

EAST AFRICA

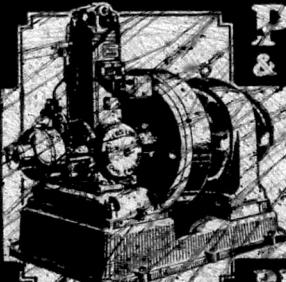
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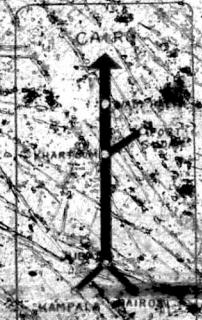
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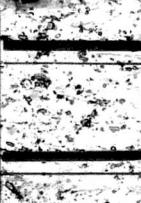
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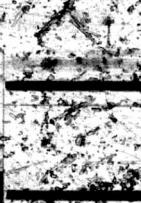


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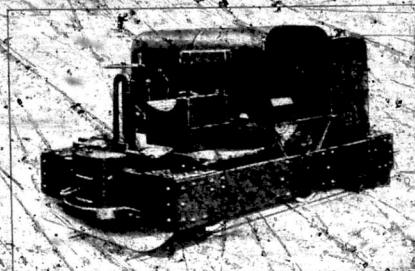
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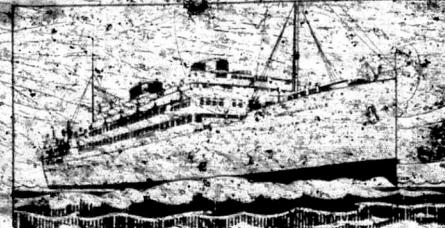
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TSETSE RESEARCH IN EAST AFRICA.

This latest report of the Director of Tsetse Research in Tanganyika, and an excellently drawn article in *The Kenyan Medical Journal* by Dr. G. Mackean, the Sleeping Sickness Officer in that Territory, enable us to gain some idea of the progress on which the work is proceeding and of the satisfactory progress made. Mr. Swinton's report, however, was reading, and it is evident that the work is of so highly technical a character that the average layman is quite unlikely to be a judge. For example, the sight of Natives in the savannahs sacking along specially made paths, or bushes with bird-hood frames on their backs, may appear quaint, and we believe, has given rise to the suspicion of certain American agriculturists that the tsetse flies go fastidious. "Now, however, was useless," we read. "Even the flies coming thickly probably facilitated last moment detection of the game." We are anxious to know what such real authorities as the Director of Tsetse Research of the Imperial Bureau in London, and the somewhat conservative Secretary of State, Dr. W. A. Labrador, head of the Tsetse Research in Nyasaland, think. Mr. W. H. M. M. has personally inspected the tsetse schemes in Tanganyika, and that the expressed appreciation of the work done and of the importance of the programme in progress in Shirenyanga. But even a layman can realise the efforts of the Director and his staff, the minute attention to detail in investigation, the persisting pursuance of policy, and the ingenuity of the methods devised to offset the greatest threat to the property and health of Africa which exists at present.

The broad principles of the work are as follows:

the fly-bush proto-blocks will not the tsetse can be impeded or can which they can be exterminated by the concentration of Native in the cleared areas instead of allowing scattered villages to exist in the bush; the insistence of cultivation up to the edge of the blocks to prevent the annual encroaching of the bush which harbours the fly; and the steady propagation of Native agriculture in the cleared areas and the establishment of a camp station as an essential feature. The statement of the Director that trees are being planted by thousands where five years ago our one negro was to get rid of them is only typical of paradoxical, but really is an example of the valuable results of careful experiments on the habits of the fly. Tsetse, like other living organisms, have their likes and dislikes, and the trees not being planted are those which tsetse proves will not harboured by. Reaffirmation, then, is a conclusion from Dr. G. Mackean who follows on his tsetse researches. "Particularly do we welcome the Director's statements that the presence of game is invaluable and its protection essential, for it provides the bait of the traps, and the grass there commences to grow again." Although there is still among political circles an outcry for game destruction, already it has been found possible to hand over a large part of the Shirenyanga work to the local Administration which should be able to counter the criticism that the introduction of cattle in the cleared areas is responsible for the spread of the disease. The author of the article in *Kenya Medical Journal* to hope that it will not have the assistance of flying insects in its valuable research.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

When we last left our subject the Permanent Commissioner, Mr. D. H. Laidlow, Chief Commissioner for the Colony of Tanganyika Territory, was in his comments on the officials concerned in the case of Saidi.

CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE
IN
TANZANIA

In the particular case of Saidi, the administrative officer concerned had been culpably negligent. A few moments before the decision was made, Laidlow had issued a circular to all the Government departments in the Colony, warning Saidi that his conduct was illegal and that he would be held responsible if he was found guilty. This circular was issued in most unusual circumstances, for the law that debarred the action of a public servant laid down that such a prosecution must be instituted over the signature of the Governor or the Chief Secretary. Mr. Laidlow himself, as Acting Governor, had countersigned this prosecution with his own signature. Unfortunately, this authorisation which was given to the Acting Chief Justice was not witnessed by the head of the Appellate Court, but another Justice who had submitted the charge, and by appeal to the High Court, obtained an injunction against the trial. In this case, who was guilty? Was it the said Laidlow, who was culpably negligent in this case? And why was no witness taken on him? Then there is Saidi. Is it upon the subordinate administrative officer who reposed too great confidence in Saidi's integrity to incur his mind this grossly culpable conduct committed in the local Department? Is it a piece of blundering which has defrauded him of justice?

NEW KENYA'S AGRICULTURAL REPORT MIGHT BE IMPROVED

We have learned from 1910 we can rely on the observations of 1915, even the best agricultural reports in the annual reports of the Royal New Kenya's Department of Agriculture. We have found the efforts of the officers mortal, the man in these records obtain from those records, the facts about what kind of information about

Kenya crops. In the first place, the figures are plainly the latter part of the year dated 1910, and ended September 30, 1920, which is the fiscal year in Kenya. In the financial statement is given that analysis. The table of wheat, for example, is given in some cases, and approximately in accordance with the figures given in the official trade report. It is therefore presumable for the general statement, and the figures of a man that those figures are 1910, and not 1915. The figures which we gather from the Department have given yearly returns in their reports, according to individual crop, under a number of other companies, able figures in the period 1910-1915, therefore, we gathered, which does not correspond with the large area of the main crop, like wheat, but does not the yield of the wheat, and the cost of the wheat harvested in 1915, for the year 1915, will be a great loss to many farmers, and the figures against 1915, and the figures given in the table of harvested wheat, per acre, which is the primary reader at each table. As the figures are at all wrong, and for barley, and so on, and the same complaint applies to the cost of such cereals and others. The sugar cane is particularly interesting, the cane crop in 1915, and the cost of the cane,

which we include this analysis, per acre, in the annual reports, and the figures tabulated for wheat, wheat flour, barley, maize, and so on, as well as the export figures for wheat, barley and extracts are apparently given for the fiscal year, and with the same of them do, and some do not, but will be out of credit return for the fiscal year 1915. Even though these may be clear to the number of the reports, we fear that the average reader will not find this. The information is concentrated in all these reports, and the books are so arranged, as to make the directory of agriculture, so that the reader can get an official statistic on his self.

Introducing aspects of labour, the labour force employed in the various possession of the Permanent Mandates Commission, New

FORCED LABOUR Society, under Australian Mandate, and the **LABOUR** Society, party, having power in the Australian Parliament, to control labour in its reforms, is strictly prohibited. Under the Commission, we anxious to know, was the development of the territory, will not be carried on more rapidly to which the answer is that there is no labour available for the purpose. But we asked the Commission, to the mandate of authorises forced labour for public works.

Australia has forbidden, replied the accredited representative of the Commonwealth, who informed us by motives of humanity, a 100% back the Mandate over the African continent, was that "A Mandate is a weapon of humanity." The members of the commission did not have to consider the real state of New South Wales, looking at the figure of the Chairman, evidently embarrassed, confessed himself by saying that he certainly would not be for the Mandate to continue to exercise his authority on the Aboriginal labour. New Guinea must then long remain undeveloped. It may be added, that the European and the numbers of the natives how could be fought as scapegoats.

Plantation of rubber trees, assistance to all colonies in helping the industry is raised by Mr. A. T. Bristow, the solicitor whose attorney to the right, work along last session, the **RIGHT OF APPEAL**, it accorded to Mr. P. J. Barrett's, the attorney in this case, in this case, the opinion that Mr. Barrett's contention did not come before the Law Council, which is not a Court of criminal appeal, but only considered by certain proceedings of Mr. Barrett's company. But the Gold Coast Colony, after having so longfully discussed the matter, states Mr. Bristow, proceeded to the further improvement of the legal system to allow for a court house even the right of appeal to the local Appeal Court, which was definitely settled in the Gold Coast law. "A similar state of affairs may arise at any moment in East Africa, and, unfortunately, it will possibly result in a serious problem here, which will be a great and serious alteration of colonial legal institutions."

EAST AFRICA'S COMPETITION CANDID CRITICISMS OF READERS.

percentage of ours. They are wheat flour. Sport features are given for them 66 and returning to this, may be clear that the *East African* presents the and the looks. Directives has an effect.

ced 1900. A session of the missions was immediate, and however, as the editor of the *Citizen* in the *Garrison* now writes, the being carried out that they propose. But the Mandaristic works the accredited probably a probably shock application was. The member that the real economy so tented himself as for the attitude of it must therefore added that in which now go.

all colonies. Mr. A. L. those untiring the first. P. Barratt.

Africa. He did not come of a copy of only certain papers. But in a strongly dyed pro-illegality of the appeal, as definitely similar state East Africa unjustly con local Appeal no recesses the prominent humanit-

ment of the *Colonial Standard* for the papers, and the editor of *East Africa*, and the *Standard* and *Kenya Times* are the only ones independently entries which have been received. But the *Competitor* has not received him. In our editor, we are concerned by his quality and reputation of the winning papers, and encouraged by the surprisingly large number of subscribers who write that the *Competitor* is competing because it is the best. This is a point of improvement beyond the increased number of pages for which they hope to do the same. And we are kind enough to make their appreciations we express our thanks and our pleasure that the paper shall grow with the increase of our advertising revenue.

Perhaps we may have anticipated that if each paper which is influenced by an advertisement in our papers would reflect the interest of the paper as specifically in increased form, to do or a paper weekly. Such is not, but his advertisement is influencing our readers and every advertiser is influencing our readers and every small want. As he receives a constant stream of such proof, he has the best of reasons for increasing his advertising. Thus one reader can, if they will give themselves the trouble, take one of the most important steps towards securing a larger *East African*. It will be our task to see that a quality is at least maintained, if not improved.

Every single entry for the competition has been constructive, in greater or less degree, and strange to relate, no one reader has regarded it as an opportunity to attack the editor at the editor's expense! We thank every competitor, and trust that all will be able to succeed with the judge.

We award

The First Prize

Mr. George C. Long of Cranmore, Eastern Road, Storrington, Sussex, whose entry reads—

WHAT IS

The LEADING ARTICLES are appreciated because they are always well-contrived and reasonably free from political bias. Obviously spelt by some who, versed in East African affairs and qualified by extensive judgment, they are the leading article, but after all, it would cease to be leading article if it did.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR are also most interesting, and naturally interesting, but never more so than when spiced with a certain twinges of sarcasm. The *Editor* often uses sarcasm to good effect.

REVIEWS OF EAST AFRICAN BOOKS—it is frequently the most interesting item for the simple reason that the writer is evaluating stereotyping, entering an review not always suggest rudimentarily. The *Editor* Swafford school of critic is an also to many names.

PICTURES OF EAST AFRICA are not only being published, but can also attract scantly in the East African and the reader, who is interested in the territories of the boundaries of their residential communities. These travel publications, however, an enable the reader with his eyes to break out in gain an insight into the character of the country and the personality of the settler. In this connection the photographs the *Editor* are welcome.

There are many other items in the *Standard* which are also to be recommended, but the *Competitor* is well known that less popularized at the time of publication of political prejudice, and the *Standard* is offering increasing numbers of news items, and it is difficult to discern among the interesting news items in the *Standard* could be made more prominent from another angle.

PERSONAL ADVERTISING CATEGORIES—names and telephone numbers of the Books of the Clerical World, medical, sporting, amateur and really interesting items reserved for professional trade. We are getting name in the Shipping Trade.

EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS—Keep your gurus as gurus, as it is always better, however well it is done, to give prominence to the *Standard* as well as to this "post," and don't forget to share for our amusement and edification on the matter. However, that comes into your own information on all subjects, East Africa.

INFORMATION BUREAU—A world of invaluable information in a nutshell is steadily free from pressness. Please continue to make it so.

PASSPORT AND SHIPPING LISTS—To those with East African interests land this without are not readily necessary as anything in the paper.

ADVERTISING PAGES—The produce page brings up the ear only because it has only a commercial appeal. The recent amendment is, however, a vast improvement and should make the feature of greater interest to the general reader.

WHAT MIGHT BE

East African would cease to justify its title if it became a "popular" paper. Its appeal is, essentially to a thinking public, and even so to that public interested in a corner of the globe which has little but a wonderful future.

But the more the paper is sold the greater its power to help East Africa. To be read it must be ever brighter. The caricatures recently introduced are a step in that direction, so are the light sketches that have made a welcome appearance of late.

Here are some additional suggestions:

More HISTORIES. East African views help to make the casual reader better acquainted with the territories, and strengthen his interest. Might I suggest also small sketched maps to illustrate articles?

More FEATURES—to continue the brightening process, and capture the non-thinking type. *East African* is an ideal medium for "Question-and-Answer." East African settlers and officials must be full of ideas. Why not pass them on? East African should be an exhibition venue for "Fair" showing European and Native. There must be Murchisons, Virgins, etc.

And FINALLY—Besides fiction there must be facts enthralling interest in an East African's experience in the life of East Africans—"Experiences of Some of East African Pioneers"—more of the "old timers" (see Mr. John Bowes) in a dead missionary spirit, and in a writing of nature. There must be photo in the Native Christian.

NATIVE. More stories of Native wisdom and humour, extracts from Indian and Native organ—glimpses of the lighter side of their courts. Native psychology and superstition.

EAST AFRICAN SPORT. The cricket news affects many people. Please extend. Could we not run a column of "East Africa in Play."

EAST AFRICA IN THE NEWS—an extension of the "East Africa in the Press."

EAST AFRICA THIRTY YEARS AGO. Now that a new generation is arising let us refresh the memories of the old and confirm the dependability, hearing of East Africa in the early days of white settlement. Great courage will be required to make considerably the territories have progressed.

COOKERY AND DOMESTIC. Come on together! The *Competitor* has been unable to get disappeared.

Brightly written, it has a column about housekeeping must have an appeal to the numerous paper ladies and other all over Scotland. What about it?

sign, phonetic, and other difficulties, and the photographs of the local peoples in the *Illustrated Press*.

COMETTE'S *LEAVES*—I could perhaps say something about the *Leaves*, if you like, but I do not enough to appreciate the inventiveness or originality of its contents.

I am bound to say that it would be most difficult to find a better journal for a general knowledge of East African conditions, but it is not the best, nor is it the most interesting. It is a very good newspaper which is not too good, but it is not the best. It is not the best, nor is it the most interesting. It is a very good newspaper which is not too good, but it is not the best, nor is it the most interesting.

It was not easy to decide between the second and third papers, but after much consideration we have awarded

The Second Prize

to Mr. T. de la Poer Beaufort, a former Administrative Officer in Uganda who is now resident in Oxfordshire, England.

Periodicals and Critisms

Equal attention to *PASSPORTS* and *PASSENGER LISTS* is invaluable in helping one to understand local conditions. I should like to suggest a third feature of this type, i.e., a selection from the local periodicals and publications, as given in the various *Official Directories*. This would certainly allow more space for important items in the more erratic personal publications.

IN REVIEWS. These are well worth the 20c. deposit, no means complete, but always very useful. If a short but comprehensive summary of all sorts of interest to the East African could be inserted at the end of each interval, it would be a great help to readers. This need not prevent a detailed review later on.

A *Summary* with the *EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS*—*tabloid*—summary and list of current articles appearing in the various journals and reviews would be of great value. This over and above the very interesting extracts you give already from time to time.

These last features (3) and (4) in combination would enable students of East African affairs to ensure that nothing of interest escaped their notice, and they could then readily provide for detailed reference particular items that appealed to them.

Personally I should also consider giving away a copy of each of the flamboyant-minded articles and correspondence in the *EAST AFRICAN* and *THE INDIAN PRESS*.

IN LEAVES goes from strength to strength. His judicious criticisms on English business methods deserve what many a reader, I hope, will carry on.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR—**MATTERS OF MOMENT.** These bring prominently to notice the principal episodes of the day and deal adequately with them; naturally our readers sometimes dissent from your conclusions. Personally, I think you are sometimes inclined to fling a flood-tide, e.g. in the case of Sultan Said.

(5) LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.—Nearly always a very interesting and entertaining, less anonymous might be encouraged.

IN FIRE COMMENTS. Good, because they give you devote too much space to trivial history notes. See also suggestion 4 in Section 2.

OPEN PICTURES.—We have discussed these largely, but I fear they did not make a very great impression, but at the time, but obviously this must easily be a very strong feature. One would like to know more about the lesser-known territories, e.g., Capetown, Northern Eastern Rhodesia, etc., which are singularly present rather overshadowed in the *Leaves*.

IN PROPHET NOTES.—Rather out of my line, I much appreciate however a similar feature your occasional general articles on financial matters, e.g., the coffee situation in Brazil. The company reports are of great interest also and at times make instructive reading. I hope you will continue to feature them prominently both in *leaves* and *comics*.

INFORMATION BUREAU.—The last few issues are interesting enough, but their particular devotions at those respects are:

(a) *SAA SITE*—I placed this first, as though the site were a amusing, rather than a probability, and should be often moulds but not very common to suit the *Leaves*—but where there is a true idea of Native opinion nowadays would be gained by a study of the *vernacular press*. The best evidence of solution might be strongest.

(a) New Features

(i) As a retired East African I should like to see more local news. Could you not at some time go in for a arrangement with

the *East African Standard*? I could supply a list of United Kingdom, Kenya, Uganda, Somaliland, etc., firms. The *Standard* has been doing a lot of excellent work, giving a broad picture of current happenings in their African holdings.

A summary of the proceedings in the *East African Standard*—this would be obtainable gratis, with no strings attached. This would be of great interest to the *Leaves*—and would be a valuable addition to the *Standard*—which would gain the information and the *Standard* would gain the circulation.

(ii) More individuality and with possible shorter periods. All local and national competitions might be suitable.

(iii) There are many good varieties of annuals, e.g., the *Kenya Day*, *India*, *Africa*, these usually contain illustrations, which may be had gratis from old stagehands. I have would find an amanuensis to help under the *LEAF FIRE COMMENTS* section, perhaps renamed *LEAF FIRE COMMENTS AND TALK*. Some fresh *east* *fire* might be involved.

(iv) Crosswords would merely be used for a column.

(v) These are really not good ideas.

The Third Prize

to Mr. J. M. G. Foster, former resident of Uganda, who loses his identity under the pseudonym "Fayal." He keeps the press employment of his members, their staff contributions, the whole address, and often their name.

He seems to entry reads:

REVIEWS—An fascinating but dangerous feature, apt to run away with readers and editors. I have all sorts of ideas as a tabloid. Reminds me that there are many people who do not like appearing in newspaper columns, though admittedly they are in the minority. But if it is a minority, always of valuable readers. One page is better than two pages, and so on, up to a third, about people out by name at the top, giving us about people who matter in E.A. You have one or two clever young publicity seekers amongst Government officials whose names have appeared more often than their interests warrants. This feature is like a good meal—one should finish it, not suffice, but desire more.

PASSENGER LISTS. An interesting supplement to *Passenger Mail*—we always get these lists.

IN EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS.—Excellent article, be extended, if possible, and amplified with comments either with the extracts or in.

MATTERS OF MOMENT. An adjustable feature, permitting wide statement of editorial opinion and a lighter table of subjects and discussions. It is apt, at the moment, to treat it as too pointentious, and I would like to see the

LEADING ARTICLES—which are admirable, dignified and often to the *Leaves* of E.A. They have probably greater influence than we think. If well printed in the wrong place, Editorial should not be on the front page. One does not want the first news page to be at all heavy. It should immediately capture reader's interest and lead him into the paper and up to editorial. I would like to see something about the middle page. *Passenger Mail* of East African Press would be a good example. Present editorial page.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.—A interesting and often amusing reading, but the photos each letter gets better. Correspondents are difficult to educate.

IN STARS—about and let too scarce.

IN INFORMATION BUREAU—The literary quality of this space should be more fully maintained.

REVIEWS.—On the whole good. One reviewer, however, I think, still has to be considered. They are often authoritive and prevent one wasting money on books about East Africa.

IN FIRE COMMENTS. Like the *Standard*, *comics* very good. They are good because they are very good.

INFORMATION BUREAU. Always at short. Will not repeat the most important of the colonial briefings, featuring the Board of Trade, etc.

PROBLEMS.—Most admirable in the *Standard* and probably valued by those technically interested.

IN LEAVES.—Pressure of work prevents me leaving time.

IN LEAVES.—As you did not let them have no comment upon *news* culture, *Standard*, *Worth News*, *Comments*, *Cartoon*, *Editorial*, *Leaves*, which appear in this issue. I name them, and my particular statements with regard would have a high place in the *Leaves*.

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MAJOR WALSH AND MR. WIGGLESWORTH

And the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce.

The NEGOTIATIONS still in progress in the colonial office, it is to be hoped will not be long delayed, and we implore you to keep up your interest in them, so that they may be settled as quickly as possible. These gradually increase in size, and some of them are particularly interesting.

(3) Women's rights—With the more women in East Africa, and taking a really active part in its development that I think most of us would like to hear more of their way of life. Could you not, after giving them a special page, add a few short notes on their admirable caring under difficulties?

(4) The Lighter Side of East Africa—Can't we have a weekly tonic of humour? There are so many lovely stories peculiar to E.A.

(5) Layout—This could be more uniform, particularly with regard to headings and their borders and composite advertisement pages.

(6) More photographs and better paper would be an improvement, but this is probably a matter of progressive improvement that will come as the paper advances from week to week as we all sincerely believe and hope it will.

(7) CROSSWORD PUZZLE—It is strongly in favour of these tough-minded puzzles, and most interesting, instructive and educational. They are the quickest means of drawing out one's too limited vocabulary, and are most interesting if they do not require the use of money. Is the right type that can be most successfully conducted without prizes at all, or is the most attractive prize of, say, books reviewed in your columns, of greater value. I feel so keenly about this that I am willing that I should be enabled to be a competitor in the competition, and that the editor would accept his results and publish the winning entries in a certain number of issues.

Checkers will be suspended to the above this weekend, October 12.

Competitors were offered a first prize of five guineas, a third guinea to the best local reader who is not a current subscriber to *E.A.*, a second prize of three guineas to the best local reader of non-subscribers, and a third prize of two guineas to the best current subscriber).

Two annual subscriptions to *E.A.* will be awarded to Mr. Pelham H. Brooks, of P. & F. Howfield, Farnham, Surrey, London.

Mr. R. G. Daniels, now of Nottingham, but acting to-day as the agent of the Royal Geographical Society, has probably visited in the frontiers of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territories.

In our next issue we shall attempt to summarise the work of the competitors under each head, and the worth of such comments on our game as may be likely to interest our readers. Of course, we may be asked how far this welcome information deserves credit, and whether the popularity of considering such topics is due to the popularity of the game.

Mr. J. F. CUNNINGHAM, formerly of Uganda and Tanganyika, informs us that the title of his new book has been "Kenya and Sir Harry Johnston's Devil's Land African Reminiscences," which it will be published privately and issued only to personal friends and persons prominent concerned with African affairs, and that he has fixed the price at £10. It will contain biographies of Sir Harry Johnston, Sir Alfred M'Clintock, Sir Eliot, Sir Claude Helms, Sir William Morris, Sir J. F. J. Jackson, Sir Frank Bowring, Mr. George Wilson, Mr. R. C. L. Cunningham, Dr. W. H. Hobley, and other officials connected with the administration of the two Protectorates. The author's pleasure as heretofore will be to send copies will also be dealt with. Communications may be addressed to Mr. Cunningham c/o the Cannon Room, Gray's Inn, W.C.2.

SOMETIME ago Major C. L. Walsh was elected to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa to represent the affiliated Chambers in Tanganyika Territory on the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, the Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, Moshi and Arusha Chambers all declining in the arrangement. Major Walsh, according to our information, had not received the report of the Dar es Salaam Chamber on this, and was urged to do nothing.

Very shortly after Major Walsh left East Africa, the Dar es Salaam Chamber wrote to Mr. A. Wigglesworth, their previous representative on the Executive Council of the Board, stating that it was at any time contemplated that Major Walsh should supersede him. A copy of that letter was sent to the Joint Board and, we believe, published in the local press. The Dar es Salaam Chamber, also, undertook to raise the subject at the next meeting of the Associated Chambers, and that has since been done, with the not unnatural result that Major Walsh has felt called upon to take notice of his somewhat strange and inviolable position in the journal he has placed before him. He informs us that he has received a single communication from the Dar es Salaam Chamber on this subject, and that his present attitude has been derived from private correspondence from sources in Tanganyika other than the Chamber. East Africa is yet to see that he has telegrams cable to the Dar es Salaam Chamber in the following words:

In view of your letter to Wigglesworth, Joint Board, to enable your Chamber appoint him representative, am fully prepared to renounce my position as your Wigglesworth or any other nominee you desire. Please advise your divisional direct Joint Board to enable substitution of a representative on special committee recently formed by Board to consider the Papers. Members of this Committee are Sir John Sanderson, Allen, Lord Gordon, Major Crowley, Dr. Humphrey Levey, Messrs. Punnett, Malcolm, Hartley and myself. Pending receipt of your cable, my telegram will represent your Chamber's special Committee, but very desirable you nominate your suggested representative. Position then will be the same in respect of Tanganyika Chambers except Def. es Salaam who, I am sure, will be anxious to receive a representative soon.

Major Walsh has sent a copy of the telegram to Mr. Wigglesworth, intimating that the question of his nomination had been carried through without let or hindrance as far as the Major Walsh is concerned.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S

Four East African Bishops to Attend
The Service to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral tomorrow (Wednesday), at 4 p.m., in connexion with church work in the four dioceses of Uganda, Mombasa, Upper Nile, and Central Tanganyika, which includes the whole of the original diocese of Eastern Equatorial Africa, of which the Rev. James Hartington was consecrated first Bishop in 1884. After the service tea will be provided, and short addresses will be given. The four East African bishops are expected to attend.

Diocesan Association of the Upper Nile

Bis. Kitching invites all interested in work in his diocese to attend a meeting to be held at Miss Anthony House, Salisbury Square, on Saturday, Sept. 26, at 1.30 p.m., at the same afternoon to inaugurate a Diocesan Association of the Upper Nile, of which Mr. W. E. Hollis, so well known in Uganda, has consented to act as Honorary Secretary.

AFRICA AND THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Papers from the British Museum

Special—East Africa

It is not easy to meet and discuss those points which concern African matters from the writer's papers read at the meeting at Bristol of the British Association for the Advancement of Science from September 7 to 10. The object of the Association has always been to place before the public the language understandable by the plain citizen the progress Science has made during the preceding twelve months. Perhaps Science has become more specialised of late years so that its language is untranslatable into ease. English certainly the physiologist used by certain of the speakers at Bristol did not err on the side of simplicity.

Possibly the paper which came closest to East African interests was Mr. Frederick Koebele's on "The Agricultural Problem in South Africa" in which he dealt with the effect of deficiency of minerals in the soil on the health of both plants and animals. While keeping clearly in mind the self-evident fact that South African soils are not really East African soils, and that deductions from the former's elements must be controlled by this knowledge, it is fair to assume that deductions of the latter can be made.

Soils and Pastures

Dr. Frederick Koebele pointed out that the want of water in many South African soils was generally due to lack of water, but was more properly to be ascribed to lack of organic matter. The man who had no grass or trees, or lack of lime, and little was no use to him if he had it. It was encouraging, therefore, to report that both in Natal and Rhodesia experiments were now being carried on which pointed to benefits from liming. The arable crops of South Africa were, too, the yield of maize being, on the average, three times the yield of the rest of the American standard. The extreme poverty of the soil in organic matter and the essential part which organic matter played in the feeding of crops were facts which those interested in the use of fertilisers must take into careful consideration. He believed that the original source of all the troubles which South Africa endures lay in a great general deficiency to which he had referred, and it was defective nutrition which had brought in its train the many maladies which affected man and beast. If that was so, when the grass was restored to all virgin animals would renew their youth and defeat the attack of parasitic pests.

