

EAST AFRICA

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

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

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE AFRICAN.

Two views of the mentality of the African which we reported last week deserve further consideration. The Rev. Dr. Donald Fraser was then quoted as declaring that "there is not a more spiritual people on earth" than the African, and a round dozen of good people signed their names to a common letter asserting that "in their experience" the statement that "there is a fundamental difference of mentality" between Africans and Europeans is "quite untrue."

To take Dr. Fraser's contention first, those who have the deepest knowledge of the African will be prepared to admit that it is no exaggeration to say that such Natives live in a world of spirits; that to many an African the material world is a mere incident, whereas the reality is the ghost-world always surrounding them, ever present to their mind, and influencing all their actions. But was Dr. Fraser wise to use the words "spiritual" and "spirituality"? Once more we plead that the discussion of African affairs shall not be confused by the employment of words with obscure or ambiguous meanings. The annulled European might be forgiven for picturing the "spiritual" African as a man whose Natives are moral to a superlative degree, though Dr. Fraser would assuredly make no such claim. He knows that the African's consciousness of the spirit world is something very different from the European conception of "spirituality." Why then use terms which an audience in this country must inevitably misconstrue? Lord Oliver and his colleagues declared in their letter that "all the evidence we are aware of supports the view that Africans and Europeans have the same natures and are of the same average intelligence." They say "all the evidence." What is the

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clear historical proof of the contention of our epistolary friends? Those who know the African best—and not one of the signatories of that letter would stand the slightest chance of inclusion in a list of a score of Europeans with such a claim—are far less positive in their dogmatism. He would be a bold man who would contend that even physically the African and the European are the same; even if it be granted that when "created" they were "of the same average intelligence," who will dispute that many generations of living in utterly different conditions must have produced a very material divergence? Man is largely the product of his environment. Again, allowing—a big concession—that the African's intelligence has remained "dormant" during the centuries, it will hardly be maintained that a few years' contact with the white man's civilisation—the fine flower of a thousand years of progressive evolution—can bring the African to the same level of advancement.

The more practical mind and the more intimate experience of the European in East Africa, who deals with Native tribes of many different origins, cultures and mentality, convince him that the African, as the European finds him, is some two thousand years behind European civilisation. The African, says the European who knows and likes him, may have all the potentialities his stay-at-home champions claim for him, but his own welfare clearly demands that meanwhile he shall remain in a state of wisely graduated and beneficent tutelage.

With this issue we send to our readers
overseas the best of Wishes for

A Merry Christmas and
A Happy New Year

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Dr. Heinrich Schnee, the last Governor of German East Africa and now a member of the Reichstag, is President of the Committee of German Associations, a body which has organised some eleven hundred affiliated societies in Germany to carry on constant propaganda for the revision of the Peace Treaties and the return of the former German Colonies. Recently these activities have been accentuated, and "protest meetings against the organised robbery of German colonies by England" have been held. At one such meeting held last week Dr. Schnee is reported to have said that at the end of the War England failed to realize her aim to seize the German Colonies as war booty, and obtained only mandatory authority over them, but she now hoped to accomplish the practical annexation of the former German East Africa by uniting this Mandated Territory with her adjoining Colonies; in this way England, though satiated with Colonial possessions, hoped to form a Colonial State twice the size of Germany and illegally to acquire vast possibilities of exploitation. Professor Grimm, of Essen, further declared that Germany must use her last remaining rights over her Colonies, as a signatory of Versailles and a member of the League Mandates Commission, to keep the way open for a resumption of Colonial activities. Germany must protest against Article 10 of the Tanganyika statute on which Great Britain relied, which was contrary to Article 22 of the League Pact; if necessary Germany should take the case to the Hague Court. East Africans, we repeat, cannot ignore this sinister propaganda, which is being carried on with typical Teuton persistence and with utter disregard of the real facts of the case. The threat to take the matter to the Hague Court is particularly significant, considering the composition of that Court and the disquieting tendency of our present rulers to submit British interests to international control.

Within an hour of drafting the foregoing paragraph we received through the courtesy of one of our subscribers in the House of

A MISCHIEVOUS AND DISCOURSELESS DOCUMENT Commons a leaflet issued in title,

GERMAN DOCUMENT.—Threatened Violation of German Rights! A literal translation reads: "By the Treaty of Versailles Germany was robbed of her overseas possessions. The German Colonies were placed under administration by Mandate which by the Covenant of the League was to be carried out as a trusteeship by the Powers entrusted therewith. They must exercise this trusteeship as Mandatories of the League of Nations and in its name. The Mandate system is now most seriously threatened by the intention of the British Government to incorporate German East Africa in the British Empire. This, the largest and most valuable of the German Colonies was handed over to England as a Mandated Territory. Recently the English Government in a White Paper put forward proposals which amount to the fusion of the East African Mandated Territory with the adjoining English Colonies of Kenya and Uganda. A Committee of the English Parliament is to consider the matter. Findings of the White Paper has been communicated to the Mandates Committee in

Gêneya, so that body may have an opportunity to consider and express an opinion upon it. The proposed fusion of German East Africa with the neighbouring British Colonies is incompatible with the Covenant of the League. It would mean the first step in the illegal incorporation of the British Empire of German East Africa—land twice as large as Germany and offering extraordinarily favourable possibilities of development. The sharpest protests against this British action must be made by the German people, protest against the violation of Germany according to the Treaty of Versailles and of its rights as a member of the League of Nations against the destruction of the Mandates system in regard to the largest Mandated Territory in Africa, against the illegal annexation in fact of German East Africa by England. The German people must combine in a general defence of their rights and the idea of justice. The undersigned, unanimously determined to stop the threatened violation of German rights, summon all groups and sections of the German people to take part in the demonstrations which are to be held shortly in different German towns. Such is the manifesto bearing the names of thirty-two men holding public positions of varying importance. Not a word, be it noted, is said of the express stipulation in the Mandate that the Territory may be administered by Great Britain as part of a union of British East African Dependencies. The suppression of that vital fact stamps the document as unscrupulous.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the need for increased attention to the economic side of white settlement in East Africa, and we are glad that the Board of KENYA'S COSTS OF PRODUCTION Agriculture of Kenya has lost little time in issuing a memorandum on costs of production in the Colony. The figures given are somewhat tentative and vary considerably on account of local conditions, different systems of costing, and the difficulty of securing reliable statistics, but making all allowances for such factors, the memorandum deserves the careful study of every producer, to whom it should at least serve as an indication of possible means of effecting economies. The cost of production is shown to fluctuate considerably with districts and individuals, and to range from 5sh. 80 cts. to 13sh. 42 cts. per bag free on rail, and the average cost over all districts for which figures were received to be 6 sh. 80 cts. per bag, in all cases the bag being included. The average yield of the estates under review was the high one of 9.5 bags per acre, or nearly three bags above the average yield for the Colony—perhaps not surprising since the Board's researches are based only on estates with reliable and carefully kept figures, which are likely to be more efficiently run than the average. The Board, which considers an average yield of 9.5 bags not unreasonably high, has been told by many farmers that yields of twelve bags can be maintained, and while individual cases of twenty-five and even thirty bags to the acre in exceptional seasons are recorded, many estates are declared to show a yield of eleven bags over a period of years. Careful investigation of the comparative costs of ox and tractor ploughing is urged, and some most interesting figures are quoted.

Costs of wheat production in Kenya if the figures quoted are reliable compare favourably with those in any other country in the world, and the figures cited certainly appear to be a conclusive answer to those who doubt whether wheat is an economic crop in the Colony.

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST WHEAT PRODUCER.

The average cost per acre in Kenya is 67s.—or 12 sh. 6d. tss. per bag free on rail, bag included—compared with 71s. in the U.S.A., 84s. in South Australia, 94s. in Canada, and 120s. in the United Kingdom. The Memorandum continues: "Moreover, rent and capital value of land are lower items in Kenya than in most other countries. If those were added to costs in the table, the advantage in favour of Kenya would be still greater. In view of the experimental stage of the industry at present it is reasonable to expect that existing yields will be materially increased, and that in suitable conditions and with a normal cycle of climatic conditions, an average yield of at least six bags may be anticipated. If so, costs in Kenya—on the economies which may be expected in farm management—will be lower than those of any of the characteristic wheat countries enumerated above, both per acre and per bag." This is a valuable memorandum which can be confidently recommended to our agriculturist readers. It offers timely encouragement to a hard-working, high-spirited community beset by many troubles not of its own making. Incidentally, it can be profitably studied by settlers in other East and Central African territories.

