly Bulletin.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
The following figures will show the growth of the East African sisal industry during the last five years. In 1925 the tonnage and value of the industry was 32,639 tons and £1,219,580; five years later, i.e., in 1929, these respective figures had risen to 61,975 tons and £2,039,165. These figures in themselves testify to the importance of this industry to East Africa.

At the moment the market for East African sisal, in sympathy with all other world commodities, is in a depressed condition, a condition which has been accentuated by the large stocks of Mexican sisal which remain unsold. The Mexican position is reacting on East Africa and there appears to be no central organisation in London where reliable and accurate information as to the world's visible supplies of, and demand for, sisal can be obtained.

Whilst the position remains obscured by Mexico, it is increasingly difficult to find a focal point and an unimpaired view. In the interests of this important industry to East Africa and the fact that up to date no attention has been given by the Government to it, I suggest that a weekly bulletin should be issued by, say, the East African Dependencies' Office or the Board of Trade or some other suitable Government organisation. This bulletin should give: (a) The estimated annual production from Mexico; (b) the actual weekly production; (c) weekly actual shipments; (d) weekly stocks; (e) prices at which sales are being made. This information is available in a disorganised and limited manner in London, but what is really required are statistics issued by the Government.

The plain factor is that in sisal we are to-day dominated by Mexico, and if, as we certainly intend to do, we are to defeat this domination, we must be given reliable facts by the Government on which to formulate our own plans. The headings under which I have suggested a bulletin might be issued are just brief, as a more comprehensive formula can be devised which will enable East African producers to gauge the position more closely once the principle has been accepted by the Government department concerned.

The information before me, which I have no reason to doubt, is to the effect that the larger American and Continental consumers of sisal have not yet come into the market for their annual supplies. No forward contracts of any particular magnitude have yet been effected, so that up to date it appears that East African producers have been able to hold their own and not give way to panic prices. It would help to restore confidence in the industry if producers could have information before them showing more clearly what the world's visible demand for sisal is likely to be over the next six months, in comparison with the estimated world's output over a similar period.

These are, I know, elementary features, but none the less they make the difference as between a stabilised and a disorganised industry.

Yours faithfully,
CONRAD L. WALSH.

3, Lombard Street,
London, E.C.3.

"Climate fades away when profits come in."
Mr. F. A. Bemister, in the course of an election address in Mombasa.

FACTS TO BE FACED IN KENYA.

The Rev. W. J. Rampley's Recent Article.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

My attention has been called to my recent article in *East Africa* under the above heading, from one sentence in which it might, I am told, have been inferred that the President of the Kikuyu Central Association had come to London over the heads of the local authorities. It was not my intention to make any such suggestion, which would not have been in accord with the facts. What I intended to convey was that the fact that the K.C.A. had found it necessary to send its President to London was regrettable; in other words, it was regrettable that the local authorities had not dealt with the situation to the satisfaction of the K.C.A. and so avoided the journey to London of the African in question.

Yours faithfully,

Tunbridge Wells.

W. J. RAMPLEY.

GERMAN PILLAR BOXES IN TANGANYIKA.

One Still to be Seen in Morogoro.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Though we cannot obliterate all visible signs of the former German occupation of Tanganyika Territory, why does the Tanganyika Government not at least remove the old German pillar boxes from all the up-country post offices? When passing through Morogoro recently I was surprised to see the old German pillar box still there. It would not cost much to have this altered by such an efficiently run Postal Department as exists in the Territory.

London.

Yours faithfully,

W. J.

"A VISITOR"

DECK TENNIS MIGHT BE PLAYED ASHORE.

A Suggestion for East Africans.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

East Africans are such keen deck tennis players aboard ship that it has often surprised me that so few settlers play this game on their *shambas*. Last time I came home one lady came on board at Dar es Salaam and besought the deck steward to let her have a rope ring, so that she might fix up a "court" on her veranda. The idea seems worth the consideration of many of your readers. All they need is to mark out a tennis court, erect two poles and a net, and procure a rope or rubber ring. Who'll start deck tennis ashore?

Yours faithfully,

Birmingham.

"HOME ON LEAVE."

NO WILD GAME IN LONGONOT CRATER?*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,

In one of his articles Captain Druett mentioned that the crater of Mount Longonot teems with wild animals. As one of the comparatively few people who have descended to the floor of the crater, may I point out that there is practically no animal life there? It is in the Suswa crater, not far from Longonot, that the wild game abounds.

Kampala.

Yours faithfully,

Uganda.

"MUNDU MUGO."

LAND PRICES IN EAST AFRICA.

"Pigeons Waiting to be Plucked."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
I have about given up the idea of settling in East Africa, because I find it impossible to get anything like reliable information as to land values. Land owners, land companies, and, last but not least, land agents seem to have the idea that intending settlers in Great Britain are pigeons waiting to be plucked.

The prices quoted by some of them for properties are most amusing and are anything but their true values. In one estate offered me by two firms there was a difference of £1,000 on a £3,000 deal, whilst another quoted me £6,000 for an estate which was advertised a few weeks later for £3,500. These are only a few of many similar cases.

Owing to the increased competition from other countries, and the heavy fall in prices of coffee, maize, etc., land values in East Africa will have to come down in sympathy with them. The days of high prices for land have passed, never to return.

Yours faithfully,

Leeds.

F. C. OGDEN.

[Mr. Ogden has sent for our information documents received from landowners and agents in Kenya which fully bear out his criticisms. In addition to the cases he mentions, we find one of a coffee estate of under 400 acres for which he was asked £9,500, whereas it was being advertised in a Nairobi newspaper at £7,500. No one can defend such practices, which, as our correspondent suggests, repel intending settlers and incline them to tell their friends to beware of paying too much for land in East Africa. We publish this letter in order to draw public attention to a practice which constitutes a very definite disservice to the cause of white settlement.—Ed., "E.A."]

QUEER PIECES OF PUBLICITY.

Amusing Slips spotted by a Reader.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
Now and then you publish amusing examples of curious propaganda. Your readers might be interested to know that there was recently exhibited in Eldoret the following notice:

"The Baganda Music and Dance Club. Notice to all our friends in Eldoret. Ladies and Gentlemen. We have pleasure in informing you that a Dance will be held on Sunday evg., and that we should be pleased to have your company and to enjoy the music and dance of the Baganda Kingdom everfirst been in Eldoret. The Dance will begin at 7 p.m. and continue to 2 a.m. The charges are as follows: first class, 5s., second, 3s., third, 2s. With money enjoy life and try your best to take part in the unspeakable dance."

Which reminds me that an old-established local newspaper recently reported a wedding, and added that: "The bride looked charming in a going-away dress of khaki trousers and pink shirt," while another and lesser-known weekly solemnly informed the world that another bride "carried a bouquet of sulphur and pink roses." The correspondent who recently informed his newspaper that Lake Naivasha had risen three feet on one side and ten feet on the other may console himself with these evidences of earlier mistakes.

Yours faithfully,

Nairobi.

"SETTLER SUBSCRIBER."

"OLD TIMERS" OF THE LUPA.

THE contributor of our weekly "Bill on Leave" feature has received from Mr. D. Llewellyn Thomas, who writes from Bulth Wells, a letter saying:—

"Your article makes me think of Griffiths, Zambezi White, Tate, good old Bishopp, and Gundry! Guy

Gundry is back in Dar es Salaam, *avec* Mrs. Gundry; at least, he was there in November last. You must have been on the Lupa before I was, as you have mentioned the names of those with whom I eventually came in contact—indeed, Griffiths, Gundry and I lived together for a time on the Lower Sira, prospected together, and shot together—you must have been talked about by them to me, for they discussed everyone who had been on the Lupa.

"Your meeting with 'John Bailey' was typical. Why is there always that 'I want to go back,' 'I do hope I can get on such and such a boat,' from those who know they can go back. But what of those, like your friend Bailey, who know they cannot get back? Does it grow into a hasty impatience with life in this country? I have often wondered that in the last ten years, and I am sure Bailey has it growing on him now."

"Griffiths is sitting on his farm. He has 400 acres freehold, and planted about 50 coffee, of course. Tate joined up with Lock, discovered a reef, and they are now on a fifty-fifty basis—a good proposition, too. Old Bishopp is still there; he must have made a pretty useful sum out of the gold, but he still goes on helping all and sundry."

"Have you ever thought of the people who did well out of the diggings? I can mention a few: Vi Lumb (dead), Jack Walker (dead), Charley Briery (dead), Jack Lee, Bill Cummings (still roving), 'Ropesole' Jones, Stewart, Sergeant, Charlie Wood, Loveridge, Martin, Leseser and so on. Some are dead, and others—who knows? I can't think of many who lived to enjoy their 'poke.'"