Dr. J. B. Orr, of Aberdeen, who visited Kenya not long ago, added that following experimental work in South Africa, there were now degraded up *pari passu* with the grazing of stock, the animal physiologist, the plant breeder, and the soil chemist were working hand in hand. It was possible to increase the carrying capacity of the pasture by from 50% to 100%. Dr. H. F. Page of Imperial Chemical Industries stated that the experiments which were being made in the preservation of surplus grass were of the greatest importance to the Empire. Grass slurries could be made into concentrated grass cake, and when that was done one of the great problems of feeding stock in dry countries would be overcome.

Fertilising crops grown may get a hint from the statement of Mr. T. Wallace, of Bristol University, that with fruit trees potassium starvation is more serious than lack of nitrogen. It is this most serious lack of potassium in England. Phosphoric deficiency is also quite a serious a nitrogen starvation.

Mr. Russell Keith, of the Royal Society, said that the amount of rainfall in the plain may affect the character of a species, but in the case of *T. brucei* it appears that it might rather be the actual amount of rain which it requires a certain amount of moisture for life. When the rains are too full, the species extends life, increases the efficiency of the cells of a number of carbohydrates, and to resist the change in the ratio of water to hydrate, and to resist the change in the ratio of water to hydrate.

Trypanosomiasis

On the veterinary side Dr. J. J. Duthie (South African Resident) referred to progress in trypanosomiasis.

Some work should be done, he said, in the very valuable investigations undertaken in Tanganyika Territory by Kynaston and his co-workers. Government must see that whatever funds are holding up the advancement and development of Africa. Money and men should be made available for the work, but a theoretical, if it may appear, is the study of precisely these "academic" aspects of the biology of trypanosomes which ultimately lead to the solution of the trypanosomiasis problem.

Of drug remedies Dr. G. Toft stated that Antimosan, which had recently been introduced into Tanganyika by Hornby, had proved more effective in the treatment of *Trypanosoma congolense* than any other drug previously used. Its simple (cutaneous) administration rendered it more practical than those preparations which have to be given intravenously. The dependence of so large a portion of the population of Africa, both European and Native, on the livestock industry, he concluded, made it incumbent on Governments to continue scientific veterinary investigations. Failure of African methods would not suffice.

White Settlement

Dealing with Human Geography, Professor L. M. Kelly, in his presidential address spoke of Africa.

This, for example, he said, the highly important movement made by General Smuts last summer in one of his famous lectures at Oxford. In the course of his idea for the advance of Native Africa through the introduction of a higher civilisation in the form of a white settlement, he advocated "a more forward movement in the policy of settling the highlands of East and Africa which stretch in an unbroken belt hundreds of miles broad, from Kenya to South Africa." It is not for me to express an *a priori* opinion on the wisdom of this suggestion, but it raises very important issues in human geography which certainly ought to be faced before such a programme is really adopted. These issues are at once racial and economic in character.

Do we know enough about the effects of a high plateau climate on the pastoral peoples of North Europe? Do we know whether it can be granted that satisfactory acclimatisation of such peoples in the Kenyan Highlands can be achieved, say, if the conditions of the plateau belt as a whole intervening between them and the coast of Southern Africa remain unaltered, and the inhabitants of so kindly good adjustment? The tentative generalisation may be made that, from the standpoint of the success of cattle plantations, there is a vital difference between the steppes of the interior of the Kenyan Highlands, and other smaller mountainous islands in the south and the tropic steppes which tend to characterise the West African savannahs.

Or again, whatever the prospects of making the high plateau fit for white settlement. We grant a favourable climate and other physical conditions, the question remains whether the Native Bantu tribes have sufficiently considered from the point of view of the land which the two groups in the view of their race characteristics, antecedents, and needs, are likely to make of the land. It is not cartographical geography, although these are vital, and the basis of all others, which need to be made before such questions can be answered.

Mr. C. P. Williams, Entomologist at Ammanford, and now of Edinburgh University, read an interesting paper on "Migration among the *Lepidoptera*" in which he pointed out in a series of intense study

the plant, and of nitrogen, for these are the chief factors which determine the direction of their flight.

Dr. B. D. Uvarov, of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, speaking on insects and their control, emphasised the need for modification in the outlook in view of the discovery of the two phases of the locust, the swarming and the solitary.

Instead of maintaining a large permanent organisation to deal with actual outbreaks, it is declared, the haunts of the solitary phase must be mapped out and watched so that efforts at destruction may be begun before the real outbreak occurs, or, failing that, warning might be given in time for preventive measures to be taken.

Early Man in Kenya.

In Dr. S. H. Leakey's paper, leader of the East African Archaeological Expedition of 1926-7-8-9, speaking of his recent discoveries of early man in Kenya, said that the first African folk (the ancestors of modern man) arrived in South Europe from Africa, and had already had well-developed culture. This suggested that Kenya was nearer the place of origin of modern man than Europe. The problem of the locality of the cradle of man, therefore, was, however, still unsolved.

Tobacco growers may be interested to hear that their staple plant has been found to be very sensitive to exposure to X-rays and radium. Irradiated seedlings give rise to plants very different from their parents. It is not likely that tobacco planters will have much radium to play with, but X-rays are more easily produced, and who knows what freaks—valuable or otherwise—may be grown in East African tobacco fields by this new and strange method?

SETSET IN TANGANYIKA.

Good Progress in the Shinyanga Schools.

The Annual Report on Experimental Reclamation issued by the Department of Setset Research, Tanganyika Territory, brings the record of the Shinyanga school down to March 31, 1930, and is strikingly encouraging. The Director, Mr. C. F. J. Symmeron, is able to say that:

"Annual clearings are now being made by the tribe itself as a custom passes, and as broken through into great natural open spaces, the organised grass fires have brought further results without appreciable destruction of woodland or game. Anteas and cattle are entering in numbers to seize our grazing township has been held on the ground, and trees are being cutted by thousands; wherever 10 years ago our task was to get rid of them, such practical knowledge has been acquired, and the fire-burn, in course of being broken into blocks, for piecemeal treatment, stands ready for further experiments."

As regard further work, "really fine start has been made this season, despite many obstacles, with the Second Shinyanga Province, and the second Setset. Programming should be as resultant as the first, experiments, I am sure, will have made an appreciable contribution toward the solution of the fire problem."

Book Proof Reading.

The Report is "published on behalf of the Government of Tanganyika Territory by the Crown Agents for the Colonies," 4 Millbank SW1, at a cost of £100.00. This means that the Crown Agents are responsible for the printing and the reading of the proofs; the biography is small credit to them. In the booklet of only twenty-four pages there is a list of no fewer than sixteen errors, one with some, in the main and in the botanical names, are serious. A technical compilation like this needs skilled proof reading and it is hard to see on the one hand to have the comments scribbled upon it in a shopshod state. How such errors as "Amomia humilis" and "Amomia humilis" were allowed to pass is difficult to understand. The Director, at the first, for accuracy,

should have been standing by, say, in the matter. The publications of the Crown Agents are generally admirable in every way, but on this occasion there is a serious lack from the usual standard.

BROADCAST TALKS ON AFRICA.

Every Friday for Three Months.

We are glad to announce that the B.B.C. has arranged a series of 15½ hr. descriptive talks on Africa to be broadcast at 7 p.m. on Fridays, from October 3 to December 26 inclusive. Through the courtesy of the B.B.C. we give the following particulars:

- Oct. 3 "Downing Street and Africa," by Major Walter Elliot, M.P.
- Oct. 10 "The Land of Tourists," by Major Walter Elliot, M.P.
- Oct. 17 "The Men who Came Before Us," by the Rev. Edwin Smith.
- Oct. 24 "African Kings and Priests."
- Oct. 31 "The Missionary Looks at Africa."
- Nov. 7 "Africa Goes to School," by Major Hanns Fischer.
- Nov. 14 "Black and White: Two Civilisations Meet," by Mrs. Ruxton.
- Nov. 21 "The Settler looks at Africa."
- Nov. 28 "African Transport Today and Tomorrow," by Sir Robert Williams, Trustee of Empire.
- Dec. 5 "Africa and the World Market," by the Rt. Hon. W. G. Ormsby-Gore, M.P.
- Dec. 12 "The Question-Mark of Africa," by the Marquess of Lathom.

APPRECIATION OF AN OFFICIAL.

An instance of the cordial relations existing between officials and settlers in Jinja is shown in the following resolution of the local Farmers' Association: "This Association wishes to record its appreciation of the work done by the Agricultural Department in the interests of the Jinja area, and particularly does it wish to commend the District Agricultural Officer upon his hard work in this connection. All members have every confidence in the ability and experience of Mr. G. J. McGregor, and specially request that he may be retained in this area at the expiration of his leave. Mr. McGregor is now on leave."

GERMANY AND CLOSERATION.

During one of the Council meetings last week of the League of Nations, Dr. Julius Gerlach, Minister for Foreign Affairs, intimated his intention to speak later on the proposed incorporation of Kenya Colony into the German Territory. Political observers believe that the statement was primarily intended to impress certain powers in Germany, especially in view of the general election which held a few days later; but it has also been construed as a further warning that Germany intends to reopen the question of her lost colonial possessions.

RECOMMENDED TO COFFEE PLANTERS.

This is an excellent book from every point of view. It is the third of our recently published volume, "Practical Training with Reference to the Art of Coffee-planting in British East Africa." It is most valuable in that, with every aspect of the coffee-growing industry here, a wide scientific basis combined with practical experience, and is exceptionally well written, especially for a technical book. The results of the latest scientific research are given very fully, and the chapter on insect pests is a masterpiece.

ATTRACTIONS OF YOUR DISTRICT.

An Opportunity to Describe Them.

In the Native of East Africa.

Sir.—A friend and I were discussing the question as to which in our joint experience were the most generally pleasant touring districts in Tropical Africa. In view of villages and cities right up in the bush that we had encountered at Tete (Zambezi River) was easily the easiest. Lake Rudolf was second, and Lake Rudolf, due west of Kuluwien the Tanganyika coast being closest. It would be interesting to learn the views of other East Africans. We could materially assist us in the compilation of our "black book."

Yours faithfully,

W. V. THOMAS.

King's Range, S.W.

Never having visited Tete, Lyonde, or Lake Rudolf, we do not qualify to dispute Mr. Thomas's opinion, but we feel that no good district is situated there, which we know in very unattractive zones and which even there was far less "generally pleasant" than several other equally accessible places in Tanganyika. But we are not reckless enough to name them here. The path of an editor is sufficiently marked with pitfalls without our adding gratuitously to its dangers!

Instead of helping our correspondent to compile a list of really unpleasant places—of which even this country has an endless number—our readers are invited to testify to attractive touring and districts in the territories. In other words, East Africa offers any district a free advertisement if only one or more of its residents will send a letter—preferably of about 200 words—in case over 500 words are allowable publication. What we have in mind are brief descriptions that convey a real idea of agricultural, scenic, or tourist attractions, or indicate recent and impending developments. If you or your friends want to see increased settlement in some particular district, here is an opportunity to advance arguments in favour of it. Done well, someone else to write it for yourself. Ed.—E.A.

KAPSABIT.

Its Name and Meaning.

To the Editor of East Africa.

I am sure that someone with a more intimate knowledge of the Nandi country than I possess will have written on me now in regard to "Kapsabit," which is the Administrative headquarters of the Kenya Government for the Nandi Reserve.

"Kapsabit" is a typically Nandi word, and the idea that its derivation of the name is as suggested by Mr. J. H. Dyer, "Kape" (a hill) + "sabit" (a tree) is ridiculous.

The spelling by the way according to the latest Kenya Post Office Guide is "Kapsabet."

Yours faithfully,

MUNDO. MUNDO.

Mr. J. C. Camp Comment suggested facetiously on the strength of a story which is being told, that "Kapsabet" was a corruption of "Keep a bit," which we were quite sure seemed exceedingly far-fetched. We hoped that some well-informed correspondent would be stimulated to give us the real origin, and a satisfactory meaning of the word. W.H. Mundu. MUNDO.

The British South Africa Goldmines is seeking permission to restrain mining company from prospecting of working minerals within the areas of two grants made before 1914. Paramount Chief of the Barotse in 1906. The defendants deny that the British Company worked the minerals in the areas in question.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

In a study paper above, by Mr. G. A. Compton, there is a list of Somaliland towns and districts, and Italian Somaliland, in order of their size. *See "The Native of East Africa," p. 10.*

Mr. Compton also gives a summary of the areas of the Uganda Protectorate, and the areas of the districts in which the heads of house hold are to be found. *See "The Native of East Africa," p. 11.*

It is amusing to find that the institution of private property in land among Natives where ownership customs have prevailed seems to be an oblique desire of such an ardent nationalist as the former Mr. Kenney-Murphy. *See his diary.*

The Mandates Commission, a body which has a heavy responsibility for practical experience to guide it, are under the assumption of superior wisdom which will be an impertinence even if it were impartial in its inspiration. *See "The Native of East Africa," p. 12.*

We are appealing for funds to build churches in Tanganyika, each church will cost £300, while a cathedral can be built for £1,500. Yet notice that a chapel is to be built in a graveyard in Kensington at a cost of £2,000. *See "The Bishop of Central Tanganyika."*

From a French port the difference between French and English colonial policies begins to assert itself. No questioning of polygamy among the French; no division, no fear or not being supported by public opinion. *See "The Native of East Africa," p. 13.*

The problem of slaving still exists in Kenya, different in many ways from that in Uganda, but the method by which it can be dealt with is essentially similar. To break the contact between man and his means of clearing his land it is essential that the land won by clearance should be held; this can and should be done by the planting of economic crops. Slavery as it now means the advertising of the plantation and the cost thereof will be repaid.

See "The Native of East Africa," p. 14.



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AFTER SNAKES IN TANGANYIKA.

Mr. Arthur Loveridge's Expedition.



Mr. Loveridge recently passed through London on his way back to the United States after eight months spent in East Africa on behalf of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University. His studies "covered" several countries, and were 1,300 miles long. A few days by motor Harry and enough most of the time was spent in Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, and Uganda. He was also included in the tour.

The Lake Tanganyika was visited in search of the peculiar aquatic forms which are rare in some parts but was found to contain many at the southeastern edge of the lake. The natives had been swimming deep down in the clear waters, sliding and leaping over the submerged rocks in pursuit of the small but brilliant-coloured fish which are abundant in the lake. The largest water eel seen was about eight feet in length. Native reports would indicate that even larger specimens exist.

Native Killed by Python.

Naturally many interesting observations on the habits of wild life were made during so many months spent in the Bush, and these notes will be published in due course. A few months before Mr. Loveridge arrived in Ukerewe Island a Native woman was seized and killed by a python measuring fourteen and a half feet. The head of this snake was seen, having been preserved by the Rev. Father Connel. During his stay on the island Mr. Loveridge captured two large pythons alive, the larger being only two feet smaller than the one which killed the woman; it weighed 120 lbs. The smaller, about twelve feet in length, was presented to the London Zoological Society by the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

All fifty-six distinct species of snakes were collected, three of which represent undescribed forms. The addition of two species of viper to the Tanganyika fauna, though doubtless of interest to the zoologist, will not afford much delight to the Tanganyika resident. Chameleons were found in great variety, no fewer than eighteen species being collected. This collection was furnished from many species each.

Is the Game Being Wiped Out?

A flock of grey parrots was seen near Lake Tanganyika. An eagle was shot in the act of eating a colobus, and another was found to have dined on a blue monkey. A hawk was seen to descend on a full-grown baboon, alight straight, it raised the tool from the ground and then dropped it.

Five cockoo's eggs and two crane's eggs were being set upon by a pied crow whose nest was in a baobab; the cockoo's eggs were only a trifle smaller than those of the crow and imitated them very closely both in colour and markings. Eggs of the sea-eagle, snake-eagle, harrier, and crowned crane were collected, together with information on the nesting habits of these birds.

More than a hundred species of animals were preserved—mostly of small size, for antelopes and big game were not sought. In fact, Mr. Loveridge does

not think he saw a hundred head of game during the seven months he spent in Tanganyika, and he gained the impression that the game is slowly but steadily being wiped out.

Sixty Bands for a Native School.

What has been greatly impressed upon us the native authority officials at Ibadikuli, near Mboma. Here the Wassoma chiefs, obviously under the influence of the District Officer, have established schools for the sons of chiefs. A surprise visit was paid during the absence of the District Officer, and dormitories, kitchens, dispensary and classrooms were all found in ample order. The striking thing about this school is that the principal is in charge, the funds for the sending are found by the chiefs and not drawn from Government. The classrooms were full of pupils and each boy was dressed simply in a white shirt and black shorts. Only reading, writing, arithmetic and geography are taught them, but in the workshops classes in carpentry, tailoring, and boat-making were in full swing while agriculture and stock-farming occupied a large share of the time of every pupil.

Sixty Band Recruits in Three Years.

The bandmaster is a Zanzibari trained by the Church-Missionary Society; the sergeant-major is an ex-K.A.R. man and he is responsible for the orderly discipline which is so evident. Upon request the band was turned out, the youngsters looking very smart in their handsome uniforms; to hear them march and play was sheer joy, for though none of them was over fourteen years of age, they played with zest and kept perfect time. After a selection of their own tribal airs they played "D'y-ken John Peel," "Auld Lang Syne," and other favourites, ending with "God Save the King." Already during the three short years of its existence this band has furnished sixty recruits to the bands of the King's African Rifles. The entire credit of training and teaching the band is due to the Native sergeant-major.

A Cruise on Lake Tanganyika.

He spoke very highly of a voyage up Lake Tanganyika in the steamer "Liembala" under the command of Captain Sharp, and suggests that no one could spend a fortnight's local leave in a more enjoyable manner than doing a cruise round the lake. The sunrises and sunsets, to say nothing of the scenery, were beautiful beyond words and furnished a store of pleasant memories. The "Liembala" is kept miraculously clean and the cabins have every modern convenience, but the thing that appealed most to him was the smart appearance, efficiency, politeness and cheerful willing-ness of the Native personnel, both stewards in their white ducks and sailors in their blue jerseys and white shorts. How they managed to keep so clean was both a mystery and a tribute to the fine discipline of the commander and his officers.

A group of Baboons or the "Gorilla brongeri" from the Bungo Mountains north-east of Lake Kivu are being mounted at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

"Mr. J. H. McDonald's book on Coffee Growing will tell a long, fat, want, and will be welcomed by coffee planters throughout the world." An Article by a Coffee Planter.

East Africa in the Press.

ANOTHER KENYA LIBEL REPUTED

TO BE THE LIES OF THE PRESS. Unchastise from issue with Mr. William F. Dakin on account of his sweep through Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Frank Johnson, a correspondent of "The Standard," London, has written to his recent contribution which appeared under this heading: "The Higher You Climb, The Naughtier this Wicked old World becomes." In what heading does not unfairly represent his expressed views. Indeed he declares categorically that the morals of people become worse the nearer they are to heaven. "The cities that are built at the highest altitudes range from 3,000 to 9,000 feet—Simla, Sana, Johannesburg, Darjeeling—well known to the recorders of fringe literature. In the mountain behavior in those cities is really as given above than that described in the best writers."

Having told him "The Stories of Johannesburg and Simla" Mr. Dakin declares that "Nairobi is a town of similar倒行逆施. Here you are at a mere 5,000 feet the air is thin, when this attitude is combined with the tropical sun, anything is possible. It is as many medical men will point out: physiologically difficult to live sanely and soberly at an altitude."

The impression of the uninformed reader will be that in the Kenya highlands excessive drinking, immorality, and freakish conduct are the general rule. It is a ridiculous picture. But let us make allowances for Mr. Dakin, for he confesses that he spent some years as a crime reporter in South Africa. Perhaps that causes him to find what is hidden from the eyes of lesser mortals.

His theory that the morals of dwellers in the tropics deteriorate in geometrical progression with the altitude strikes us as absurd. The morals of Dar es Salaam and Mombasa, both of which lie at sea-level, are we make bold to say, very much the same as those of Nairobi; nor do we admit, as he suggests, that the drinking of cocktails is much worse in the highlands than at the coast. There are black sheep in any community, but to depict the European dweller in the highlands as a debauched shadow of former manhood or womanhood is puerile and impudent. Such assertions will earn nothing but contempt from those who know the Englands overseas, but tens of thousands in this country without personal experience may, unfortunately, be inclined to accept these calumnies as the truth.

Does Mr. Dakin think that Chicago's unsavoury reputation is so much worse than that of those burghers because Chicago is a mere 600 feet higher up?

Acts of gallantry often pass unnoticed, but one recently performed at Nakuru by European Police Constable Thacker certainly deserves mention. On his return *The Kenya Pioneer* relates this:

"It having been conjectured that a wild elephant had dug a dry well 12.5 feet deep, the constable went down to the bottom of the well, bringing a basket of grain and a gun. At the bottom he had considerable difficulty in catching the beast, which was frightened and made several attempts to bite the rescuer. He eventually succeeded in putting it in the basket, after which it was hauled to the surface quite unharmed. E. F. G. Thacker then had to climb out of the well, but after reaching safety he could get no further and had to be assisted up by

LOOKING BACK FORTY YEARS.

SEPTEMBER 12 is commemorated annually in Southern Rhodesia as Occupation Day. Friday last was celebrated as the official jubilee of the Colony, but though only marks only the fortieth anniversary of the arrival of Rhodes's pioneers, the half-century was anticipated by ten years in order that the thirty-five or thirty-six members of the Pioneer Column still alive might take part in it.

Rhodes' correspondent of *The Times* reminds us that the Pioneer Column to work his concession would represent every profession, trade and industry in order to form a self-sustaining community on arrival, and that its members should be drawn from every Parliamentary district in South Africa.

When asked by Colonel Frank Johnson why he was having such a selection of good shots and riders by imposing such conditions, Rhodes made this characteristic reply: "The reason is that your force will probably be massacred, if you are not massacred, you will probably be cut off, and who do you think will come to your rescue? Why, the Imperial factor. And who is going to invoke the Imperial factor but public opinion in South Africa? And how can I to get the support of public opinion unless you men, drawn from all Parliamentary districts, secure the claim of our representatives for a force to be sent to your rescue?"

After the occupation, the Pioneer Force immediately became the civil population. Each man took to his own job. The halberd excavated a hole in an ant heap in which to bake bread. The butcher shot game a mile off from camp, and on his return to the camp he opened his great shop under a shady tree. Trooper Bird, a barrister on the Eastern Circuit in England, nailed some boxes together, and put the sign outside his tent: "Bird, Hunter and Hepworth, Solicitors, Auctioneers, and General Agents." The firm of Johnson, Beamy, and Borrow whose cheques were drawn on the Standard Bank at Matjekeng, provided the "only available form" of currency.

Mr. A. G. Colquhoun, the Administrator, had been in the Indian Civil Service. He was an able and genial man, but quoted "We can't afford to have big men for the start of a new Colony." So he proclaimed the mining law, and most of the colonists started to mark off claims and to peg out gold claims, the latter being mostly located by means of workings. The invasions in the first six months, working in scattered parties of two or three, were severe. Many died of fever, following the worst flood the Colony has known, some were murdered by Natives, and others were massacred in the Native rebellion of 1896, when, at a pre-arranged moment, each Native tried to kill the white man nearest to him.

Such were the beginnings of forty years ago. To-day Southern Rhodesia has a European population of 45,000 and the status of a self-governing Colony.

KENYA'S EDUCATION POLICY CRITICISED.

Concerning the Kenyan Government's education policy, *The Nakuru Weekly News* says:

"Apparently, having embarked on this grandiose project of the new school at Kabete, the Government are now conciliated as to how they are to carry it out, and the recently appointed Director of Education has hit on the scheme of compelling all children, whether or not anything more than primary education, to leave the present schools in country as soon as they have passed the sixth standard, and go down to the capital to be educated under his eye at his wonderful new school. In order to meet this proposal more truly Gilbertian, the Government actually allege that this is done primarily as a matter of economy, and secondly to separate the sexes when they have reached an age to receive secondary education."

"It is barely two years since the magnificent schools at Nakuru, Eldoret, and Kisumu were completed. They were designed and erected at the cost of about £100,000 apiece, in order to provide primary and secondary education for children, and the cost was probably at least twice more than it would otherwise have been, because provision had to be made to completely separate the boys from the girls. And now the policy which directed the building of these schools is to be completely reversed, and they are to be demolished in order to provide just location for the white elephant at Kabete."

THE NATIVE AND THE CINEMA.

IN THE course of an interview in *The Daily Sketch*, Mr. Clemell Watson writes:

"The cinema makes a special appeal to the childlike disposition of the Native mind. It never occurs to him to suppose that the scenes in the film are merely actors. He sees what has happened, and audience can doubt for a moment that they believe themselves to be looking at scenes from real life." That is why there is such great future for the cinema in Africa—so much money to be made out of it and so much indulgence to go on."

"Our Empire in Africa depends solely upon personal prestige... And what we have to consider is its effect upon the minds of the Native when he sees a white woman—perhaps closely resembling the wife of the District Commissioner—getting herself into ridiculous and compromising situations and being publicly mauled and fondled by a 'Hollywood' hero whom his discerning eye will at once classify as a cross between an inmate of the beachcomber type and a Portuguese slave-trader."

"The fact is that we have rather spoilt the Native in this respect. We have caused him to develop a fastidious taste in white men. The only Englishmen he ever sees are fine specimens of their kind, physically or otherwise, and, even intellectually, well above the average. A native of Egypt once observed to me, in a burst of candour, that the English nation appeared to consist of the best looking men and the bluest eyes in the world. He had been led into this delusion because the English, both male and female, boast in taking violent exercise in hot countries, the result being a lean and hard appearance which is becoming in a man but disastrous in a woman."

COTTON GROWING IN TANGANYIKA.

THE current number of the *Empire Cotton Growing Review* gives place of honour to an article on the progress of cotton growing in the Tanganyika Territory by Mr. A. H. Kirby, written, obviously enough, "A. J. Kirby" which sums up quite adequately the work he did in developing the cotton industry in the Mandated Territory after the reconstruction of the Department of Agriculture. As Mr. Kirby was transferred some time ago to Sierra Leone, the article is in the nature of a belated swan-song—like the thawing notes of the coach-horn in the Baron Munchausen story—but it does enable the reader to estimate fairly the good work he did in encouraging cotton growing.

Incidentally, it quashes the German contention, so tirelessly put forward that Tanganyika in British hands has deteriorated in comparison with its progress under German rule. As Mr. Kirby, quoting from German sources, points out, the early pre-War efforts to grow cotton in what was then German East Africa were failures of the worst kind, and even in 1913, the best year, the cotton export was only 10,349 bales, valued at £105,512, whereas in 1928 the export was nearly 35,000 bales. During nine years under British administration the cotton-growing Natives were enriched by a sum of well over £7,000,000 at a very cautious and conservative estimate. The hardest critics of Mr. Kirby's measures of office in Tanganyika will allow that he threw him, self heart and soul—ruthlessly, almost—into cotton growing and in this paper he has put on record the outcome of his labours.

Mr. T. M. Barrett, the old Bulwerian lawyer and former British Army officer, who was recently granted a free pardon after serving three years' hard labour for alleged fraud on the Gold Coast, and who has recently lived in Neasham and Portobello, East Africa, has received through the Colonial Office a first payment of £1,000, but the amount of compensation to be awarded him has not yet been decided.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

9. Mr. Ernest Harrison, B.Sc.



SAXON

Mr. Ernest Harrison, B.Sc., formerly of East Africa, is credited for defining the 1920 famine plaguing Kenya can be given to any one man; it must be Mr. Ernest Harrison, then Deputy Director of Agriculture, who took complete charge of the operations and, by constant travelling from front to front, kept the campaigners ever on the offensive. An immensely important job likely to earn more ticks than hares, this plucky task forced Mr. Harrison, an official who does not believe in safety first, indeed, his popularity with Europeans and natives springs chiefly from his ability to put himself in their place and understand their difficulties.

After taking his B.Sc. (Agric.) at Edinburgh University, he took a further degree in animal husbandry at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, U.S.A. Principal of the Cetware Agricultural College, Nairobi, from 1912 to 1917. He then became land manager for Sir A. Bailey's group of companies. He was in Kenya as Deputy Director of Agriculture from 1921 until 1926, when he was appointed Director of Agriculture of Tanganyika.

While Mr. Harrison was in Kenya no official was better known to the European farming community and in the Native Reserves, which he did much for his work on Native stock and Native agriculture. His diplomatic work on the delimitation of Native boundaries, economic surveys, the examination of land from the standpoint both of white settlement and Native occupation and development, agricultural finance, and the projected Land Bank.

PERSONALIA

The Hon. A. D. Jones is on his way back to Uganda.

Mr. R. E. Broughall Woods is on his way back to Northern Rhodesia.