Last week *East Africa* gave certain exclusive details concerning the Joint Parliamentary Committee. It is now officially announced that the members appointed from the Upper House will be the Earl of Onslow, Viscount Mersey, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Lamington, Lord Cranworth, Lord Phillimore, Lord Lugard, Lord Passfield, Lord Dickinson, and Lord Ponsonby, while the House of Commons has appointed Sir John Sandeman Allen, Mr. Amery, Mr. C. Boden Boston, Sir Robert Hamilton, Mr. James Hudson, Mr. Olnsby-Cope, Mr. J. A. Parkinson, Dr. Drummond Snell, Lord Stanley, and Mr. W. Webber. Neglect by the Socialist Party of the opportunity of nominating Major A. G. Church and Mr. H. D. Bell, both noticeable and regrettable. As the Labour member of the Quinlan Gore Commission, Major Church acquired considerable experience and Mr. Snell has long shown special interest in African questions. Has their own Party excluded them from membership of the Joint Committee because they are considered too moderate? Amongst the twenty members are several whose past record engenders little confidence, but the majority of the Committee is sufficiently solid to inspire the hope of fair and reasonable consideration of the whole situation. All East Africans demand is to be allowed to place their whole case before a tribunal armed by impartial sympathy and a sense of justice; then there need be no fear of the result—though even at this stage the personnel of the Committee conjures up a vision of majority and minority reports. A cleavage on Party lines would be the worst possible issue from the deliberations of the representatives of both houses, but it can be avoided only if some of the members of the Joint Committee show a greater spirit of goodwill than they have sometimes evinced in the past.

The Colonial Office is developing a paternal side to its activities which is very pleasing and disarms effectively the critic inclined to harp on what he calls "bureaucracy" in Downing Street. The latest manifestation of this official tendency is the publication of a neat little brochure of 187 pages containing "information as to the conditions and cost of living in the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories." It costs only three shillings, and, though intended primarily for the use of prospective and actual Government officers, is a mine of reliable information for anyone living in or thinking of visiting the Colonial Empire. Do you want to know the price of a leg of pork in Northern Rhodesia? Here it is: from 10/- to 18/- 6d. a lb.—with the added hint that such fare is not procurable at all stations. What kind of socks are worn in Uganda? "Plenty of good thin socks with some thicker pairs for marching." Take comfort too in the knowledge that "there are Government depots in Dar es Salaam and Tanga." Nothing seems too small to be recorded in this valuable booklet. The one lacuna is Kenya, for on looking up that important Colony in the index we find only a star and the curt note "Not available at time of going to Press." That's unfortunate. Kenya has been regrettably slow on more than one other occasion when she would have benefited from promptitude. She is so often misunderstood that this chance of free publicity of the tight kind ought certainly to have been grasped.

In a London evening newspaper the Earl of Denbigh has recalled the part he played thirty-two years ago in advancing the good relations between Great Britain and the then Emperor of Ethiopia, Menelik.

TO MENELIK BY PHONOGRAPH. Lord Denbigh was the chairman of a company which handled the phonograph, a new and wonderful invention, and it was suggested by Captain Harrington, the British Commissioner in Abyssinia, that Queen Victoria would send Menelik a message spoken by herself into the phonograph a most beneficial effect would be produced. He was right. Menelik "heard" the message with delight through the ear tubes, and then stood up and had an artillery salute fired; then he heard it through the horn and had another salute. This was repeated several times. Then the Empress Taiton had to hear it, and was greatly excited and delighted when she heard her name. That "busted" the record, which was on a wax cylinder. But it had served its purpose. Captain Harrington was in great favour with Menelik, and British stock stood high.

Our Weekly Caricatures.

Caricatures have appeared in this weekly series of Brigadier-General G. D. Rhodes, Mr. T. J. Jardine, Major G. H. Anderson, Major H. Noel Davies, Captain H. E. Schwartz, Dr. W. Smale, Mr. T. Campbell Black, Mr. G. M. S. Northgate, Mr. F. Harrison, Mr. Henry Violent Clark, Lord Delaherche, Mr. W. Newell, Major A. T. Miles, Mr. T. J. O'Sha, Mr. F. G. Banks, Mr. W. MacLellan Wilson, Captain Vivian Ward, The Rt. Rev. G. A. Chambers, and Mr. A. A. Mansfield.

The artist's original sketches, approximately three times as large as the printed reproduction, are for sale at cost price. Application may be made to The Secretary, East Africa, 9, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

MY MOTOR TOUR IN EAST AFRICA.

III.—ALL IN THE DAY'S WORK.

By Captain H. C. Drueitt.

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."

THOUGH the driver in East Africa is particularly well advised always to keep his eye on the road—immediately he turns his head to admire a piece of enchanting scenery the car is certain to strike a pot-hole—many interesting and often wonderful sights are to be seen. My own first journey outside Nairobi was to Arusha, through a part of a great game reserve, in which wild animals of all descriptions could be seen in their natural haunts. So varied were they that if I attempted to chronicle their names many people in England would certainly not believe me!

Have other motorists observing a huge animal in the distance, believed it to be an animal? In a gathering of hardened East Africans to admit such a belief would be the confession of a newcomer; but it was an illusion which constantly recurred to my mind.

A hint of mystery is suggested when occasionally an abandoned car is seen "in the blue." One such car I saw thirty or forty miles outside Moshi. It was standing at right angles to the road and at first I thought the owner was out for a little shooting trip. On closer inspection, however, I saw that the chariot was minus tires, sparking plugs, and of all other accessories which could be removed. Why was that car abandoned in such a spot? I never learnt.

Tales, well authenticated, of cars meeting with wild animals are legion. One car owner in Arusha will show the dent in the mudguard caused by running into a lion on the Arusha-Moshi road, and he may show you—as he showed me—the actual spot at which it happened. Others will tell you of having waited and watched lions playing in the Namanga Forest on the Nairobi-Arusha road. One man—and I believed him—told me how the once had to "step on it" while a lion galloped alongside. But I did not swallow quite all the big game-cum-car yarns I was offered. A journalist grows case-hardened.

Some Long-distance Motorists.

Contrariwise, some of the most travelled East Africans have motored all over the territories for years and have never seen a lion. Mr. T. Allen Johnson, of Nairobi, for instance, told me that he has motored thousands of miles in East Africa during the past few years, but has never seen the King of Beasts. Incidentally, who among the business-men in the territories not definitely engaged in the motor business travails the longest distance during the year? Mr. E. Belant, the genial and always helpful general manager in East Africa of the British-American Tobacco Company might head the list. Of would the palm go to another general manager, who is in charge of estates stretching from Nanyuki in the north to the southern highlands of Tanganyika in the south? Mr. D. Joffe is another Nairobi business man who regards a day's run of 300 miles, such as that from Nairobi to Kitale, as quite ordinary.

Those concerned with the conducting of tourists naturally cover thousands of miles during the year, and Captain "Peter" Gethin of Nairobi happened to mention that he motors over 2,000 miles each year. Captain Gethin, it will be remembered, had the honour of conducting the ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria on his recent East African tour. Mr. G. Vincent and Mr. Lockhart Muir are two other



ONCE AN ELEPHANT PATH—NOW A MOTOR ROAD.

motor men whose appetites for road-eating seems insatiable.

A Curious Snake Story.

Books could be written on weird happenings to motorists in East Africa, of hair-breadth escapes from lions; of broken bridges which might have caused fatal accidents but which only need a few bricks to make them safe. Curious, too, was the experience of a girl typist in Nakuru. In company with a friend she had motored down to the shores of the lake and, on the way back, they ran over a huge python lying stretched across the road. Stopping the car a little further on, they gingerly returned to see if the reptile were dead. As it moved slightly, the man seized the jack-handle on the car and gallantly proceeded to slay the snake. A few blows and it lay still. As it was too heavy to lift into the car, they decided to make a hole in its tail and tow it along, in such state did they re-enter the township, causing much alarm and some amusement as they passed through the bazaar. When the car was to be garaged it was discovered that the great reptile was most decidedly *not dead*. Shrieks brought the houseboy, who, armed with an axe, beheaded it there and then. Next morning I saw the skin being dried, and heard the story first-hand from the girl, who was singularly nonchalant about the whole affair.

In very few countries can the motorist see wild animals strutting across his path, but everyone driving between Nairobi and Arusha can count on seeing this spectacle. Ostrich, giraffe, wildebeest, and buck are passed in hundreds; lion are seen by practically every other person going through the Namanga Forest; a glance at the trees in the forest shows how the elephants have broken down branches of the trees in their wanderings; a huge footprint on the slopes leading to a watercourse discloses the recent presence of a rhino; and skeletons of animals who have died by the wayside can be seen by the score. Though in most cases animals show little interest in a car, it is wise to carry a rifle—but often wiser still not to attempt to use it! One car at Nanyuki had a rifle on each side of the car level with the windscreen, the arms being placed in a leather holster, and so easily accessible to the driver and his passenger.

Frontier Formalities.