Bill's comment is:—

"My pleasure at the thought that at least one reader of *East Africa* accuses my weekly effusions is offset by the news that so many of my old friends are dead. They were good fellows, all of them. But what of the others? Where are the remainder of that happy band—those who came in 1925 from the Congo, from Nyasaland, from Kenya, and from goodness knows where else? They were cheerful rogues, plotters against stagnation in any form, and about whom, I fear, the local Administrative Officers were none too happy. 'Stiffs,' they thought us, whether scions of nobility, old adventurers, young men just beginning life, or hard-bitten warriors nearing their end. Where are they all? Can some other readers of *East Africa* write and tell me?"

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and Invalids need
VIROL**

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Virol-and-Milk is a combination of Virol with pure full-cream Devonshire Milk. It is the most successful Nerve food yet discovered. It contains exactly the kind of nutriment that exhausted nerves require. No added milk required—simply add hot water to the Golden Powder.

**VIROL
AND
MILK**

ALL STORES STOCK BOTH

VIROL LTD., FALING, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE FORMED IN LONDON

To Educate Public, Parliament, and Press.

Specially reported for "East Africa."

An important meeting convened by the Associated Producers of East Africa was recently held in London to discuss the White Papers. Major W. M. Crowley was in the chair, and among those present were Mr. C. B. Anderson, Mr. C. K. Archer, Mr. H. Bargman, Major Blake-Taylor, Mr. E. Cowan, Lord Cranworth, Mr. E. P. Evans, Major E. S. Grogan, Mr. C. Hausburg, Mr. J. D. Hopcraft, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. F. A. Johnson, Sir Neville Pearson, Mr. Geoffrey Peto, and Colonel D. Pudsey.

The object of the meeting, said the Chairman, was to enable prominent settler representatives on leave to maintain contact with the organisation which in this country represented the Kenya Convention of Associations, and especially to forge an instrument to serve the cause of the Colony at this end. Some of the Government's proposals for Closer Union were thoroughly objectionable, and certainly did not fulfil the conditions upon which the white community had assented to the proposals of Sir Samuel Wilson, while the Memorandum on Native Policy contained a quality of poison which was not distilled by any previous Government document dealing with the territories. Indeed, the tone and attitude of the document was offensive, if not hostile, to the white settlers, whose duty it was to educate public opinion in this country, and particularly the Press and Members of Parliament, to the other side of the case. They must be temperate but firm in presenting it.

Lord Cranworth said he was opposed to the appointment of a Joint Parliamentary Committee. If it were composed of men who knew something about East Africa, practically all of them would have made up their minds before hearing the evidence, whereas if it were composed of men who knew nothing of the subject, their opinions would be perfectly valueless.

The Government, said Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, must recognise that the proposals are both unacceptable and unworkable, but until the Joint Committee met in the autumn it would, he felt, be injudicious to concentrate public attention in this country on Kenya's case, since the effect would probably be to keep capital out of the country.

Liaison with Other Bodies.

Sir Neville Pearson, however, believed that the stream of capital for Kenya had already dried up and would not flow again while the constitutional position remained undecided. He therefore thought that nothing could be gained by delay, but that, on the contrary, an organised effort should be made to educate public opinion. He favoured a Propaganda Committee closely linked with the three London bodies interested in the territories, namely, the Associated Producers, the Joint East African Board, and the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. That Propaganda Committee, if adequately supplied with information from East Africa, could do valuable work in educating the Press, establishing contact with M.P.'s and co-ordinating useful information.

Mr. Geoffrey Peto, who has just returned from a visit to his son in Kenya, heartily endorsed the suggestion, saying that in the five years he spent in the House of Commons he heard many questions

that were derogatory to the settler, but never one, not even a supplementary, favourable to the East African settler. Mr. C. B. Anderson and Mr. H. Bargman having likewise pleaded for such a central organisation in London, Major Grogan described both White Papers as indescribably silly, as ignoring the elementary facts of the case, and expressed the view that time was entirely in East Africa's favour. The last thing they would want would be for the settler case to be identified with party politics in this country, but it was important to go on educating public opinion here.

After considerable discussion Lord Cranworth, Major Crowley, Major E. S. Grogan, Mr. C. B. Hausburg, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Sir Neville Pearson, and Mr. Geoffrey Peto were appointed a Propaganda Committee with power to co-opt East Africans on leave in this country.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

- July 17.—Bishop Gwynne and Lord Lloyd at the annual meeting of the Egypt and Sudan Diocesan Association, Central Hall, Westminster.
- July 17.—Kongonis v. Derbyshire Friars, at Derby.
- July 17.—Meeting to discuss East African costs of production. 2.30 p.m.
- July 18.—Kongonis v. Rev. F. Clifton Smith's XI, at Clifton.
- July 19.—Kongonis v. Notts Amateurs, at Nottingham.
- July 21.—Kongonis v. Denstone College, at Denstone.
- July 22.—Kongonis v. Staffordshire Gentlemen, at Uttoxeter.
- July 23.—Kongonis v. Buxton, at Buxton.
- July 23.—East African Section London Chamber of Commerce. 2.30 p.m.
- July 24.—Kongonis v. Sheffield Collegiate, at Abbeydale Park.



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To enjoy glorious health drink delicious "Ovaltine" with breakfast instead of tea, coffee, or cocoa, as a mid-morning beverage and last thing at night to ensure peaceful slumber.

No other food compares with "Ovaltine" for building up and safe-guarding that priceless quality Good Health. Here is the reason—

One cup of "Ovaltine" supplies more health-giving nutriment than 12 cupfuls of beef tea or 3 eggs.

"Ovaltine" is the best daily food beverage for people of all ages. Delicate and fast-growing children, nursing mothers, invalids, busy workers, dyspeptics, and the aged derive more nerve and body building power from "Ovaltine" than from any other form of nourishment.

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Bill on Leave.

No. 21.—This Highbrow Business.

ABOUT six weeks ago I got all hot and bothered over Freud, Oblomov, and Dostoevsky, and determined really to get to the bottom of their various sciences, psycho-analytical phenomena and so on, and to discover the tremendously important part they play in our lives. Well, I know now.

Relatively it is all quite simple; in fact, it is only a matter of being able to understand the curious language they use. Normally a dictionary or Roget's "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases" is sufficient for the explanation of words which are unintelligible, to an uneducated simpleton like myself, but for the language of Freud there is no dictionary. He invents his own words.

There is "libido" which means something about hidden impulses, and is the subconscious longing for... well, the subconscious longings normally associated with primeval man, which are still inherent in the super-civilised inhabitants of the world to-day. But it is a nice word, and next time I go to Italy I shall stand at a street corner and shall shout "Viva libido Mussolini" and hope for the best. Either I shall be summarily arrested and deported to Corsica as a revolutionary, or I shall be embraced on both cheeks by an unshaven man, smelling of garlic, with a *bandana* handkerchief around his neck.

To be serious! Oblomov, it appears, spent most of his time lying in bed, until the room was festooned with cobwebs, dreaming happy dreams of Some Day. This is explained... well, perhaps you would not understand. anyhow, he had a pronounced libido, and it eventually killed him. It was a sad story.

Complexes.

You see, what actually happens is that when you suddenly feel that you must either explode or lay down your pen, or plough or whatever implement you work with, and immediately go out and buy an apple from the nearest greengrocer, although normally you never eat apples, you are suffering from a complex. Hidden somewhere within the recesses of your subconscious mind is a longing for great open spaces, where men are men, etc., which longing, owing to the environment in which you are forced to live, has been repressed. To these emotions and longings an apple, green and succulent, is symbolical and temporally satisfying.

Again, you may feel that if you don't get up at that very moment and quaff a large and icy cold bottle of lager beer, your brain will snap. This is clearly a case of sea complex... so brilliantly expressed by our new poet laureate, whose immortal poem *Sea Fever* you will, of course, remember. It begins with the lines:—

"I must go down to the sea again,
The crowded sea and the sand,
And all I ask is a deck chair,
In a corner by the band."

Well, the craving at that moment for lager beer means that you are a natural born sailor, and having to live inland, and not having seen the sea for some time, either you satisfy your sea libido in a pint of lager at once, or the libido has again to be repressed until either the houses of refreshment reopen or you draw your next week's salary.

So far so good, but the trouble begins when these inherent libidinations (I invented that) are not satisfied, and go on being repressed until one day—just

a minute, let me look up Freud—yes, they go on until one day something snaps, and then, like Oblomov, you refuse to face reality any longer, and let the world go by, while you lie in bed and day-dream, thus satisfying your subconscious longings, but naturally to the detriment of your exchequer, or to the tolerance of your employer.