Dr. C. Vines Brambridge is on his way back to Nairobi from leave.

Mr. Morelly White has been elected President of the Arusha Sports Club.

Captain T. J. Farmer, M.C., of Mau Summit, has arrived home from Kenya.

Mr. J. F. Pullen has been appointed a J.P. for the Kisumu-Londiani district.

Mr. Stanley B. Jones is on his way home from Musoma, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. D. K. Burner, of the Uganda Administrative Service, is now stationed at Soroti.

Lord Delamere's Soysambu Estate was recently burgled and books and papers stolen.

Major C. S. Search, of the Labour Department of Tanganyika, has been transferred to Tabora.

Colonel H. A. Casely, M.C., C.R.E., H.S.O., is on his way home from Tanganyika on leave.

Mrs. J. R. W. Wolhuter, chief officer of the "Labour" on Lake Tanganyika, is on leave.

Mr. G. S. Burden, Assistant District Officer of Nyasaland, has arrived back in the Protectorate.

Mr. J. D. Hammann, M.C., of the Tanganyika Veterinary Department, has arrived in this country.

The late Sir Frederick Jackson's book, entitled "Early Days in East Africa," is shortly to be published.

Among those outward-bound for India are Miss R. K. Ault, Miss K. R. Cameron, and Captain A. Parkinson.

Mrs. Anderson is returning to Kenya next month to rejoin Major G. H. Anderson, the well-known big game shot.

Mr. W. Pickford of Nyasaland is expected in this country in a few days. He will be staying in Lusaka.

Captain E. H. Harries, M.C., an Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika, has arrived home on leave from Tabora.

Mrs. and Mrs. A. G. Pinnimore, of the Zanzibar staff of the Eastern Telegraph Company, have arrived home.

Mr. G. Nokes, of the Government Public Works Department, is expected to arrive home at the end of this month.

Mr. J. L. and Miss Baker and Colonel and Mrs. E. F. Luxmore have all recently arrived from Northern Rhodesia.

The engagement is announced of Robert E. W. Burnside, B.A., of Broken Hill, to Marjorie Dianne Bowyer, of Shrewsbury.

Mr. W. Muller has been appointed a member of the Mwanza Township Authority, in place of Mr. E. Lowy, who has resigned.

Sir Pyers Mostyn has presented a compass for use in the "Acea," the Moth aeroplane owned by the Aero Club of East Africa.

Mr. E. Caswell Long, the well-known cattle farmer of Elmenteita, proposes to establish a European model dairy in Mombasa.

The marriage has taken place this week of Mr. R. A. J. Maguire, a Tanganyika Administrative Officer, who is spending his leave in Ireland.

The engagement is announced between Mr. E. S. Minto, of Messrs. Dunn, Hornby and Co., Eldoret, and Miss Clare Perry, of Cambridge.

Mr. P. L. Peaton, until recently manager of the Mombasa branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, is shortly to be transferred to Nairobi.

Archdeacon Malcolm Mackay, Vicar General of the Zanzibar diocese, is this year celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of his arrival in East Africa.

The engagement is announced between Captain H. Sawyer, D.S.O., M.C., of the Kenya Colony, and Miss M. Stein, of Tonbridge, Kent, Herfordshire.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Harrison, Sir and Mrs. W. W. B. Kitchen, and Mr. T. D. Lawrence are among the "Grandes" passengers for Dar es Salaam.

Mr. J. M. Gammon, formerly general manager of East Africa of the Uganda & S. Ltd., has now left England on a brief business visit to Uganda.

Mr. Hasanali R. Master, proprietor of the Zanzibar "Standard," has returned to the Island following a pilgrimage to Persia, Iraq, Syria, and Palestine.

Heribert Diederichs, the founder of the German publishing house which has issued so many East African books, died last week in Jena at the age of sixtieth.

Mr. H. C. Pöhlner, who has served in Nyasaland for the past sixteen years, and was appointed as such in 1924, has arrived home on leave from the Protectorate.

Not many men can claim to have killed three lions with three successive shots, but Mr. E. R. Morkel, a Southern Rhodesian, did, and is proud with that performance.

One day last week the *Daily Mail* published an article by Lady Betty Sherbrooke Walker of Nyses, a daughter of the Earl of Denbigh, and Lord Thring de Luke.

Captain W. Tyson, one of the most energetic of East African businessmen, leaves London tomorrow for the Mediterranean to join the "Giantess Castle" for Mombasa.

Captain G. Pritchard Brown, Superintendent in the Kenya Police Department, has attended the advanced course for Dominion Officers at Scotland Yard during his leave.

Mr. H. R. Herring, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Moshi to Mbati in connection with work on the Land Development Commission.

Mr. Hugh Macdonald, of the Kampala branch of the National Bank of India, was recently married in Nairobi to Miss Margaret Cameron Westley, of Northfields, Ravensden, Bedford.

Sir William Gowers is, we hear, likely to visit Brussels at an early date to discuss with the Belgian authorities the question of railway extensions to and beyond the Belgian Congo border.

At the International Philatelic Exhibition now being held in Berlin, Mr. G. Proctor is exhibiting a special collection of stamps from Kenya and Uganda and Mr. C. D. Gee from the Sudan.

Mr. C. S. Bissett, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Cape Town, has just passed through London on his way to Canada. Mr. Bissett has paid several visits to East Africa in the last few years.

The engagement is announced of Phyllis, daughter of the late Mr. F. C. Brown and Mrs. Brown, of Johannesburg, to Charles F. Cadiz, of Tanganyika, eldest son of Major and Mrs. C. R. Cadiz.

Mr. King Magee, now engaged on construction work on the Kamulu railway extension, will be remembered by many old soldiers as an Intelligence Officer during the East African Campaign.

Mr. A. A. Ayres, who has been appointed by the Portuguese authorities to supervise the execution of the contract for the construction of the Zambezi Bridge, was until recently in charge of the P.W.D. at Tete.

We regret to record the death last week of Major the Hon. Charles White, known to his intimate friends as "Pinky" White, who played a prominent part in the early days of the British South Africa Company.

Mr. L. B. Anderson, managing director of the Nairobi and Dar es Salaam Standards and Mrs. Anderson, who were married in this country a few months ago, leave London today for Ceylon en route for Kenya.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Charles Rush, of Hall Farm, Newmarket, and Miss Rosemary Campbell, of Hill House, Northcamps, Norfolk. Mr. Rush was at one time a planter in the south district of Kenya.

Mr. J. J. Renner, who recently arrived in Tanganyika on his appointment to the Tanganyika Railways, has been posted to Godogole, near which the floods caused so much damage to the railway in the early part of this year.

Mr. E. Belart, general manager in East Africa for the British American Tobacco Co. Ltd., left London on Saturday for Switzerland, from which he expects to return at the end of October, prior to leaving for Mombasa early in November.

Mr. H. H. Vassall, who was first appointed to the Nyasaland Administrative Service twenty-one years ago, has assumed charge of the Central Province of the Protectorate, and Mr. N. A. Whitchurch has assumed charge of the West Nyasa district.

Dr. W. Small, Nyasaland's new Director of Agriculture, left London on Friday to take up his duties in his new sphere of action. It will be recalled that a caricature of Dr. Small and a brief biographical sketch appeared in *East Africa* of August 21.

The engagement is announced between John Beaven of the Sudan Political Service, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Beaven, of Llantwit, Glamorgan, and Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mayne, of Greenwood, Jersey. The marriage is to take place in October.

Mrs. Painter, who has been engaged in missionary educational work in Uganda for the last four years, is spending her leave near Birkenhead. She expects to take a three-months' language course in London in the autumn before returning to Uganda early in the New Year.

His East African friends will be glad to hear that Captain H. T. Birch Reynardson, secretary to the Earl of Athlone during his governor-generalship of the Union of South Africa, has been appointed secretary to the Earl of Glanford, the Governor-General Designate.

The marriage took place on September 9 at Nakuru of Robert Hunter Pringle, M.C., of Tulsa, Okla., second son of the late Andrew Pringle, of Bognor, N.B., and Mrs. Pringle, to Edith, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Parker, of Woldingham, Surrey.

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PERSONALIA (continued).

Captain B. J. Graham, who has just been appointed second-in-command of the Northern Rhodesian Police, has served that force for the past seventeen years. During the War he was second-in-command of the Northern Rhodesian Police Service Battalion, and was twice mentioned in dispatches.

The engagement is announced between Geoffrey Allan Wallis, of So. Smurfit & Stevens, Hendon, and Adela, Northern Rhodesia, only son of Mr. Edgar Allan and the late Mrs. Wallis, and Miss Dodie Tarbutt, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Tarbutt, of 35, Glebe Place, Chiswick.

Mr. Ernest Harrison, until recently Deputy Director of Agriculture in Kenya, and now Director of Agriculture of Tanganyika Territory, left London with Mrs. Harrison a few days ago to take up his appointment. A caricature and biographical sketch appear elsewhere this issue of *East Africa*.

The marriage recently took place at Castle Rock between William Walter Alan Traill, of Turbo, Kenya, second son of Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Traill, D.S.O., D.L., and Mrs. Traill of Ballyclogh, Co. Antrim, to his daughter of Major J. Wellington and Mrs. Wellington, of Dunloe, Co. Down.

Mr. W. F. D. Ellison, who has just been promoted Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Tanganyika Railways, served on the Nigerian and Togoland Railways before his transfer to the Kenya and Uganda Railways in 1918. Four years later he was appointed District Locomotive Superintendent.

A private cable received in London a few days ago announced the death in Kenya at the age of seventy-five of Mr. George Wilson, who had been in the Colony for thirty-three years, for over twenty-three of which he had conducted a dairy business near Nairobi. He was a brother-in-law of Mr. P. E. Watcham.

Among the representatives of British India invited to attend the Indian Round Table Conference are the Aga Khan, the religious head of the Ismail community of Moslems, who has many followers in East Africa, and Mr. K. M. Munshi, who visited East Africa with Sir Samuel Wilson in order that the Indian view point might be adequately expressed.

Mr. M. A. Wetherell's new film, entitled "Bula Matari," is to be shown in London early next month. The film is based on incidents in the life of Sir H. M. Stanley whose Native name was "Bula Matari," literally, "The Breaker of Rocks." Among the scenes are the finding of Dr. Livingstone and Emin Pasha and Stanley's adventures among the pygmies of the Congo forests.

Mr. W. Bullock, who has just left Dar es Salaam on retirement, served in the traffic and engineering branches of the London General Post Office for sixteen years before being appointed to the Uganda Telegraph Service in 1914, in which Protectorate he remained until 1918, when he was transferred to Tanganyika. Five years ago he was appointed chief telegraph engineer in Tanganyika.

Mr. C. C. Eccles, senior British manager of the Tanganyika Railways, is on his way home from South Africa, where he spent the first part of his leave. Previous to his appointment to the Tanganyika Railways in 1918, he had held appointments on railways in Canada and in Sierra Leone. During the war he was at Lake Victoria early this year. Mr. Eccles was in charge of much of the reconstruction work.

Among those outward-bound for Mombasa by the "Tanganyika Castle" are Mr. and Mrs. R. de V. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Anderson, Dr. C. V. Braundridge, Mr. K. S. J. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Gamble, Mr. C. M. Isherwood, Major and Mrs. E. J. Lugard, Major R. S. Mounstephen, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. F. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. A. Spranger, Captain M. St. C. Thom, Captain W. Tyson, and Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Weller.

Mr. Barclay Leechman, who is now on the water for Dar es Salaam on his return from leave, is likely to be again stationed at Kahama, where, as Assistant District Officer, he has taken a great interest and a large share in the Welfare Clinic special to the district. Mr. Leechman joined the Tanganyika Service in 1925, after four years' planting work in East Usambara. He is the only son of Mr. A. Leechman, first British Director of the Amani Institute.

Mr. J. H. Drifberg, the former Uganda administrative officer, addressing the League of Nations Summer School in Cambridge, is reported to have stated that the dual mandate system in East Africa was completely unworkable. He added that it was essential to build up an African culture and an African civilisation, in view of the probability that in thirty or forty years there would be no small settlers in Kenya, though there might be a few companies with large estates. He suggested that the only way of dealing with the problem was by the entire territorial segregation of Natives and whites.

Few people know the Nakuru district better than Mr. T. H. Chettle, who has just arrived home from Kenya. He has been in East Africa since 1913 and for some years has been a partner in Nyanza Auctioneers, the well-known estate agency firm in London, whose business is to a great extent devoted to sales of live-stock. Mr. Chettle, who comes of a farming family and is himself an expert in cattle, is convinced that mixed farming has a great future before it in Kenya. In addition to his business interests, Mr. Chettle has conducted his own farm in the Colony. He anticipates staying in this country for two or three months.

At the ninth annual championship meeting of the Kenya Lawn Tennis Association the following results were recorded: *Ladies' Singles*: Mrs. Mullhall beat Miss Howes, 6-3, 6-2; *Ladies' Doubles*, Mrs. Gilbert and Miss Currie beat Miss Alsopp and Miss Howes, 6-4, 6-1; *Mixed Doubles*, Mr. England and Mrs. Hale beat Mr. Raftesath and Mrs. Mullhall, 6-2, 6-2; *Men's Singles*, Mr. Fernandes beat Mr. Raftesath, 6-4, 5-7, 6-8, 6-6-2; *Men's Doubles*, Messrs. England and Mitten beat Messrs. Sorabjee and Newrjee, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3.

AN AFRICAN SAVAGE'S OWN STORY.*A FARRAGO OF Nonsense.*

The story "True" masks the introduction, anonymously to, "An African Savage's Own Story" (Knopf, 10/-sd.), which purports to be the autobiography of Baïd El-Salih Amogazaijim La-Hagola, a black Jew descended from the Lost Tribes of Israel, who declares that he was born "in the village of Nodaghushan, six hundred miles north of the town of Galavi, once the capital of Dahomey, and about forty-five days' walk north of the Gulf of Guinea, and three days' walk south of the Native city of Timbuktu."

"The great apes are the avowed enemy to man; they often raid the communities and do much damage. If the apes succeed in getting inside a village, they destroy the village and we must build a new one. They travel about in herds or tribes of from three to four hundred. When they get inside a compound, they pull up the poles of the houses are built on, and destroy everything they can get their hands on. If they catch a human being, they tear him to pieces, not for food, but because they like to destroy and kill."

This is alleged to occur in the "Ondo bush," which must be a unique spot on the surface of Africa, for nowhere else in the continent do the "great apes" live in such herds or do such deeds.

Just a word about the "pawpaw tree." It is a remarkable tree. It grows throughout the Ondo bush, usually to a height of about a hundred feet."

"No pawpaw" grows to anything like such a height.

The hook lizard has a strange nature. If it attempts to sting you and misses, then it stings itself and dies from the effect. There are so many hook-lizards crawling about that people hardly know where to put their feet down, especially in the tall grass. The hook lizard has a tail especially in the tail grass, and when it tassels up, turns tight over that curves, and when it tassels up, turns tight over that own head. But the lizard has such control of it that it rarely ever strikes itself."

All of which is absurd nonsense. No lizard has these characteristics, and if by "hook-lizard" the author means the scorpion, he is no less absurd: no scorpion "stings itself and dies from the effect."

These preliminary absurdities will have prepared the reader for the author's account of his exodus from his Native village. He and thirteen other little boys, the eldest eleven years of age, the youngest five, got lost in the bush and travelled alone through it for forty-five days till they arrived at the coast, stole a canoe (which they carried for ten days!), launched it and paddled out to a steamer. These thirteen of them jumped overboard and were eaten by sharks, leaving the author to be carried off to Scotland.

But why go on? "People," remarks the author, "all over the country try to show that I am deeply in love with the country. People tell me, 'I never saw Africa; that I was born somewhere in western Pennsylvania, or in some place in the South.'"

It seems incredible, but this farrago of nonsense has appeared as a serial in a prominent London morning newspaper.

A. L.

AFRICAN witchcraft and secret cults are popular subjects for novelists, as sure to provide easy thrills for an undiscriminating public. In "Xoodoo" (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.) Mr. J. Esteven rings the changes on the well-worn theme, but with small changes on the fictitious orgies of success. To the British mind the fictitious orgies of voodooism in Cuba and the U.S.A., as told by Mr. Esteven, are not nearly so horrifying as the actual murderous exploits of Chicago gangsters or the lynchings of Negroes in Texas, as recorded in the *Press*.

THE CAPE TOWN PARLIAMENT.*Its History, 1652 to 1919.*

A record of Cape Town afford to be ignorant of the history of other parts, for more and more the continent tends to become a unit, bound together by ties of race, interest and prospects. In "The Romances of a Colonial Parliament" (Longmans, Green, 8s. 6d.), Mr. Salathiel Kilpin sketches the history of the Parliament and Councils of the Cape of Good Hope, from the founding of the Colony by Johan van Riebeeck in 1652 to the Union of South Africa in 1910. In fact the record goes back still further, for the first meeting of the Council of Policy was held by van Riebeeck on board his ship the "Dromedaris," as she had her two censors were in the English Channel on December 20, 1651. That meeting began with prayers, and that very prayer presaged in the minutes of the meeting as written by the Secretary, Van der Helm, in bold black letter, slightly modified, still reads every day at the session in the Union Senate.

Mr. Kilpin gives a most readable account of the evolution of the Cape Parliament, which may be warmly recommended to all who have the interests of Africa at heart. Young and rising communities further north can learn much from the record and should profit accordingly.

*A. L.***TWO NOVELS BY MISS PETERSON.***Heavily Handicapped by a Name.*

MISS MARGARET PETERSON does not add to her reputation by such a novel as "Flame of the Forest" (Benn, 7s. 6d.). The theme of the young Native educated in England, with ause as a doctor, and coming home to practise hereditary witchcraft is already threadbare. In any case it is wholly inapplicable to East Africa. In this instance the development verges on the nonsensical.

For any mother to send her only son out into the world with the label "dear lovely one" sticking to him is to handicap the lad unfairly. Since the Honourable Galahad Threepwood adorned the chronicles of Blandings Castle no more unsuitably descriptive cognomen has been perpetrated. Philip Grantham was certainly a "beauty," but not in the sense of this maternal parent's appellation. He started with a murder and went to East Africa, where, in spite of Miss Margaret Peterson, murderers are not particularly welcome! There he passed through many and various experiences, coming out in the end with far more good fortune than he deserved. "Dear Lovely One" (Benn, 7s. 6d.) is not a bad tale, but like Philip, it is heavily handicapped by its title.

*A. L.***THE LIFE OF SIR A. CONAN DOYLE.***Memories and Adventures.*

The late Sir Arthur Conan Doyle gained so firm a place in the affection and admiration of the British public that his autobiography, told in his own well-known style, is sure to be welcome. Sir Arthur had a full and successful life, made his own way in the world by his own efforts, and defended the Empire valiantly and served her well. He visited West Africa early in life and East Africa both the Egyptian campaign in the north and the Boer War in the south; so his book "Memories and Adventures" (Murray, 7s. 6d.), has an interest for all Africans.

Camp Fire Comments.

Collecting the Overdue Accounts.

A certain Nairobi firm had occasion to write to a small up-country storekeeper regarding his overdue account. He penned the following letter in reply:

"I acknowledge receipt of your letter re our account and beg to advise you that at the end of each month I place all my accounts in a bundle and draw from the lot six of which are paid promptly. If I have any more of your d— impertinent you account will not be included in the shuffle at all."

Another Fatal Mosquito Bite.

Yet another fatal mosquito bite in England, and again a woman is the victim. She was only twenty-one years of age, and developed blood-poisoning after having been stung by a "gnat" on the upper lip. At the inquest the coroner stated that a sting or bite on the upper lip was very dangerous, much more so than on the lower lip. That remark has drawn from a regular correspondent the comment that "There is something to be said for the old-fashioned flowing, drooping, or 'walrus' moustache now obsolete, but still regretted by the cavalry."

A Terrier Mother's Leopard Cubs.

Two leopard cubs born during a recent visit of a menagerie to Barmouth are now being mothered by a Welsh terrier bitch. In view of the Comments we have published on the inherited instinct of dogs, especially terriers, to be scared stiff at the merest whiff of leopard scent, the fact which is well-authenticated is very remarkable. Domestic animals which have lost their young will adopt strange substitutes; cases, usually accompanied by photographs, of cats mothering squirrel or rats and of bitches nursing kittens are quite common, but leopards as "changelings" must be quite unusual. Is this a case of the mother instinct overcoming natural terror?

Breeding Lions in Captivity.

Country Life is so reputable and reliable a paper that one wonders at its publishing an article by the owners of an American lion farm which claims to be "the only place in the world where African lions are born and raised in captivity". The contribution also seeks to "refute the theory that African lions cannot be bred and reared in captivity." That such a theory was ever put forward is a novel suggestion, for it has long been known that African lions will breed and that the cubs will thrive in captivity. The London Zoo has had considerable success in the business, and the Dublin Zoo has built up a unique reputation by the number of lion litters it has raised. The Jam Sahib of Nawansarai has even bred a lion-tiger hybrid, which a particularly fine full-grown animal is now in the Regent's Park Gardens. Some of the statements in the article are, it may be mentioned, mutually inconsistent: the writer says that "a grown lion receives eight pounds of fresh raw meat once a day," and that "sixteen hundred pounds of horse meat are consumed daily by the lions." As elsewhere in the article it is also stated that the farm now possesses "about 125 lions, ranging in age from three weeks old to nineteen-year-old veterans," there must be a mistake somewhere, even if the 125 lions were all grown, they would consume only 1,000 lb. of meat a day.

The Tiger of Nairobi.

Discussing her conception of an ideal Empire film, a lady has written thus to one of the most famous of London morning papers: "Another correspondent sends me a picture of her baby fraternising with a tame tiger somewhere in the vicinity of a day's march from Nairobi. This is very intriguing *en passant*, but my friend would show where the baby sleeps when it is not fraternising with tigers." Strange that so well informed an Empress authority should have overlooked that, by Government regulation, all Kenya people who keep tame tigers must put their babies to bed in the same cage. It has, indeed, been suggested that the scarcity of tame tigers in Nairobi is not unconnected with the increased wages paid to steel workers and the consequent high price of safes.

Bouncing the Egg.

An egg-bouncing machine seems at first sight rather a Heath Robinson concept, but as a matter of sober fact it is an instrument in routine use in the Farquhar Royal Entomological Laboratory. Its object is to separate the parasitised eggs of insects from normal ones. The tiny eggs are allowed to run down a wooden chute and bounce off a small piece of tin at the bottom. Parasitised eggs do not "bounce" so limply as healthy ones, so the latter hop into a far part while the parasitised eggs fall into a near part. It is not known whether this ingeniously simple machine is in use in the entomological laboratories of East Africa, but as they are staffed by up-to-date specialists it probably is. If so, we have the pleasure of drawing attention to it and shall expect due credit!

A Marvelous Coffee Tree.

An American trade journal quotes or misquotes a paragraph on *Coffee exotica* from the *International Review of Agriculture*, which credits that excellent variety with properties unique among coffee trees. "This species," it says, "was imported into Brazil from Java in 1913 and planted together with other species from Java in an experimental garden near Rio Claro, which is situated 104 km. to the northwest of São Paulo, at latitude 22° 30' S., near the boundary of the tropical zone and at an altitude of 612 metres. In 1918 the night temperatures between June 25 and 27 were unusually low and fell to 70° C. below zero. In the experimental gardens at São Paulo all the species of *Coffea* were badly injured and a number of branches killed. *Coffea exotica* alone remained entirely undamaged, neither branches, leaves, nor fruits being injured by the frost."

A coffee tree which can support a temperature of 70° C. below zero (126° of frost on the Fahrenheit scale) does indeed hold the record. It is difficult to see how a tree imported into Brazil in 1913 could be affected by a frost which occurred in 1918, but perhaps anything is possible in latitude 22° 30' South. Altogether the paragraph "surprises by itself problems of time and space, matter and life, which only an Einstein could solve."

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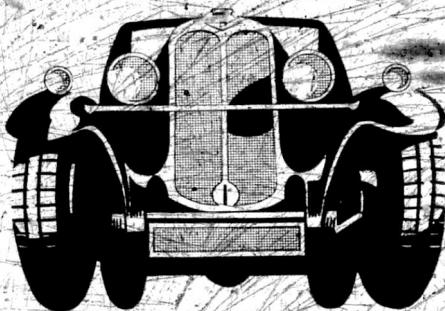
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Bill on Leave.

No. 29. Professor Zigulli.

My niece Phyllis and I were spending a few days at Brighton, and as we were walking on the beach she suddenly noticed a sign which proclaimed to the world that Professor Zigulli, the World-Famous Palmist and Philatologist, would foretell, for a modest sum, the future of lesser mortals.

"You must come in with me," said Phyllis, "and we will both have our fortunes told." I had no intention of descending to anything so absurd, but if it pleased the girl to listen to such bilge, well, it would do her no harm.

So we entered the tent and sat down in front of the Professor, who looked like a soldier of a Zouave regiment; a large turban adorned his head, whilst the remainder of his regalia consisted of a pair of Alabamian trousers and a red gut-splashed jacket. Phyllis paid her (small) money in advance, and held out her left hand.

"I see great force of character," chanted the Professor mechanically, "in which loving-kindness and inflexibility of spirit are blended. You will be married twice, and will have three children, the first being born in 1934, the second in 1937, and the third in 1940 or 1945; according to the cycle of Saturn in those years. Your first marriage will be to a fair man, but you will not love him very much, and he will leave you a large sum of money. Your second husband will be a poor man—I should say a writer or an artist—and you will find him starving in a garret; he will be kind to you and your three children. The hand shows great will-power, mixed with a kindly understanding of people, for the Mount of Venus is strongly marked. Your life will be eventful and you will travel extensively between the ages of forty-two and fifty. You will live to a ripe old age, surrounded by your loving husband and children, and everyone you meet will love and respect you. Next, please!"

For the Sake of Peace.

That looked like being myself, for Phyllis vacated her chair and instructed me to take it. I protested, but for the sake of peace sat down and held out a gnarled palm.

"You will find my uncle so interesting," she said to the palmist. "He's just back from East Africa. Haven't you, Uncle Bill?"

The Professor gazed intently at my hand.

"The hand shows great force of character," he said, "and a restless spirit that must always be wandering. You have travelled in many lands—especially in hot countries, I should say. Firmness of purpose is also strongly marked in the handling of others."

"Isn't he wonderful?" interjected Phyllis, admiringly. "I wonder if he can see whether—I mean that girl you met the other day and liked, and whom I thought perfectly horrid!"

"The line of life," continued the Professor, "shows a certain amount of trouble. I should say you are not master of your own heart. I see a dark woman with green ear-rings who loves you. She calls you by your Christian name—a name beginning with W—it might be William. But you must beware of this woman, for she will influence your life for the worse. She is a woman who cannot be trusted."

"Isn't he clever?" ejaculated my niece in a hoarse stage whisper. "I'm sure it's that woman

you're interested in, and I'll work anything about your future dreams."

The hand is occupied with business, denied the palms, and set great fortune bounds for you; think the business is connected with the land across the water, and a change of residence?"

In Imminent Danger.

He regarded my palm more closely and asked, for my other hand. "I see trouble, he added. There is trouble from a dark man and a fair woman. The line of hands indicates that you are about to be exposed to great dangers. Beware of a dark man and fair woman, and do not forget the dark woman with the green ear-rings, also. I should say you have spent your life in the wrong environment, for certain features of the hand indicate that, although the hand is sensitive and refined, you have been forced into a vocation of manual labour. If you could have chosen you should have been an artist or an accountant (I shuddered at the thought). But there is an unusual line in the right hand, and it portrays unhappiness for the future."

I gazed with interest at my own hand. "Oh don't worry about that," I said. "The bread-knife did that."

He scolded me. "Think over what I have said. You are in imminent danger, and beware of a dark man and a fair woman and a woman with green ear-rings. Thank you! Your change. Good-day."

We were precipitated into the sunlight once more.

"Well, of all the rot I ever heard!" I declared. The man ought to be put in gaol for all that. But Phyllis was silent, obviously immersed in her glimpse to the future.

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EAST AFRICA

DEPUTATIONS ARRIVING NEXT WEEK.

East Africans invited to help.

COLONIALS despatched by Lord Beauchamp from anti-slavery societies that the East African territories have been granted the right to demand to have their slaves released from the plantations of Uganda and in East Africa will arrive this Saturday at the headquarters of the Anti-Slavery Society, 10, Queen Anne's Gate, London, Mr. J. H. Bowring, Anti-Slavery Commissioner, Mr. G. D. Evans, Anti-Slavery Commissioner, Mr. J. M. Brown and Mr.