There are no frontier formalities to be observed when motoring between Kenya and Uganda, but on entering Tanganyika, the traveller encounters the

usual Customs posts, where certain dutiable articles have to be declared. At Longido the African in charge spoke admirable English, pointed out which forms had to be signed, and without hesitation answered such queries as arose; in short, he showed that little extra common sense which stamped him as definitely above the average Native. Had it been in Uganda I should not have thought the incident worth comment, but it was in Tanganyika; other travellers who had passed through Longido on different occasions also mentioned him to me later as an unusually intelligent Tanganyika Native official.

The speed of the motorist on *safar* varies tremendously according to the condition of the road. In Kenya 30 m.p.h. might be accomplished, with ease, on some stretches of highway, whereas on others in the same district it would be impossible to exceed 5 m.p.h.; I have had to come down to less. If the road be slippery there is an added danger of skidding, and if such a road be on the side of a hill (there are many such roads in Kenya) it is advisable to move very warily and very slowly. To me there is nothing so unnerving as a bad skid, and if the driver has not previously had experience of one, he will quickly learn how to right the car on his tour. In Uganda the long and straight stretches of excellently surfaced roads hold out a temptation to race—a temptation which has led to a good deal of dangerous driving on the part of Native drivers, with the operation of the new speed-limit regulations improvement is to be hoped. Though the roads are narrow and in many parts have many dangerous curves, in some areas they are perfectly straight for long distances, one stretch of road between Tororo and Jinja being dead straight for over seven miles.

A Day's Run.

The reader without East African knowledge might ask what is an average day's run? With such varied road conditions it is a question difficult to answer. To drive from Tanga to Mombasa, a distance of only 122 miles, in one day demands considerable experience of driving in the territories. Nairobi-Arusha (100 miles) has been done in a day on many occasions, but it means going all out the whole time and an accurate knowledge of the road; on the other hand, from Nairobi to Nyeri, a distance of 97 miles, is constantly covered in about three hours, while Nairobi-Jinja is a day's journey with some drivers. These times, of course, apply only to dry weather conditions, and to drivers who know the road thoroughly well.

(Concluded.)

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AMALGAMATION OF THE RHODESIAS.

The Subject raised in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons last week Earl Winterston, M.P., who has been closely connected with Northern Rhodesia for many years, said that he had been asked by the unofficial members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council to express their perturbation at the Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa.

Unless the Colonial Office were more tactful, it might precipitate an Imperial crisis of the first magnitude. There seemed to have been courtesy in delaying a reply to the telegram from those unofficial members asking the Secretary of State in perfectly proper and respectful terms, whether it and when conditions approximating to those which prevailed in Southern Rhodesia at the time of the granting of self-government to that territory prevailed in Northern Rhodesia. His Majesty's Government would accept proposals for the amalgamation of the two Rhodesias emanating from the elective European representatives of the two countries.

Earl Winterston continued: "What reply was sent and when was the reply sent? Ask the Under Secretary to assure the House that as soon as the Cabinet have had an opportunity of considering the representations sent by the Southern Rhodesian Government, they will make an announcement of their decision in the matter. The matter is obviously of great Imperial importance, and I hope that the Government will publish the despatch in a White Paper, with all the relevant information concerning it."

General Hertzog's Claim.

"The views of the Prime Minister of South Africa are well worth consideration, because they represent the point of view of 1,200,000 Europeans under the British flag in South, Central and East Africa." He said: "South Africa is our fatherland. If justice is to be done to the South African and to the South African Native policy, this should never be forgotten. The Europeans in South Africa are no mere temporary sojourners in a strange land—adventurers out to exploit what is not theirs. Our hearts and our hearts are equally abidingly wrapped up in the bosom of South Africa as our fatherland. The second point is that we in South Africa own as valid and honourable a title to our fatherland as any nation in any country. Does anyone deny that?" [Interjection.] Then you deny that the people of the Union of South Africa have any title to their own country."

Mt. Fenner Brockway: "What about the Africans?"

Earl Winterston: "I am not concerned with the Africans at the moment. [Hon. Members: "Oh!"] I have asked a question and I would like to have a reply not from hon. Members on the Back Benches opposite but from a responsible person on the Socialist benches. Do you deny the claim of General Hertzog? General Hertzog went on to say: 'I do not think, therefore, that we can be blamed if we assist our own country and our civilisation being secured unto us.' Those are the views, not only of General Hertzog but of his opponents, and everybody under the British flag in the Union of South Africa and in Africa."

"The Britons affected by this Memorandum have no hostility towards the African races. They must live in unity with them. It is only certain people in this country who suggest that conflict of interest arises. It is deplorable that when it is of the utmost importance, for economic if for no other reasons, that we should be on good terms with Britons in any part of the Empire, the Government should have taken the line of publishing a Memorandum which is not couched in language that was very tactful or very proper to use at that particular moment."

Northern Rhodesian View.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Dr. Drummond Shiels): "The Native Policy Memorandum is only the application to very particular cases of the principles laid down in the 1923 White Paper issued by the Conservative Government. This Paper, like the Memorandum, was in line with the traditional British policy, which I hope will never be departed from. This policy has been consistently carried out by the noble Earl's own Government. Even Northern Rhodesia was taken over in 1924 from the British South Africa Company, and *nothing* that *any* alteration is necessarily involved in the amendment of their present Government's policy."

Understanding the noble Earl in his anxiety to put up as good a case as possible for the views on Native policy of the unofficial members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, but let me give one or two points from the recent memorandum submitted to the Secretary of State on this subject, which I think will show that it will be very difficult for the noble Earl to support that for what it stands. They say, for example—

"The British Empire is primarily concerned with the furtherance of the interests of (1) British subjects of British race; and only thereafter with (2) other British subjects; (3) protected races; and (4) the nationals of other countries, in that order."

Another point they make is this—

The assumption of trusteeship by the Imperial Government is uncalled for and undesirable.

Another point is that the *British settlers of Northern Rhodesia do not accept the White Paper of 1923*, the one which was issued by the Conservative Government, and they call for a withdrawal or modification of the Native Policy Memorandum, and ask for a conference. I have not time to send the reply, but needless to say, no encouragement was given to any suggestion that the policy laid down in our Native Policy Memorandum could be departed from."

Earl Winterbottom: "I suppose that the Under-Secretary, as he has quoted from this document, will follow the ordinary procedure of the House, and lay it upon the table? I must raise that as a point of order."

Dr. Shiel: "My time is short. The noble Earl has referred also to the opinion expressed by General Hertzog. This is not the time to deal with the large issues raised. I think the noble Earl will agree that if South Africa is to take an interest in our Native policy there would be grounds for our taking a corresponding interest in their Native policy. I say no more than that."

Under-Secretary's Regret.

"In regard to the future of Northern Rhodesia, the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia consists of seventeen members. Of these ten are officials of the Government and the remaining seven are unofficial European members. Following the reply of the Secretary of State to that memorandum to which I have referred, some of these members—I think the number was five—intimated their desire for immediate amalgamation of Northern with Southern Rhodesia. On September 30 they sent a message through the Governor to the Secretary of State asking that the amalgamation be considered and whether representations would be considered for a joint body of unofficial members. I regret that this message was not, for some reason, acknowledged at once. The Governor had to be consulted before a reply could be sent, but a preliminary acknowledgement should have been sent. *I send this message very much.* A reply was sent on November 14 to the effect that the reply had been delayed pending the receipt of the Governor's observations, and that these had now been received. They were also informed that a communication from the Government of Southern Rhodesia to His Majesty's Government had been received and was under consideration. It was intimated to them, with regard to the views of any joint body, that we could only receive representations from the Governor of Southern Rhodesia or from persons representing the Protectorate. In regard to Southern Rhodesia, the proposal of the Governor—"

Earl Winterbottom: "What does the hon. gentleman mean exactly by 'persons representing the Protectorate'? Does he mean representing the members elected by the Assembly?"

Dr. Shiel: "The idea was that we should receive representations from a joint body consisting of unofficial members from Northern Rhodesia with unofficial members from Southern Rhodesia. The proposal of the Government of Southern Rhodesia to His Majesty's Government was received on October 5. It was intimated that the conference should discuss the possibility of the amalgamation of Northern with Southern Rhodesia. The Government were never informed by the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs on October 17 that their proposal would be considered as soon as possible. As the noble Lord has said, the Imperial Conference has taken up a great deal of the time of the Dominions Office, and it has not been possible to deal with the matter. Besides, I would remind him that probably after the Dominions Office has considered it joint consultations with other Departments will be necessary, and probably higher authority later on may be consulted."

Un-Elected Members Present.