The trouble is that I don't seem to have any of these interesting libidos. I am not conscious of any hidden or vague longings, except, perhaps, for more money—and then there is the snag that one has to work to get it. Anyhow, Freud tells us that this is not really a true complex, but rather a clear case of inhibited laziness, and that such a commonplace longing is merely the outcome of the natural animal desire to outdo one's fellows in appearance or other visible signs of superiority.

Unknown Repressions.

But perhaps, like many people, I suffer from unknown repressions. Very often, it appears, the more inherent inhibitions are so deeply buried beneath the plethora of conscious matter occupying the brain, that, like a dud spot in an oyster, it takes an expert to discover what is really the matter. The psychoanalyst does this. He asks you, for instance, questions about your childhood, and if he discovers that you were once dropped in the bath by nurse, there is immediately set up an apparently unreasonable antipathy to nurses, however pretty.

Little things also produce psychological phenomena, which can all be explained. For instance, why is it that universal amusement is always caused by mention of what to do with old razor blades? Or on the music hall stage by mention of the performer's mother-in-law, haddock, or a visit to the unfortunate town of Wigan?

Whilst I say that explanations can be given, I myself am not yet ready, and whilst I may have a hazy understanding of what it all means, I am told that my transformation from primeval ignorance to a more æsthetic understanding is not yet complete. But there is an extract from the great German genius, Schopenhauer, that I feel is a great truth, and one that I can really understand and appreciate. He says: "Noise is a torture to all intellectual people: I have long held the opinion that the amount of noise which anyone can bear undisturbed stands in inverse proportion to his mental capacity, and may therefore be regarded as a pretty fair measure of it." That is a profound thought, and one which—

I am sorry, but I simply cannot go on any longer. The racket those men are making in mending the road outside my flat is nearly driving me mad.

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PERSONALIA.

Mr. J. Doherty, of Mombasa, is now in this country.

Mrs. E. E. Cravey has arrived home from Zanzibar.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Gill, of Nairobi, are now in this country.

Mr. A. M. Wilson is shortly expected in England from Uganda.

We regret to announce the death at Thomson's Falls of Mrs. G. S. Baker.

The delegates to the Colonial Office Conference were received by the King on Monday last.

Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. A. Clark returned from Dar es Salaam.

Lady Barton, wife of the British Minister at Addis Ababa, is paying a short visit to England.

Mr. Hugh A. Ross, of Cholo, is expected to arrive in this country shortly from Nyasaland.

Mr. J. F. V. Phillips, the Deputy Director of Forest Research in Tanganyika, is in England.

The foundation stone of the new Supreme Court in Nairobi was laid last week by Sir Edward Grigg.

Sir William Gowers was one of the guests at the dinner party given by the Prince of Wales on Friday last.

Dr. H. Fairbairn, Dar es Salaam's Medical Officer of Health, recently arrived back in East Africa from leave.

Mr. J. Rennie, manager of Messrs. Tobler & Co., the motor agents of Moshi, has arrived in England on leave.

Mr. K. de G. MacVitty, the newly appointed Consul of the United States of America, has arrived in Kenya.

The late Mr. A. P. Miller, at one time Secretary to the B.S.A. (Chartered) Company, left estate valued at £10,988.

The Prince of Wales's Cup presented to the Entebbe Golf Club has been won this year by Mr. R. J. Radford Potts.

Mr. W. E. F. Jackson, Governor Designate of Mauritius, left London by the R.M.S. "Kenilworth Castle" on Friday last.

Mr. Frank Swynnerton, the Director of Tsetse Research in Tanganyika, recently visited the "Parasitic Zoo" at Farnham.

Sir Robert Hamilton is to speak on the recently published White Papers at the Liberal Summer School, which meets at Oxford on July 31.

Polling took place in Mombasa yesterday for the seat on the Legislative Council rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. Cumming. The candidates were Mr. P. H. Clarke and Mr. F. A. Bemister.

The funeral of the late Mr. G. R. Mayers, who died in Cape Town on his way to England, took place recently at Taito Estate, near Eldoret.

Sir Charles McLeod presided at last week's annual general meeting of the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Putney Heath.

Mr. J. H. Daly, the well-known Nairobi barrister, who has been in East Africa for the past twenty years, arrived in this country last week from Kenya.

Captain Kiddle, R.N., is expected to arrive in England shortly from Kenya. He has recently sold his estate at Njoro and intends to live in England in future.

Colonel A. Weston Jarvis, C.M.G., M.V.O., has succeeded Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., as Chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society.

Lord and Lady Lloyd were the chief guests at last week's annual dinner of the Anglo-Egyptian Association of British Past and Present Government Officials.

Two Trans-Nzola farmers, Messrs. Frank Freddy and Harold White, are reported to have drawn a non-starter in the Calcutta Sweep and to have won Rs. 11,000.

Mr. David Graham-Burns, of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department, is en route for Dar es Salaam. He has served in the Territory for the past six years.

Major J. R. Guild, who has been seconded to the King's African Rifles from the 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment, has arrived in Kenya, and is now stationed at Nairobi.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Private—not trade—advertisements are now accepted by "East Africa" for publication in this column at the PREPAID rate of 3d. per word per insertion, with a minimum of 5s. per insertion; three consecutive insertions for the price of two. For Box No. advertisements there is an additional charge of 1s. per insertion towards cost of forwarding replies. Advertisements reaching "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, after Tuesday morning will not appear until the following week. In Memoriam announcements can be inserted for five or ten years at special rates.

POST WANTED IN EAST AFRICA.

EXPERIENCED COMMERCIAL MAN, thirty-four years old, nine years Kenya and Tanganyika, fluent Swahili, intimate knowledge bazaar trade, and able to handle European, Indian, and Native staff, anxious to secure appointment in which hard work and loyalty will find adequate scope. Highest references. Can attend interview London. Box 208, East Africa, 91, Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.1.

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EXPERIENCED BIG GAME HUNTER, now in England, can arrange to take safaris to districts fairly easily accessible, and still containing good elephants. Would agree to expenses and payment by results. Box 208, East Africa, 91, Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.1.

TO RETURNING EAST AFRICANS.

TWO SISTERS returning to Kenya, offer services as Companions or Nurses in exchange for passage. Write Box No. 210, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

MARRIAGE.

MEIKLE—PEGG. On July 13, at the Cathedral Church of Christ, Zanzibar, RICHARD JOHN MEIKLE (African Wharfage Co. Ltd.) and JARREL PEGG (late Matron of Government Hospitals, Zanzibar).

Captain C. G. Usher, M.C., who has served in the Kenya Administration since 1920, and has for the past three years been attached to the Secretariat, has left London for Nairobi.

Amongst recent arrivals from Nyasaland are Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Captain and Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Templeton, Misses Christie and Glover, and Mrs. Green, Kennedy and Charlton.

The Hon. Rupert E. Beckett left London last Friday for Kenya, accompanied by his daughter, Lady Delamere. He intends to be absent from England until the middle of October.

Mr. Blaney Percival has been re-elected President of the Kenya Angling Association with Messrs. H. T. Martin and T. P. Robeson as Vice-presidents, and Mr. A. L. Smithson as Secretary.

Amongst mining engineers who have recently left England for East Africa are: Mr. T. P. Larken for Tanganyika Territory, and Mr. David Gilchrist and Mr. G. K. Allen for Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. Russell, last year's captain of the Caledonian Football Club in Nairobi, is on his way back to the Colony after his recent holiday on this side. Mrs. Russell is returning with him to Kenya.

Mrs. G. B. Norman, of Nairobi, recently chartered a Wilson Airways aeroplane to take her to Jinja, where her brother, Mr. Sidney Bennett, was lying seriously ill. The journey took only four hours.

Amongst passengers at present on the water for East Africa are: Mr. W. Beattie, Mr. J. C. DeKing-Dura, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hamilton-Gordon, Mr. F. Jose, and Miss J. M. Petric.

Captain E. R. Marsland, the engineer who has been closely identified with many engineering projects in East Africa, particularly with regard to ports, has returned to England from Portuguese West Africa.

Mr. A. A. M. Isherwood, O.B.E., is on his way back to Tanganyika to resume his duties as Director of Education. Before his appointment to Tanganyika in 1918 Mr. Isherwood served in Nigeria for some five years.

The Rev. and Mrs. Ladbury were recently in receipt of a reception, on their return to Uganda from England, at which Mr. J. R. P. Postlethwaite, the Provincial Commissioner in Buganda, and H.H. the Kabaka were present.

Mr. T. M. Revington, now Assistant District Officer at Tanga, and previously Labour Officer at Kilosa—in which appointment he won the esteem and confidence of all local settlers—has returned to Tanganyika from leave.

Mr. H. Kettles-Roy, the well-known East African manufacturers' representative, has arrived from Nairobi on a brief visit. His firm chiefly represents manufacturers of builders' materials, engineering specialities, and hardware.