A. J. Monk representing Tanganyika Territory. East Africa is able to state that Mr. E. P. Evans, Secretary of the Associated Producers of East Africa, is addressing an appeal to people resident in this country with wide East African interests or on present leave from East Africa, involving their co-operation financial or personal, in the cause which the delegations have been sent to represent. Mr. Evans' whose address is 166, Grosvenor Road, London, W.1, will welcome communications from any of our readers on this subject.

While contributions towards the expenses incurred in making known the views of East African settlers and business men will be welcomed, the Association and its specially appointed Propaganda Committee are equally anxious to enlist the personal services of those acquainted with conditions in the territories and able and willing to assist in the education of public opinion in this country. The members of the Propaganda Committee are Lord Cranworth, Major Crowley, Major T. S. Grogan, Mr. C. B. Hauburg, Mr. F. S. Jobson, Sir Neville Pearson, and Mr. Geoffrey Petro, any of whom would, we are confident, be equally glad to receive promises of help or communications on this subject from their friends or acquaintances.

MISSIONARY DENOUNCES "PARAMOUNTCY."

Canon Leakey prefers "fair play."

SPEAKING at the foundation stone laying ceremony of one of the towers of the Cathedral Church of the Highlands, Nairobi, at the beginning of this week, Canon Leakey, the nominated representative of Native interests in the Kenya Legislative Council, said: "To suppose it to be just or right for any persons in authority who have the welfare of the various communities in their hands to give the interests of any one community such paramountcy over the interests of all the other communities is absurd and puffed over roughshod is unthinkable from the British point of view." He added that both indigenous races and immigrants must have fair play. "No paramountcy which inflicted injustice, hardship, or contempt could be tolerated under the British flag."

THE OKAPI PHOTOGRAPHED.

ACCORDING to telegrams just received in London from Nairobi, Mr. Cornelius P. Bezdienhout, a white hunter resident in Uganda, who recently accompanied Lord Howard de Walden's expedition to the Belgian Congo, has arrived in the Kenya Capital with a number of photographs of the okapi taken in the Ituri forest. The expedition itself failed to obtain photographs of this exceedingly shy animal, which Mr. Bezdienhout was able to take only by dressing himself in the skin of a giant hog. These unique photographs should prove of great interest.

Mr. Bezdienhout has also brought to Nairobi two young elephants who were born

KAGENA THE LEAD PROSPECT.

New Plant desired.

IN view of the recent fall in the price of lead, the mining company of Uganda, Ltd., is now considering the advisability of its final closure of the mine. The output of the mine is about 1,000 tons of lead per month, and the cost of production is about £1,000 per ton. The mine is situated in a district which has been reduced to a minimum of activity as a result of the continuous cutting of the large open-cast ledges, the cost of maintaining

Plant for up-to-date dressing plant costing £6,000 has been adopted, and the necessary machinery will be shipped within the next few months. The new plant will treat some of petrifical material or 100 tons of lime or dolomite. Output of the concentrator for the green and half-milled ore is about 1,100 tons per 13 hours, compared with 1,000 tons per 13 hours in the old plant. The new plant is calculated to increase the rate of production by 50 per cent, without increasing costs, but the policy of the company is to conserve their own resources to the greatest possible extent during the present period of depression. When the new plant is installed, therefore, output will be limited to 1,000 tons per day, and will generate a revenue merely sufficient to cover current working expenses. Much development work has been accomplished at the Mwirasandu Mine during the last few months, and prospecting work has been carried on at Mwirasandu, Namburu, and Kitembe.

Mr. F. A. North has been appointed acting director to Mr. J. C. Ishmael, the Chairman.

FIRST REPORT OF SUDAN SALT.

THE first return of Sudan Salt, 1881-45 at March 31, informs the shareholders that good progress has been made in the construction of the works at Half Sudan and that the erection of the necessary buildings and machinery is nearing completion. Owing to the nature of the soil certain difficulties have been experienced in rendering the tanks implementable, but it is hoped that measures now being taken will prove successful. The company's issued share capital is £25,000, expenditure on earth works, buildings, plant, machinery and equipment at Port Sudan appears in the balance sheet at £10,624, the cost of acquisition of the concession at £4,432, and cash at banks and in hand at £1,822.

EAST AFRICAN MAIIS.

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

September 10 by s.s. "Rajah Hind."

October 1 by s.s. "Nakudua."

October 15 by s.s. "Viceroy de Lisle."

October 25 by s.s. "Pekingana."

Mails for Swaziland, Transvaal, and Portuguese East Africa close at the P.O., London, at 7 p.m. every Friday.

Forward mails from East Africa are expected in London on September 10 by the s.s. "Ulanga," on September 20 by the s.s. "Kembara," and on September 27 by the s.s. "Mooltan."

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BLUNT CRITICISM AT SISAL MEETING

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MR. GRANWORTH

Who Took the Shipping Companies?

Sister

Captain

ALFRED ASTOR, SECRETARY OF THE EAST AFRICAN SHIP OWNERS AND IMPORTERS SECTION OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY, TALKED WITH THE SISAL TRADERS IN THIS SECTION ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE TRADE. THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECTION, MR. GRANWORTH, IS REPORTEDLY AN INDIVIDUAL WHO HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN THE DISCUSSIONS. THE CHAIRMAN REPLIED THAT THE SISAL TRADERS HAD TO PAY THE SAME RATES AS THE TRADERS IN THE PORTS OF THE COAST. THE CHAIRMAN SAID: "WE ARE IN A POSITION TO DO THIS AS WE ARE WORKING FOR THE TRADE." THE CHAIRMAN STATED THAT HE WAS GOING TO CALL A MEETING OF THE SISAL TRADERS ON WEDNESDAY AT HIS OFFICES TO DISCUSS THE REPORT OF THE SECTION ON THE SISAL TRADE.

Emphatic Reactions

Captain J. V. Johnson of the attack disclosed that he had been a shipping agent before the incident involved in the claim against Major Walsh. He began his report with the statement which took place with the three Englishmen who were engaged in shipping. "I enquired whether they were engaged in shipping or not. They said 'Yes'. I asked them which doing? One man, George, replied 'We have ships' which have apples and oranges. Now I enquired where they go through? One man said 'Kenya'. Another said 'Somalia'. There was some argument as to whether the shipper should pay port dues and demurrage. It is evident that the Chairman of the section has his card heavy with dues upon shippers which commands us to do our best to support. The present position of the industry is such that it deserves to be avoided."

It is understood that an informal meeting was held between the two Englishmen before the controversy erupted. The great deal of shambles like this is expected in the recent small intervals when individuals communicate to a good company which did not command unanimous support. There was a paucity of figures, and those which were quite available were taken after leaving. It is not in question of course which affects the sugar industry, but in three months at a time, it is another matter. The foreign government, in the preparation to be called, the day before, of all relevant authorities, to be admitted to the conference, agreed to the demand, and finally agreed upon.

It is to be noted after an embattled silence on the part of the manufacturers in which this important question has been considered, arising out of that, I may add. That we readily ourselves find a committee of producers to consider what further action we shall take, the recommendations we shall make, and to appoint a committee of experts to advise us.

Producers being consulted

Mr. V. J. Wolfe, who has been a member of the sugar committee, has been appointed to the committee and is present at some of the meetings. Major Walsh stated very frankly that when he nominated Mr. Granworth to the section, he had recently approached the manufacturers to ascertain their attitude. "I found him to be very definite, and he said that he had no objection to Major Walsh staying on in some such capacity as Captain. Captain Johnson explained that, although originally he had fully excused he had not paid him the same services to the section as Major Wolfe had done, and had reluctantly record the position of his lessors in the sugar export market, and this is one reason why he had no objection to the damage done. He has been in touch with his agents and is able to advise you of the shipping conditions in the industry by wire. He has been in touch with me concerning the same."

The Chairman said: "I have heard you say that Major Walsh is to be removed from the section. I would like to put before you his services as a producer, and to avoid them as far as possible. He is a man of great experience in the shipping industry." Captain Johnson added: "This section is representative of the whole industry." Captain Johnson said: "But the other concern producers primarily. Merchant and others who handle stocks, &c. You see, if they are not selling sugar. The Chairman said: "This section is responsible for the authority for the negotiation of rates. We are to negotiate and consider a committee of producers, who represent the views of the shippers of sugar."

Major Walsh said: "I am beginning to hear the reports about your decision to get rid of the SISAL."

Figures which should have been cited

In conclusion, Major Walsh said: "The first thing is to establish that the SISAL would have been better off with the help of figures which in my view show that there is a difference of 4 per cent. of charges which have been paid by shippers for the sugar carried in East Africa. The chairman sold from £25 to £30, if we have to pay more than £25, it is only fair that we have to pay more. In this case, the figures show that the amount of charge which was received and to be paid by shipping companies was eliminated from part of that total amount of charges which would be concerned with the negotiation. You know now, if I might say, that these ones would either send us a few more figures, or I might say, than can be seen at present, if a few more figures a few years ago to send us home at least, and have a right to say the section had a strong argument. However, the section's position is unchanged. They physically sent a two-inches telegram from Mombasa to London, via Nairobi, saying that the carriage from Nairobi to London cost £12 per ton. Major Walsh declared his view that Capt. Johnson's energy and knowledge had indeed won over to the SISAL's team; "the influence gained having been of the issue. They should now, perhaps, think more of their committee's position. Despite pressure from the chairman, Capt. Johnson declined to join the proposed new committee, though willing to serve on any committee. The chairman, however, insisted that he should be included, and Major Walsh's criticisms aided the section in its criticism of the chairman, and led to his removal, but it must be confessed that a hard lesson to learn, but it must be learned.

Actions of the section

On the other hand, the desirability of fulfilling the personal wishes of Lord Granworth and emphasising the need for the attendance of the local and foreign members of the SISAL Association from Kenya and Tanzania, led to the SISAL's insistence that the question of sugar should be excluded from the section. They did not understand why the section should be given so much attention and said that the section should not be concerned with the sugar industry. They thought it should be concerned with the shipping industry, and suggested that the section should be given a different name. Captain Johnson accepted the suggestion and announced that the meeting was to be held subsequently without Major Walsh. Captain Johnson wished to raise the whole question of the lasting effects of the SISAL Section, the only function of which seemed to be that of a shipping committee. His opinion was that in the interests of the industry and the chairman's job it is to be hoped that the meeting had been called three weeks earlier because of the fact that he had been receiving complaints from shippers, and the SISAL Section was not able to do its job effectively. Captain Johnson said that he was in contact with his agents, and that he had been able to obtain a large amount of information from them concerning the shipping conditions in the SISAL Section. He added that he had been unable to obtain any figures concerning the shipping conditions in the SISAL Section, and that he had been unable to find out what the reasons were for the non-arrival of the SISAL Section. The view of the chairman was to say that only Major Walsh, and his agents, were entitled to speak, and he could not speak individually.

Who Took the Lines?

Mr. V. J. Wolfe, who has been declared the main spokesman, has been made aware of the wishes of the SISAL Section, including reversion to high rates from the Port of Mombasa. Major Walsh was a representative of the

shippers, and he was asked to do his best to help him in his negotiations with the SISAL.

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FAIRBAIRNS HOTEL, Nairobi, Kenya. An ideal Report. Terms Moderate. Booked. AVA.

NORMAN HOUSE, Norman Rd., Nairobi, Kenya. Small, clean town. Excellent. Booked.

TORONTO HOTEL, Nairobi, Kenya. Small, clean, quiet. Excellent.

GREYSTONES HOTEL, Rubewick Bay, Kenya. Small, quiet. Excellent. Moderate terms.

REGALITY HOTEL, 17-19 Princess Street, Nairobi, Kenya. Del. 17-21/2/-, including dinner.

COYDON SURGEON'S HOTEL, Nairobi, Kenya. Small, quiet. Good. Moderate. Booked.

INDIA'S HOTEL, Hart St., Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.1, London, England. Moderate.

REGALITY GARDENS, Nairobi, Kenya. Small, quiet. Moderate.

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REGALITY HOTEL, Nairobi, Kenya. Small, quiet. Moderate.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists to supply the press with accurate and up-to-date news from the Editor's seat of authority. One of its chief functions is to assist in the dissemination of information concerning East and Central Africa, and any information which reaches the Bureau for that purpose will be readily forwarded to Manufacturers, merchants, agents and importers seeking further representations are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Bureau in such matters.

The extension of the Kitalie Canal has been completed.

Mr. O. S. Kibble is now running a hotel at Masai, Uganda.

Mr. T. A. Price, of the Kampala General Agency, is on a visit to India.

A grant to the Royal Society of St. George's being returned to Kampala.

Two leopards are reported to have been seen in the Parklands area of Nairobi.

A new swimming school has been opened recently at Macta Beach, Mombasa.

The emergency maize-drying plant at Mombasa has been completely destroyed by fire.

Two young zebra from Kenya are being shipped to Canada by the Toronto Zoological Gardens.

Japanese *camomile*, which was recently being wholesale in Kampala at 18s., has dropped to 1s. 6d.

Mr. M. G. Blinge has taken over the management of the Zambari section of the Mercantile Co-operative.

Native coffee growers in Bukoba are reported to be holding in part of their robusta coffee crop owing to low prices.

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the time of the outbreak of war, Germany's expansion is still continuing, and the result in the course of this year will be to increase the number of German troops in the field.

The special prospecting licences held by Niamby and Minerals Ltd. in the Ridge Mauzwawa district of Northern Rhodesia have been abandoned.

Customs receipts of the port of Mombasa during July last amounted to £20,321 compared with £16,907 for the corresponding month of 1920.

The amalgamation is announced between Messrs. Morrison Wright and Son, and Mr. A. C. Wilson, two established tailors in Mombasa.

A "soccer" match played at Elphinstone between Katanga and Northern Rhodesia was won by the visitors, who scored 6 goals to nil.

East Africa is to be represented in the Empire Marketing Board section of the Great Exhibition which begins on Saturday, September 20, to 26, 1924.

Arusha's first chairman reported, May 1, about wages by day, 11 hours' times, and applies to coffee pickers, 1s. 6d. being the maximum payment per day.

NEW BEIRA NEWSPAPER COMPANY

Beira News Ltd. has been constituted a private company with a capital of £100,000. Its intended Objects are to carry on in Portuguese East Africa, or elsewhere, the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works and undertakings, etc. The provisional directors are Mr. H. T. Pearce, 47, Finchley Road, Kennington, S.E. 16, and Mr. A. J. Evans, 1, Shirley Road, London, E.C. 1. No share qualification required. No minimum sum fixed for Company's visitors. Room 10, New Broad Street, E.C. 2.

MR. WIGGLESWORTH BLAMES THE PRESS

(Continued from p. 26.)

of the Committee had golden-haired Major Walsh that he had been privately informed of the Section's wishes by the member of the *Central Committee*—and Major Walsh thought it fair to add that it was not Mr. Foxlock. It was therefore known one member of their own deputation and not from the Press that the section had received the news.

On the other hand, privately and officially by Major Walsh and Capt. Johnson for a man of previous reputation, it was arranged that the Chairman, Lord Cranworth (with Mr. Hansbury as alternative), and Mr. McNeish should be invited to determine the above position, and his request further steering away from the shipping companies. Major Walsh said that 200 delegations could be allowed to elect its own chairman and suggested that Lord Cranworth would discharge his duty impartially.

If Lord Cranworth had done so, he would have told Major Walsh that he did not consider it wise to do so. That is one circumstance in which I could certainly conceive that it is necessary to impose what Lord Cranworth will or will not do after the mill commission the importance of the position and be fully sensitive to this obligation to East Africa and its naval power.

Now, what does the Press do? Does it help to bring bigger and bigger ships into the shipping companies? Is it not in the mind of the Sub-Section? At the end of August meeting we discussed again the Press not to incite the negotiations by the Central Committee. We, as far as we are aware, are the only ones to do so. It is easy to blame the Press, but the main culprit is not the Press. It was noticeable that he did not vindicate his imputation against the Press when after Major Walsh's amazing disclosure he was permitted that at its next full meeting the Sisal Sub-Section will invite the general public to whom Major Walsh referred to disclose himself and to justify his strange action.

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EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCT REPORT

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS

THE following is a general report on the market for the month of October, 1928, covering the principal products of East Africa.

Coffee.—The market has been quiet throughout the month, with no change in price.

Tea.—The market has been quiet throughout the month, with no change in price.

Chamomile.—The market has been quiet throughout the month, with no change in price.

Pearl Barley.—The market has been quiet throughout the month, with no change in price.

Wheat.—The market has been quiet throughout the month, with no change in price.

Maize.—The market has been quiet throughout the month, with no change in price.

Peas.—The market has been quiet throughout the month, with no change in price.

Brewery.—The market has been quiet throughout the month, with no change in price.

Chloro.—The market has been quiet throughout the month, with no change in price.

Flour.—The market has been quiet throughout the month, with no change in price.

Cotton.—The market has been quiet throughout the month, with no change in price.

Coconut.—The market has been quiet throughout the month, with no change in price.

Leather.—The market has been quiet throughout the month, with no change in price.

Meat.—The market has been quiet throughout the month, with no change in price.

Groundnuts.—The market has been quiet throughout the month, with no change in price.

Milk.—The market has been quiet throughout the month, with no change in price.

Sugar.—The market has been quiet throughout the month, with no change in price.

Tea.—The market has been quiet throughout the month, with no change in price.

Wheat.—The market has been quiet throughout the month, with no change in price.

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NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

Mr. McNeil is present touring East Africa on behalf of his firm, Messrs. Miskin and Blatt, the well-known Manchester engineering firm.

Mr. W. H. Byng, the Sheppard Co., representant for East Africa, recently visited Uganda in connection with the refueling arrangements for the Cape-to-Cairo air route being inaugurated by Imperial Airways early next year. It is anticipated that stops will be made both at Lubumbashi and Entebbe for refueling, which will consist of two flights, each in the 10,000-lb. class.

Continued the traffic was good during the sale in East Africa of a complete Garoshaia cigarette.

Graham Dawson decided on his arrival in this country a couple of months ago to make no more representations such an agent and will spend his time looking after his own interests. The Makindu cigarette of Mr. Wilson Straub, F.C., one of the cigarettes most popular with smokers in Nairobi, the latest packed in tins, the value of this product, it is said, will be in competition with other Maccandona's "Royal" cigarettes on the market. A travelling representative of the main company's sales manager, Alfie Law, arrived the end of the year.

In the same article found in last week's issue it was mentioned by Messrs. Charles Messing and Co. of 242, Britain Road, London, that for sale were Garoshaia cigarettes, which consist of extremely durable but also easily suitable under the most adverse climatic conditions. The recent growth of east African trade has compelled Messrs. Charles Messing and Co. to extend their up-to-date machinery and organization of their premises to satisfy the requirements of their clients abroad. It might be mentioned that their Export Department is always ready to receive correspondence in regard to all kinds of shipping, forwarding, and insurance, for general business and trading purposes. The firm are thorough dealers in all kinds of goods in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and obtain further particulars from Mr. G. J. Johnson, 10, Baytree Chambers, London, or local agents.

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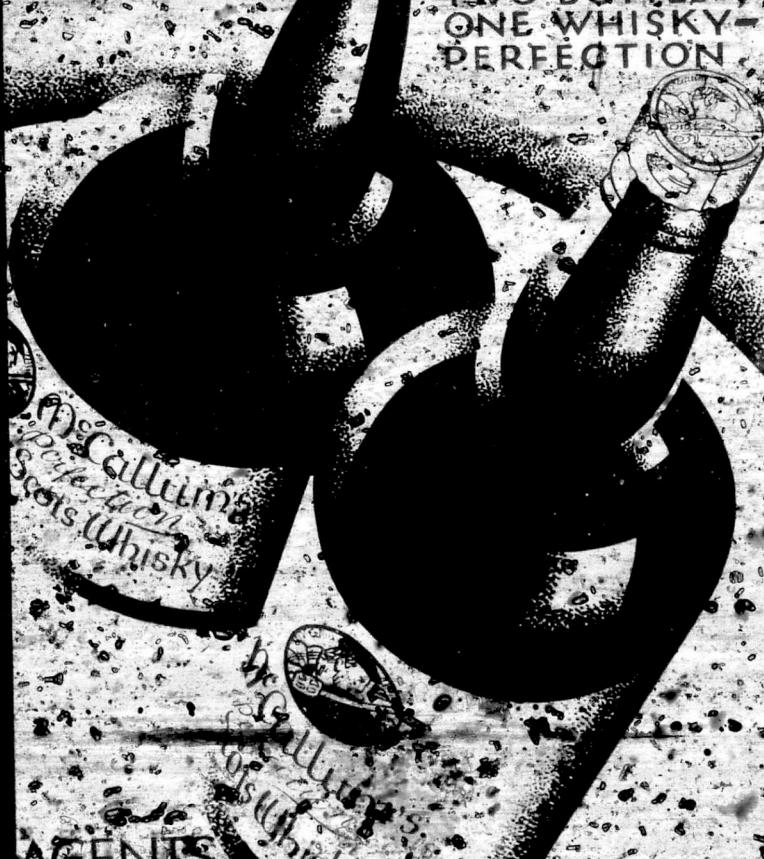
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EAST AFRICA



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The s.s. "Empress of Canada," which left Genoa on September 17 for East Africa via Mombasa and Zanzibar, carries the following passengers:

Mobatua. Mrs. G. Blower
Mr. R. H. Bogg
Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Bowes
Major J. P. Bradbury
Major D. Braithwaite
Major J. Braithwaite

Miss W. C. Brinkley
Miss K. S. Brinston
Mr. M. A. Bristol
Mr. K. S. J. Chamberlain
Mr. N. B. Clark
Miss D. E. Curtis
Miss A. E. Davis
Mr. T. S. Ebbelsham
Miss C. M. Eggleston
Mr. H. J. Gale
Mr. Harry

Miss M. J. Geddes
Mr. M. Isherwood
Mr. J. G. Jennings
Major & Mrs. J. E. Judd
Miss H. Mason

Mrs. H. McGregor
Dr. & Mrs. R. P. E. Pearce
Miss G. Phelan
Mr. E. Potter
Mr. F. R. P. US
Mr. W. R. Smith

Port Said to Mombasa. Mr. G. Lyle Laurance
Mr. W. J. Henly
Saldanha.

Mr. & Mrs. C. Anderson
Mr. & Mrs. J. Anderson
Mr. F. Rendfater

Port Said to Durban. Mr. G. Lyle Laurance
Mr. W. J. Henly
Ladysmith.

Miss M. Poulin
Miss Poulin
Mr. A. Raber
Mr. W. K. Thompson

Saldanha. Miss B. Spranga
Miss Spranga
Mr. Nathan
Mr. L. Walker
Mr. & Mrs. W. Walker
Mr. & Mrs. O. Walker
Master G. Walker
Master W. Weller
Master J. Weller
Miss F. J. Weller
Master P. N. Weller
Mr. T. Weller
Mrs. J. A. Young
Miss M. Young

Mauritius. Miss B. Spranga
& Mrs. J. & V. Allen
Miss E. B. Stirling
Miss E. B. Stirling

Wangoni. which left Hamburg on September 19 carries the following passengers:

Mombasa. Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Allen
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Allen
Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Collins
Miss E. Dennerle Smith
Mrs. D. Denton
Miss E. Folliott
Miss F. Grace
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hart
Miss H. Hart
Miss I. Hart
Miss J. Hart
Miss J. Hart

St. John's. Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Allen
Miss E. Dennerle Smith
Miss E. Folliott
Miss F. Grace
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hart
Miss H. Hart
Miss J. Hart
Miss J. Hart

Franschhoek. Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Allen
Miss E. Dennerle Smith
Miss E. Folliott
Miss F. Grace
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hart
Miss H. Hart
Miss J. Hart
Miss J. Hart

Port Elizabeth. Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Allen
Miss E. Dennerle Smith
Miss E. Folliott
Miss F. Grace
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hart
Miss H. Hart
Miss J. Hart
Miss J. Hart

Cape Town. Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Allen
Miss E. Dennerle Smith
Miss E. Folliott
Miss F. Grace
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hart
Miss H. Hart
Miss J. Hart
Miss J. Hart

Port Elizabeth. Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Allen
Miss E. Dennerle Smith
Miss E. Folliott
Miss F. Grace
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hart
Miss H. Hart
Miss J. Hart
Miss J. Hart

The s.s. "Empress of India," which left Genoa on September 19 for East Africa via Mombasa and Zanzibar, carries the following passengers:

Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Anderson
Miss E. Dennerle Smith
Miss E. Folliott
Miss F. Grace
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hart
Miss H. Hart
Miss J. Hart
Miss J. Hart

Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Anderson
Miss E. Dennerle Smith
Miss E. Folliott
Miss F. Grace
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hart
Miss H. Hart
Miss J. Hart
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Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Anderson
Miss E. Dennerle Smith
Miss E. Folliott
Miss F. Grace
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hart
Miss H. Hart
Miss J. Hart
Miss J. Hart

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Nyassa," which left Lourenco Marques homewards on August 26, carried the following passengers from:

Saldanha. Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Anderson
Miss E. Dennerle Smith
Miss E. Folliott
Miss F. Grace
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hart
Miss H. Hart
Miss J. Hart
Miss J. Hart

Lagos. Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Anderson
Miss E. Dennerle Smith
Miss E. Folliott
Miss F. Grace
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hart
Miss H. Hart
Miss J. Hart
Miss J. Hart

Port Said. Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Anderson
Miss E. Dennerle Smith
Miss E. Folliott
Miss F. Grace
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hart
Miss H. Hart
Miss J. Hart
Miss J. Hart

Port Said. Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Anderson
Miss E. Dennerle Smith
Miss E. Folliott
Miss F. Grace
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hart
Miss H. Hart
Miss J. Hart
Miss J. Hart

Khartoum. Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Anderson
Miss E. Dennerle Smith
Miss E. Folliott
Miss F. Grace
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hart
Miss H. Hart
Miss J. Hart
Miss J. Hart

Port Said. Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Anderson
Miss E. Dennerle Smith
Miss E. Folliott
Miss F. Grace
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hart
Miss H. Hart
Miss J. Hart
Miss J. Hart

Port Said. Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Anderson
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Miss E. Folliott
Miss F. Grace
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hart
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Miss J. Hart
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Molda. Left Port Said homewards, Sept. 22.
Major J. A. Anderson arrived Port Said, Sept. 22.

Calypso. Arrived Mombasa for Bombay, Sept. 22.
Khandalla left Sevendiles, Zanzibar, and Durban, Sept. 22.

Karamba. Arrived Port Said, Sept. 22.
Karamba arrived Durban, Sept. 22.

Clan-Eilean Harris. Left Durban, Sept. 22.
Dun Randi left arrived Dar es Salaam, Sept. 22.
C. G. Carlisle left Sue for East Africa, Sept. 22.

Glen Grant. Left Glasgow for East Africa, Sept. 22.

Holland America. Nijkerk left Durban homewards, Sept. 22.
Nijkerk left Mombasa for South Africa, Sept. 22.

Orion. Left Durban homewards, Sept. 22.
Orion left Durban for South Africa, Sept. 22.

Marquette. Left Durban homewards, Sept. 22.
Marquette left Durban for Mauritius, Sept. 22.

Glendower. Glendower arrived Mauritius for Mauritius, Sept. 22.

General Sir J. C. Wodehouse. General Sir J. C. Wodehouse left Diego Suarez for Mauritius, Sept. 22.

General Sir J. C. Wodehouse. General Sir J. C. Wodehouse left Diego Suarez for Mauritius, Sept. 22.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Excellente. Excellente arrived Mayunga for Mauritius, Sept. 22.

General de Gaulle. General de Gaulle arrived Mayunga for Mauritius, Sept. 22.

General de Gaulle. General de Gaulle arrived Mayunga for Mauritius, Sept. 22.

General de Gaulle. General de Gaulle arrived Mayunga for Mauritius, Sept. 22.

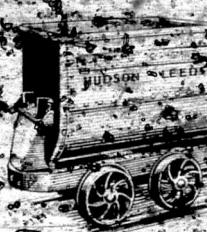
General de Gaulle. General de Gaulle arrived Mayunga for Mauritius, Sept. 22.

General de Gaulle. General de Gaulle arrived Mayunga for Mauritius, Sept. 22.

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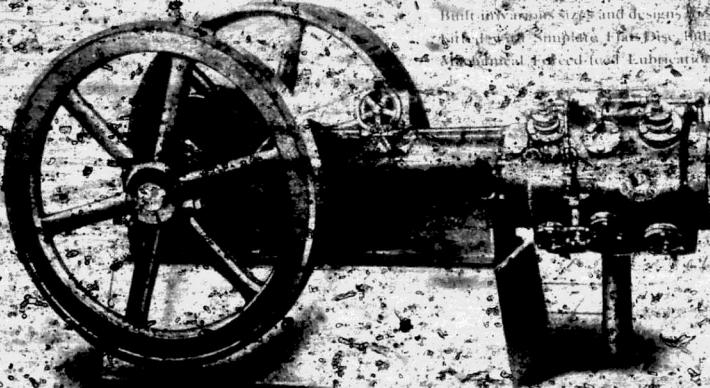
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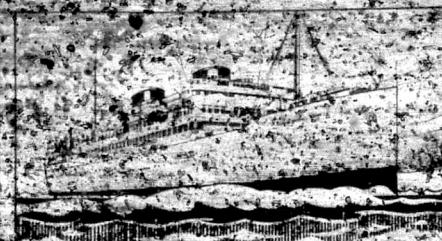


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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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PARAMOUNTY.