"It would not be fair to convene a conference unless His Majesty's Government felt that they could take part in such a conference with some prospect of agreement,

if a conference were held doubtless it would be a conference of Governments who would decide their own representation. I can assure the noble Lord that no available date will take place in giving full consideration to the representations which have been made, but I cannot say that there is any very great urgency in the matter. There are very large and important questions with many ramifications involving consideration both political and economic and we must proceed with caution and care. I would have been very glad to have dealt more fully with those matters, but it has not been possible. I must say, however, that if the *elected members of Northern Rhodesia persist in their opposition to this White Paper and complain of the policy as an example of which I have given, I certainly will do all I can in their efforts of no avail*, and I should hope and expect to receive the noble Earl's assistance."

Brigadier-General Sir Henry Croft: "In the minute remaining before the House adjourns, may I call attention to the statement of the hon. gentleman that in future it might be necessary to interfere with the labour policy in the Union of South Africa? I wish to enter a caveat."

Dr. Shiel: "I must point out that I never said that. Sir H. Croft: "I am very glad to hear it. Certainly I and those around me thought that that was his statement. We can make no greater blunder in this House than to fail to realise that you cannot alter the position in regard to the Native in the eastern territories of Africa without taking into consultation the people of the Union of South Africa."

SIR HERBERT STANLEY'S NEW POST.

Northern Rhodesia's First Governor returning to Africa.

The Dominions Office has issued the following announcement:

"With a view to the further development of the system of communication and consultation between His Majesty's Governments, the importance of which was emphasised at the Imperial Conference of 1926 and again at the recent Imperial Conference, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have decided to establish the post of High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa (i.e., an appointment comparable to that now held in Canada by Sir William Clark)."

"It has been decided, with His Majesty's approval, to combine this post with the already existing post of High Commissioner for South Africa, which will be relinquished within the next few months by the Earl of Athlone, K.G. The High Commissioner for South Africa is responsible for the administration of the territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, and for certain supervisory functions in relation to Native affairs in Southern Rhodesia."

"Sir Herbert Stanley, G.C.M.G., now Governor of Ceylon, has been selected with His Majesty's approval to fill the dual post."

First Notice of New Appointment.

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom had hoped that it would be possible for Sir Herbert Stanley to complete his term of office in Ceylon, and thus be responsible for the administration of the Colony whilst the new Constitution, in the drawing of which he has been responsible, was being brought into full operation. They felt, however, that the previous experience of Sir Herbert Stanley in South Africa, where he served from 1910 to 1924, rendered him very specially suitable as the first holder of the combined post in South Africa, and that his services would be even more valuable than in his present appointment. At his own request Sir Herbert Stanley has been authorised to remain in Ceylon until January 1931."

Sir Herbert Stanley, who is fifty-eight years of age, went to South Africa on the establishment of the Union as private secretary to the Governor-General. In 1913 he became the official secretary of the Governor-General, and from 1915 to 1918 was Resident Commissioner for Southern and Northern Rhodesia. In the last-mentioned year he was appointed Imperial Secretary to the High Commission, which post he held until 1924, when the Crown taking over the administration of Northern Rhodesia he became the first Governor of that territory. In 1927 Sir Herbert Stanley was transferred to Ceylon.

AFRICA GOES TO SCHOOL

THE GUIDING LINES OF BRITAIN'S POLICY

By Major Dennis Vischer, C.B.E., M.A.

Let me attempt to draw for you a picture of the school-houses we are now building for the children in our various African territories.

When I say "we," I mean the people of Africa and ourselves, the men and women from many parts of Africa who have studied in our midst, the Muhammadan people who for ages have been in touch with Mediterranean culture, the headmen and wise elders of all the strongest tribes and communities, and every African mother, the European missionary and the British Government official, the linguists, ethnologists, administrators, doctors, engineers—all those in fact who contribute towards that mutual understanding without which no progress is possible when there is, in the future, and will with delight the entry of African people into the family called the British Empire.

I show you no Dark Continent but a country illumined with light and colour where forty million people are anxious and ready to express themselves and to take their share in the world's work. Forty million people speaking over 300 languages, each in many different dialects, ready to give of their best. Forty million people whose vitality speaks in the drums that beat from one end of Africa to the other, when the moon is full, and in the songs and dances which tell to whom can listen of the life of a race that since the beginning of history has withstood workers and kept alive against climate, disease, drought or floods, slave raiders and adventurers. Forty million people who suddenly have been brought into the economic family of world trade and intercourse.

The Landscape.

The landscape in which I will show you our schools lies right across the equator, bordered on the north by the countries of the Upper Nile and the Sahara, on the west by the Zambezi River and the Kalahari Desert, and to the east and west by the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic. Here Africa goes to school.

Come and see the people of the Bonne River, who, in hundreds of young men from all tribes have assembled to join the great big girders that will span that great river, listen to the men in the off-rivers sing to the rhythmic beat of their paddles as they row their canoes along those still and silent creeks to carry their corn kernels to the nearest factory. See the pastoral people of the great highlands on the eastern side, together with their cotton-growing neighbours, construct railway lines in Kenya and Uganda, or collect and prepare coffee, maize, tobacco or salt for export in any of the eastern territories. Come to the various ports—Freetown, Bulawayo, Takoradi, Lagos, Port Harcourt, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam or Zanzibar; and watch the constant stream of labourers loading and unloading the sailing steamers; and see the men lining up at the great mines in Rhodesia.

Look at the great cotton fields in the Gerira on the Blue Nile, where the Muhammadans in vast numbers from Nigeria having wandered many hundreds of miles in pursuit of pilgrimage to Mecca, farm the fields and pick cotton for the Arab landowners. Sit and listen to the dignified Emirs of Sokoto discussing affairs of State with the British Resident or the tall Masai elders take counsel with the District Commissioner. Listen to yourselves the grand old thousands of men and women, in one way or another, in the many activities of Government Departments or private enterprise, as hospital assistants, labours, administrators, traders, farmers, miners, clerks, simple servants or ignorant shepherds. In one way or another work with the white people who have come to the greater part of the continent, in the rare forests on the range of the deserts or in the rare leafless in the thick forest belt on the hillsides. You can form an idea of how Africa goes to school to-day.

All of us who have been in Africa with the African have found definite ideas on the responsibilities and fun play which constitute not only a code of ethics

but also a code of conduct which we are invited to the lecture, the British Broadcasting Corporation, and "The Listener." The African results from this series of talks on Africa will be bearing

the existence of some agency whereby these ideas are passed on and perpetuated. Others who have made this question clear, sociological, given an valuable account of the tribal training where each child in the tribal school and initiation ceremony alike received and in some cases still receives an education for life. We are to day that the idea of education only exists everywhere, but that it contains the soundest moral and educational principles.

Tribal Training.

Of these tribal schools a great authority on the Zulus says: "Thus through the ages this admirable system of forming character and imparting knowledge continued until at length was evolved a Zulu race, noble of heart, gifted of learning, refined of manners, and decorated in every social quality, alas, rapidly dying out before the destructive and demoralising advance of uncivilised savagery." We do not believe that this need be so, but we fully agree that with the fiscal organisation, the all-important tribal training and education is fast disappearing where it has not already broken down under the impact of European influence and developments. The tribal training in whatever form it appears and one definite aim, to make the children healthy and useful members of the community, imbued with the idea of respect for the elders, duty and responsibility. Further, it was always supported by and never separated from the sanction.

From the very first day of their arrival in Africa the white people—missionaries, traders and administrators—were anxious to impart instruction to the people with whom they lived and worked. Mission schools have existed in various parts of these African territories for hundreds of years. From the close of the 19th century and in the early years of this, the various territories came under a well-ordered administration, schools became necessary, for each administration required assistance from the local populations in all new developments.

Except in the great Muhammadan countries, school and school work was left almost entirely to missionaries. There were few money available in those early days for schools—there were almost universally shaped on the European model. The extra native talents of the African race absorbing instruction together with the general feeling then prevailing that there was nothing in African mind or mentality as good as what would move him, led those who were teaching often to sacrifice education for mere instruction needed for some definite and urgent purpose. Many scholarly missionaries and students of linguistic and ethnology had recognised the error of this when the War came and the people were busy elsewhere, and Africa were required to fight.

Post-War Progress.

The intensive development of all natural resources of Africa which followed the War, and the general desire in extending the markets for our manufactured goods, no less than the spiritual or mental stimulus which accompanied it brought about on the part of the African a general and very urgent demand for more schools, and on our part a general desire for raising and perfecting the whole system of education. The missionary societies, the first to receive this demand for more schools, found themselves unable to meet it. The various Governments assumed their responsibility for the education of the children.

An American Commission under Dr. Jesse Jones, sent on by the Phelps-Stokes Fund of New York, visited East and South Africa and published a comprehensive report on the schools in the various territories, which showed above all the need for a general policy of education. At the same time large funds were made available for education and the governments in all our territories East and West were urged themselves to meet the growing and insistent demand for more educational facilities.