Captain P. E. Phillips, D.S.O., has just been appointed to the command of H.M.S. "Enterprise" of the East Indies Squadron. Captain Phillips, who has had long experience in the Submarine Service, was awarded the D.S.O. in 1917.

Lady Evelyn Malcolm, Mrs. J. Buchan, and Lady Clementine Waring are giving an evening party at Gloucester House, Regent's Park, on July 24, at 10 o'clock, when a play "Lucrezia Borgia" will be acted, followed by a small dance.

Captain W. J. Reilly, who was in the Uganda Police in pre-war days, served in the East African Campaign (latterly as A.P.M., Dar es Salaam), and then joined the Tanganyika Police, left Ireland a few days ago for the United States.

Sheikh Seif bin Suleiman el Busaidi has been appointed a provisional unofficial member of the Zanzibar Legislative Council during the absence of the Hon. Sheikh Suleiman bin Nasur el-Lemki, who has left Zanzibar for a European trip.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was last week conferred by the University of Manchester on Sir William Himbury, managing director of the British Cotton-Growing Association, who has several times visited East and Central Africa.

Sir George McLaren Brown, K.B.E., was recently installed as Worshipful Master of United Empire Lodge, No. 3868, by the Pro. Grand Master, Lord Amphilh. After the Installation Lord Meston delivered an address on "Empire and Craft."

Mr. W. H. Lewis (junior) and Mr. R. G. Lewis, sons of the well-known East-African building contractor, are now in this country and are at present touring in Devon. They are afterwards to visit Newfoundland and the United States, returning to East Africa in October.

Addressing the British Social Hygiene Council on Monday, Mr. Amery said that the wives of officials, merchants, and other Europeans in the tropics would be only too willing to help in welfare work for Native women if their attention were drawn to the subject. Professor Julian Huxley said that he had taken three educational films to East Africa, and was fascinated to see the extraordinary interest shown by the children, most of whom had never seen a film before.



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flavour and strength to
all made dishes.

**Bovril is the Cook's best
Friend and true economist
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A 4 oz. Bottle of Bovril makes 128
delicious Sandwiches (size 3" x 3" x 4").

PERSONALIA (continued).

Sir Eric Geddes, Chairman of Imperial Airways, stated last week that the company hoped to start "the route to the Cape in January as far as Lake Victoria, serving Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and the second, more southerly, section to Cape Town a month or two later."

The marriage arranged between James Carmichael, B.Sc. (Edin.), of the Uganda Veterinary Service, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Carmichael, of Ripon, and Kathleen Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Jackson, of Scarborough, will take place at Bramhope on August 14.

The engagement is announced between Gerald Edward Henry Waller, M.C., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Waller, of 33, Rutland Court, and Iris Gertrude, daughter of Sir Reginald Mant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and Lady Mant, of 54, Onslow Square. Sir Reginald Mant was a member of the Hilton Young Commission.

Mr. W. J. Appleby has been appointed Nanyuki representative of the Aero Club of East Africa. The Club's other representatives are: Arusha, Mr. R. O. Rydon; Dar es Salaam, Mr. T. O. Lockhart-Mure; Kitale, Mr. A. Davis; Mombasa, Mr. C. Chapman; Nakuru, Mr. F. E. Abbot; Uganda, Mr. T. Edge; and Zanzibar, Captain W. Grazebrook.

H.M.S. "Carlisle" recently visited Beira, Mozambique and Port Amelia, where Mr. J. Pyke, H.M. Vice-Consul at Lourenço Marques, and Mr. D. Steyn, the Lourenço Marques representative of the Government of the Union of South Africa, took part in the ceremonies on the completion of cemeteries in which British subjects who died during the War are buried.

Mr. W. G. Ponsonby, A.M.Inst.C.E., who has been in charge of the construction of the Moshi-Arusha extension of the Tanganyika Railway, has just arrived home on leave. Mr. Ponsonby has been in East Africa for the past five years, previous to which he served on the railways in India. He will probably return to the Territory towards the end of this year.

East Africa is able to state that an informal conference was held yesterday afternoon at the Royal Automobile Club to consider the Cape-to-Cairo and other African road questions. Among those present were representatives of the East and Central African Dependencies, including the Sudan, of the Colonial Development Committee, the Roads Improvement Association, the Joint East African Board, and the Society of Motor Manufacturers.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. G. J. F. Tomlinson, C.B.E., formerly of the Nigerian Civil Service, to be an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office. Mr. Tomlinson will take charge of the new Personnel Division which is being set up, in accordance with the recent report of a committee presided over by Sir Warren Fisher, to deal with all matters relating to the personnel of the Colonial Services. The appointment will take effect from October 1 next.

We hear that the member for the Rift Valley constituency, Mr. Powis Cobb, will shortly resign his seat on the Kenya Legislative Council so that Lord Delamere may return to the Council before coming to London on the Kenya delegation in connexion with the Closer Union discussions. His Lordship's health has improved so greatly in recent months that he has again been able to throw himself into public affairs, and has resumed the chairmanship of the Kenya Elected Members' Organisation. His experience as leader of the 1923 delegation to London will be of real service to East Africa on the present occasion.



LORD DELAMERE.

KENYA WINS LUCIFER GOLF COMPETITION.**Mr. Claude Wright's Victory.**

Mr. Claude C. de Vere Wright, of Eldoret, was the winner of the Lucifer Golfing Society's Competition at Watton Heath last week, when nearly a hundred and fifty golfers from all parts of the British Empire competed. Mr. Wright, who had shared the lead at 5 up during the first round of the competition, tied for first place on the following day when his second round gave him an advantage of one up for an aggregate on the thirty-six holes of 6 up.

The leading scores of East Africans were: Claude C. de Vere Wright (5), 5 up plus 1 up—6 up; R. Ballantyne (14), 1 down plus 1 up—all square; Captain A. J. Gibson (5), 4 down plus 4 up—all square; H. W. Plaxton (6), 1 down plus 1 up—all square.

Among the East Africans who played in the competition were Major J. B. Adams, Mr. Alexander Anderson, Major G. H. Anderson, Mr. S. R. Boyd, Mr. R. Ballantyne, Mr. Morris Culhan, Mr. M. E. Coomb, Mr. H. W. Claxton, Mr. Peter Dewar, Mr. L. S. A. Green, Mr. E. Grant Hay, Captain F. V. Hislop, Major J. D. Leonard, Mr. Ian Mackinnon, Mr. J. E. M. Noad, Mr. Kenneth E. Wright, Mr. Claude C. de Vere Wright, Mr. A. E. Weatherhead, and Mr. Peter Whitelaw.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

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

KENYA COLONY.—Dispenser, Medical Department, Mr. J. Gower; Assistant Agricultural Officer, Mr. M. H. Grieve; Resident Magistrate, Mr. G. L. Howe; Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. W. M. G. Sandwith; W. Master, Medical Department, Mr. G. D. Sheel.

MAURITIUS.—District and Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. J. R. Espitalier-Noel.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.—Assistant Master, Mr. J. A. Cottrell; Postal and Telegraph Assistants, Mr. A. Douglas, Mr. A. Emmett, Mr. E. F. J. Lee, Mr. B. O. Musson, Mr. A. Snaith.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—Health Visitors, Miss H. M. Barr, Miss O. M. Cox; Assistant Lands Officer, Mr. E. G. Fitt; District Agricultural Officer, Mr. F. W. Thomas.

Recent transfers and promotions include:—Mr. E. C. F. Bird, Deputy Controller of Customs, Tanganyika, to be Deputy Controller of Customs, Nigeria.

Mr. C. H. A. Grierson, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika, to be Provincial Commissioner.

Mr. A. E. Kitching, District Officer, Tanganyika, to be Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs.

Mr. J. Rothwell, Senior Postmaster, Tanganyika, to be District Surveyor, Post and Telegraph Department, Gold Coast.

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Camp Fire Comments.

"To one Beard" £3 2 6."

Among the unexpected expenses incurred by cinematograph operators in Northern Africa and the Sudan must now be reckoned the cost of beards. Having gone through the local *suk* with a small-tooth comb, as it were, to discover potential Valentinos or Ronald Colmans, the most hopeful finds are sure to have beards. And will the unsophisticated Native be content to shave? Possibly; and even yes—but at a price. The latest quotation on a rising market is P.F. 300 (£3 2 6)—three and a half months' wages per beard. There may be a promising hair industry in the making here.

"The Zanzibar Bridge."

Mistakes are easily made, and it behoves everyone in a fallible world to be gentle to the errors of others. But an extraordinary slip by one of the foremost London newspapers—one, unusually well informed on East African matters—goes very near the record. Writing of the Colonial Office *reference*, the newspaper in question announced that the Chairman of the Development Fund Advisory Committee said that the figures of money voted included "two very important schemes in Africa, namely, the Zanzibar bridge scheme." Then, to add emphasis, the sub-editor "splashed" the headline "Zanzibar Bridge Scheme," at the head of the column!