The most striking development of the situation of the British colonies of East Africa interests, over recent weeks, has been the change to perturb the minds and feelings of the present 10,000 British subjects in those Dependencies. This strongly expressed desire of a class of business men has now become irresistibly spontaneous. Canon Leakey, the nominated representative of Native interests in the Kenyan Legislative Assembly, as we reported last week, has emphatically condemned the plan which, he declares, is unthinkable from the Christian point of view. The East African Minister of Lands in the Government of the Union of East Africa has now been constrained to take up the subject with the present Cabinet in London. So far, the only speech made by him on the matter, while denying any intention of interfering with the affairs of neighbouring countries, seemed to acquiesce passively to the mistake of fifty years ago being repeated by a declaration that within any British African territory the interests of the Natives have preference over those of Europeans. Even the Homeless less is beginning to take notice, and in a recent leading article in the *London Post* declared that the English writer, Dr. John Ley, "was enough to set every white man in Africa against British rule and with reason, since it is a subordination of inferiority. How could the country be administered in any part of Africa how could any European consider it be safe if by rule of equal treatment the law thus distorted so that Native interests should prevail. If such a body as the British one escaped justice, no one could be compelled to do so."

It is clear that there is increasing concern at the question of paramountcy. There is a sense of alarm, and what new creation may emerge is a matter of speculation. It may be that the broaching of such a question will not be followed by any action, but that would be a serious mistake. Mr. H. G. Glubb, and his fellow delegates from Kenya and Tanganyika, reach London, and the Foreign Affairs Committee of Native Affairs, to be seriously engaged in consideration of the proposed joint Parliamentarian committee. They will, we are confident, make all possible efforts to oppose the union of the three colonies, and to maintain the British

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some of the more volatile spirits in East Africa have shown an inclination to turn their eyes westwards. The Somalis have demonstrated an inclination almost analogous to a racial threat in East Africa, in instance to those of *refugees* from the Somalis. It has been evident for some time that South Africa is increasingly impressed by the might of this continent. But his Rhodes lectures remind Smuts of the draw attention to the continuity of the highlands stretching from the south to the basin of the Great Lakes, and stressed their fitness for this settlement. It is a fair assumption that he visualised an eventual political unity implicit in the physical, and to be accomplished in the fulness of time, to follow upon the publication in his book "Complex South Africa" which we reviewed this issue of *East Africa*, and to which we invite the earnest attention of our readers. It makes the smile more Mr. Gladstone's, and frankly extols the hand of friendship to, and others his heartiest co-operation with, the men of the north who have expressed the spirit of protest against "Our modesty," as postulated by Downing Street. "Their interests," he declares, "are our interests, and we refuse to allow ourselves to be subordinated."

It is clear that there is increasing concern at the question of paramountcy. There is a sense of alarm, and what new creation may emerge is a matter of speculation. It may be that the broaching of such a question will not be followed by any action, but that would be a serious mistake. Mr. H. G. Glubb, and his fellow delegates from Kenya and Tanganyika, reach London, and the Foreign Affairs Committee of Native Affairs, to be seriously engaged in consideration of the proposed joint Parliamentarian committee. They will, we are confident, make all possible efforts to oppose the union of the three colonies, and to maintain the British

MATTERS OF MOMENT

LACK OF IMPERIAL VISION—The recent proposal by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for a closer Union of the African Colonies, although well-intended, will not go wholly for their native peoples, without some qualification.

The authorisation of West Africa, especially Nigeria, to take such steps as the building of the Trans-Saharan and Trans-Gulf railway, the scheme of Sir Humphrey Headley, the Chairman of the Commission, has been influenced by the desire of certain sections of the public to make it appear as if the native peoples were useful partners in colonial expansion. The last subject on the agenda, thus preventing further outraging of the words but disfiguring it to the real facts, was to feel somewhat.

The raising of the question of building the

FUTILE OPPOSITION—Events are moving too rapidly for them to be many aware of recent

suspicion; but the author, who has had the support of unusual opinion in his land at the London East African Board, of the various sections of the Commonwealth, of the members of the past and present Imperial Commissions of the Germany-Anglo Commission, of the German Newcomen Club, of the Royal Society, and of all concerned with the African cause, well knows experts who have anticipated and foreseen the situation on the spot. Now, when at length the work is about to commence, he dares to appeal for assistance to the world, forthwith, because he fulfilled his promise. Not only does he know all the groups from practically bankrupt to rich, personally because these associations have followed him on the lecture platform during his solo lectures, the show of enthusiasm in numbers, his eleven-hour course, during the黒blackest times, was indeed pitifully poor; but if there was justification for the world's sympathies were good, and we do not recall that he proposed the project during the half dozen years since it has been under constant discussion, the fact that times are now less bad does not invalidate good decision; indeed, such a proposal, if necessary itself, as will begin during a period of depression, for it provides much-needed work and makes Britain, France and Italy, as we have declared the present object of the Zambezi bridge, declare more than once, energetically improving the transport facilities of the African territories. Is Great Britain to stand by with a colonial influence which is a scheme for which the public has long clamoured? It is to be remembered, simply because produce prices are temporarily so remunerative. The suggestion savours of mimicry.

To attack the present government's proposals for Closer Union, *East Africa* does not, as one thing, need to reiterate what was done at last

CLOSER UNION MORE NECESSARY THAN EVER—and more important still, to point out that

the time is approaching when the whole of Africa will be under the control of the secret service, and that it has departed that there will be no time left for administrative expenditure on the continent as that caused by such dangerous expeditions as that of the German war against Libya, and the European opinion of East Africa will be based on the present proposals. But this is a remarkable volume of information which comes in, particularly from the three territories concerned, making it evident that probably all responsible Europeans are more firmly convinced than ever of the need for a settlement of the right kind. A new document of the right kind, a new law, a new agreement, is necessary. It should have been provided by the General Secretary in Downing-street, which produced a crystal-clear evidence that German action, British and German determination to secure the return of pre-War colonies are stronger than ever. *East Africa*, which is prone to be able to claim that it advocated a closer Union when the very idea was abhorred in almost all other East African newspapers, has reiterated, emphasised the rôle prime necessity is to ensure the permanence of Tanganyika Territory within the British Empire. That Herr Hitler and the German public can be evident cannot be achieved one day too soon. By all means let us demand Closer Union of a responsible kind, but let there be an end to famous wars both of passing economic difficulties.

much progress has been made of recent years in the treatment of leprosy, and such promising results have been achieved in every severe cases of the full disease that **THE TREATMENT OF LEPROSY**—there is no exaggeration in this statement of the success attained. Optimism is good, but we would not do well if this optimism must be balanced and well informed. We would therefore, in a able and temperate review of the present position by Dr. J. Courtright, quoted in the *Journal of Tropical Hygiene and Hygiene*, in which the author reaches the quite satisfactory conclusion that modern therapeutic measures in the treatment of leprosy will in most varieties of the disease reduce the late infective stages to a stage of non-infectivity. Temperately put and judiciously expressed, that statement does represent a honest and most gratifying advance towards the conquest of the disease. In, although, a great deal of benefit and relief has been given to the sufferer during the last ten years, the author points out that there still remains the finding of a truly satisfactory drug. We gather that the most uniformly good results are produced by hyd IOCOPUS oil and the creosote combiⁿ though this is claimed as safe. Alepol, a preparation based on camphor, sodium hydrocarbo derivatives is also cheap, and, as it is applied in powder form, is the drug of choice in countries dependent upon imported antileprosy medicines. Hydrox are not recommended for routine treatment and should only be used to treat the early leprosy. Fortunately the treatment which has gained the general public most, and the public of Africa is that of the site selected in leprosy, which in many districts is the best treatment to both native and foreign means. This method of treatment, as applied, has been fully established and densely

EAST AFRICA

The inhabitants of the various countries of East Africa are, at present, in a condition of semi-anarchy. The only form of government there is proprieitary to the country, and it is the result of the policy of the European powers in their colonies of the last few years. The case appears to be that the European powers have been unable to improve in their administration of their territories, and that they have therefore given up their control of African tribes.

With this, the inhabitants of Central Africa, who are mostly negroes, have exposed themselves to the foreigner's local authority, and

PREDICTION and **FORCASTING** and **THE WEATHER** results. In view of modern meteorology in Africa has progressed and how fundamentally

it differs from the empirical methods of Native weather and weather prophets may be gathered from such reports as those of the experts on the expedition of African and Highland Rhodesia, the latter of which, for us, is justly land. We do not know what the native suspains that meteorology is a highly technical science. It is also said, with official like Sir N. Sharpey, Gilbert Walker, and others, that the Africans are mathematicians at best, or, at any rate, computable; only the astronomer, it is evident that the people make little subject than instruments, the details of incident, visibility, barometer, and thermometer readings, and so on. In Northern Rhodesia a seasonal rainfall is attempted, which must be admitted to be surprisingly exact, though not very great. The forecast, however, is not possible when it is in sight, and it may be extremely doubtful whether the hands of Government and administration will be strengthened enormously. The record by which this forecast is achieved compels one to consider it as daymen. An estimate of the seasonal rainfall is obtained, as far as possible, from the following relations:

Rhodesia rainfall 140,381 miles² (1,600,000 square miles) 20 mm. per annum.
Kenya and Uganda rainfall 100,000 miles² (10,000,000 square miles) 1,500 mm. per annum.
Tanzania rainfall 200,000 miles² (20,000,000 square miles) 1,500 mm. per annum.
The factors available are: the flood, which decimates both the population and the crops, are said to be 150,000 miles² (15,000,000 square miles), Cape Town being 1,500 mm. But, as a minimum, assume 1,500,000 miles² (150,000,000 square miles). From which, it is conceivable that the rainfall in certain parts of the country reaches 3000 mm. This will be enough to sustain a large population, and to bring into full equation the Falk and Islands and Rio Janeiro, but we cannot predict to follow him, the whole thing is amazing.

Writing on Native Agriculture, the Director says in his report for 1921-22:

"A concern of miners of the Department RAHIDI has been encouraged the growing of food AND GOOD crops in the belief that the supply

of food is essential to the peaceful development of the people. But is not so? It has often been experienced that administrative officers in Africa, the wiser men of Africa and among them some primitive tribes, think it is just when the people are well nourished when food is plentiful, and everything (as the old song has it) in the garden is green, that the African man gets what may be called a man's stomach." And, reading thus, we are surprised in this belief by the Colonial Office Report on South Africa, last issued, in which we read that it is apparently in every aspect of life that this South Africa has become more and more like the United States of America.

KUTIE THE MASAI CLERK

In support of the Native's short-story paper, he writes, subject, which like his "Native," is, that is, of the Geological Survey, where he is the "12th Masai," as thus of myself came into the world. A native boy, a native boy, he was born in Masai land on the 10th system in 1920. He died in the rest of Africa, a sociological point of view, according to his mother, a Masai elder. Now, are the natives of Africa? One Masai elder, now are the natives of Africa? Now, a native boy, he was born in the land three weeks joined up by chance, and in his native land a stone reservoir, a concrete dam, and a concrete drinking trough, a stone trough, and houses (100 millions daily) were built in a day. He died for this himself, while a surveyor nearly lost his life as a result of these works. Kuta has been able to settle down with his family in the new land with the same sense of permanence as in the old, his brothers.

Speculating further between the Lambim and the Maran, a chief which was named in the Home Rule Bill, which was renamed in the Home Rule Act, a resident magistrate, a native of the Maran, was appointed to

INDIGENOUS WORKERS **HOME GOVERNMENT** **PROTECTION**. According to the Kenyan Police Report for 1921-22, it will be remembered that the Lambim *inhabitants*, living down their spear-thrusting communities to do so, until we had a law of protection for the people, that the gallant tribesmen there walked about like a bunch of savages, and as police force, a *force* of 100,000 natives are now fully trained, and are completely protecting their own law, and when he breaks the law, the *native*, writes the Colonial force, "are in a state of consternation and alarm." During the old days, the custom of Lord Kitchener's forces to enrol them as recruits to the Anglo-Egyptian Army, and during the Egyptian campaign both British and German forces caused many captures *askari*. The Kenya Police have evidently the same humorous spirit, and equal success in dealing with the raw Native.

Our Weekly Cartoons

Cartoonists have been invited to contribute to Brigadier General P. R. H. M. D. T. J. T. J. Major G. H. Williams, Dr. H. Noel Barnes, Captain H. F. Rutherford, Mr. W. Small, M.R.C., Captain Blackadder, Mr. Montague, and Mr. Harrison.

The artist's original sketches, approximately three times as large as the print of reproduction, are available for sale. Applications should be made to The Secretary, "East Africa," 16 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

LONDON BUSINESS MEN HESITATE

SECOND THOUGHTS NOT ALWAYS BEST

Meeting of East African Section of London Chamber

of Commerce, 12th November, 1919.

The election of a Honorary Chairman of the African section of the London Chamber of Commerce was as follows mentioned at last week's meeting Mr. Hampshire Leggett, the Chairman, stating that Mr. Conolly and Colenbrony had both declined the invitation to act as chairman of a section of the new Chamber of Commerce, and that therefore the matter had been left to be decided on account of a feeling that the invitation should be extended to Mr. Alfred Wrigglesworth his return from Africa. The Honorary Chairman took pleasure in proposing him.

Major C. L. Walsh. Is there a minute to that effect?

The Chairman. No, not till Mr. Wrigglesworth should be asked.

Colonel H. A. Johnson. This section consists of some 250 members. The following gentlemen are present to-day. There would be many others. My views as to the right man for a possible new chairman were voted upon.

The Chairman. It has always been our practice to elect our officers by a show of hands. Major C. L. Johnson. But is it impossible for names to be submitted through the post? I make that suggestion. It might induce some people to come forward and encourage the sectional activity of the Section.

Further consideration of the matter was deferred after the Chairman had commented that Colonel Johnson's suggestion was suggested was not a bad idea.

Related Criticism of the Zambezi Bridge.

One point was the timber used in building the bridge. Nyasaland said Mr. Wrigglesworth that it was willing to spend £170,000 a year in interest charges alone on the building of a bridge across the Zambezi, though that country's imports and exports now total only 30,000 tons annually, and are diminishing. In other words, interest alone would add some £10,000 to the present excessive transport costs which were in Nyasaland from connection with countries nearer the coast. It might be noted that a large part of this vast expenditure is to the payment of a subsidy which would relieve the present transport charges £15,000. Let us consider of the bridge for a suspended bridge could be seen whether it would stand. With the heavy fall in world prices it was possible that Nyasaland could not produce even all for the world market. By the time the bridge was built there might be nothing like 30,000 tons of traffic annually.

Colonel Johnson, stating that the question should be put down for discussion at the next meeting, suggested that Mr. Wrigglesworth has omitted to take into consideration the fact that his contractors had already been placed and the work done. Mr. Wrigglesworth. That is not the case. The Chairman. However, for a fact he failed to do so. In referring to interest charges he had obviously overlooked the fact that the Imperial Treasury had not authorized the Nyasaland Government to expend a much larger sum annually, in other words it was a subsidy from the Imperial Government. He had also made no reference to the heavy coal charges which was expected to pay over the bridge and the cost of the coal was to be paid by the British Government.

Closest Union in East Africa.

Mr. Wrigglesworth explained by the place he had been staying in the winter months close to Cape Town, and had been in touch with Mr. G. D. G. Balfour, who had been in touch with the local Chamber of Commerce.

And that the Colonial Office be asked to have the same kind of arrangement made under their jurisdiction, and this anticipated a series of conferences on public statements of a local nature, and that the amalgamation of the two sections of the Chamber of Commerce be arranged.

Major C. L. Walsh. We have had difficulties to obtain the date of amalgamation, and the date of amalgamation will be known when one date is fixed.

Colonel H. A. Johnson. The date of amalgamation will be known when one date is fixed, and the date of amalgamation will be known when one date is fixed.

Major C. L. Walsh. We have had difficulties to obtain the date of amalgamation, and the date of amalgamation will be known when one date is fixed, and the date of amalgamation will be known when one date is fixed.

Colonel H. A. Johnson. The date of amalgamation will be known when one date is fixed.

Major C. L. Walsh. The date of amalgamation will be known when one date is fixed.

Is Morogoro Suitable as Headquarters?

The discussion of the London Chamber regarding the site of the headquarters of the Department of Native Affairs from its establishment in Mombasa was continued. Major C. L. Johnson was again put forward as a suitable site, and the South African Colony would be most anxious to have the head office of the Native Affairs Department in the colony. He was half a century ago a member of the Royal Engineers in Mombasa and throughout the 1880's and 1890's the general deal of money available had to be spent in building the necessary headquarters. This little income had been taken up in the course of the move.

Major C. L. Walsh said that it settles entirely Tanganyika went to Dar es Salaam to consult with the Land Department, and finding that forestry matters concerned him, proposed bringing the office to Lushoto for the necessary discussions with the Forestry Department. In matters concerning cattle needed attention given to Mwanza, and considerable time to Mombasa. Landmarks. The idea of the Government appeared to be to make individual enterprises as difficult as possible, and to afford them uninterrupted access. It would not be at all surprising to find the Government had first mentioned at Mombasa (Renewed) Lushoto. The fact lay chiefly with the authorities themselves. He had never seen such a foolish crowd as the individuals at Tanga and Mombasa, particularly those in Mombasa.

Colonel Johnson, who had been in touch with the Government about matters, advised recently in the first instance, that he suggested that the site of the headquarters in Mombasa should be avoided. Major C. L. Johnson had the fact that he had not been able to discuss with him a person in Tanganyika who was an authority on the subject. Mr. McNaughton knew nothing about it, as a good centre, as the experimental farm was there. And Major Walsh commented similarly that on that basis the best choice in the Forest should be lodged in

EAST AFRICA

Colonial Office, nothing has been done to help us. We have got nothing but the usual Colonial Office blarney.

In the course of State trials concerning the conduct of certain native communities in Uganda, he heard the native chief declare that his people are at present the most peaceful and law-abiding people in the world. This statement, however, is destined to become one of the best-remembered documents in the history of the Government. But it is not true, nor is it likely to be.

It is now time to suppose that agricultural and commercial interests will suffer in the long run if the Agricultural Department are removed from the control of the Director of Agriculture. It is unable to make satisfactory arrangements for the keeping of stock in towns, for the disposal of surplus grain in Kampala, and for providing adequate opportunities for those members of the public who wish to complain to do so without undue inconvenience. On the other hand, the removal of the Director of Agriculture is in accordance with the views of the Government on all questions connected with agriculture and agriculture research. Yet, surely, it should be the best and constant communication and consultation with the Governor himself and with the principal officers of the Government, and from this point of view there are now incalculable advantages in his having a direct line of communication with the Secretary of State.

In fact, this circumstance, the Secretary of State has not done a better and more commendable thing than to appoint the most capable of his Ministers to the Agricultural Department. The new Minister of Agriculture, Mr. J. G. A. D. Adeney, is a man of great experience and knowledge.

The removal of the Director of Agriculture is to know nothing about that the demand for Uganda has been fully incorporated in the policy of the Government, and that the workers in Uganda are to be employed in communication with the Kenya and Uganda High Commissioner, with a view to arranging a helping hand for the establishment of an independent Uganda's proposed wireless stations, and also of Uganda reducing the difficulties in regard to accommodation which are now experienced by members of the public who wish to visit the town for the purpose of consultation with the Governor. Deportation.

All-Rights Service in Dar es Salaam.

It having been reported that the Tanganyika Government did not propose to establish an all-night wireless service in Dar es Salaam unless local existing companies, considered as a service essential, were prepared to defray their cost, Mr. Wrigglesworth asserted that no Government anywhere had ever before suggested that a private organisation should pay for wireless services. Pressure ought to be brought to bear through the official office on the Tanganyika Government to secure the early formation of the service.

At a number of meetings, however, it was clearly a local matter, and the London Chamber could not be expected to press its views at the request of the Tanganyika Government. With that view the service was an arrangement.

Cotton Ginning Industry in Uganda.

At a luncheon, Leventhal, a very clever, most interesting person, of the secretariat of the cotton ginning industry in Uganda, Mr. Hawes stated that the Government proposed to introduce into Uganda the system of permanent buying stores but coupled with it the proviso that anyone with a licence could buy anywhere with motor lorries; in other words, again created permanent and effective, in general, might find some place else buying cotton and, for a hundred yards away, that was a clearly impossible condition of affairs.

Transport Charges in Nyassaland.

Dissatisfaction was expressed with the scale from the Colonial Office in the Section's representations regarding the excessive transport charges on bush roads, and the desire to raise the matter again.

It is clear that the scale of charges is not only unfair to the natives, but it is also unfair to the traders who come to the bush.

EXCESSIVE PORT CHARGES.

It was agreed to represent to the Secretary of State the matter of port charges in Tanganyika, and to ask him to take up the case with the German Government.

It was decided that the Committee will be formed to consider the question of port charges.

THE NATIVE POLICY MEMORANDUM.

Published by a South African Minister.

FRANK STURGEON of the Federal Government, Memorandum on Native Affairs in East Africa. It is addressed to the Secretary of State, South African Minister of Lands and leases of the Transvaal, and to the South African Minister of Internal Affairs of his party.

The Union of South Africa had, he maintained, always to express its opinions on the relations between the races in all States under British administration in Africa. We say, he said that in our long contact with the knowledge of the Native race we have developed a formula in connexion with the relations between black and white. We desire to consider equality of Europeans and Natives or enforcing Western European administration on Natives as a solution of the Native question. We reserve to ourselves the right to protect within our own country the future of white posterity so far as is humanly possible. Our passive belief is expressed in the word segregation. In segregation we shall find the salvation of both races.

He said that the Union of South Africa, in its memorandum, had said that the African population discovered in South Africa "are not a state, but at the same time we would say we will not allow the work of separation, however well-meaning it may be, a matter of such importance to all of us, as a matter of principle, of our ideals, as the Union which passionately aesthetics in the enforcement of the nations and principles on Europe, to the north, who have their own white man's future, which are in accordance with our main European ideals. We deny that any European nation, England included, has the right to act anywhere in South Africa in conflict with our ideals. When in the position, let us remember, they live in the same spirit, we have the kind of friendship and offer our best services in operation. Their interests are our interests. We are determined to stand by our principles, and we are convinced that in many of the early white community in Africa, we shall find a sensible conviction.

A resolution was adopted, deploring segregation as the most important condition for the survival of the white in Africa, and asking the Government of the Union of South Africa to mobilise moral support amongst racial leaders in the continent.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

- Sept. 25-26.—Dinner, exhibition, Royal Artillery.
- Oct. 1.—Dinner at Guildhall to Prince Ministers attending the Imperial Conference.
- Oct. 2.—Meeting of East African Sub-Committee.
- Oct. 3.—Meeting of Executive Council of East African Board, at the Savoy, London.
- Oct. 4.—Meeting of East African Board, at the Savoy, London.
- Oct. 5-6.—Motor Show, Olympia.
- Oct. 7-24.—National Dairy Show, Royal Agricultural Hall.
- Oct. 20 and 21.—Sale for Africans Overseas, Kensington Palace.
- Oct. 20 and 21.—Sale for Africans Overseas, Kensington Palace.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A SISAL SPEAKER IMPEACHED.

The Identity should be Revealed.

10. Dec. 1908.

At a recent meeting of the East African Shipping Association, held at the meeting of the East African Shipping Association, Mr. Jardine's Sub-Section, a deputation consisting of members of the shipping companies, made a speech containing criticisms and suggestions, and attempted to expose the existing condition of affairs. It was agreed that the reply of the shipping companies to Mr. Jardine's representations should be received at the next general meeting, which was to be held on the 1st January. It was usual to give six days' notice of such meetings, so that the latest date it seems could be that the meeting was held three days ago, yet being held on December 10th, by the above showing it was six days later.

Furthermore, as the shipping companies had been invited to attend the meeting, it is evident that six days were allotted to elate, refute, and generally justify members was in accordance of the fact that the other members of the very great importance to the industry at that period, could think of no justification for such idleness. You to say discarding, etc., to the Captain Johnson Spokes, "I could not imagine possible procedure had the time been given that it was the wish of the Chairman to call a meeting of the Sub-Section within seven or eight days of the interview, they would, I am confident, have arranged to their reply to reach the Chamber in adequate time.

A further point, as there are reasons why the minutes of the interview will not be presented to the public within a day or two, that would have been a business-like course, and would have given us hitherto unobtainable information more than sufficing to settle the question.

From a report which evidently emanated from Mr. Jardine, probably the account of the Chairman to excuse himself, it is evident that he was present on one of last week's meetings, the members of the Sub-Section have since exonerated to Captain F. G. Johnson and Major J. H. Rich for their prompt and well justified protest.

The disclosure that one member of our own delegation actually informed a representative of one of the shipping companies in advance of the request which the delegation were to put forward, and which, as you point out, Mr. Prentiss has been asked to ascertain, certainly shows that the speaker might not have prior knowledge of things, and that of which may in the course of time come to the members of the delegation.

I agree with you that at the first full meeting of the Sub-Section, the individual whom Mr. Jardine referred should be called to defend himself and to justify his conduct in a friendly way to those who trusted him sufficiently to let him as one of their spokesman. The speaker would be allowed to rest.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C.

THE STATUS OF AFRICAN WOMEN.

Lord Lugard's Testimony and Mr. Jardine's Evidence.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Your editorial on the subject of Lord Lugard and Mr. Jardine's amazing statement was the main feature of my attention. I did not wonder that we should be swumk into Lord Lugard's eyes, seeing that he is the own tool

of the East African mandarins, and that he is a man who is not above the common prostitute in his conduct. I do not care to go into the details of his conduct, but I do care to expose our national disgrace, and to call the world's attention to the original question of the status of African women.

It is a well known fact that the native men of the East African colonies are the most degraded of all the native men in Africa, and that the native women are the most degraded of all the native women in Africa. Let me add, that the native men of the East African colonies are the most degraded of all the native men in Africa, and that the native women are the most degraded of all the native women in Africa. Let me add, that the native men of the East African colonies are the most degraded of all the native men in Africa, and that the native women are the most degraded of all the native women in Africa.

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KAPSABIT.

Its Origin and Meaning.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Reference to Hollis's "The Mandarins" suggests that the place name Kapsabit is short for Kap-sabit, i.e., the place of porcupine drills. Page 290 shows clearly that Kap is not a *ka-* house of incidentally also that the word is Nandi and not Suk, which has *ka-* in and *ka-* house. The vocabulary shows *Kap* as place of assembly for cattle, i.e., cattle kraal, *ka-* zendo—market place *ka-* camp, place of sleep.

Otherwise it would mean Sabit's country, because *sabit* is able to be explained like *Nandi*, *kap* in the dark, seems the only root, either in Hollis's or simply *Nandi*, and the name, Kawo, is also *Kapsabit*.

Yours faithfully,

W. A. JARDINE.

LAST AFRICAN FRONTIER

THE NATIVE PROBLEM AND POOR WHITES.

The lesson of South Africa.

In reviewing last year's historical events in South Africa, the author of "South Africa and the Native Problem" has had to note two distinct features of the native question, and this, without entering upon the complications of politics or race. Prof. Johannes Steenberg's book was published in 1923. The author of it, London-born he was, educated at Stellenbosch, is now a Hague scholar; he pursued his studies at Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Berlin, and at one time was appointed lecturer in History and Economics in Rhodes University College, Cape Town. So well is it clear that an author's country is not his, that, while the book is concerned with a country to which he is not even native, it nevertheless, by its authorship, is concerned with his own native land. Two other books may be cited from his pen. "Native Poets of Africa" and "The Colour Question," give the author's view of the English weekly review writer, "The Acorn," that "the days of the harsher, repressive Colonial policy will gnash their teeth over it." His brief summary ends by pointing the reader to another book, it were well to add, in addition to those above mentioned.

Though beginning primarily with South Africa, the author of "Professor Macmillan's classified historical record" is held —

"... to study the fate of the whole of the white and black whites of the world. From the subject of native affairs in the Balkans through the Red帝and to India, and Ceylon, thence thenceforward on the one side across those Branches of the great continent of Africa, whereupon have sprung up such brains, and capitals, as assure me, for the complete control of the subject of commerce and other economic factors, and on the other hand, to South Africa's good whites, and still further afield, to the world's masters more awoke, striving to satiate the developments of civilisation amongst native peoples, who indeed in the struggle for white and black alike, is to promote a general economic progress, and to cause us to assess rightly political control some distance, and in consequence, the Native problem."