In 1923 the Duke of Devonshire sat in the Advisory Committee of National Education in the British Tropical Africa Department to advise the Secretary of State for many matters concerning Tropical Africa which, he may from time to time refer to them; and to assist in advancing the interests of education in East African and Portuguese colonies. After the Committee had had the opportunity of closely examining the whole field of African education it submitted its views in a memorandum which the Secretary of State received and submitted to Parliament in March, 1925, under the title of "Education Policy in British Tropical Africa." In the memorandum which concludes a wide defence educational policy, the

principles and the categories proposed, as being in the best interest for the moral advancement of this native population as affirmed. It says further that Government while welcoming and encouraging all voluntary efforts which conform to its educational policies, reserve to itself the general direction of education, like the general vision of educational institutions.

A Definite Policy.

Education, it is said, should be adapted to the mentality, aptitudes, occupations and traditions of the various peoples, concerning so far as possible all sound and healthy elements in the fabric of their social life, adapting them where necessary to changed circumstances and progressive ideas, as an agent of natural growth and evolution. Its aim should be to render each individual more efficient in his or her condition of life, whatever may be, and to promote the advancement of the community as a whole through improvement in agriculture, the development of native industries, the improvement of health, the training of the people in the management of their own affairs, and the inculcation of the sense of citizenship and service.

Those in control of education are asked to see that care is made of the vernacular or mother tongue in African schools. Further, since contact with religion and even education itself must necessarily tend to weaken tribal authority and the sanctities of existing beliefs, and in view of the all-prevailing power of the supernatural which affects the whole life of the African, it is essential that what is good in the old beliefs and sanctions should be strengthened, and what is defective should be repudiated. The greatest importance must therefore be attached to religious teaching and moral instruction.

With a well-defined policy to guide them, the various Governments set themselves to put their schoolhouses in order, excepting Somaliland where the camel-driving parents still look with more suspicion than enthusiasm at the first schools we now have in all our territories were organised. Education Departments, the Districts of Education, are assisted in their work by Advisory Boards on which the missionary bodies, as well as other Government Departments are represented. Special Language Committees deal with the study and use of local languages and school literature. An increasing number of linguists and ethnologists have turned their special attention to Africa, and the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures established in London in 1926 is a clearing-house for all African Study and research is making the results of their studies available for those who are interested in them.

Co-operation.

By far the greater number of schools are in charge of the various missionary societies, but very frequently one school system in each territory, serving one policy and one cause, has close co-operation with all the missionary societies makes impossible for the Government to provide the religious and moral basis which we consider a necessity for all education. Great attention is being paid to the training of African teachers whom we shall require in ever-increasing numbers for our work as well as to the proper training of all those people Governmental as well as missionaries, who are engaged in the work of education.

In the technical branches of our Administration work is ever closer co-operation with our Education Departments so that the vocational training of the children and young people joins on to and follows the education given at the 6, 10, and 16-year large numbers of African children have been trained and are working as hospital assistants, agricultural inspectors, advisers to the villages, confectioners, mechanics, artisans and surveyors in the various territories. One of the results of the general interest and interest shown in native industries and arts and crafts you can see for yourselves in our shop windows, where samples of African wood and leather work, African beads with their beautiful designs and colours, African pottery and basket work are beginning to show themselves.

I have the pleasure to take you to the Prince of Wales's College at Achimota, the Gordon College at Kharibum, Makindu College in Uganda, to all the other training centres all over Africa, or to the thousands of elementary village schools. In the total area I have referred to we have nearly 2,000,000 children coming to our institutions in our vernacular schools. Most schools are almost entirely in these places, but, if there could be doubled had we room for them, we have a total population of 10 million, we know that there are in all about 3,000,000 children of school age, about

twice as many as the number we can possibly hope to take into our schools during the next year.

I have tried to give you a picture of Africa's young, which I hope will be helpful, as I have not referred to the condition of the people of our own race, the free Indian communities that have made Africa their home.

Africa teaches the Teacher.

Let me say one word of what Africa is going to school can teach the teacher.

One of the first missionaries in Africa some time in the early sixteenth century had great difficulties in translating parts of the Holy scripture. The word "holiness" troubled him. At last an elder of the tribe came and told him a word which evidently expressed that the white man meant when he asked for an explanation. He said, "At the end of the dry season, when we expect the rains, when the grass and the leaves of the trees are dried up, when dust covers everything, and the cattle stand about lean and hungry, have you ever seen them in the morning after the rains have fallen during the night? You go out and see the whole country refreshed with the sun, the grass green again, iron of water on the grass and the leaves, and see your cattle standing there looking happy. That feeling that enters your soul on looking on all this after the many months of drought and heat, that is what I call 'holiness'."

When I taught the Native language in Nigeria, I had a teacher a very refined and cultured Hausa, and it was arranged that he should not only teach the words and grammar, but also tell me something of the habits and customs of his people. It was an extremely hot afternoon, and the fat old dog had been pretty heavy. Wiping my forehead with one hand, and lifting down the many words with the other, I vowed, "Oh, white man! save my teeth, for in my country, well brought up people always cover their mouths with their hands when they do this!"

WOMEN'S WORK IN AFRICA.

Is the course of a recent broadcast talk entitled Black and White: Women's Influence, Mr. Rutherford, right?

Yes, ladies whether European or African culture is most suited to the African woman is now very late; at the time that has passed and material forces have decided in favour of European civilisation. Almost everywhere the African woman sees set out for sale in tin stores or by roadside posts and pans of European manufacture, European articles of furniture, foodstuffs, clothing, and ornaments, and this before she has had time to learn the use of the same in the new household goods. African women, indeed, are anxious to disown and to leave their otherwise natural proclivities, for want to come into the main line and to pass to them.

How is it in Africa, we, the wives of English traders, settlers and officials, have been too often to receive little shy of the work to be done, not knowing perhaps exactly what was expected of us? We should be every one of us, the fairest and most accurate interpreters of our material, as well as of European civilisation. This is the reason why our work has been too big ever since we are in Africa, we have had to imagine a sphere, more violent and quite rightly, are curious of so many things about African women - what do they wear? what they eat, what do they talk about? Let us not forget, however, let us never think that they are savages, like us, before anything else, let us remember that they are men like ourselves. Let us think and talk about them as being near to us, as they day passes to us, to look at them, mistakes, at their foibles, if they show any, as a white woman's treachery.

African women assume us to have always been what we ought to be to-day, they ignore the generations that have made us into what we actually are. To keep the long road we have followed in a blank of what they are, they are just bound to move along. Let us stop, shall we? African women, there is not the opportunity for us European women to revise in the secret of our hearts and minds our own scarred value, the whole fabric of woman's life - which is esteemed to us, that is not. What do we mean exactly when we talk of the necessities, the commodities of the luxuries of a woman's life? On the road followed by our generation, what have we carried, what have we left behind? Of course dependent on our civilisation, I need, through these networks of our material needs, what can be allowed of sumptuous waste,

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE GERMAN CONSUL'S SPEECH IN TANGA.

Some Questions Still to be Answered.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

Sir.—I have read your leading article "Some Questions for Herr Speiser" in your issue of August 14, and I must admit that you have taken great pains to make the most of the case. Unfortunately for you your conclusions are based upon a report in which practically every statement about the Tanga incident is either fiction or distortion, whilst—surprisingly enough—real facts have been carelessly omitted. I have given a full account of what really happened to the *Maibobi Standard* which was published by them on September 9, and of which I have nothing to add.

I trust that you will give to this letter the same prominent publicity which you accorded to the report of the *Daily Mail*.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,*Deutsche Konsulat.**Nairobi.*

DR. H. SPEISER.

The *Standard* of September 9 appears to have no reference whatever to Dr. Speiser, who unfortunately does not attach a copy of his statement to his letter; we recollect an explanation issued by the German Consul who however can scarcely imagine that he has satisfied public opinion.

Even in the absence of Dr. Speiser's own version of the incident, a few questions and comments suggest themselves. Did Dr. Speiser use the term *Deutsch Ostafrika* in his speech when referring to Tanganyika Territory? Did he in any way allude to the historical glories of the Territory in his speech? Does he suggest that it was at the convivial meeting with his speech all written out that he delivered it *verbatim*, and that the typist, to whom he submitted it to the Provincial Commissioner was an absolutely accurate record of the words used by him? It would be exceedingly surprising to be told that his speech was committed to paper beforehand, and would be no less astonishing to learn that it was read down in shorthand. Not one of these points was, if we remember aright, touched upon in Dr. Speiser's *apologia*. Will he reply to them in order that the public may have the full story according to his recollection? Finally, it is to be noted that he objects to the report originally published by *The Daily Mail*. In that connexion it is interesting to note that the German Press promptly accepted the English newspaper's account and joyfully applauded and defended the action of their Consul and the Captain of the "Karlsruhe." Germany cannot have it both ways.—*Ed.*

THE BIKOBIA RHINO SHOOTING CASE.