The Habitat of Crocodiles.

A subscriber writes: "I see that a resident of Bulawayo has been writing to *The Times* on the subject of the factor which determines the presence or absence of crocodiles in the waters of East Africa; and he quotes Mr. A. Blancy Percival, late Game Warden in Kenya, as of opinion that it is the temperature of the water which affects the crocodiles. At 64° or over, crocs. are to be found; below that temperature, they are absent; and this factor is also critical in the case of fish, the staple food of crocodiles. With all respect to Mr. Percival, who I am the first to admit is an authority of weight, his explanation seems the weakest yet offered. The point is easily settled by experiment, but in any case it has already been established by instances quoted by *East Africa* that fish exist in quantity in lakes where no crocs. are to be found. So where does the temperature factor come in?"

Pythons and their Length.

A correspondent of the *Nairobi Standard* has been inquiring as to the length attained by the python, he having killed one of those snakes whose *skin*, he states, measured twenty-four feet long by twelve inches at its widest. He has been told that they have been known to reach thirty feet. Mr. F. W. FitzSimons, Director of the renowned Snake Park of East London, South Africa, who probably knows more about pythons than anyone else in Africa, gives the average length of the rock python (*Python sebae*) as sixteen feet; though it attains a length, he says, of twenty, twenty-three, and even twenty-five feet. As the rock python is the biggest of African snakes, it is, the one probably referred to by the correspondent. Great doubt must, however,

fall on any figures taken from the *skin*, which stretches easily and vitiates the record. The largest of all pythons, according to Mr. FitzSimons, is the Malay python (*Python reticulatus*), which may measure thirty feet. There are official records of thirty *anacondas*, the "boa constrictor" (*Eumeces murinus*) of tropical South America, which is "said" to reach thirty-five feet. As in all these cases of snake length, "saying" a fantastic measurement is easy; proving it is quite another matter.

The Deadly English Mosquito.

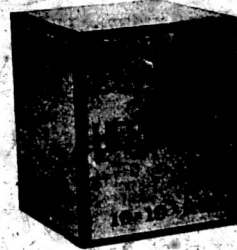
"Can you explain," writes an East African on leave, "why fatalities from mosquito bites are so common in England? Almost every day there appear in the Press one or more cases of people at Home dying of such bites. One, I particularly noticed, was of a lady who died only a couple of hours after being 'stung' by an 'insect' in a wood. I have just had a personal experience of a similar case; a dear old lady of my acquaintance, who had never had an illness in her long life, was bitten on the ankle by a mosquito and in spite of every attention died of blood poisoning in less than a fortnight. When one considers the rarity of mosquitoes in England, the very small chance of being bitten compared with the certainty of it in Africa, the wonderful cleanliness of the English countryside as opposed to insanitary Africa, and the relative proportions of fatal cases in the two countries, I consider we are faced with one of the world's most puzzling problems. I cannot recall a single instance of blood-poisoning following a mosquito bite in Africa or in any other tropical country—and I have lived in the tropics for many years. Yet every summer, it seems, in England, such cases are common."

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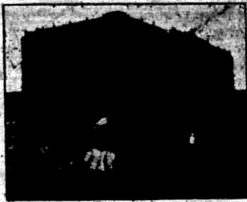
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WHITE PAPER ON NATIVE POLICY.

From the Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa (Cmd. 3593) we quote the following concluding passages.

It need hardly be said that the policy of the East African Government as regards land should not admit of variations on the possession, occupation, or use of land by the Natives of such a kind as, in effect, to compel them either directly or indirectly to take service for wages with private employers. It is of great importance that no Government officer should take any part in the recruiting of Native labour in such a way as to lead to this fundamental policy being misunderstood.

As the alienation of land to non-Natives must, in its bearing on future Native needs, assume increasing importance, His Majesty's Government consider that an annual return should be furnished to the Secretary of State showing what land included within Native Reserves has been alienated for other than Native occupation or outside Reserves has been alienated, under what terms such alienation has been effected and to whom, and what stipulations have been made in each case with a view to preventing purchase by mere speculators, and for ensuring reasonably early and adequate development by the purchasers themselves.

Labour.

(ii) As regards labour, reference has already been made in a preceding paragraph to a principle to which His Majesty's Government attach great importance, namely, that the Native should be effectively and economically free to work in accordance with his own wish, either in production in the Reserves, or as an individual producer upon his own plot of land, or in employment for wages, whether within the territory in which he has been resident or beyond its border, subject to the proper statutory safeguards of the conditions of employment, and for such rates of wages as may be freely contracted for. Actual compulsion to work in private employment could, of course, in no case be contemplated. This is already forbidden by law throughout East Africa, and the ideal which His Majesty's Government have in view is the gradual disappearance of even the two kinds of compulsory service which are still lawful, under severely limiting conditions, viz., compulsory labour for public services in case of emergency, and the compulsory labour for tribal services which is based on traditional tribal custom. It is essential that these two surviving cases (which clearly do not extend to such work as railway construction even by the Government itself, or to employment by contractors or sub-contractors on any public works), the power to call out compulsory labour should be most strictly limited to adult men in health and not disabled by age or infirmity, and carefully safeguarded against abuse, and that any such service should be closely regulated. These aspects of the matter will shortly be dealt with in greater detail in the proposed Convention, under the auspices of the League of Nations, to limit and regulate the use of compulsory labour, which is now under consideration internationally, and His Majesty's Government confine themselves here to stating the above main principles.

Native Production.

(iii) As regards production, His Majesty's Government consider that the Natives must be allowed, subject to any necessary safeguards, in the Native Reserves or on land in individual occupation, to grow such crops and to keep such stock as they think most profitable; but, apart from the question of ensuring the necessary local food supply, which is the first essential, the Government should actively encourage the production of such crops and the raising of such stocks as the Native may prove best fitted in the particular circumstances to undertake, and such as will give him the best return for his efforts. Any proposal to prohibit the Natives from engaging in any pursuit or from cultivating any kind of produce is, of course, to be deprecated, and if regulations are called for to safeguard stock or crops from disease, such regulations should apply generally to all persons without any racial distinctions.

The provision of rail and road transport to ensure adequate access to markets for Native just as much as for other produce must be a primary consideration for the Government, which should use every endeavour to see that Natives are in a position to obtain fair prices for their produce, and, in particular, that the pains taken by some of them in improving their methods of cultivating and in grading their products should meet with due regard in the

shape of increased values. Programmes of railway and road development must take fully into consideration the importance of making occupied areas, Native no less than non-Native, accessible to the best markets, and of meeting all reasonable Native requirements for the transport of their produce. In particular, special attention should be given to the provision of additional roads within Native areas, and to the construction of causeways or bridges in the case of existing as well as of new roads, so as to ensure as far as possible the transport of Native produce irrespective of weather conditions or of seasons. His Majesty's Government take the occasion to point out that, in so far as there may not have been in any part of East Africa sufficient surplus of Native revenue over expenditure on Native purposes to enable these transport facilities to be provided, the recent institution of the Colonial Development Fund may in future provide an opportunity for carrying them into effect, especially in relation to the provision of steelwork where required for permanent bridges.

In addition to providing access to markets, it is necessary to ensure that Natives are not, through their inexperience and the small scale of their transactions, placed at a serious disadvantage, either in the sale of their produce or in the purchase of their requirements. This end will no doubt, ultimately be attained by the intellectual advance of the people themselves; but, in existing circumstances, a measurement of supervision over the operations of traders may be essential for the prevention of abuses, and must be regarded as a necessary application of the doctrine of trusteeship.

Taxation of the Native.

(iv) Turning now to the question of taxation, His Majesty's Government consider that the principle to be followed is that, whilst the whole revenue of a Dependency from direct taxation, by whatsoever class, vocation or race payable, ought to be assessed in proportion to the ability to pay of each family or household, the levy of direct taxation on the Native should be definitely limited by his capacity to pay such imposts without hardship, and without upsetting his customary method of life. The nature of any direct taxation levied upon the Natives, together with the scale on which it is assessed, should be determined primarily in accordance with this principle. It is, indeed, a positive duty of the Governments to make sure that the Native has an effective choice in the way in which he meets his taxes, and every care should be taken to provide that taxation, whether central or local, does not, in its result, actually oblige the Native to labour for wages as the only practicable means of obtaining the money wherewith to pay his tax.

On the other side of the picture, it is incumbent upon the Governments to ensure that Government expenditure on Native services in the annual budget should bear a proper relation to the revenue raised from the Natives, and particularly that the Natives should receive, directly and visibly, a fair return for the direct taxation which they are called upon to pay. This consideration is one that should constantly occupy the attention of the Governments, and, to ensure that it is not lost sight of, His Majesty's Government wish that at the end of every financial year a statement should be furnished to the Secretary of State showing in detail, district by district, the total revenue derived from the direct taxation of the Natives, and the total amount expended both locally within each Native area, and in central administration upon services directly benefiting the Native population.