The author's dictum must also hold without limit knowledge of the life and face of the wider South Africa and all her "whites," not even save the wide and comprehensive, notwithstanding the narrowness of native populations, of Rhodesia. So far from clear for him who reads the book is the "native problem."

But then, with the object of Professor Macmillan's book, and that the justification for recommending it as a guide to readers of *The Acorn*.

The author stresses the date of "Africa in 1910," and adds —

"... At the end of this generation, at least, it appears that Africa will consist, that South Africa is one extreme and North America are parts of one greater whole. Short of the share in the north and the Karroo in the south-west, there is no yet effective difference in the distance between distances."

From the author's "native problem" point of view, "Africa in 1910" is the first step in the history of the continent, which in turn must bring the "Balkans" into being, and, before long, the "colonies" into the process, which began when Rhodes' Bechuanaland, Lesotho, and Transvaal, etc., became a colony. Today all but three centuries ago has known vast changes, and been enormously accelerated by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The new and extended frontiers, the growth and expansion of the southern extremities, the rise and fall of the principal empires, the long marches, the wars, and the conflicts made and unmade.

What has been the position and what is it now? Summing up the author states the

"... The last four years of our early days here have witnessed the most dramatic changes. In our frontiers, there has been no major change, and the submission of the natives to the dominion, and scattered over the land, and the manner of subjugation of the tribes, and under whom, which have left a white, very childhood, and legitimate share of the land, to the former, the last to the former, leaving at last to the former, of the naturally or quite tame, the majority of "poor whites" as claim, never less than two-thirds of the already poor South Africa, by overgrazing, soil erosion, and the formation of deserts by rain washing out cattle-tracks, and the like. The class of so-called "middle-class" in whites and blacks alike, the class of real gentry, which did it down to goad, the original Dutch variety, which did it down to goad, here shall it now, hardly of white and black, in its larger numbers, and the British ideal of the native gentry, or middle-class, and the British ideal of political equality for all, and political equality of those and others in the civilisation test. The middle-class is replaced by education and of medical service, not of white and black. The sacrifice of agricultural products to the market, and the result of the poor white problem, which is likely to be aggravated from black competition and the native problem, in Africa, Native or European, and is rapidly increasing, but the predominantly colored population in India, Africa, and elsewhere, follows the same line."

The author continues — "Professor Macmillan's new task is not an easy one. The young writer says as of a disastrous wrong done, South Africa at a critical turning-point. His remedy is an efficient Parliament which best reflects the voice of the whole country, whites and blacks alike, and his construction of a constitution as a hard and well-made, happy-dose, to fit each country."

The book is well worth reading for East African readers, to whom this strongly recommended will introduce some of the arguments, and not a few of the arguments, but who do not ignore so thoughtful a contribution to the solution of a living problem which face Africa as a nation.

USEFUL COLONIAL REFERENCE BOOK.

IN 1916 year, 1916, the International Colonial Institute undertook the publication of a "Collection of International Legislation," but the War and the consequent difficulties which followed suspended its publication. In June, 1927, the Institute determined to issue a better treatise, based on a much larger scale than before, namely, a "Book of Compiled Colonial Documentation,"

"... *L'Instrument* (Brussels) 1928 is the first outcome of this decision, and volume I deals with legislation passed, among other things, in the possessions of ANGOLA, BECHUANALAND, NIGERIA, the GOLD COAST, RHODESIA, TRANSYLVANIA, TERRITORY, and UGANDA, and other gained at by the Institute, in the form of the disposal of Government, private, ecclesiastical, and all persons interested in the problems of colonization, a summary which will continue to follow year by year, the documents, in many cases, in their colonies, as officially expressed politically, legislatively, and administratively. This volume is not a mere collection of information and documents, official documents often (in the original) in the most part) with a translation or a summary in French and in English. As a reference book in a handy form, and excellently compiled, it will be found very useful."

A compilation of such data will be followed by the Department of Colonization, of Kenya, in due course.

THE NATIVE PROBLEM AND POOR WHITES.

The Legend of South Africa.

The author has given the types of "native" life in South Africa, as he sees it, in his paper (*Die Boer en die Nekker*, 1893, &c.), it is necessary first to consider the publications of other Englishmen, and, in particular, of Mr. Macmillan, M.A., a former Professor of History at Johannesburg University, since 1902. Though born in England, he was educated at Leiden, and, as a Rhodes Scholar, at Oxford, and, after graduation, at the University of Glasgow and Berlin. Then, in 1901, he was appointed a Lecturer in History and Economics at Rhodes University College, Grahamstown. It is clear that on matters South African he writes from authority founded on experience. Two other books have come from his pen—*Bantu, Boer and Briton*, and *The Cape Colour Question*. In the former, in the own English weekly review, wrote a "The heretic who will do us it; the Die-hards of repression. Colour policy will gnash their teeth over it." This brief summary will give a good input the reader in our article, we are with the author.

Though dealing primarily with South African problems, Professor Macmillan claims to treat a far wider field.

"In these days," he writes, "the fate of the whole of Africa hangs in the balance, from the subpolitical native factor in the Union, through the possibility of a war with Transvaal and Rhodesia. Ranged on the one side are the forces of a large part who, for the economic development of Africa, look to the plantation by white man and capital, and, assuming the rôle of the central and controlling factor in mass production, are other forces, headed by those who, taking all warning from the past of South Africa's past history, and still poorer Natives, would "grow" more slowly, striving to safeguard the development of civilisation among the Native peoples, and, for this reason, of safety for white and black alike, to a considerable extent, economic progress and, at the same time, to associate in full honour and control some those who, as masters of the Natives themselves."

"The ratable decision must not be taken without full knowledge of the due experience of the old South Africa and of the disastrous effect upon the social and its European opinions of the policy of backtracking of the old-time politicians. The lesson is learnt, and clear for him who fails to learn."

That, then, is the object of Professor Macmillan's book, and that the justification of recommending it to the reader is to this:

The author discusses the unity of Africa.

"How terribly this generation is ill at learning that Africa is a continent, that South Africa is one extremity and another, another, are parts of one greater whole. Short of the Sahara in the north and the Kalahari in the south-east, there is an almost effective barrier across the land between the two countries, the provinces alone, politics and social customs being the English language and British-born institutions, pass all boundaries and link in the existing economic and social bond the "home of the white race" from Cape Town to Nairobi, and from Nairobi to Dar es Salaam. All before this century ago, the "white race" had been compelled to accelerate its pace, and mechanical arrangements of our day, in the shape of steamships, the fortune and experience of the southern extremity, the Union, where the process of colonisation has gone, are these, of immediate significance as guide and warning."

What has been the experience, and in what lies the warning? Summing up the professor's thesis, as succinctly as possible—not so easily said, for the book contains a mass of detail, and a wealth of statistics—all necessary, the author claims, to prove

the truth of his conclusions, by which the author assumes that the Native population, and, in particular, the Bantu, face failure unless according to his views.

It is well to recall the difficulties faced by these farms and the consequent poverty of the farm workers, and the consequent poverty of the labourer.

The trend of dividing up of the large farms under the Land Act, by which every child is entitled to a plot, is destined to bring about the ruin of this leading to increased rural depopulation, and, at the development of the practically unique landless class, the *hutments*, or, as they are called, the *shanty towns*, nevertheless, to give savings, and all the way to the top.

The improvement of the agriculture of South Africa, still by grazing, soil erosion and the formation of *laraas* by, in securing out-tethered tracts and the encouragement of real agriculture, is winter and spring alike the basis of the fundamental Native Policy, otherwise stated, that, so far as it goes, it is castorily that there shall be "no equality of white and black in Church and State, and the British ideal of the abolition of slavery, legal equality of all, and political equality of those who pass the 'civilisation test'."

Colonial law, education and of medical services for poor white and black.

The sacrifice of a starting interest to the mines, the finding room for a poor white miners, whose unskilled labour has to be protection from free competition, and a Native problem, in which slaves, increasing in number on totally inadequate locations, are permanently kept below the poverty line.

In Professor Macmillan's view there is no easy way out. The country, he says, is in a disastrously wrong road; South Africa is at a critical turning-point. His remedy is an entirely Parliament which must reflect the voices of the whole country, white and black alike, but he is constrained to admit that this is a long and very hopeless, if not impossible, road to modern South Africa.

The proposals for certain South African leaders, to whom it is strongly recommended, will disagree with some of the statements, and not a few of the documents, but they cannot ignore seriously any consideration of the solution of the Native problem which face Africa as a whole.

THE COLONIAL REFERENCE BOOK.

Since 1910 the International Colonial Institute has undertaken the publication of a "Collection of Colonial Legislation," but the War and the economic difficulties which followed suspended its publication. In June, 1923, the Institute determined to resume its work on a much larger scale than before. The "Year Book of Colonial Legislation" (*Établissements coloniaux d'Imprimerie, Brussels*) is the first outcome of this decision, and Volume IV deals with legislation passed in all the other British possessions—Kenya, Bechuanaland, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda. It is edited and abridged by the Institute to place at the disposal of the public, apart from private enterprises, and all persons interested, the problems of colonisation, the similarly which will enable them to follow more closely the life of the principal British colonies, and to understand their powers legislatively and administratively. The Year Book is not a mere collection of information, it reproduces official documents only in the original for the most part, with a translation, or a summary in French and in English. As a reference book in a handy form and well-filled numbered it will be found very useful.

Publishing of an illustrated Bulletin in colours by the Department of Agriculture of Kenya is for

BEST SELLERS

Bill on Leave

By E. G. Fortune

More really ought to be an actress than Phyllis. She's absolutely bewitching. I wonder who she thinks she is? Well, I'm coming to you too! And she bullied us so leniently that in desperation I agreed to be interviewed by the world-famous medium, and to learn that I already knew about my lurid past and future. I hoped of my poor replete future.

My friend took me to the house, and I vaguely deserted her. She said we were going alone for some reason. So I rang the bell, and on the appearance of the maid asked for Madame Xien. A wait of ten minutes, whilst I bathed myself off in the water, and then I had perused three good magazines in dentist's intercoms. Then the maid reappeared, and taking me to step that was pleased,

I entered a long, dark room, at one end of which sat a Spanish-looking woman at a table; she wore long, green earings and smoked a Turkish cigarette from a twelve-inch holder. In front of her was a large crystal ball.

"I tell you we're coming to-day," she said mysteriously. "Mr. De Maelan has told me this afternoon that there would come to me a man who had travelled in many of the great places of the world—a man who has lived as he should."

She gazed intently at me. I shifted uneasily in my chair, for even under circumstances where I'm theatrical—ever like a super-sentimental fool—it was certainly strange that she should have known all about me so soon.

"Give me your hands," she commanded from the stillness. I wiped them, turning on my jacket and placed them on hers.

"I see," she said, holding my fingers and looking into her crystal. "I see a three-space walk. And on the water I see you don't swim. But you are men, many men. As I sec drift. I see you lifting your glass to one of them. Again I see you lifting it to another. I see you little fair woman with a mouth. I know not the woman by name. But not for long. She says the gay things now. She tells her a story of some kind. It looks like a victory. And see us together in a boat, and I see her laughing up at me. You feel heavy in the sarcasm. And see me so bold, dancing with you in a great hall, filled with many. See me and women. And I—ah! my friend, you may not see this. But man does. See the alacrity she likes but is denied a man more than a woman."

"But, Bill, it's the future you would know," I continued. "And this future, my crystal, is no dream. In a minute we'll be shown the future, the present, and you talking to a man—many men—the king of business. I see that you nod to us, and you talk by them, knowing all plans. They go from their offices to the homes with you, and

you find a hundred thousand ways to pull off the deal. But, Bill, when does this happen?"

"It is soon," she said calmly. "Do not let us waste time. You will be with me in a dark room, with the crystal ball. I will be your medium, and you will be my client. I am being a great success now. And there is still more to come. I can tell you in a few of them, and you can see them. The crystal ball is in a box of roses, three weeks, and two years. And with other mediums, women and men. And they all pull in a fortune for you."

"I am not quite so easily made as that. My eyes are closed, but the mystery of her beauty deeply impresses me. And the rose box is like a nearly-popped mint."

"I must be very careful about the roses. And you must not take them. I must search well, my friend, for this woman. Green hair and green earings. She is necessary to my happiness. Life is something else. What about my crystals? What about them? It is like a dream now. I see a scene in the box, a scene that I never thought of before, but I see it. I see—"

"Stone," I urged. "I can stand it what you say."

"My friend," and her voice trembled with emotion, "see something terrible. It is like a dream, but it is real."

"But, please, I want to stay as possible, and not tell me."

"The last two of my hands are buried in her face in her own. I cannot tell you," she added, "you must go quickly." She pulled herself together with obvious effort. "Go now," she said. "That will be my warning."

I came to within six feet, and half-dreamily, produced my half-crown. Then the door opened, and Mr. De Maelan stood in it. "I say, look at that face, and then burst out laughing. I do it angrily at first, and then in the classic coyante, but she's busily engaged in taking off her wig and a pair of long green earings.

"I say, Bill, you're a fool," he said. "Boor old-timer! Bill and Cleo make a fool of you, then. Now, mind you, I liked the part with didn't she? I say, she's a fine girl, all right."

USE OUR SERVICE FOR THOSE WHO BECOME IN THE TROPICS

You will find it a great convenience to have an address for long overhauls at your service, with a view to practical, safe, reliable, and economical removals. You may require for your pleasure to have access to all available in London or Central Africa, including Post Office, Telegraph, and Cable Services. The strong and reliable nature of our purchases is considerable. We supply every article of dress without delay. Visit us to obtain immediate delivery of our Tropical Kit and Equipment, consisting of everything in Men's Wear for Home use, as well. You can also obtain anything else you may require through our Agents in London and with our Agents in all the principal ports of the world.

WAYWARD EVIDENCE

16, DUNDEE MARKET, LONDON, S.W. 1.

The last whom Kenya and Tanganyika sent to Europe, Mr. C. H. G. Stirling, returned to his native land last week after a year's absence. In a speech before the African Association at the Royal Albert Hall, he told the audience why he had gone, and in this early stage of his return he will continue to contribute to the further development of the Kenyan Association. Denominational differences and personal ones have become less prominent, and the association is now a national one.

Kenyan delegates are now here, and Mr. P. J. Sheppard and Mr. W. Maclellan Willoughby are among those who have made the speech before the Kenyan Association.

In Kenya, the colonial authorities are to be welcomed as the Friends of Association. The Ferries are the chief supporters of the association in the Territory, and Mr. D. M. B. M'Ghee, Mr. M. H. Cowan and Mr. W. G. Mbithi are best known. The last-named has already met with Mr. R. T. Greenhill, chairman of the two collecting committees respecting the Kenyan Benevolent Fund.

East Africa has also received its contributions from Mr. G. E. L. M. M'Kibbe, another well-known member of the Kenyan Association, and from Mr. G. A. E. G. Gibson, of the Imperial Conference. They appear to have been a little more successful than in their first meeting.

Sixty-second Annual General Meeting



Mr. W. E. McCallum, the representative of Georgia and Rhodesia, has for the past three years represented the southern Rhodesians in Tanganyika. He is an amateur, an absentee landowner and a true lover of the soil. His strength lies in his great knowledge and appreciation of the art of agriculture. He has been instrumental in the formation of the Southern Rhodesian Agricultural Society, and aims to stand by the Kenyan settlers in their difficulties. In 1914, when others were leaving Tanganyika, he remained, and though the situation of the southern Rhodesians in Tanganyika is not so attractive as the northern, he has been instrumental in the progress of the colony, and for whose sake we must thank him.

His education and personal influence, most probably, contributed much to the success of the agricultural experiments at Arusha, Mount Meru, and Lake Manyara. He is a man of vision, and a broadminded leader, and his services to Tanganyika are of great value. He is a member of the Kenyan Association, and a representative of the United Rhodesians. He has no official position, but that is irrelevant. He has done much good, and though he has once more imposed upon himself the wants of the land of his adoption,



the Kenyan Government has rewarded him by making him a member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. W. E. McCallum is by far the best-known old-time resident of Tanganyika. For some years he has been engaged in many works, but in 1902 he established himself as a farmer and planter. He has also been a member of the Legislative Council, Vice-President of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, Vice-President of the Nairobi Farmers' Union. At various times he has edited different Nairobi newspapers, and is a member of the Kenyan Constitutional Commission. He is also a member of the Legislative Council from 1916 to 1920, and is at present a member of the Council of the African from 1923 to 1927, and a member of the Executive Council in 1928, 1929 and 1930. He is also a Vice-President of the Convention of African Unions. In 1928 he was more fleetingly regarded as a mere warden.

Tanganyika's delegates

The Tanganyika delegation will be led by Major William Ernest McCallum, Tanganyika's nominated representative to the Legislative Council of the Territory. President of the Tanganyika Sisal Association, and a past President of the Tanganyika Chamber of Commerce and the Tanganyika Farmers' Association (Tanga area). He has done a great deal of public work in Tanganyika, and is one of the most widely known sisal planters.

Mr. H. G. Brown, a barrister practising in Dar es Salaam, and this year's President of the Tanganyika Association, is a Tanganyikan by birth. His Council in view of this presence is evidence of the support given to the settler cause. His legal experience would be especially useful.

Mr. A. A. Meakin established the first newspaper in Dar es Salaam after the War, and continued to edit it for a few weeks ago, when it was merged with a six months-old but heavily financed rival, of which he became a partner. He was President of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, and a member and Vice-President of the Tanganyikan Council of Associations. He was over the recent constitutional conference in Nairobi, and the White Papers, and a delegate of those bodies.

Mr. H. Stirling, a son of General T. A. Stirling, who had extensive interests in mineral and other properties in Tanganyika, was responsible for the amalgamation of the European Association of the Territory, and has been an active critic of the local Government. He is a close friend of the late Sir Herbert Baker, and also used to be connected to a critic of the Tanganyika Government. Some time ago we told the story of this famous colonist of the Colony.

CANDID CRITICS OF EAST AFRICA

A Summary of the Ideas

In our last issue we published the three winning entries in our competition of specimens of critical writing from the African Press. The following individuals are some of those who, although not among the competitors, have expressed a definite interest, readers generally.

REGONIUS—"The most interesting feature of the feature is which is to be seen in East Africa. I am surprisedly one of the subscribers confessed that they never read the *Personalia* pages, the explanation in the words of my neighbour being, 'Because I am not so much interested in the place where he leaves those who stay at home in England.' The words 'Home' and 'leave,' imply that it is England, England of East Africa, and that their life in East Africa is not congenial enough to make them inclined to leave again. That 'going home to leave' is one of the greatest drains on East Africa is not only costly but it steals continuity of attention to work and destroys much of the interest by making people think always of coming change. The people who, months before, a ship sails, are actually counting the days are not East Africans, and will never help to make it the country which East Africans hope for."

Several entrants pleaded for longer paragraphs, and others suggested that the popularity in many districts of grown so much that they can't know personally a smaller percentage of people mentioned than had been the case a few years ago. The winner of the third prize considers one page of *Personalia* better than two, and on no account wanted a third; most people, however, appear to appreciate the additional page. Mr. Belgrave suggests a third for the *Editor's* type, namely, selections from the leading English and American papers and the various *Other Countries*. *East Africa* once ran such a feature but was forced by pressure on space to suspend it. We hope to reintroduce it when the paper has grown somewhat larger.

Our Editorial Policy Enclosed.

LEADING ARTICLES and MATTERS of moment are given an easy second preference, running *Personalia* and Passenger Lists surprisingly close. Most entrants want a second page of Matters of Moment, and without a single exception our editorialists are requested to be unbiased, broad-minded, and fair comment.

REVIEWS and REVIEWS AND REVIEWS compete strongly for the next place, the former perhaps winning by a small margin. Most people considered the selection of reviews good, and expressed appreciation of the editorial notes. One correspondent said that no better could be done than to publish them in full, and another editor suggested that the reviews should be abridged. In this field we require short, sharp, pungent, incisive, and lucid writing. It would have been a decided advantage if East Africa would have been selected as one of the brightest correspondents, and one of its most important and thoughtful expressions of foreign opinion. It is our view that editorial comment is best intended to let letters discuss it on a subject of great public import, in which case it has been our practice to comment in a reading article or in a lead.

THE REVIEWS are somewhat described as "not particularly good reading, interesting, and instructive." It is spoken though it has been suggested that our review section is somewhat prejudiced, that our criticism might be limited to budding authors and that we should review poor and trite books not necessarily dealing with East Africa. It is generally expected that one bookshelf should represent East Africa, having nothing money or poor, black or blue, the best representative of all the books on the basis of size of our contributors. As the own pages indicate, *East Africa* attempts to encourage budding East African authors, but English, as can obviously not interest what appears to be almost all criticism. While pressure of time and space is so heavy that it is impossible to "deal with books" which have no bearing on African interest.

EAST AFRICA in THE PRESS has no influence except that who writes in at least two pages weekly and the tom-tom letter which comes through the post extorts an interest in appearance.

It is a very heavy load, but as I think you will agree, it is a responsibility which we must shoulder. *East Africa* thinks about the middle classes, his or hers, and the middle class of the rest of Africa, and on the whole, it is to be expected that several editions will suggest that we should bring pressure on our competitors to become larger in this writing. This pressure appeal to him but by the nature of a process which is unfortunately not peculiar to him among past editors, for it is not unusual for him to write what the world has told him to write. He would like the world to do what he does, as we know well, they are in a bind, but express the suspicion that his documents are not up to snuff. White man, *East Africa*, and all the Native thing, *East Africa*, *East Africa* is the desire of one reader for more of his contributions.

CAMP-FIRE CONFERENCES are criticised as being too many paragraphs on animal life, but have evidently appeared.

NOT ON LEAVES is something condemned by one or two competitors, though most ask that the feature should be continued as long as he remains in this country and when he returns to Africa.

TELE-INFORMATION BUREAU rather surprisingly appears second on the list of one correspondent, ours as we naturally anticipated, that and the **PRODUCTIVE** is likely wind up in the list of last year. They are the last *advocacy* criticism.

Though it was not listed for criticism, a number of correspondents wrote in terms of praise of Capt. Druett's *Journal of his tour of East Africa*.

INVITATIONS TO OUR READERS.

More EAST AFRICAN LETTERS—Sports are the chief request. Will readers please note we always welcome accounts of the good old days, i.e., of old *East Africa* to-day. Scores if not hundreds of our readers could send us intensely interesting place reminiscences. They are cordially invited to do so. At this point it is best to add that that of *East Africa's* readers live or have lived in or visited East Africa, that most of general interest is naturally local, the purely local matter, the brevity, and humour, are recommendations; and that the main thing is to give us the story. It is good enough to be printed but requires the professional journalist's assistance to know at this stage, we will do the necessary. Please write in br. better still, type on the cover of the paper only, leaving an adequate margin.

FICTION, though often a strange phenomenon, can relate stories, will be deprecate doomed. Preference, however, is always given to the words of actual experience.

HISTORICAL—A number of competitors ask us to collect and publish the many wars of a numerous chieftain that East Africa are still anxious to write, but so ready for publication as it is, however. We should welcome such stories, and if sufficient were received would publish one or two each week, and add to this some of the most interesting historical sketches from other sources. Of course, we shall pay for the material, and for the printing, though the author will receive payment and publication.

MORE PHOTOGRAPHS are suggested, and it is our intention to use them more generously as the paper increases in the number of its subscribers and in advertising. *East Africa* wants **NEWS**, *advice* by a number of contributors, as in *A WOMAN'S PAGE*. It is gratifying, however, that our lady competitors express appreciation of the paper as it is, suggesting a *Woman's Page* as an additional attraction from their standpoint.

The use of illustrations is heartily desired by all but the competitor, everyone else declaring that it would be waste of valuable space. That said, our own view throughout is that we cannot fear dependence on illustrations, and that they are the best.

ADVERTISING PROBLEMS are proposed by one competitor, and another asks for a column of *CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS*, one asker for an *INDEX*, and, still another, for a *QUESTION AND ANSWER* column, the *ANSWER LETTER* type.

On competition, *THE EAST AFRICAN* is ever advisory, but we have decided to print one, and another, the little round-bordered letters, instead of the little brown paper *Letters to the Editor*, apparently established itself in public favour.

Finally, and thank all competitors for their interest, we are sure that the opportunity of remaining all our readers will always be cordially welcomed.

KENYA'S NEW CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

Kenya's new Closer Settlement, which came into operation on the 1st July, has been described by Mr. J. H. Clark, M.P., as "the most important period of office as Governor of Kenya, and it is now the time for a programme of far-reaching gatherings."

At a public dinner given by the officials to settlers of the Nairobi district, Mr. Clark related that the great object of the new settlement was the prosperity of the white settlers' lands. "It is stretching it a little to say that the development of their land by the natives was not only essential to themselves, but also to the prosperity of the European population; and the prosperity of white settlement, was equally important to the native. He hoped that the day people in England could understand that the native could not prosper unless the Colony as a whole were prosperous, and that state assistance was necessary."

Speaking of his determination to do what he can in England for the settlers, the Governor said:

"The first thing I can do will help for closer settlement, and the means associated on reasonable terms from the magistrate, because private enterprise and capital have carried the things along. As it can be carried in the present circumstances in East Africa, I shall call upon to do the almost impossible. See the policies of the 'encouragement of closer settlement pursued boldly not only because I consider it essential for all races, but because I think that for the final settlement to pursue other policy would be to do the deplorable 'death or faith with our own race.' The second thing was to guard against sudden changes of policy at home, which the settlers were entitled to ask, and the third was to take a sensible measure of control over the expenditure on railway which matters to you and a voice in shaping the destiny of what is after all your own land."

Complaining of the Governor's conduct, he said that he was leaving the next day, and while he was still discussing the responsibilities of office and later he would do his utmost to fulfil his duty as a man of conviction and of high ideals, he asked for "a hearty, very militant, send-off. I am a much more modest community, my own people."

At a Native agricultural show attended by thousands of Kikuyus, he even expressed his pleasure that the young men of the tribe had responded so loyally to the call to lawfulness and disorder.

BROADCAST TALKS ON AFRICA.

Every Friday for three Months.

The following twelve descriptive talks on African subjects will be broadcast on the wireless grid between October 2nd December 28th inclusive:

Oct. 2. "Down in East Africa," by Major Walter F. E. Fox, M.P., author of "The Land of Joshua," "The Land of Goliath," "The Land of the Pharaohs," "The Ben Shemen Shore," &c.

Oct. 9. "Edwin Smith's African Adventures," by Captain James Tudor, author of "The Missionary Books at Africa."

Oct. 16. "Africa, God's Own Country," by Major Hanns Vischer, author of "Black and White in Civilization," "Black and White in Civilization," "Meet Ruxton."

Nov. 2. "The Other Look at Africa," by Captain Alexander Thompson. Today, and tomorrow.

Nov. 9. "Robert Williams and the Queen's Sons of Fortune," by Captain F. E. M. Jackson.

Nov. 16. "The Story of Empire," by Sir George Blackett, M.P., author of "The Empire of the British Empire."

Nov. 23. "The Story of Empire," by Sir George Blackett, M.P., author of "The Empire of the British Empire."

Nov. 30. "The Story of Empire," by Sir George Blackett, M.P., author of "The Empire of the British Empire."

Dec. 7. "The Story of Empire," by Sir George Blackett, M.P., author of "The Empire of the British Empire."

Dec. 14. "The Story of Empire," by Sir George Blackett, M.P., author of "The Empire of the British Empire."

Dec. 21. "The Story of Empire," by Sir George Blackett, M.P., author of "The Empire of the British Empire."

EAST AFRICA.

WHO'S WHO.

10.—MR. HENRY VIALOU CLARK.



Mr. Henry Vialou Clark is an English telegraphic address for a business man resident in East Africa and representing only British manufacturers. It is the word used by Mr. Henry Vialou Clark, whose address is contained under the name of his father, Mr. J. H. Clark, who was born in 1848 in a village in Lancashire, England, called Charnock Salter. This

Mr. J. H. Clark established in 1871 a firm of Cutlery Manufacturers, which flourished for many years, and Mr. J. H. Clark died in 1893.

Mr. J. H. Clark's son, Mr. Henry Vialou Clark, was born in 1873, and he is the frugality of his father which caused him to begin his career.

This subject made his debut in the world of business in 1891, and after graduation joined his father's firm, The F.C. Clark & Co., Cutlery Manufacturers.

Mr. Clark served through the First World War, and after demobilization joined his father's firm, The F.C. Clark & Co., Cutlery Manufacturers.

In 1919, Mr. Clark's father died, and he took over the management of the business, which he did with great success.