Natural Game Sanctioned by the Big Game.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

Sir.—The incident quoted by "Quintus" in the letter published in your issue of October 10, summarily refers to the killing of large numbers of rhinoceroses near Bikobia. I have personal knowledge that the official report showed that the culprits—who was not a Briton, and who was living on the Uganda side of the border—had accounted for more than one hundred rhinoceroses; it is correct that he was fined only 2,000 shs., a compatriot of his who was convicted at the same time was reported to have been instrumental in the killing of more than one hundred. These are figures in hard facts as I should report for official purposes. The licences were cancelled, and no more were to be granted for a period of three years. All titles were not confirmed.

Your correspondent's pretty little story about the late Sultan of Zanzibar, Biharamo, is interesting and agrees fully to the point, but there is no diffi-

culty in replying thereto. European Administrations have brought peace to the continent of Africa in the old days the vast uninhabited tracts separating the various warring tribes acted as sanctuaries for the game, and naturally the Native had little opportunity of exterminating it. It is now in the piping days of peace, with consequent increase of population and expansion of settlement, that the game is threatened with early extinction. The only sanctuaries to which it can now-days are the very few created by man especially for its protection. We should neither ignore nor deliberately close our eyes to the fact that present day conditions generally have altered very materially from those of the past. Any of the few books on African exploration will speedily make one realise what vast expanses were uninhabited and non-frequented by man, not so many decades ago.

Yours faithfully,

London, Sept.

GAME LOVER.

"Quintus" asserted that the shooting of only nineteen rhinoceroses was proved in the case above mentioned; our present correspondent puts the number at "more than one hundred"; and "Loverider" said that the man was charged "with the possession of 110 horns."—*E.A.*

NATIVES IN THE KALEYA VALLEY.

Looking Back some Twenty Years.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

In your issue of September 11 there is an extract from a letter written by Mr. F. H. Melland to *The Native* regarding the Kaleya Valley in Northern Rhodesia.

I fear that Mr. Melland is very much in error in stating that "not an acre of this fertile valley was ever occupied by natives before the Great War; there were literally scores of Native villages along the valley from Mazabuka right up the valley to the hills of the Zambezi escarpment. After the War hundreds of pounds were paid as compensation to soldier-settlers and other farmers to Natives who moved."

I visited this valley in 1907 and 1908 and could name no less than a dozen headmen who were then living there. Also in about 1906 there was a police station at Kaleya, near the head of the valley, this having been placed there on account of the considerable Native population of the valley.

There is abundance of water at all seasons in pools of the Kaleya river from its source to about eight miles east of Mazabuka, and here it caught fire in 1907, in October—the time of the lowest water in this stream. There are also numerous springs running off the hillsides, and in many cases these have been dammed by recent settlers and are used for irrigation purposes.

As the railway reached the vicinity of Mazabuka, the Kaleya Valley was the area in which many tons of Native-grown foodstuffs were purchased. The Native was then growing more than two blades of grass. Mazabuka itself actually started as a siding for the shipment of grain traded in the valley.

I am sorry to contradict such an authority as Mr. Melland, but I think I know the valley long before he set foot in North-Western Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,

Natalia.

N.W. RHODESIA.

[Mr. Melland to whom the above letter was addressed in proof form replies:

"I well know N.W. Rhodesia's word for it, that he knew the Kaleya Valley long before I did because he was there in 1925, but what I wrote was based on information given me by Mrs. Tom King, whose knowledge of

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the valley goes back many years—so I think in some years at any rate the Kaleya is quite dry, and as for the many cases of sprung dams, the only one I know of is Captain Woodson's, and I always understood that it was the lack of springs that made it impossible for the Kaleya farmers to grow wheat under irrigation as is done at Lusaka. But supposing I am wrong about the Kaleya, it does not affect the argument that throughout Africa in many places European settlers have brought under production areas that were uninhabited owing to the lack of perennial streams or surface water.

ATTRACTI0NS OF THE KIKUYU DISTRICT.

Embracing Klambu, Limuru, and Ngong.

To the Father of "East Africa".

SIR.—Some few years ago the Klambu, Limuru and Ngong Dagoretti Farmers' Association combined to form the Kikuyu District Settlers' Association. Covering as we do such a large area, with altitudes ranging from 5,400 ft. at Nairobi to over 6,000 ft. in parts of Limuru, our settlers are engaged in a great diversity of agricultural activities.

Our main crop is coffee. Klambu is our show district for this crop, and some of the oldest established and most successful plantations are situated in this area. Coffee is also grown with success in parts of Limuru and at Ngong, Dagoretti and Kikuyu.

In the higher altitude of Limuru are to be found splendid herds of dairy cattle; in fact, dairying is carried on all over our area, and it provides a large proportion of the milk supply of Nairobi. Wattle growing is a flourishing industry at Limuru and Kikuyu, and market gardens supplying fruit, flowers and vegetables are to be found everywhere.

Limuru was the pioneer tea district in Kenya Colony, and in recent years there has been a considerable increase in the area under this crop.

Socially the district is one of the most desirable in Kenya. Many Nairobi business people have holdings on which they have built excellent houses in which they can escape from the heat and dust of the town. Some of these holdings are of small acreage, and purely residential; others run to quite considerable farms.

Klambu provides an excellent golf course, also cricket, and polo grounds. There is also a golf course at Limuru, tennis courts, both open and private, abound everywhere.

The district is well supplied with country roads, which are well patrolled not only by Kenya police, but also by visitors from the adjoining territories who appreciate a holiday at the bracing air of the highlands, camping being within easy distance of any of the hotels. Horses, no well and pony, and hunting form further attractions.

The district is situated within easy distance of Nairobi, with its shops, theatres and other amenities, so that the settler or visitor is in no sense cut off from civilization.

The Kikuyu Native Reserve borders the district and in many places extends into the settled area. In consequence labour is plentiful. The Kikuyu is an agriculturist by nature and they make some of the best coffee pruning to be found in Africa.

As is to be expected in such an old-established and closely settled area, the price of land is comparatively high. Building can, however, be picked up from time to time, and anyone contemplating settling in Kenya should certainly examine the opportunities offered in this district.

Klambu, Limuru and Kikuyu have telegraphic communication with Nairobi. Klambu has also a telephone exchange which is connected with Nairobi, and it is hoped that Limuru and Kikuyu will soon be

added to this service. Several residents in the district are connected direct with the Nairobi telephone.

Yours faithfully,

P. J. G. D. GATISKELL

Nairobi, East African District Settlers' Association.

In a footnote to a recently published letter from a correspondent who wanted to initiate a discussion concerning the worst spots in East Africa, we suggested that after use of carelessness and of the like of our correspondent would be made by brief letters describing the attractions of parts of the various settlement districts of the Dependencies. If the honorary secretaries of other associations agree unanimity Major Gaitskell, we shall be pleased to give space to their letters. In other words, we offer each district a free advertisement—provided only that the opinions be sufficiently interesting to warrant publication. Eds.

IN PRAISE OF GILGIL AND DISTRICT.

To the Lines of Defence and the Soldier.

To the Father of "East Africa".

SIR.—If the prosperity of a town is any criterion of the prosperity of the district it serves, then the district served by the township of Gilgil is prosperous. Gilgil is a self-made town; that is to say without any other adventitious aids as railway, water-supply, Government boma, beautiful scenery and so on, a young town has sprung up.

Just recently the town has undergone metamorphosis. The "one long street of smulls" has given place to two streets—one of corrugated iron built property, built and sanitary, the other, a street of stone-built shops. Except in the matter of machinery, Gilgil is now self-supporting. One can satisfy all one's requirements at the shops: there are two garages, a butcher, a building contractor; there is an hotel at which I can wholeheartedly recommend any one to stop; there are two post offices and a bank.

Just outside the town there is a nursing home where people would get ill in heaven itself. There is a preparatory school for boys on a hill commanding a magnificent view down the Rift Valley. Across the road from the school is the Gilgil Country Club, which has the finest nine-hole golf course in the country. The Club also caters for tennis, hockey, cricket and so on—all of which goes to show that one should not allow oneself to be deceived by first impressions.

The district of Gilgil is divided into two parts by the 6,000 ft. contour. Below that line is some of the best grazing land in the country; above it is mixed grazing.

In the upper Gilgil was famous for its flax, which was some of the finest produced in the world. When flax failed the district fell back on wheat and barley. Now that wheat and barley are fetching such poor prices, the district is falling back on its third line of defence, its cattle. Gilgil is taking the pinch in these hard times. But who cares? And of how many farming districts in this world can it be said that they offer three lines of defence and a magnificent climate?

Yours faithfully,

G. S. T. MALAN

Kenya Committee, New South Wales Association.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

Dec. 3.—Joint East African Board Meeting of the Executive Council, 11 a.m. Imperial Institute.