Annual Report of the D.N.C.

In addition to any general report on each territory as a whole, such as that which the Government of the Tanganyika Territory furnishes annually for transmission to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, His Majesty's Government desire that it should be a particular obligation of the Chief Native Commissioner, or other officer holding an analogous position, to include in the report furnished annually to the Secretary of State full information under the various heads of Lands, Production, Health, Education, etc., in which the circumstances and the necessities of the Natives in the different parts of the territory are in sufficient detail described. It will be largely from these annual reports that His Majesty's Government, in the first place, and the whole world of those interested in African affairs, will be able to judge of the progress made from year to year in the training and education of the Africans towards a higher intellectual, moral and economic level, than that which they had reached when the Crown assumed the responsibility for the administration of this territory," to quote the terms in which the Duke of Devonshire in 1923 described the Government's task in Kenya.

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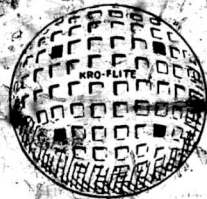
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EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Native Policy in East Africa.

In the House of Commons last week Mr. Ormsby-Gore asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether dispatches have been sent to the Governors of Tanganyika, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland directing them to introduce legislation, and in particular land legislation, to bring their existing Ordinances into line with the statement of Native policy recently issued as Command Paper No. 3573; when the Kenya legislature will meet to consider the thirty-one amendments to existing local Ordinances required to bring them into conformity with the detailed proposals of the White Paper; and whether any representations from the different Governments as to varying the application of the White Paper will be considered?

No Government Representations Expected.

The Governors of all the East African Dependencies have been instructed to take immediate steps to ensure that the policy in regard to Native administration is brought into strict conformity, if in any respect this is not at present the case, with that laid down in the Memorandum. The Governors of the territories concerned will no doubt consider what legislation is necessary to give effect to these instructions. I am not aware when the Kenya Council will meet to consider any legislation which may be found necessary. The views expounded in the White Paper are a declaration of the policy of His Majesty's Government, and it was not anticipated that the Governments of the territories concerned would have any representations to make. If, however, any such representations should be made, my noble friend would of course consider them, but he would not contemplate any departure from the principles enunciated in the Paper.

Earl Winterton: "Having regard to the diversity of conditions in these different territories and the fact that there are elected members of the various Legislative Councils, will the hon. member take into consideration any representation that may be made either by a Legislative Council as a whole or by the unofficial members of it?"

Dr. Shiels: "Yes, sir. We would certainly be prepared to consider any representations subject to the conditions laid down in the answer. Although it is true that there is a great diversity of conditions, the same general principles should apply to all."

Joint Committee Not to Consider Native Policy Memorandum.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore asked whether the proposed Joint Select Committee of both Houses will be invited to report on any fresh legislation required in

any of the East African Dependencies for the purpose of bringing existing Orders in Council or local Ordinances into conformity with the terms of the recent White Paper on Native Policy?

Dr. Shiels: "No, sir. The White Paper on Native Policy will not form one of the subjects for consideration by the Joint Committee."

Officials in the Territories.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne asked (1) how many foreigners and how many British-Indian subjects, respectively, are engaged in public service in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Nyasaland; (2) how many European-British subjects are employed in Government service in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Nyasaland, respectively; and whether the number is increasing or decreasing?

Dr. Shiels: "Apart from a certain number of Goans, I am not aware of any foreigners in the public service of the Governments mentioned. The numbers of British subjects of European descent employed by the respective Governments are, according to the latest information available:

Kenya	2,171
Tanganyika	1,231
Uganda	542
Nyasaland	241

Their number is increasing. The numbers of Asiatics, the great majority of whom are British subjects or British protected persons, in the service of the Governments concerned are, according to the latest returns:

Kenya	3,050
Tanganyika	1,209
Uganda	637
Nyasaland	20

The Great North Road.

Mr. A. Somerville asked whether the cost of improving and putting in bridges and causeways on the important inter-Colonial road from Livingstone, on the Zambesi, to the Nile port at Juba will be eligible for a grant or loan from the Colonial Development Fund?

Dr. Shiels: "There is nothing in the Colonial Development Act to debar the Governments concerned from submitting this project to the Advisory Committee, on whose recommendation grants and loans may be made from the Colonial Development Fund."

Mr. Somerville asked what advantage will be taken of the presence in London of representatives of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan to make financial and working arrangements to put into condition; so that it will support motor traffic throughout the year, the Livingstone-Broken Hill-Iringa-Dodoma-Nairobi-Mbale-Kitgum-Juba road which forms part of the great Imperial highway from the Cape to Cairo?

Dr. Shiels: "Arrangements were not made for the discussion of such a matter at the Colonial Office Conference, and as it is one upon which the advice of the local Public Works Departments is necessarily required, my noble friend does not think that any useful purpose would be served by attempting to discuss the matter here with the representatives of the East African Governments concerned."

WHITE PAPER CONCLUSIONS.

(Continued from Page 1438).

His Majesty's Government have now summarised the principles which, in their opinion, should govern the all-important question of Native policy and administration in East Africa generally. These principles are not new, and it is not, of course, intended to imply that they, or the ideas which inspire them, have never been applied. But, as already explained, His Majesty's Government have judged it of importance to state in a clear and comprehensive form their attitude towards this question. They are the first to recognise that no statement of policy or principles can by itself achieve results, and that progress must throughout be dependent upon the spirit in which the policy and principles are interpreted by those whose duty it is to give effect to them. His Majesty's Government know that they can unhesitatingly count upon the whole-hearted co-operation of the local Governments in East Africa in giving effect to their views, not only in the letter, but in the spirit, as the only means by which the duties of trusteeship for Native welfare which have been assumed can be honestly and effectively fulfilled.



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SIR EDWARD GRIGG'S ADDRESS

To His Legislative Council.

At the opening of the Legislative Council last week in Mombasa, Sir Edward Grigg, the governor, surveyed the economic and political condition of Kenya, and urged the need of a fair, agreed settlement of existing problems. He expressed the opinion that the British Press was still ignorant of the position.

The Council, he said, met in the most depressing industrial circumstances, and he was afraid many settlers would have a hard struggle to pull through. At the same time, the proposals of the Imperial Government, presented in the Command Paper on Closer Union, have come undoubtedly as a severe shock to the settler community, and have added very considerably to the cloud of anxiety hanging over the Colony. These combined hard times have evidently made large bodies of opinion in the Colony feel that the future of white settlement is in jeopardy.

In the deep economic and political anxiety which was felt, the Governor said there was a good deal to be said in modification. There was general agreement that the Colony's welfare depended on a just and steady prosecution of the dual policy which, in the White Paper of 1927, was declared to be the object of the Imperial Government. Reports from the Native Reserves gave encouraging indications that cultivation and production were rapidly improving, although low prices were affecting purchasing power and were reflected in the Colonial revenue. He regretted, therefore, that an extension of the technical services of the Reserves in 1931 was hardly possible. He felt, however, that the money available should be used to increase the number of Administration officers—one of the first necessities of good administration and sound development. It was important to realise that the increase of Native production was assisting the finances and adding to the resources of the Colony.

Assisting Agriculture.

Dealing with the settled areas, where all industries were suffering, but grain-growers worst of all, the Governor announced a four-fifths reduction in the State charges for storage, grading, and reconditioning at the coast. The prohibition of the importation of flour was under examination. The recent appeal for a subsidy of 1s. a bag of grain exported would be considered, but the Governor expressed the view that this was a palliative only; the fundamental necessity was a reduction of the costs of production. In reference to the coming Budget, he gave an assurance that the Government would pursue every economy, and said there could be no question of increased services next year.

Outlining means to assist agriculture, the Governor said he believed the most important needs were the encouragement of mixed farming, cheaper capital, the establishment of a land bank, closer settlement, and the re-establishment of the land market. New settlement had at present practically ceased. In 1928 the number of new settlers was 185, in 1929 it was only 75, and this year there would probably be no increase. "State assistance is essential in order to redress this very serious state of affairs," the Governor declared. "I am sure that assistance of good new settlement will prove a sound investment for all races in the Colony, and that it is absolutely necessary for its progress." New investors were hesitating to come to Kenya because they were doubtful about the Imperial Government's policy towards settlement. The fundamental reason why settlement was hanging fire was the present controversy, the evil effects of which were not yet widely appreciated in Great Britain.

Relations of White and Black.