Mr. Clark's business has been devoted to shipping activities. For three years he was Honorary Secretary of the Kenya Cricket Committee, and he also served as Honorary Secretary to discharge the duties of Honorary Secretary of the Kenya Loyal League Association.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Kenya Club, Nairobi, and he is a member of the Kenya Stock Exchange.

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PERSONALIA

Mr. Francis Scott has been visiting Tanganyika.

Major G. C. L. Cuthbertson, K.M.C., is in London.

Mrs. Madge Livingston has arrived home again.

Mr. J. E. H. Noyes has arrived home from Lamu.

Dr. G. R. Bowdewell has arrived in Kenya on first appointment.

Mr. R. W. Gordon, D.P.H., is now living home from his gauntlet.

Major J. H. Gadd has arrived home within a few weeks from Ruiri.

Captain B. Whithouse, R.N. (retired) has just returned from a visit to Tanga.

Mr. G. W. F. Footman has resumed duties at Wetimba, Pemba.

Mr. A. Burstell left last week to return to his home at Charnock, Ruiri.

Mr. C. H. Bissett, who has arrived from Nyasaland, is at present in Aberdeen.

Mr. G. R. Worthington is accompanying a scientific expedition to Lake Rudolf.

Major C. L. Cadwell, the recent tea planter, is on a short holiday in this country.

Edward Grigg is to present a Gold Cup for competition between schools in Kenya.

Mr. L. F. Robinson, of the Anglo-Banic Company, Nairobi, has arrived in his country.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Murray, of Nairobi, recently spent a brief holiday on Nairobi.

Mr. D. A. G. Onslow, of the Mt. Seven Estates at Njoro, is on a short visit to this country.

Colonel T. Marrow-Dowling, recently world's monthly champion of the U.S.A., is in Nairobi.

Mrs. L. W. Lodge has returned to Uganda from Europe, and has been posted to Mewala.

Sir Francis Crawford Maxwell and Lady Maxwell have returned to England for Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. Noyes, of the Tanganyika Public Works Department, is shortly expected home on leave.

Mr. G. W. Hatchell, District Officer in Tanga, has assumed charge of the Tanga Province.

Mr. G. Middleton, a former resident from

Kenya, Australia, has arrived in Zanzibar. In the past six months he has been transferred to Nyasaland.

The following have not yet returned from their holidays:- Mr. G. H. Sturz, of the Nairobi County Club, and Blantyre.

Mr. R. C. Buckley, Paget, an engineer inather Rangoon, while he will return to Kampala next year.

Mr. H. J. Ley, formerly Superintendent of Police in Tanganyika, has arrived back in Bukoba from leave.

Mr. G. H. Sturz, of the Nairobi County Club, was back in Tanga in November after a long absence.

Mr. G. H. Sturz, of the Nairobi County Club, has returned to Nairobi after a long absence. He is to remain expect to visit the Kenya capital in October.

Mr. T. Allen Johnson, the well-known cigarette manufacturers' representative in Nairobi, recently visited Uganda.

Mr. C. Barnes, Entomologist in the Medical Department of Kenya, has left the Colony of leave and is transferred.

Mr. G. H. Sturz, formerly Kenya's Deputy Commissioner of Police, recently toured the Northern Frontier District.

Mr. G. H. Sturz, formerly Kenya's Deputy Commissioner of Police, recently transferred from Nairobi to Mombasa.

Mr. G. H. Sturz, formerly Kenya's Deputy Commissioner of Police, recently transferred from Nairobi to Mombasa.

He regretted greatly the death of Mr. G. H. Sturz, who settled in the marine booth about years ago.

Mrs. G. H. Sturz, formerly Kenya's Deputy Commissioner of Police, recently transferred from Nairobi to Mombasa.

Father Greco, who recently left Uganda for France, has served as a missionary in the Protectorate for the past thirty years.

We record with regret the death in London of Major G. T. Farley, who for some years past had been well known in that district.

Mr. J. D. Oldland, of the Standard Railways, has arrived back from Europe. He was recently appointed to the Tanganian.

Mr. F. E. Jensen, the well-known tobacco merchant, has arrived back from his recent tour of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. A. Powell, of the Tanganyika Railways, has been promoted Port Officer at Kisumu.

The team arrived at Nairobi on August 21st, and were welcomed by Mr. J. L. Bowditch, who was in charge of the African section of the Ministry.

Miss Webster and Miss Badgell, on arrival in Nairobi, drove up to Lake Naivasha, where they had had only five hunting days during the tour.

Mr. K. L. Rawls has been appointed Acting General Manager of the Sudan and East African Railways & Steamship Companies Ltd., Mombasa.

Mrs. Kenneth Shipton and Miss Margaret, members of the Cambridge University Flying Club, left Croydon last week en route to Kenya and back.

Mr. A. Rolfe, of the Uganda Survey Department, has arrived home on sick leave following his attack of blackwater fever in the Protectorate.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi of Captain Richard Letch, who before coming to Africa a few years ago served in the Indian Army.

Mr. H. E. "Truby" Eagleton, of Nyeri, has won the Amateur Golf Championship of Kenya. Captain M. H. Gurney has also won champion-

Captain C. G. Fisher, who has served in the Kenya Administrative Service for the past fifteen years, is stationed in Mombasa on his return from leave.

Mr. V. S. M. Harrison, the well-known San Francisco advocate, is returning to Kenya very shortly. He has been in East Africa for the past twenty-seven years.

Last Friday is the date fixed for Sir Stanley Hunt's expects to have Dar's Salam on September 27 for Port Sudan, en route to Egypt and via Aden to India.

Captain Charles de Tencourt, R.A. (Retd.), was married last month at the Church of the Holy Family, Nairobi, to Miss Dorothy, daughter of Mr. Francis.

Colonel J. W. L. Jackson, formerly Inspector of Enemy Plantations in Tanganyika Territory, is now the new head of the East African Department of Agriculture.

A marriage will shortly take place between Mr. Fildes, the Sudan Political Agent, and Miss Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Fildes, Pulborough.

The marriage between Miss Walter, 18, of Mombasa, and Mr. Herbert George Turnbull, of Croydon, has been delayed by the fact that he has not yet obtained a passport.

Mr. J. G. D. Sturges, the author of the book "Kenya and the Indian Ocean," where he has for some months past been engaged in reorganizing

the Society to lead up to the death in Kenya at the age of 88, of Mr. John Macmillan, who had been in East Africa since 1870. His son, Mr. John Macmillan, is still living in Nairobi.

Mr. G. Martin, who has just returned to London after a year's leave, has served in the African and European theatres of war, and has been appointed to the staff of the British War Office.

Mr. J. C. G. G. Smith, 30, of Nairobi, a former member of the Cambridge University Flying Club, is now in East Africa, and is expected to remain about twelve months before returning to Nairobi.

Mr. Norman Gummer, 30, has spent much of his time among gamekeepers lately on the Masai Mara Game Reserve, Nairobi. He has made a machine gun, 16 x 9, which can be used

as a gun or a spear thrower. Mr. Gummer is the younger brother of the present Financial Secretary of Uganda, and formerly Financial Secretary in the Sudan, and a member of the Wilson Young Commission. He is on his way to England from Simla.

Mr. L. G. Bates, Senior Magistrate of Tanganyika, has been derived from service in the Solomon Islands and in Fiji before becoming a magistrate ten years ago. He served as Solicitor General in Tanganyika.

Miss Edith Harvey of the Department of Agriculture of Tanganyika is to be married on October 22 at the Chapel Royal, Brighton, to Miss Mary Walther, daughter of Sir George and Lady Walther, Trinidad.

The Pony Breeders' Society of Kenya is to hold a dinner in Nairobi during January 10 to stimulate interest in the Society, of which Colonel C. S. Stark is President, and Mr. M. H. H. H. Secretary.

Mr. Howard Archer, of Messrs. Cowell and Sons, Ltd., Nairobi, 60, an architect, recently sold his house near Karen, in connexion with the erection of a building for the use of Imperial Airways.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kirby, of the Eastern Telegraph Company, Zanzibar, were recently married in the Island to Miss Kathleen Mary Ainsworth. Mr. and Mrs. Kirby have now arrived in the country.

Rear-Admiral E. J. A. Fullerton, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Naval Forces, whose flagship, H.M.S. "Nimrod," recently visited the East African ports, went on to Durban and to Cape Town, where he is now.

Mr. J. G. D. Sturges, who has just returned from the Indian Ocean, is going to London to buy supplies of his book "Kenya and the Indian Ocean." He is engaged in writing a general history of East Africa.

PERSONALITY

Before I left London a few days ago to return to East Africa, Mr. George Loder had the pleasure of seeing through my hands his book "A Few Hours in East Africa," a volume containing a series of sketches of scenes in East Africa, and also a chapter on "Africa," a story of the War in East Africa, which shall be published later.

MISS E. M. WILCOX

Mr. G. Rossall, of the Distillery Company of Northern Rhodesia, has been posted to Tanganyika and Luwinga respectively as their Envoy in the Province on first appointment.

Mrs. E. W. Davy, Assistant Director of Agriculture at Basutoland, has arrived home on leave. She will be recalled next two weeks ago. Last Friday night she criticised some statements reported to have been made by Mr. Davy in a South African newspaper.

Mr. G. H. Dese, a young sportsman, played in a recent cricket match between English Europeans and Japanese Asiatics. Mr. Dese, who is the local manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa, was previously stationed in Lindi, Tanganyika Colony.

Mr. T. J. S. Robbie, of the Uganda Administration Service, is shortly to return to Uganda. Mr. Robbie, who spent his last tour of duty there, has been in Uganda for the past fifteen years or more. Part of his leave has been spent touring on the Continent.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Keenham, of 21, Grosvenor Gardens, London, returned to Uganda on Friday last to rejoin their Regim. Both we are glad to say, are in much better health after their operations, which unfortunately deprived them of a good deal of the exercise in which they had indulged while they were convalescing.

The marriage took place on September 15 at the church of St. John the Baptist, Nairobi, between John Anthony Hartigan, youngest son of Lionel Hartigan, late American Consul, to Jean Alveda Briscoe White, younger daughter of the late Blanche White and Mr. Blance White of Nairobi.

Mr. S. E. Adegbola, of Lagos, Nigeria, who has been a Superintendent of Education in the Nigerian territory, has arrived home on leave. During his last tour, Mr. Adegbola undertook editorial work on "Mambu," the native newspaper produced under the auspices of the Nigerian Government.

The engagement announced between William Stanley Handcock, son of the late Robert George Temple Handcock, of Kaimosi, Nairobi, and Mrs. L. Spencer Cooper, of Dockey Manor, Hurstbourne Tarrant, Hants, and the Hon. Helen Christina Douglas, daughter of Lady Aberdare and the late Lord Aberdare, the granddaughter of Admiral of the Fleet Lord John Grey,

The Nanking branch of the Royal Society of Geog. now has one hundred and eighty members, the present Vice-Chairman being Mr. Alexander C. R. Ross, M.A., F.R.S., M.R.G.S., and the Hon. Secretary, Rev. Mr. Askwith. The Council is composed of Mr. C. H. G. and Mr. J. H. G. Goss.

Mr. W. G. Alexander, retired President of the Owners' and Builders' Society of Engineers, with Mr. J. P. Radley and Captain J. B. G. Goss, Presidents of the Engineers' Association of East Africa, and Mr. F. C. G. Goss, Vice-President of the Engineers' Association of Central Africa, are to meet Mr. Alexander and Mr. C. Goss on October 12th. Mr. Alexander and Mr. C. Goss will open its inaugural meeting.

Mr. J. P. Radley, of the Engineers' Association of Agriculture, will speak at this country's first Lecture last week on the return from leave. Mr. O'Brien served in the Ministry of Agriculture in Egypt before the War, and from 1915 to 1919 was with the Royal Engineers in Salomon Islands, a military officer, whence he was mentioned in despatches. After the War he returned to Egypt, and was appointed Senior Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika in 1922.

Captain H. H. Pollock was elected Chairman of the newly-formed Nyamza District Council, a meeting in Muhoroni, and the following were selected to serve on the Committee: Indisted Finance Committee: Mr. E. M. Lamb, Captain J. Dansie, Captain E. M. M. Mr. Thomas Andrew, Mr. George Wilson, Mr. J. A. M. R. Turner, Captain W. H. G. H. Standing Committee: Mr. J. C. Allen, Captain T. G. Dansie, Captain R. K. Frost, Mr. R. Andrews, Mr. D. A. Irvine, Mr. Bear, Mr. J. McLean, Captain J. Munro, Captain W. S. Belfield, Captain H. Martin, Mr. George Busk, and Mr. J. Lamb.

Lieutenant Commander Edward Brown, of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Marine at Entebbe, recently risked his life by diving into the lake to the rescue of the s.s. "Lavington" on fire, which was on its way to Mombasa. Brown, on a boat containing over six hundred barrels of petrol and nearly a hundred barrels of kerosene, dove, leaving one barrel unopened. He was only a minute from drowning, having one barrel exploded around him, while the new steamer "Roma Conqueror" was undamaged. A machinist on the lighter was badly burned, and, after jumping overboard and being rescued, he died in hospital the next morning. Commander Brown's pluck used no emphasis beyond the fact statement that Lake Albert is a dangerous water.

The Hon. Brigadier-General Sir H. R. Hoyle, M.A., Arsufa, hon. official member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, left Europe for Uganda on October 10th. The great interest in his biography on this side has been shown in Scotland, where Sir H. R. Hoyle's former residence miles from Arusha is situated on a plateau about three miles off the Arusha-Moshi road, and a dwelling in each district in front of the house are old dead animals bleached between the shrubs. Flowers down to a series of lawns and paths, which latter like enrichment the beauty of the scene. The base of the valley is an orange grove, which has been converted into a fruit orchard for the cultivation of the valley, and set with orange, lemon, lime, lemon, grape, peach, plum, and all kinds of fruit trees.



the Government's side of the Soga-Tava Ticks question.

Official recorded for East Africa.

By a Planter in Tanganyika

It is difficult to estimate the trouble about cotton may cause us in the future. It is said that Soga has got 100,000 acres of land, and that he wants to plant cotton on all of it.

He has got a lot of money, and he wants to buy a lot of land. He has got a lot of money, and he wants to buy a lot of land.

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owls to the white men who did not do the work. They are making things worse than they are now.

True, because the Government is very kind to the white men.

White men don't care about the black people. They have never cared for the black people.

We don't call it *baa baa black sheep*.

I see," said Soga. "The Government is clever, but it is not all the time it is looking after the *Chambas*, and it is not always good when there would not have the money. It is a very good idea for the Government to let the black men work for the same money, and the white men, the *baa baa black sheep*, wanted to let the black brothers and sisters do the same money. I should ask the Government to stop the *white plantation*."

After I thought of it, there was a general wise opinion. Soga had said:

"*Ba baa black sheep* is not good. It is not good for the *Chambas*. The *Chambas* have been to the Legislative Council, and the *Chambas* told the local Government to pay M. 1000 a month to the *Chambas* living in the servant of a white man. The *Chambas* pay him a monthly rent for his house."



The author of *The East African Bee-gram* has written a good series of tales. By "they" we mean it would be all the way corners of the Empire, readers will find that a student may come as far as Pemba, know his cranes and wildfowl, the draw school at Voi, and the like, and yet simple he finds the new little about the open plains, the savannahs, and the quite species in common. These are not shaped to their own uses. We have, of course, had to write about Africa 10 years before we saw the first honeybees to be found in there, and Africa has had occasion, again and again, to amaze us with the distortion of Africa's scenes and its inhabitants. It has never said anything quite so good.

The East African Bee-gram.

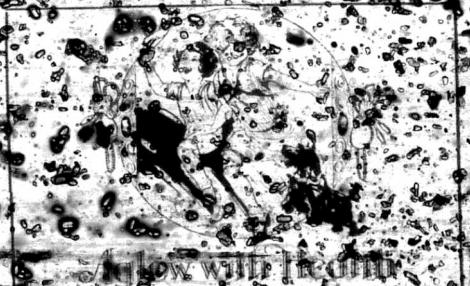
A very unhappy settler writes to *Our Farm* to complain that he cannot get rid of the bees. He is in one of his experiments in South Africa and in Kenya. The bees, he declares, are "really savage," and though he has tried to subdue them with smoke, with carbolic, with gunpowd and, with flour, he has committed as many as forty stings in his efforts to get rid of them. The Bee-gram editor, who is established in Uganda, helping a party to smoke and carbolic, he knows of no other means of subduing bees, and he suggests that wearing gloves may irritate the bees, though after the editor's experience, gloves seem to hardly lessen the sting. He is tackling the East African variety. We are afraid the trouble is inherent in the bees of the country; and we can only advise the compiler to write to the entomologists and entomists, who by this time must have acquired invaluable experience in the handling of the East African bees. It has long had our sympathy, and we have been waiting with eager interest, not unmixed with lively dread, his report on his antarctic labours.

A Far Eastern Parrot.

Had anybody seen a four-legged boy? One of the names that they have coined objects at the East African courts is that of "Somali Land," which is the singular and visible sign of the Sultan of Hadi, Abd Mullah, a gentleman, by the way, whose goodness was of a particularly fine and efficient order. Anyway, a *madda*, or Somali priest, claimed to have such a steed, which had the power of healing all signs of infirmity, and he brought it to the sultan's court. The sultan was indeed the *Hadi*, or spiritual head of the Somalis in conclave. He issued a decree and debated whether they should hand the alleged *Hadi* over to the government or give him wings to fly, whereupon he was under a heavy sentence only to be sent to another court, which decided to send the animal to the medical port of Mombasa, whereupon the *madda* fled, leaving an incantation recited by the wind as he disappeared. At present he has his four-legged friend living in a village, which is a good place to remove the well-advised company from the scene of temptation. From the village he is easily accessible to the *East African Bee-gram*.

The author of *Tame Elephants* is a very well known writer, and is a good authority on the habits of their African camp, in which he says that the African elephant goes to the water, which is more than 100 miles away, and back not to cover twenty miles. He quotes freely and possibly with a slight dash of pungent tongue, that it is the custom of the pungent collector to take the best quality of the bunches of black rhinoceros hair, which is said to look like a lion's mane, and to make a hat, which looks like a voluminous black cloud, so as to get out and track down the animal. The animal does not come seriously into play, but it is kept suspiciously clean. Nor may it ever be seen in the open, but it is kept in a cage, or "howdah," galloping all night through the bush with difficulty. The rider must be a good deal of a jockey, for the animal is a very bad rider. The howdah is very light and must be scrubbed from time to time with a coconut husk, an old cloth, which must be treated so as to be given a good deal of a kick, so as to keep the rider in a nimble language. This is said, of course, to be a legend, but the following may be a pretty good idea of what has been shown in "The Wild Elephant," one of his many stories. Who would care to see elephant and keeper?

The Boy Scout Cup, which is competed for in Nasaland annually by sports teams from Blantyre and Zomba, has been retained by Blantyre for 1930. At the conclusion of the various races which included croquet, football, tennis, billiards, bowls, lawn tennis, the same notable people and the same officials from Blantyre for the holders.



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Children who are healthy are especially happy. They use their energies in sports and games, and when healthy continue such a good health that every ounce of energy spent has to be made good by the energy gained from substantial food.

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It is good for weak and half-weak children to go to school, so the teacher increases the digestions and organs, greatly aiding weak and half-weak children to assimilate nutritive elements and be able to grow and develop.

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EAST AFRICAN SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

View by Four Bishops.

Four of the African bishops were present at the service in St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday last. The Rev. Dr. Kitching, of the Church Missionary Society, went in the direction of Uganda, Abyssinia, Upper Volta, and Central Africa. At the subsequent service given in St. Paul's on Saturday, he expressed particular interest in the dioceses, and announced that his companion was to return two days later to continue his work in the Sudan.

The Bishop of the Upper Nile, stressing the importance of the work of the workers, estimated that 40,000 individuals in the Masaka district among the 45,000 were receiving instruction and that 1,000 had been baptised; but that owing to the lack of missionaries those baptised were not baptised in accordance with the Church.

The Bishop of Mombasa made an eloquent plea that the white man should realise that, although he was trustee for the natives now, they were gaining knowledge of their powers and would soon demand partnership. He was prepared to allow them partnership and to make even a dominant partnership. They should be urged to a second conference to discuss missionary questions, and he suggested summer schools for missionaries in East Africa. He announced that there would be another missionary conference at Kikuyu in January.

straight Talking by Bishop Wills.

Bishop Wills, of Uganda, declared that education in Africa had never been planned and properly brought out. It had been left until recently owing to the missions, but the Government had now realised the importance of a proper system and had expected its appointment with the mission world owing to lack of teachers. The Roman Catholics were exceedingly economical, giving little pay and very rarely travelled home on leave; therefore the Government grants which were paid for Roman Catholics and Anglicans went very much further with the former, thus enabling them to build more substantial schools and missions. The city is being influenced by the show and were sending more and more native children to the Roman Catholic schools.

In a witty and spirited speech Bishop Chamberlain, Central Tanganyika, said that the Diocesan Association should work hard to keep alive the family spirit in the native church and abroad. He said such a spirit was born and bred by the British and was born in universities. He said that people of Europe should periodically send books to missionaries, or if impossible, let them but not too many of the latter.

Bishop Kitching's Address.

A subsequent meeting to inaugurate the Diocesan Association of the Upper Nile was attended by about fifty persons under the chairmanship of Bishop

Kitching. East Africans present were Mrs. Kitching, Archdeacon John, of the Sudan; Archdeacon Buckley, of Uganda; the Rev. H. M. Webb, Permanent Secretary of the Native Affairs Commission, who was appointed Vice-president of the Association, and Mr. W. F. Scott, so well known in the Elgon district of Uganda, who was appointed Honorary Secretary. Dr. Lee Wilson was appointed auditor of the association. Bishop Kitching announced that the Ridge Hall, Oxford, was taking an interest in the Native Theological Training College and is a devoted and stalwart friend to the cause.

Archdeacon John said that in view of the encroachment into the Sudan by the Germans, it was

the time to consider the best way to communicate to the Natives by means of influences of a religious nature. He said that the binding string on the basis of Islam, the Native Moslem, and amongst people of mixed ancestry, they are hopelessly split, though the Christians are more tractable, were a solid compact, but were not needed by the missionary. There was a great need for more trained workers. He spoke of spreading out the country, and told the Americans to do this, they had lost their lead.

KENYA BRANCH OF THE OVERSEAS LEAGUE.

EAST AFRICAN POSITION AT ST. PAUL'S, ST. MORT.

M. CORYDON was the host of last week at the meeting of the Kenya Branches of the Overseas League, at the home of the Rev. Mr. J. G. Anderson, of Nairobi. Mr. Corydon has

worked hard in the last few months to bring the new branch into being. He explained that the objects of the branch are to form a link between Kenya Colony and Great Britain to develop an accurate knowledge of Africa among people on this side. He was interested at the Colony to collect and represent the opinions of all classes on matters concerning the welfare of Kenya, and to bring people in touch with representatives in East Africa in touch with those who leave the Colonies. The new branch is of a non-sectarian and non-party character.

Among the India East African present at the meeting, besides our representative were Dr. Alf. Wright, of Nairobi, so well known throughout Kenya and Uganda; Mrs. Queen, wife of architect Sir Owen of Nairobi; Mr. and Mrs. T. and Mrs. R. M. Adams, from Mau Commune; Lieutenant-Colonel Hussey, B.A., M.A., a director of the Kenya Farmers' Association; Major Blake Taylor, a former general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway; Mr. Eustace蒙古哥, who has recently been appointed Veterinary Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; Capt. Sir V. Verbi, of Pista, who first went to East Africa thirty-six years ago as a missionary; Dr. and Mrs. Fairwicks Anderson, who are shortly returning to the Trans-Nzera district in connexion with the Government's anti-malaria campaign; Mrs. Cleaver, wife of the pioneer official whose book on railways in Kenya was published recently; Miss H. H. Davis, who managed her father's estate at Kibos during the latter's leave last year; Mrs. H. H. Davis, who is the widow of a well-known Nairobi business man, who is at present contesting a vacancy on the Nairobi Municipal Council; and her son, who was born in Kenya; Mr. F. J. Castellan, formerly of Kenya and now engaged in business with East Africa and M. and G. Sett, M.P.s of H.M. Eastern Africa Dependencies Office in London; Lady Cowan, who is a member of a keen and active community of which she unfortunately unable to be present owing to illness.

Capt. M. V. VERNON is the well-known English missionary, who founded the school at Mombasa at which he first landed early in 1894, being thus one of the earliest European residents. Indeed, at the time of his arrival, Mombasa was still in the hands of the Imperial British East Africa Company, and there were not more than about forty Europeans between the coast and Uganda. Capt. Vernon, when working during the year, earned him a richly deserved O.B.E. and the sufficient means to maintain himself in comfortable

LORD CRANWORTH ENTERS THE WEST

East Africa in the Press

TWINS GIVEN AWAY IN TANGANYIKA

The Prince of Wales' visit to East Africa has been described by Mr. F. G. Smith, M.P., as follows:

Seeing the traditional birth-marks made like those of the cattle, cows and bullocks being driven across the plain, I am inclined to believe that Natives more fully than the Hebrews believed in "Wal" was Abraham's white and more religious Musai. A good deal more, no doubt, but still the best-known materialists do not Biblical superstitions.

It was told later by an antinomologist that the place living Wambugwe and the Wambuge on the steep slopes have devolved an interesting mutual relationship concerning twins. The Wambugwe believe that most African tribes, that is, both of twins in exceedingly unlikely and expose the unfortunate pairs of infants to die in the bush. The Wambuge, on the other hand, believe such prejudice and, as their attitude is rather now like adopting and children. Under the custom, he grows up and the Wambuge expose twins at Nchemba, sits on the border of their neighbour's territory and these come to visit his children, and bring them up as their own. Thus everybody is happy and the nature of God, which has been going on steadily in Africa since history began, is taken a little step further.

THE LION IN THE ROAD

An incident during the Prince of Wales' visit to East Africa is described in *The Evening Standard* by Mr. E. P. Smith, who says:

During the Prince of Wales' visit to East Africa I was travelling at night in one of the Prince's *safari* cars from Eldoret to Nairobi. We were cautiously climbing from a narrow winding track out of the Great Escarpment. One side there was a sheer drop of nearly a thousand feet into the gorge, and on the other a wall of boulders. Suddenly the chauffeur stopped and pointed to where the headlights showed an enormous black-maned lion crouching on a shoulder just ahead, ready to spring down on us as we passed. The chauffeur refused to proceed, but the Prince was waiting for his car at Nairobi so, limoniously I admit, I took the wheel myself.

Only remembering that I had once heard that wild beasts could not see in the dark, I focused my spotlight full on the lion and slowly wound up the road towards him, with a steady, silent, snarl, tossed his mane and rolled away on the rocky fastness behind, while I stood on the edge of the road, faced the summit in case he suddenly decided to return.

COAL IN SOUTHERN TANGANYIKA

Very optimistic reports regarding the country's coal future in Tanganyika, of what is described as the largest country in Africa said to contain at least one hundred million tons of coal ready for immediate exploitation, were given prominence in many English newspapers last week. *East Africa*, however, has no knowledge of any development that warrants such claims. It is true, one of which would be that of Central Africa, that coal has only been known for years that good coal is to be found in that district in considerable quantities, but it is not known to be of any value. There is some coal in the northern part of the country, but it is not necessarily existent, and it is not known to be of any value.

Lord Cranworth, writing in the *Times* on Tuesday, on the East African White Paper,

expresses his appreciation that the plantation rights of the Companionship of Nations, which was included in the White Paper, and which gave the Companionship the right to tax and collect taxes on the products on which they are based, and who may have a majority in the governments of nations; only the understanding that duties of alarm have been removed.

Another alteration is the removal of the right of subordinating the power of the communal with the popular, or a majority decision, in counter to the recommendations of the previous Commissioners. A majority is made with the full appreciation of the possibility of Indian dominance, and as such would appear to conflict with the principles of the autonomy of Native states, to which he is devoted.

Let us look at some Native immediately concerned by the publication of these documents. They have destroyed the old code of policy in which the successive colonial administrators in the past have been generally agreed. These have used in opposition to the doctrines expounded practically every white man and woman in East and South Africa. They have added to and most unhammable fuel to the sense of a movement in South Africa. They have re-awakened in Germany the full Nationalist yearning for the restoration of the colonies—Tanganyika in particular.

The remarkable developments which are taking place in the south-western Highlands of Tanganyika during the few years are well illustrated in a statement recently prepared by the Iringa District Association for submission to the Railway Commission and the chairman of the Sir Sydney Cammell is pointed out that the population of Lamalemba and Mbeya now totals 50,000 Europeans, Asians and 108,000 Native.