Dec. 4.—East African Dinner Club Annual general meeting, 7 p.m. Imperial Institute.

Dec. 5.—M. F. H. Melland to lecture on "Northern Rhodesia" at Imperial Institute, 7 p.m.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING

Kenya coffee is served on all the Pullman cars. British railways in East Africa would help Kenya coffee planters if they could also allow Kenya coffee at restaurants and hotels. — *John Gaskell, Secretary of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa.*

The copper belt holds the prizes for all industries work and presents a wide field for the mining. Unfortunately Government officials from overseas have been filling one or the positions.

The British Hill branch of the British Empire Service League who meet at the Empire Parliamentary Division.

"The best thing about the country— and that's more valuable than its potential wealth—is great undeveloped routes and the steady, cheerful, warm-hearted Englishness of Rhodesia. The Rhodesian is neither a theatrical cowboy, garnished with spurs and six-shooters, nor a bearded backwoodsman. His language contains no unintelligible terms. He is just an ordinary Englishman who is as much at home on the Thames as on the banks of the Zambezi." — *Major J. M. Hastings in an article for The Empire Service.*

"We suffer the anaemic malaria ridden inebriates— certain novelists, not you, are we the unmanly, swashbuckling, slave-driving scamps of the Manchester Guardian. We are, just plain bushmen, very busy on a worthy object, repeating over again the horrors of colonisation in which maiming has been the main stimulus, and which has precede before preceded us in the territories. — *Mr. Hon. Chad Norris, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia.*

Not long ago in Kurru was a territory administered with a Provincial Commissioner, an Assistant District Commissioner, and a District Commissioner in Naivasha. To-day, in spite of the formation of Town and District Councils, which must relieve the administration of a lot of work, there are stations in Nairobi, Provincial Commissioner, Sector District Commissioner, and a Sub-District Magistrate, while it is considered necessary to station a Provincial commissioner and a District Commissioner at Naivasha. — *The Nairobi Weekly News.*

It is of interest to observe the degree of adaptability of the African in the matter of innovations in food. The very limited character of the usual village diet is, perhaps, not generally recognised, being primarily from astricted source of supply. It is often reinforced by popular prejudice; many tribes refusing to eat certain wholesome and valuable articles such as fish, eggs, various game animals and also unfamiliar vegetables. The normal dietary is often constantly liable to fail, and in certain essential constituents, any tendency to adopt a more varied diet, therefore, to be welcomed. The experience gained through travel and employment away from home produces a valuable educative effect in this direction. — *The Labour Commission of Tanganyika Territory. — Report for 1929.*

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

20 Mr. H. Ferdinand Bargman.



Copyright East Africa

No one in Kenya is better placed than Mr. H. Bargman to gauge the quality of the Colony's coffee. Every year for some three-quarters of the output is cleaned and graded in the mills of the Nairobi Coffee Curing Company, Ltd. of which he is managing director. His say on the problems of coffee production and marketing is therefore constantly sought, and it is he who has proposed a Coffee Board for the Colony.

After leaving Dulwich College, he spent two years in London and South Africa with the Stamford Bank of South Africa, and then in 1909, he went to Kenya gaining experience in the fibre industry at Masvingoleni, Kibwezi and Gusi. During the early days of the East African Campaign he served as the constable with the Intelligence department.

During his past two years Mr. Bargman has managed large concerns dealing in sisal, rubber, coconut and other commodities. In 1918 he managed the Equator Saw Mills in Kenya, in 1921 in which year he married, joined a saw-milling venture at Nairobi, and in 1922 he took over the management, and later purchased, the Nairobi Coffee Curing Co. Keen interested in public life, he has long been an active member of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce and is at present President of the Nairobi Association.

PERSONALIA.

Sir G. and Lady Colvin are visiting Kenya.

Mr. J. Brebner recently won the Koru open golf championship.

Miss A. E. Ryden is on her way home from Nzega, Tanganyika Territory.

We deeply regret to report the death of Tanganya of Mrs. Ghise Brown.

Mr. G. F. Bird, of Uplands, Kenya, expects to arrive home on leave at the end of the year.

Mrs. J. S. K. Wells, wife of Major J. S. K. Wells, the Taita tycoon, has arrived home.

Colonel J. B. Saxe had the honour of dining with the Prince of Wales on evening last.

We regret to learn of the death at Dedza of Mr. P. C. [redacted] well known in British circles in Nyasaland.

India Lady Errol, who is not unknown to East Africans, was married a few days ago for the fourth time.

Mr. R. V. Kingar, Guthrie, who was for some time a settler in Njoro, now resides at Knutsford, Cheshire.

Mr. A. Waller has been appointed Superintendent of the Census of Kenya to be taken in March of next year.

Mr. A. Ruston has just arrived home on retirement from the Nyasaland Government Printing Department.

The Rev. J. C. Dunham, Chaplain at Moshi, recently climbed Mount Kilimanjaro in company with Dr. Bunting.

Mr. J. W. Woodward, of Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia, was recently married there to Miss B. Jessop, of Rhodesia.

We regret to learn of the death in Cyprus of Mrs. A. Cremer, wife of Mr. F. A. Cremer, formerly auditor in Nyasaland.

The engagement is announced of the younger son of Sir Alexander Doyle, a director of the Nairobi Coffee Co. Ltd.

Mr. G. G. Kelly is on leave from Somaliland where he has served for the past six years. He is at present staying in Glasgow.

Major J. Beecroft, D.S.O., of Milgak, has been appointed to a vacancy on the South Gilgil Ward of the Nairobi District Council.

The town of Caala in Angola has been renamed Robert Williams in honour of Sir Robert Williams, the Rhodesian pioneer.

Major F. H. Le Bretton, who has been spending a holiday at home, left London last week to return to his estate at Soi, Kenya Colony.

Lord Hugh Kennedy, Captain C. B. McMullin, and Mrs. Deakin were the judges at the recent Championship Dog-show held in Nairobi.

Miss Mai Lloyd-Jones, a well-known soprano who visited Kenya a short while ago, was married last week at Henllan Parish Church, Wales.

The Armistice Day service held in Addis Ababa was attended by the Duke of Gloucester and Sir Harold Kittermaster, Governor of British Somaliland.

The marriage arranged between Captain Sir Thomas Lytton Roberts, Bt., and Miss Margaret Hall will take place in Nairobi on December 12.

Mr. D. Epstein, the well-known Nairobi businessman, accompanied by Mrs. Epstein and family, left London on Monday for the Continent en route for Kenya.

Mrs. A. E. Davis, who has for the past eight years been in charge of the Native Civil Hospital in Mombasa, has taken up a new position in Zanzibar.

Miss Irene Massiah, well known in musical circles in Kenya, and more recently musical director of the Theatre Royal, Nairobi, died recently in Nairobi.

Messrs. S. Hillier and H. A. Sylvester, of the Northern Rhodesian District Administration, have been transferred to Luwingu and Nambwa respectively.

Mr. G. J. Chrstowitz, the Blantyre, Nyasaland, motor agent, recently flew from Salisbury to Nairobi, piloted by Mr. "Pat" Judson, a Southern Rhodesian airmen.

The Misses M. L. Belcher and E. C. Budgell, who recently drove a record distance from the Cape to Cairo, are onward-bound for South Africa by the "Windsor Castle."

Mr. M. W. Park, O.B.E., late District Commissioner of the White Nile Province, has been appointed private secretary to the Governor-General of the Sudan.

The Rev. J. Beecher, principal of the U.S. School at Kamishla, Kenya, was recently married at Kabete to Miss C. S. B. Leakey, second daughter of Canon Harry Leakey.

General Sir Charles Sturges, who died last week, served the early part of the East African Campaign, in which he lost the use of his left arm. He was a Major in the British Army.

As she was the only unmetalled visitor to the coronation, the Emperor of Ethiopia has presented Lady Ravensdale with a magnificent Native costume and the accompanying jewellery.

Over 300 people were present at the recent ladies Festival of Lodge Sofia, Nairobi. W. Bro. M. Green presided and the toast of "The Ladies" was proposed by Bro. R. R. Oswald.

DECEMBER 27, 1930.

EAST AFRICA

Mr. Arthur M. Jackson, Registrar of the Supreme Court at Nairobi, is starting in December. During his leave he will attend the Royal Courts of Justice in London for a special course of study.

Mr. F. A. Beuster has resigned from the Moira Basin Municipal Board as a protest against the decisions of the local Town Planning Authority in connexion with the Nyali Estate development.

Mr. P. J. Perryman, wife of the Chief Secretary and Acting Governor of Uganda, is on her way home from Entebbe, accompanied by her daughter. Mr. Perryman will follow in a few weeks.