Sir Edward Grigg pointed out that Sir Charles Eliot, in his book on East Africa, written in 1905, showed the necessity of protecting Native interests, but thought it should be recognised that European interests were paramount. This was the keynote of policy until 1923 when the paramountcy of the Native interests was first announced. This was traceable in part to world-wide concern on the subject of primitive races, but since then there had been severe fluctuations in two fundamental principles—namely, the desirability of associating the white community in the trusteeship of the Natives and the question of a common roll.

"I am convinced," added the Governor, "that there is no large body of English opinion conscious of these fluctuations or of the unfairness, grievance, and material injury which they produce. The great mass of educated English opinion is really unaware at the present moment

how important these questions are, or how vital to the peace and progress of all races of Africa, and how essential to the stability of the Empire and Africa a consistent policy has now become. I believe that the appointment of a Joint Committee [of both Houses of Parliament to consider the Hilton-Young and Wilson Reports] offers a great opportunity of reaching consistency and a fair, agreed policy at last, and I believe all should welcome the Secretary of State's declaration that the Government at home is aiming at the greatest possible measure of agreement." He believed that, on the basis of the dual policy, the opposing schools of thought could be reconciled.—Times telegram.

AN IMPERIAL ECONOMIC SECRETARIAT.

Report of British Preparatory Committee.

In our last week's leading article we proposed the establishment of an Empire Economic Council. A few hours later the Government issued the text of the report received from the British Preparatory Committee to the Imperial Conference, which wrote:

"Present methods of Imperial economic consultation are inadequate. Better machinery exists in connexion with the Economic Section of the League of Nations for discussing economic problems with foreign countries than in the case within the British Empire. The Committee holds most firmly that this serious flaw in the economic organisation of the Empire must and can be remedied. If the Empire is to arrive at a common policy, there must be adequate machinery for investigation and consultation, and the creation of such machinery is the most immediate problem confronting the Empire to-day.

The Committee therefore recommends:—

"(a) That suitable machinery for constant and adequate investigation and consultation within the Empire should be devised.

"(b) In particular the Committee urges most strongly that as part of this machinery a permanent Imperial Economic Secretariat, drawn from all parts of the Empire, should be established, in order to pursue a constant study of the problems involved, to serve as a centre of accurate information upon which alone sound decisions can be taken, and to ensure that Empire policy is not considered spasmodically, but is subject to continuous and scientific study and action."

THE VICEROY ON CLOSER UNION.

Position of Indians in East Africa.

In the course of his address last week to both Houses of the Indian Legislature at Simla, the Viceroy said:—

"As regards East Africa, the proposals of His Majesty's Government are to be referred to a Joint Select Committee of Parliament. When this Committee is set up, the Government of India will intimate their desire to place it in possession of their views on those proposals that concern the Indian communities in these territories. The conclusions of His Majesty's Government, that the official majority should be retained in the Legislative Council of Kenya, and that the establishment of a common roll is the object to be aimed at and attained, are in accordance with the views consistently urged by the Government of India. Fears have been expressed in certain quarters that the scheme of Closer Union formulated in the White Paper may ultimately prove detrimental to Indian interests. I would, however, draw the attention of honourable members to the various safeguards provided in the scheme to protect racial minorities. They may rest assured that, should it later be found necessary, the Government of India will make the requisite representations on the subject."

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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

The total value of imports into Tanganyika during April amounted to £89,317.

The annual show of the Nyasaland Agricultural Society was held at Limbe on Friday last.

The output of slab zinc at Rhodesia Broken Hill mine during June totalled 1,632 long tons.

Mr. R. Preston has purchased the Electric Theatre in Nakuru from the East African Cinemas, Ltd.

The latest reports from Kenya and Tanganyika state that the outlook for next season's crops is excellent.

A record cotton crop is expected this year from the Sena and Chemba districts of the Mozambique Territory.

The exclusive prospecting licence in Tanganyika granted to the Compagnie du Kivu has been abandoned.

£40,000 has been voted by the Kenya Legislative Council for repairing damage done to roads during the recent floods.

The Nairo Moru-Nanyuki extension of the Kenya and Uganda Railway is expected to be opened for traffic within a few days.

Customs receipts at the Port of Beira during May totalled £29,392, compared with £16,946 during the corresponding month last year.

The annual meeting of the 1820 Memorial Settlers Association was held last week at 49 Belgrave Square, by permission of Sir Otto and Lady Beit.

Messrs. Spencer and Tait, the Kampala firm of accountants, have removed their premises to the building occupied by Messrs. D. Draper and Co.

A meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce will be held on Wednesday afternoon next at 2.30 p.m.

The sale of 8,000 lb. of ivory, 3,000 lb. of hippo teeth and 300 lb. of rhino horns will take place in Dar es Salaam on August 9, under Government auspices.

Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 5%, compared with 10% last year. The dividend, less Sudan business tax and British income tax, is payable on July 30 to holders registered on July 19.

The net earnings of the Standard Bank of South Africa for the twelve months ended March 31 increased from £621,466 to £652,478; the dividend is again 14%, and a bonus of 3% is also to be paid. A report of the Bank's annual general meeting will appear next week.

At the general meeting of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, held in Brussels on Monday, M. Jadot, the Chairman, said that the present price of copper, the lowest known for thirty years, showed a satisfactory margin of profit to the Company. The dividend remains the same as last year at 240 francs net per share.

The capital actually invested in the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia is estimated by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London at twenty million pounds sterling. They also estimate that about twenty million pounds sterling will be expended by these mines on plant, equipment, road making, and buildings within the next ten years.

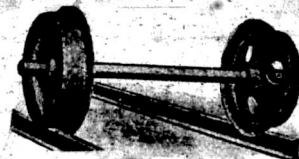
The Belgian Minister for the Colonies proposes to establish a relief fund for agriculturists in the Belgian Congo of 5,000,000 francs for the current year and a similar sum next year. The fund is to be administered by the Provincial Governors, who will be empowered to make advances to individuals or companies whose plantations have not yet reached the producing stage or who are short of capital.

The Convention of Associations has asked the Kenya Government to give a bonus of £70,000 from the Colony's surplus balance, representing 1s. per bag on all wheat and maize exported by growers, at any rate for the present season. The proposal has, however, been unfavourably received by the Nairobi Press, which regards it as an uneconomic dole likely to delay reorganization in production and marketing costs.

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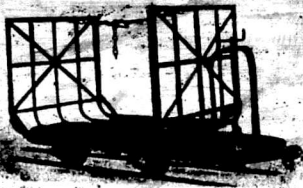
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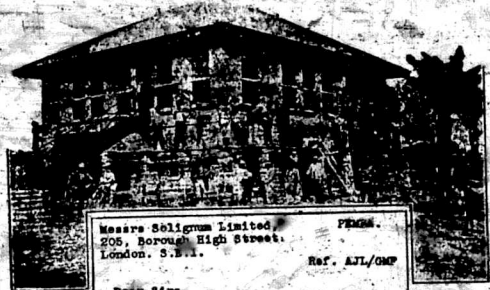
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Your letter to the Friends' Meeting House Association, Friends' House, Euston Road, of July 12th has been forwarded on to me. The two lots of Solignum which you sent out I received in good condition and it was used to the last drop. It will no doubt interest you to know that I find Solignum the only thing that will resist the white ant. I have used it on all woodwork where there has been any possibility of a white ant getting to it, and this is in most places where wood is used.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

At last week's public auctions a dull tone was in evidence, but there was little change in values. The latest prices realised were:—

<i>Kenya:</i> —	
"A" sizes	70s. od. to 93s. od.
"B" "	68s. od. to 71s. 6d.
"C" "	41s. 6d. to 64s. od.
Brown, mixed and ungraded	40s. od. to 68s. od.
London graded:—	
First sizes	62s. od. to 88s. od.
Second sizes	53s. 6d. to 72s. od.
Third sizes	46s. od. to 60s. od.
Peaberry	65s. od.
<i>Tanganyika:</i> —	
<i>Arusha:</i> —	
Pale mixed	25s. od.
<i>Kilimanjaro:</i> —	
First sizes	49s. od.
Second sizes	20s. od.
	73s. od.
<i>Uganda:</i> —	
"A" sizes	47s. 6d. to 60s. od.
"B" "	36s. od. to 50s. od.
Peaberry	51s. od.
Robusta	30s. od.
<i>Toro:</i> —	
Peaberry	68s. od.
<i>Belgian Congo:</i> —	
"A" sizes	72s. od.
First sizes	62s. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffees on July 9 totalled 81,580 bags, compared with 40,841 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Butter.—East African has been selling at about 135s. per cwt. on spot.

Castor Seed.—The market is brighter at £14 2s. 6d.

Chillies.—The spot value is 50s. per cwt., while for future shipment 48s. is quoted.

Cloves.—There are spot sellers at 110d. per lb. Forward shipments are quoted at 114d.