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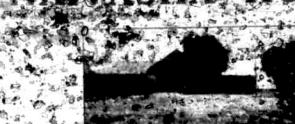
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PARTNERS: H. E. WATT, T. H. CHETTERTON

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Mr. Chetterton who is now in England
on leave, and may be addressed to
any agent, will be pleased to meet
any prospective settler who may
feel reassured that it will not be his
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experience is gladly at their disposal
without obligation of any kind.

WORK OF THE AMANI INSTITUTE.

The Director's Report on Agricultural Work in 1929-30 is prompt in its presentation of the work done by the Amani Institute, Taita-kyika Territory, and is second annual report of the Institute which began in 1929-30. It is interesting to read how the example of the station has virtually gone to the long-term continuation of the Division of Agriculture, which has since been made available.

One finds that the Amani had to take a station which had been lying idle three years in financial difficulties, that extensive and improvements had to be made to accommodate a greatly increased staff, and everything from the ground up had to be constructed at Amani by local labour and from materials cut from the land, that the first railway has not been available for the carriage of heavy goods, and that the native road system has had to be made up for motor traffic, the successful construction of the station represents an immense amount of hard, skillful and devoted work on the part of the Director and staff, and his labour force.

The Director reports in his report the recommendations of the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference regarding the functions of a Central Research Station, and he makes a strong appeal for Amani as the site of such a station.

There are two criticisms of the selection of Amani as the site for a central research station, the two which have become so fully established even in responsible quarters in East Africa and in England that they demand serious attention. One is that the situation is not a representative of East African agricultural conditions, and the other that it is inaccessible.

The first would be that of climate that could be neglected. In a country which ranges in altitude for agricultural purposes from sea level up to over 10,000 feet, and annual rainfall from under 100 to over 400 inches, it is physically impossible for one station, and here we present more than as comparatively narrow range of the conditions. Amani is unique as any place in this respect, and far better than most. It is within striking distance of the plains and therefore of the strip of savanna, including sisal, while it is high enough to provide normal conditions for tea and coffee. It is within a day's journey of Zambezi, of the coast roads, and of Mombasa, and of Nairobi or any other. This gives a fairer basis for comparisons to what is on the coastal plain, and the interior plateau would lose touch with either kind of agriculture, or the other. In spite of the frequency of the fogs no alternative site seems ever to be definitely suggested, and it could have needed very important advantages to make a site at Amani less roads, buildings and equipment of which would cost not less than £10,000 to construct, in addition to say nothing of the availability of long-established vegetation, of imported coffee plants, etc.

The Accessibility of Amani.

The criticism of the accessibility of Amani is based on a number of somewhat misleading statements. To begin with, the same as others have said, the terrain is impassable in the rains, and the streams after the rains, which has to be approached from the coast road. The construction of Amani will not be completed until the rainy season has passed, whether the terrain is impassable or not, and over and above the which the terrain is, it is difficult and dangerous to travel across the hills, and the roads are difficult and dangerous. But an equally important reason is the appearance of the terrain, that it is actually never impassable. More than this, though, is the way in which the terrain is in operation will favor roads and make possible the boundary of the various plantations and other areas. In Taita weather there is no real place where a road can be made. Moreover, the terrain is not, as in the case of Kenya, and the plateau of Amani is bounded in a north-south and east-west direction.

The rather definite statement of the Director is that the terrain is difficult and the roads dangerous. The

same statement is made by practically all students of the terrain, and one is glad to note that the Conference took this view in 1929. It is also stated, as though it were a matter of indifference in Taita, that the terrain is impassable, the Division of which Dr. J. S. Doolan has long been insisting on the importance of dealing adequately with it.

The Kwamkulu coffee estate, now part of the Amani property, yielded only 50 tons of coffee in an expected crop of Boston, is disappointing, but losses were no doubt partly responsible, and it was much to be done on the state to increase the yield. Nevertheless, the opinion that this is the same incident that failed hardly will be held to seem a satisfactory excuse, much less will be endorsed by anyone who has to read between the lines.

The progress reports of the various officials are encouraging, and everything promises well for the future. A moderately stated "and I hope," Amani should now take its place among the great research stations of the world, and we shall watch with interest and confidence the progress which we are assured will be reflected by future reports. Amani has had a rough passage in recent years, but at last it appears to have reached smooth water. To cap it, and few we wish good luck and deserved success.

SHADE TREES FOR COFFEE.

The Coffee Control Coffee Berry Disease.

Mr. J. W. McDONALD, author of "Coffee Growing" with special reference to East Africa, has received from Mr. H. D. Dooner, of Sokiti Kemia estate, an interesting letter on the subject of shade trees ("kenya" or "Tree Lupin") in the course of his communication Mr. Dooner writes as follows: "I introduced the seed from New Zealand in 1924 and have several thousand trees amongst my coffee. I understand *C. albo* comes from Portugal, where it is only found wild. Here it grows up to twenty feet and is planted as a screen for coffee. *C. albo* appears to suffer from a fungus disease on the bark, which kills it. My land was open acacia then, and during the last nine years I have not lost more than 1% of *C. albo*. It is the only species of *Crotalaria* which gives berries. *C. laburnum*, for instance, is a failure. I may say that I have sown my soil with shade yearly applications."

A very suitable permanent shade tree for wet weather is *C. laburnum* which is indigenous to Kenya and is a truly leguminous (pea-like pods) and introduced to his estate in 1921 and it is not much damaged. It is planted 24 ft. x 24 ft. In nine years my oldest vines are about twenty-five feet in height.

With regard to your remarks concerning shade as already stated I have sown for several years while all my neighbours who have not sown are badly affected with coffee berry disease (P. 08), and have spent a lot of money on spraying. I have practically no coffee berry disease and have never sprayed. Both Mr. J. McDonald and Mr. Trynon can bear me out.

Mr. McDonald in his book on "Coffee Growing" with Special Reference to East Africa recommends *C. laburnum* for coffee shade. The author of the book, Mr. J. S. Doolan, the coffee control would appear to be in *C. laburnum*. But Mr. McDonald writes a footnote to say that the Kenya Agricultural Department has a *C. laburnum* which is not affected by the coffee berry disease. The author of the book, Mr. Doolan, in his opinion, is correct in his statement that the plant which is not affected by the coffee berry disease is *C. laburnum*. Mr. Doolan's reference is to the coffee control in East Africa, and

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ETC. ETC.

THE BAOBAB TREE.

There once was a tree, and it had two children. The other children were using and abusing him. One day he said to his children, "I am a tree, I have lived an elephant, this is the end of my life." The other children said, "We will help you." So they took a few blossoms and a few leaves and swam across the river. They said, "We will help you." The injured birds and songsters, too, showed their love by bringing blossoms and leaves to him.

The children began to say, "How can we help you?" He heard the grunting of the elephant. The grass and flowers began to grow. The children were very happy.

A monkey one day heard him say to a tree, "You are much too thin. Come, just look at me. I have had a lot of time to live and grow." The monkey said, "It may still be a possible life, but a day."

Now behind a tree that big monkey said, "A tree," he said, "I'll do as you bid." Dear Mr. Baobab, "You will show Me the highway that a tree should grow."

Mr. Baobab said, "I will show the monkeys path. He said, "I am sure I'm most grateful." To demonstrate that he should be. And will do it now. You just look around."

Then he rooted the trees for yards around, causing a stick of wood on the ground. Almost reached his dubious thumb. Two twigs at the top, bushy like, and stuck

The monkey said, "Baobab, said, "The best could be the," and he started his head. His figure is handsome, so large and wide. He looked her dressed his own hat side.

Now monkeys and monkeys were wild. For they only wanted to climb. Has been no model in fashioning these. Indeed, the other ones of trees.

Now that monkey was climbing down, like the old man who was very, very tall. Without losing his balance, without. Then, and turned Mr. Baobab up his back.

And he said to the elephant, "Look, I want to go home." And he said, "We will come and bring leaves down to see. And get you to the foolish tree."

LECTURES IN TROPICAL HYGIENE.

Two Lectures Arranged.

The Imperial Institute, London, are giving ten new and interesting lectures in the institution proceeding to the 1st of December. The lecturer is Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Lupton, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., Fellow of Hygiene and Pathology, University College, London, &c., &c., in the course of which the student will be relieved from the usual routine of the medical service. We are gratified to learn that Dr. J. C. S. has arranged a course of six lectures on tropical diseases to be given at 8 p.m. on Wednesday evenings from October 17th to November 21st, 1901. The charge will be a nominal charge of one shilling. Inquiries should be addressed to the County Secretary, County of

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

In Particular, several statements have been made in view of Africa in particular, concerning the health and the safety of the natives.

Recently there were two native artists, George Daniels and Fred, who, though colorless, have been able to depict the rainbow of prospects for whiteness have been painted. — *Illustrated London News*, Oct. 10th.

For some reason the African negro is commonly pictured with unimpassioned flesh, but, as a matter of fact his teeth are exceedingly remarkable, and are no doubt responsible for his great health. — *Illustrated London News*, Oct. 10th.

Although we know that a castled of nations can be joined even to gods, persons, by the display of respect, the injury that can be done to primitive people by the exhibition of contemptuousness is incalculable. The men of the savannah and jungle, as well as the men of the mountain, have been known to commit suicide rather than be despised. — *Illustrated London News*, Oct. 10th.

The government of such a tribe deserves almost infinite credit on the degree of respect it can inspire. Incalculable is the damage that can be done when the prestige of Europe is in Africa. — *Illustrated London News*, Oct. 10th. Through the widespread exhibition of contemptuous and despotic pictures, and inferences, the world over, while that is so true, to say that the same harm shall not be repeated in any colonial empire. — *Illustrated London News*, Oct. 10th.

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An Annual Description of Medals, Tokens, etc., Issued by the
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A Concise and Comprehensive Handbook, describing
the Colonies, their Resources, Industries, Trade, etc.

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Reviewers seem to have composed most of their remarks
of Boxes, depicting accounts of pioneer life in East Africa.

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With Special Reference to East Africa.

A Most Thoroughly Written Handbook for Planters
and Coffee Growers. And it will be published
soon on the subject. 21/- post free.

All these books are published by and obtainable
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your teeth white without
any damage to them.

If you want whiter teeth make
them regularly. We last year sold
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They consist of a thin layer
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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

The East Africa Information Bureau is a service of the Government of all matters concerning the East African territories and their development. It is the official organ of British rule in the East, and Central Africa, and its information, which matters are suitable, is available to the public, and to officials concerned. Numerous news agencies, to represent firms, and persons, receive their representations, are invited to communicate with the editor. No charge is made for space or copy used by this Journal in such matters.

Nation to spend £4,973,000 road construction.

A coffee farm in Elmet district has just been sold at 100 pounds per acre.

One of the largest undersized kerosene reduced the price of four Bob.

The new wing of the Queen's War Memorial Hospital has been opened.

The new coffee crop in Tanga district recently is said to be particularly good.

The Convention of Associations of Natalians held a session at Plantain last weekend.

Kenya and Uganda have installed 1,10,000 tons, which 550 tons were shipped direct Britain.

Twenty-four ships amounted about 1,000,000 tons in the port of Mombasa.

Particulars of tariff modifications in Mozambique are obtainable from the Department of External Trade.

The Kenyan Government has refused to abolish the existing dead duties in view of the resultant loss of

the revenue. The present revenue of Kenya is £1,000,000 per annum, from which he provided by Mombasa.

Albania's Health and Public Works proved most successful, a number of waterworks showing much interest in modern hydroelectric plants.

Southern Rhodesia's maize crop is expected to be in the neighbourhood of 17,000 bags, of which two-thirds should be available for export.

Whereas steam machinery has been installed by the Nyanza Corporation, it is believed that an average of forty tons of sugar per month

can be produced. The headquarters of the Masai district of Tanganyika have been transferred from Kigoma to Mombasa, presumably to facilitate west of Africa.

Kenya is to begin the construction of a second railway line, which is proposed to cost £1,000,000. The building will commence in 1931, and a train will run in 1934.

Various rice is the latest gold mine. Land in the Tanga Colony derived the highest shaft earnings, and the banks and timber is the season is affected.

Tenders are being invited for the construction of a 100 miles long railway line from the Tanga Government to the 100 miles long the Tanga Tramway for the transport of goods. Passengers are to be carried.

The Germania Government has issued a small stamp bearing the inscription in English "Ivory Coast". It is the first state to do so. What it produces the best coffee in the world.

East Africa bears a stamp bearing a photograph of Gandhi and the words "Boycott British Goods". It is in circulation among Indians in Tanganyika Territory. Such a stamp is in our possession.

An idea of the increased interest in aviation in East Africa can be gained by the fact that during July nineteen aeroplanes landed at Wadi Halfa, in the Sudan, compared with three in the same month in 1929.

Several months ago a number of gramophone records were made in Zanzibar and Tanganyika by specially chosen Natives. We now learn that similar Native records are being made in Central Africa.

The firm of Giles and Ceson, the Kampala agents, who designed the new palace for H.H. the Sultan, have also designed my mother's room, a 10x12 feet chamber, situated in the house whilst Mr. G. Ceson, the architect, is in charge.

M. G. C. Smith, the chairman of Union Carbide, recommended that the chairman of the commission under the chairmanship of Sir Sydney Benn should give prior consideration to the linking of the Tanganyika with the Central Line in the direction of the Lake Kilosa.

Amounts have been paid down on the Stock Exchange to the effect that Uganda (Uganda) Ltd., which is now controlled by the Billiton group, is to be the listed foundation for such a venture. The British holding being 65% of the shares in work, about 20% of the capital. The remaining one-third or only one-fifth is held by the Belgians.

I consulted a highly well-informed source and he advised that the railways company contemplated the purchase of a 100 miles of road in East Africa, or possibly a line laid out 80 miles with a view to its utilization or connection. The company he said that it has no details to give, though he said that the inauguration of such a scheme would be imminent and that the matter is a matter of

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

coffee which was a steady demand throughout the year, and steadily increased in value during the latter part of the year. Considerable quantities were being offered, and only small quantities of coffee were taken.

London Market.—The market was quiet throughout the year, and there was no great demand for coffee.

| | |
|---------------|----------|
| London graded | 11s. 6d. |
| Fine | 11s. 6d. |
| British | 11s. 6d. |
| Second best | 11s. 6d. |
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| Peebles | 11s. 6d. |
| Second brown | 11s. 6d. |
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| Second green | 11s. 6d. |
| Third green | 11s. 6d. |
| Second sizes | 11s. 6d. |
| Third sizes | 11s. 6d. |
| Pebbles | 11s. 6d. |

Portuguese.—The market was quiet throughout the year.

| | |
|------------|----------|
| Portuguese | 11s. 6d. |
| Brownish | 11s. 6d. |

Transvaal.—The market was quiet throughout the year.

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| Transvaal | 11s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 11s. 6d. |

Belgian Congo.—The market was quiet throughout the year.

| | |
|---------------|----------|
| Belgian Congo | 11s. 6d. |
| Darkish brown | 11s. 6d. |

Kenya.—The market was quiet throughout the year.

| | |
|-------|----------|
| Kenya | 11s. 6d. |
| Brown | 11s. 6d. |

London stocks of East African coffee.—In September 1920 45,873 bags were shipped with 7,714 bags of coffee outstanding at that date.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Beet sugar.—The spot value of beet sugar ex works London is about 11s. 6d. per cwt. The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1921 were 11s. 6d. and 11s. 6d.

Castor Seeds.—Very quiet, and price hardly more than 11s. 6d. The comparative quotations of both maize and castor seeds in 1920 and 1921 were 11s. 6d.

Chillies.—Little business has been done in chillies. The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1921 were 11s. 6d. and 11s. 6d.

Cotton.—From time immemorial the comparative quotations in 1920 and 1921 were 11s. 6d. and 11s. 6d.

Crabapples.—At 10s. per cwt. the comparative quotations in 1920 and 1921 were 11s. 6d.

Coffee.—The Liverpool market is quiet, with East African quoted from 11s. 6d. according to quality.

Cotton and Stationery.—At 11s. 6d. The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1921 were 11s. 6d. and 11s. 6d.

Groundnuts.—Little business has been done in groundnuts. The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1921 were 11s. 6d. and 11s. 6d.

Hides and Skins.—East African are freely held, with a spot price of 11s. 6d. per hide. The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1921 were 11s. 6d. and 11s. 6d.

Iron.—Very quiet, but there is a prospect of a steady market. 10s. per cwt. tanks, 11s. 6d. per cwt. 11s. 6d. are quoted, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. standard square iron 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.

Undergrade maize.—Has found a steady market, with a spot price of 11s. 6d. per cwt.

Sugar.—A little more than 11s. 6d. per cwt. The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1921 were 11s. 6d. and 11s. 6d.

Tea.—Very quiet, with a spot price of 11s. 6d. per cwt. The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1921 were 11s. 6d. and 11s. 6d.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA REPORT.

The report of the British Central Africa Company, which owned the members of the Society of Merchant Adventurers, shows a loss of £1,117,000 in 1920, brought about by the depreciation of the pound sterling. The total debt of the company is £1,150,234. The B.C.A. Company is to commence work on the railway between Obudu and Kano in November, and the railway between Kaduna and Jos is to be completed by the end of December. The B.C.A. Company is to commence work on the railway between Jos and Kaduna in January, and the railway between Kaduna and Lagos in February. The balance sheet should be constructed on the basis of the new exchange rate, and the annual meeting is fixed for September 20, 1921.

NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION.

The North Charterland Exploration Co., 1919, Ltd., reports a loss of £1,000 for the year 1920, compared with £1,000. The most recently due in the financing of the project is £1,000. This has been written off in bank stores, and £1,000 has been placed to reduce existing doubtful debts. The final loss for the year is £2,000, £1,000 against £30,000, increasing the total debit on bank and loan accounts to £48,000. The report is accompanied by a circular stating that the directors propose to request the Prime Minister to order a public inquiry into the circumstances under which clause 7 of the agreement of September 26, 1923, between the Crown and the British South Africa Company was interpreted to dispossess the Society of the Company's rights in Law Ridge or any land to which the clause referred. A circular dated March 20, 1921, was made to give effect to this.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

An agency of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., is situated at Runduans, Northern Rhodesia, on Sept. 10, 1921.

Mr. R. J. Norton, a director of Messrs. Peers, Ltd., has been visiting the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa.

Mr. C. J. Phillips, E. D. Phillips & Sons, Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co., Ltd., of Croydon, have been exhibiting several of their concrete mixing machines.

The Motor Trade Marketing Association has issued particulars of their running-in trials and their winter tours in Europe, and these may be obtained from the Head Office in Finsbury, London, E.C.2, or from any agent.

PRESSED STEEL TANKS
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In sizes from 200 to over 2,000,000 gallons.

1. Maximum strength weight.
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AIR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA.

To be opened in January.

The first regular airways service will be between Cairo and Kisumu. It will consist of two round trips weekly, one from Cairo to Kisumu and back, and another from Kisumu to Nairobi. This will be followed by a third weekly flight between Nairobi and Mombasa. The service will be carried out in each direction.

The 200 miles apart from Cairo to Kisumu allows the course of the "Nile" and flying boats will also employ land stations and landing places on the coast and in suitable landing grounds along the river banks. The main stages will be Aswan (50 miles), Assiut (125 miles), Khatum Jula (825 miles), Kisumu (1,000 miles) and

Wadi Halfa, Karima, Kossi, Gafasas, Shambu, Gataas and Port Bell. It is proposed to introduce air flying at 1,000 feet, which will cut the distance between Cairo and Kisumu off by half and to cover a 1,200 miles' journey between Nairobi and Johannesburg in two days.

Inspiral Airways according to information places where meals and refreshments will be available and a rest house has already been established at Mbeya, while a refreshment house has been arranged at Karima, Marabut, Port Bell, Dodoma and Ujika. Temporary posts will be bought at Assiut, Butiaba and Moyale, and station posts at Kismayu at Kisumu and Assiut.

Primarily for passengers, the aircraft will be provided for carrying the carriage of air mails, baggage, general supplies and equipment. The aircraft will have a constant capacity over the long route of twelve passengers, though beyond Khartoum it is not intended to carry so many passengers. The strength of the aircraft makes available for its purpose a large number of passengers, and it is estimated that modern methods may make

possible with passenger accommodation for fifteen passengers in Kisumu. Accordingly the company is arranging for De Havilland Hercules to be transferred from the Near East to Africa. These machines, which have great engine power and a large capacity for carrying a large amount of passengers, will be used for longer distances, and all their fuel consumption will be sufficient to take them in horizontal flight in order that they may be regularly fuelled and inspected, they will be distributed along the line so that in the event of a failure, other machines would be available.

Machines provided with wireless.

The safety landing grounds have been selected at many points and all the machines used will be fitted with wireless apparatus which will keep them in constant touch with ground stations in order to receive messages. The wireless apparatus will also enable the flying boats to weather conditions without difficulty. The wireless stations are at the beginning to develop, so that soon may be in existence the

UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION.

Information which can contribute emphasis to the desirability of short stationised selection and careful advertising, and with interest in the cutting recently won at the East African Agricultural Show by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Barron for the Ayr tobacco Company, was a product of the cutting culture. Mr. Barron was a prominent member of the cutting colony, and a strong advocate of Ayr. According to a correspondent, Mr. Barron's success in the ever growing competition and the boldness of the commercial practicability and admissibility of his methods, and the strong work of Ayr's much improved advertising, and the result that in modern methods made him the eighteen passenger seat in use on the route, and a shorter

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SEPTEMBER 25, 1910

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

Sixty-four passengers for East Africa arrived on Sept. 25, outwards-bound passengers by the s.s. "Wattst." according to the following list:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth | Miss M. Moore |
| Mr. & Mrs. O'Connell | Miss M. C. O'Conor |
| Mr. & Mrs. P. Charles | Miss M. T. H. Tandy |
| Mr. T. W. A. Cuthbert | Lieutenant G. E. Cuthbert |
| Mr. & Mrs. Dakin | Mr. D. Dakin |
| Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Evans | Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Evans |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Fitch | Mrs. G. V. Gilford |
| Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Haist | Mrs. G. V. Gilford |
| Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Healy | Mrs. W. G. Healy |
| Mr. J. Hughes | Mrs. V. Hughes |
| Mr. & Mrs. M. Irwin | Mr. & Mrs. M. Irwin |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Jackson | Miss Phyllida Jackson |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Jennings | Mr. E. J. Jennings |
| Mr. Thomas Kainy | Mr. H. C. Kainy |
| Mr. & Mrs. R. Leakey | Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Leakey |
| Rev. & Mrs. W. P. Low | Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Low |
| Mr. & Mrs. McDonell | Mr. & Mrs. McDonell |

The s.s. "Avantgarde Roland Garros," which left Paris last week for East Africa, carries the following passengers for:

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Bombay | Rev. Canon S. Palmer |
| Mr. & Mrs. D. T. Bowring | Mr. & Mrs. D. T. Bowring |
| Mr. & Mrs. E. Brundage | Mr. & Mrs. E. Brundage |
| Mr. C. N. P. Brown | Mr. C. S. Berry |
| Mr. J. A. Chotterer | Mr. H. Chotterer |
| Mr. A. L. Diamond | Mr. H. Diamond |
| Mr. & Mrs. Smith | Mr. & Mrs. Smith |
| Mr. & Mrs. E. Hudson | Mr. & Mrs. E. Hudson |

The s.s. "Timbuktu Castle," which left London on Sept. 20, arrives for:

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Bombay | Rev. Canon S. Palmer |
| Mr. & Mrs. L. Bishop | Mr. & Mrs. L. Bishop |
| Abu Dhabi | Mr. & Mrs. L. Bishop |

The s.s. "Timbuktu Castle," which left London on Sept. 20, arrives for:

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Bombay | Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Dyer |
| Mr. & Mrs. G. V. Barlow | Mr. & Mrs. G. V. Barlow |
| Miss Barlow | Miss Barlow |
| Mr. & Mrs. P. McLean Blair | Mr. & Mrs. P. McLean Blair |
| Miss B. Churnett | Miss B. Churnett |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. A. E. Eustace | Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Eustace |
| Miss Leslie | Miss Leslie |

The s.s. "Tadra" arrived at Mombasa on Aug. 24, and the following day left for:

| | |
|------|----------------------------|
| Aden | Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Dyer |
| Aden | Mr. & Mrs. G. V. Barlow |
| Aden | Miss Barlow |
| Aden | Mr. & Mrs. P. McLean Blair |
| Aden | Miss B. Churnett |
| Aden | Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Eustace |
| Aden | Miss Leslie |

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

Among the passengers on the s.s. "Wattst." which left Beira on August 21, homewards to the Cape, were the following:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mr. Thomas Banks | Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Grove |
| Mr. Arthur Bocking | Rev. H. C. Richard |
| Colonel H. A. Case | Mr. & Mrs. Cyril Stevens |
| Miss Edna Case | Rev. J. Blamey Thwaites |
| Mr. H. J. Clark | Mr. Thos. & Mrs. Williamson |
| Mr. & Mrs. John Chapman | Mr. & Mrs. John Chapman |
| Mr. & Mrs. Edgar G. Chapman | |

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH LINE

Medina left Marsaxlokk, Malta, bound for Durban, Sept. 24. *The Queen* left Beira for Port Said, Sept. 23, via the Zambesi. *Bravura*, London to East Africa, reached Durban, Sept. 10. *Eden* outwards, Sept. 10, via the Zambesi. *Caraparia* left Bombay for Durban, Sept. 19. *Karangah* left Durban for Madras, Sept. 23. *Malabar* left Durban for Dar es Salaam, Sept. 26. *Cambria* left Durban for Port Sudan homewards, Sept. 20. *Hercules* left Cape Town, South Africa, Sept. 21. *Albion* arrived Durban from Mombasa, Sept. 22. *Egyptian* arrived Newport, Sept. 23.

HOLLAND-AFRICAS

Nirvana arrived Durban, Sept. 15. *The Star* left Durban for Cape Town homewards, Sept. 17. *Starlight* arrived Cambura, Port Sultan Hamud, East Africa, Sept. 18. *Hyperion* arrived Madras homewards, Sept. 19. *Galaxy* arrived Port Said homewards, Sept. 20. *Jagoe* homewards, left Durban for East Africa, Sept. 21. *Victoria* arrived Durban for Madras, Sept. 22. *Globe* left Rotterdam for South Africa and Beira, Sept. 23.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Expériment, Grandiòne, left Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 14. *Granic* arrived Durban for Cape Town homewards, Sept. 15. *Grancouleur* arrived Cape Town for Durban, Sept. 16. *Grancouleur* left Durban for Mauritius, Sept. 17.

UNION CASTLE

"Banbury Castle" arrived Aden, Sept. 22. "South Castle" arrived Aden for Beira, Sept. 21. "South Castle" arrived London Sept. 24. "Grandtully" arrived Genoa homewards, Sept. 21. "Galloway" Castle left Alexa Bay for London, Sept. 22. "Langland Castle" arrived Southampton, Sept. 22. "Crown Castle" left London for Beira, Sept. 23. "Langholm Castle" left Beira for Madras, Sept. 24. "Tynholm Castle" left Madras for London, Sept. 25.

EAST AFRICAN MAIL.

MAILED for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar on board the G.P.N. London at 6 p.m. on

Sept. 25, September 25 per sea, "Antoine de Lille,"

Oct. 2, October 25 per sea, "Tanguis,"

Oct. 21, October 21 per sea, "Rawalpindi" for

Zanzibar, Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close to the G.P.N. London at 6 a.m. every Friday.

An arrival mail from East Africa is expected at London on or before the 25th inst. also

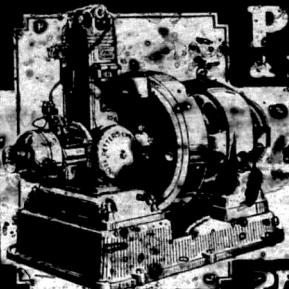
The Missing Cup has again been won by Kenya, the members of whose rifle team scored a total of 1,810 points, compared with Uganda's 1,819, Tanganyika's 1,750, and Nyasaland's 1,719. The teachers of the Kenya Army find their individual scores are Captain J. G. Irvine (232), Mrs. J. C. F. Black (220), Dr. P. H. Forrester (223), Mr. J. F. Ralph (220), Mr. G. O. Henry (209), Mr. K. P. Currie (206), Mr. G. Douglas Brown (24), and Mr. G. Methven (24).

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Building, Cockspur Street, London, or the General Manager, Kenya and Uganda
Railways and Harbours Headquarters Office, Nairobi, Kenya.

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TWENTY-EIGHT years of research have created The New Gillette Blade. With The New Gillette Razor it represents the greatest shaving improvement since 1901.

Entirely new in principle, The New Gillette Blade and Razor abolish forever "razor pull" and tedious wiping of razor pads. These are two—but only two—of the many new advantages.

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