Copra.—The value of East African is £18 ss. per ton.

Cotton.—The Liverpool Cotton Association report fair demand for East African cotton, with quotations advanced 20 points for "fair" to "good fair" qualities, and 30 to 40 points for "good" and "fine." Imports of East African into the U.K. for the fifty weeks since August 31, 1929, total 58,852 bales, compared with 68,000 bales during the corresponding period of 1928-29.

Cotton Seed.—There is no business passing, the nominal value being £5 ss.

Crownnuts.—The value is £14 7s. 6d.

Mats.—East African No. 2 white flat is about 23s. per quarter, c.i.f. in bags.

Sisal.—For white and/or yellow £14 is quoted.

Sisal.—Eteady, with good marks, No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya quoted £25 5s. for July-Sept. and 10s. less for f.a.q. In their current monthly report Messrs. Dalgety state: "Spinners and other trade buyers display no interest, and are undoubtedly influenced by the uncertainty surrounding the position of Mexican. A further reduction in the price of this description has failed to arouse any interest from manufacturers, either in America or Europe, and in the absence of sales stocks are rapidly accumulating and are now said to total some 50,000 tons at Progresso.

On the London market there are still weak sellers at £21 15s. per ton, c.i.f. for No. 1, but our own opinion is that the bottom of the market should have been reached when values touched £25 to £25 10s.; it remains to be seen whether our judgment will prove correct. The view is consistent, because the summer months are usually marked by a period of inactivity in the spinners' inquiry for sisal, but it is to-day hard to understand the lack of interest in the more distant positions, when prices appear to be as attractive to the spinner as they are unprofitable to the producer. It is worthy of note that Mexican, although of less intrinsic value than African, is quoted considerably higher, both in New York and London.

As we close for press we hear that some 6,000 tons of sisal have been destroyed by fire in Progresso. We give the news with reserve, since we have been unable to confirm the report.

Tea.—At last week's public auctions 531 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at an average price of 9.62d. per lb.

COFFEE GROWING IN KIVU.

L'Avenir Belge has published an interview with M. Diercx, of Antwerp, in which some data are given of the cultivation of coffee in Kivu. The plantations are situated from 4,600 to 7,550 feet above sea-level. Coffee was first planted on the borders of the lake itself (4,788 ft.), where it thrrove at first, and gave a return of from 2 to 41 lb. per tree in the third and even in the second year. But they quickly became exhausted; in the fourth or fifth year they turned yellow and were kept alive with difficulty, possibly owing (as M. Diercx suggests) to their precociously heavy crop-yield. The colonists who followed planted higher up the hills, and the best results appear to have been obtained at elevations of from 5,500 to 7,500 ft. In these high regions, where there are great differences in diurnal temperature, the rainfall is more favourable—67 inches in the forest at 6,560 ft., as against 43 inches on the shores of the lake—but precautions must be taken against too strong winds. M. Diercx, however, issues a warning that six years of experience are too few to justify radical conclusions, and that it is as yet too soon to say definitely what is the best elevation for coffee in Kivu.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

July 17 per s.s. "Mantua"
" 23 " s.s. "Bernardin de St. Pierre."
" 24 " s.s. "Macedonia"
" 31 " s.s. "Comorin"

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

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on July 10 by the s.s. "Ranura," on July 18 by the s.s. "Explorateur Grandidier," and on August 2 by the s.s. "Elandoverly Castle."

LAST WEEK'S RAINFALL IN KENYA.

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE IN LONDON has received cabled news that rainfall in Kenya for the week ending July 12 was as follows: Kitale, 1.3 inches; Keru and Lumbwa, 1.2; Kericho, 0; Songhor, 8; Kikikaren, 7; Moiba, 3; and Njoro, 2 inch. Owing to cessation of the long rains, no further cables giving rainfall details are expected for the time being.

The six series of London Colonial wool sales for 1931 are to begin on the following dates: January 20, March 10, April 28, July 7, September 15, and November 24.

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 Mr. A. Taylor
 Mr. H. Thorne
 Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Toms
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 Mr. R. M. Ward
 Mrs. C. C. R. Waring

Marseilles.
 Miss J. Welch
 Mr. W. Whatley
 Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Woods
 Mr. L. J. S. Wright
 Mr. A. Young
 Mr. W. A. Atkins
 Mrs. Atkins
 The Rev. R. Banks
 Mrs. Banks
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 Mr. H. R. Shackleton
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Passengers marked * disembark at Plymouth.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA.

"Madura" left Mombasa homewards, July 5.
 "Malda" left Tangier outwards, July 9.
 "Matiana" arrived Dar es Salaam outwards, July 9.
 "Ellora" left Bombay for Durban, July 10.
 "Karagola" left Durban for Bombay, July 14.
 "Karama" arrived Bombay, July 5.
 "Khaadaha" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, July 14.
 "Karoo" left Seychelles for Bombay, July 12.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Gladiator" arrived Mombasa outwards, July 8.
 "City of Canton" left Suez for East Africa, July 8.
 "Clan Ronald" leaves Birkenhead for East Africa, July 19.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Klipfontein" left Cape Town homewards, June 27.
 "Randfontein" left Durban homewards, July 8.
 "Rietfontein" left Dar es Salaam for South Africa, July 4.
 "Sumatra" left East London homewards, July 7.
 "Nykerk" left Port Sudan for East Africa, July 6.
 "Billiton" left Antwerp for East Africa, July 7.
 "Giekerk" arrived Amsterdam, July 4.
 "Jagerfontein" left Marseilles homewards, July 5.
 "Nias" left Dar es Salaam homewards, July 2.
 "Meliskerk" arrived Hamburg for South and East Africa, July 6.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"General Veyron" arrived Marseilles from East Africa, July 11.
 "Leconte de Lisle" arrived Zanzibar, July 9.
 "Aviateur Roland Garros" left Reunion homewards, July 6.
 "Explorateur Granditier" left Zanzibar homewards, July 6.
 "General Duchesne" arrived Diego Suarez homewards, July 5.

UNION CASTLE.

"Bratton Castle" left Aden for East Africa, July 14.
 "Dromore Castle" arrived Cape Town for Beira, July 12.
 "Dunbar Castle" arrived Lourenço Marques for Beira, July 13.
 "Durham Castle" left St. Helena for Beira, July 11.
 "Garth Castle" left Tenerife for London, July 8.
 "Gloucester Castle" left Plymouth for Lourenço Marques, July 11.
 "Llandoverly Castle" left Mombasa for London, July 12.
 "Llangibby Castle" left Cape Town for London, July 8.
 "Rushey Castle" left New York for Lourenço Marques, July 11.
 "Sandown Castle" arrived Beira for New York, July 11.

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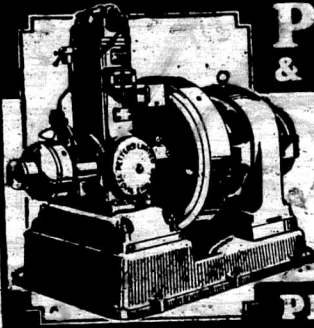
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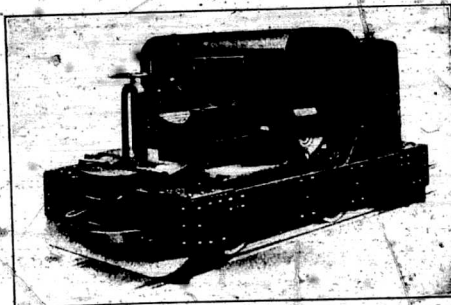
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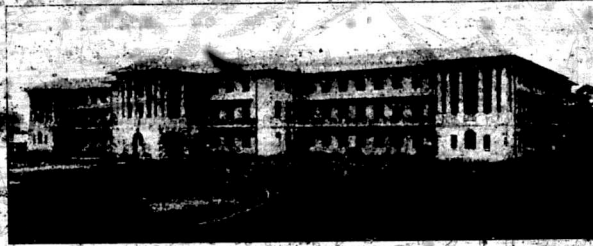
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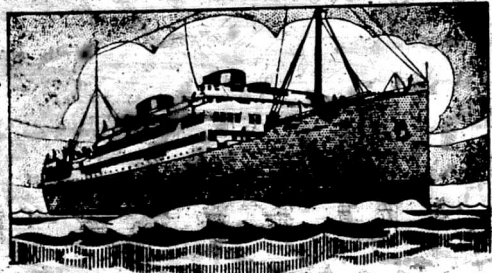
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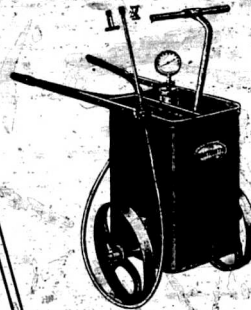
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