The Shell Company chartered an aeroplane from Salisbury on Friday to search for one of their staff, Mr. J. E. S. Clarkson, who had become lost in the bush while hunting just outside the city.

On coming last week Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P., "okoned" the Political and Economic Position of the Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, and Ladies' Colonies.

Dr. G. A. Chambers, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, preached at the British Church in Geneva on Sunday last, and on the following Wednesday met the British community at a reception given by the First chaplain.

Chairman of the Survivors of the Matabeleland and Mashonaland Campaigns, Mr. R. G. T. G. proposed a vote of thanks to those who served in the active campaigns, asked everyone who served in the active campaigns to communicate with Major L. J. May, at 33 Charles Street, S.W. 1.

The marriage of Mr. George Gilmour Robinson, of the Supreme Court, Mombasa, and Miss Constance Margaret Fordham, of Steeple Borden, Bexleyheath, Kent, will take place at St. Columba's cathedral on January 6.

Letters for the following East Africans are being collected by the address of H. M. Easterly African Correspondence, Trade and Information Office, in London. Mr. H. K. Coate, Mr. W. Weston, Miss Ethel Weston.

Captain Miles, one of the armoury depot at Addis Ababa with Farman's monoplane presented to the Ethiopian Government by France, made a record flight from Paris to the Belgian Congo in six days a couple of years ago.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Mr. Leslie Stairs Fox, of the Kenya Administration, and Elizabeth, younger daughter of the late Dr. Jerome Dickson of Buxton, and Mrs. Graham Dickson of Corhampton, Hants.

The engagement is announced between Captain Arthur Leonard William Vicars-Miles, M.A., of the Sudan Political Service (late The Royal Hampshire Regiment), only son of Captain and Mrs. Vicars-Miles of Whitemoor, Burley, and Patricia Sherratt, elder daughter of Sir Edward MacLagan, K.C.S.H., M.A., of Lady MacLagan.

Mr. J. E. S. Jackson, who will be well known to our Nyaland readers on account of his various visits to the steeps the new Zambezi bridge, has been appointed Engineer-in-Charge of the Victoria Falls railway survey to be undertaken jointly by the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, South-West Africa, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Mr. H. H. Grifeson, Provincial Commissioner, Mafeking, who has come down on leave serving with the Loyals North Lancs Regiment during the early part of the East African Campaign, took part in the Turkana Expedition of 1915, and was appointed an Assistant Political Officer in Tanganyika in 1916. He was promoted Deputy Provincial Commissioner four years ago.

Mr. H. P. Hewins, C.M.G., O.B.E., who has just retired from the Sudan Government service, had since 1914 been Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Imperial Economic Board, and had for the past six or seven months been attached to the Sudan Government Office staff in London during the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, where he was in charge of the Sudan Court.

The Rev. Horatio E. Guest and Mr. Norman Holden are on their way to Kenya to visit their estate. They will fly from Cairo to Nairobi in their own aeroplane, which left England a few days ago. Mr. Holden's Avian machine will be piloted by Mr. Hornbeam, while Captain Guest has his two Pomeroy machines, one of which will be piloted by Squadron Leader Wynne Eaton and the other by Flight-Sergeant Price.

Lieutenant Commander G. S. Sharp, R.D., R.N., of the Kenya and Uganda Marine Service, recently delivered a lecture on "Victoria Nyanza to the Little Ship Club." He described the Lake and the three countries surrounding it, traced the history of the Marine Service, emphasised the enormous growth of trade during the past ten years, and pointed to new channels of trade, referring especially to the opening of the Kagera River for navigation, a long and difficult task which has involved extensive dredging work and breakwater construction.

Colonel Serra who served with the British Forces during the East African Campaign and has been resident in Tanganyika since the Armistice, has founded a firm under the style of Serra Products Ltd., a Tongue and die factory at Antwerp to develop trade relations between British Eastern Africa and Belgium. He was informed at the word "Kenya" was incorporated in the title because it is so easily remembered by the public. However, His Excellency's object is to develop connections with the rest of British Eastern Africa and not merely with Kenya.

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DELEGATES ON THE PLATFORM.

Public meetings addressed on East Africa.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE UNION have a representative evening last week at the Garden Club tea room, East Africa. Dr. J. D. Lord Bainesford, the President, was in the chair, and Miss Eleanor Cole, Mr. W. C. Wilson and Mrs. Menkin spoke for East Africa, emphasising the great progress made in the territorial development. Each of the speakers was in particularly good form.

It was up to them to the audience, who numbered 150 people, that the mere idea of native interests being made "public" must be causing considerable harm. While colonists were seen as a keen or passive living under the most possible conditions, as well as the idealists in England, the suggestion of making native interests paramount was absurd; equally absurd was the suggestion that the native was in any way interested in politics. The native's country, China, of the U.S.A., and so on, were all entirely independent of the political party, since that its general object is to prevent the spread of Socialism. No Communist can claim that his greatest interest is in the British Empire and the purchase of British Empire goods and produce. Danesfort emphasised that the country really owned itself, and the attitude to the British settlers for all they had done in so short a time.

Kenya Branch Overseas League.

On Friday afternoon last Miss Eleanor Cole and Mr. Mary Ellen Wilson addressed the Kenya Branch of the Overseas League. Lady Muriel Weston is the chairwoman, and her heart was still in Germany, and she asked what she could do to help that country.

Lady Eleanor and the Misses Weston, who looked like white men, were not unashamed to take off their coats and go bare. There were many splendid Englishwomen in the colony, driving homesteads of the wild, and by example exercising upon the Native the greatest civilising influence. Nothing but white people making their homes and bringing up their children in Kenya country has a sufficient strong influence to sober up the Native. Under a very active President, Mrs. Turner, the East African Women's League has now 1,200 members, a branch in practically every district, a vest room, and a library in Nairobi, and small libraries in country, one of its most important pieces of work had been that of securing a prior censoring of films.

Mr. Macmillan Wilson spoke of the bad condition in Kenya which existed in 1907. Then the native culture had indeed only just sufficient for his own needs; only with the establishment of the white man's home had he been able to see a sure long road. To talk of the better halftreasures of the Native was ridiculous. Any one who had lived in Africa had known instances of savagery caused by some European sticking a gun in the Native against his employer or another European. None but a yirle-writer could have opened up so developed a cultus country as Rhodesia, a work which it was possible to accomplish only with the loyal co-operation of the Native population.

TOBACCO FEDERATION OF THE EMPIRE.

The Tobacco Federation of the British Empire has been formed "to investigate and collate information in regard to the problems of production, consumption and marketing to stimulate and encourage research, and to coordinate and harmonise the information obtained." Powers will also be given to advise producers with a view to co-ordinating supply and demand, to observe the progress of legislation and regulation in regard to Empire tobacco, and to take such steps as may be necessary to obtain the most favourable terms for such tobacco in the markets of the Empire, and elsewhere, and to take publicity for the purpose of increasing the sale of Empire tobacco, and thereby to increase the value of the Empire to the extent necessary to the interests of the Empire tobacco industry.

The Federation is to consist of the Association of Empire烟叶 manufacturers, the governments of the Empire tobacco producing States, and the Federation shall be entitled to nominate representatives on the part of the Federations in proportion as may appear fit for the preceding year, but in no case less than five. The Association will be entitled to nominate two, and the Federation three. The Council may invite Associations from abroad to the marketing or manufacturing of tobacco, and individuals whose experience may render them of service to be of value to the purposes of the Federation, and to the Advisory Board, and to exercise powers

RETURN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLBOYS.

A desire to return to East Africa.

This subject has been discussed in London, and in South Africa, on many days during the past month, and the result of the discussion has been that the warm hospitality shown them everywhere in Kenya attracted them so much that already twelve of the young have made up their mind to return to the Colony as settled citizens.

On Saturday the party crossed to Dar es Salaam, and were met by Travelling Mwanza. They reached Zanzibar on the 26th, crossed to Nyanza, via Bagamoyo, whence they took the "Clement Hill" boat thence to Kavanga, then a boat to Uganda, and finally a camel train they proceeded to Entebbe, where they camped there until the night of Sir James' birthday, when they started by oil lamp to Kitale, where they spent a brief night at the Sultan Sow Mills. Nakuru was reached on the 2nd, and a camel train to Nairobi.

On the 3rd they crossed to Naivasha, and a steamer took them to Mombasa. At Mombasa they viewed the snowfields on Mount Kenya. At Nairobi they stayed in the only hotel building wholly of stone. Equally commanding may be interested to know that they speak of the red line of the equator in order to mark the exact place of the Equator. On the 4th to Nairobi, from Nairobi the vast soda lake Elmenteita was a stopping point, a few hours being spent in the deserts for shooting purposes. On Nairobi the party embarked on the s.s. "Makura."

On the 5th Captain Chapman, the Lion master in charge of the party, was assisted by Dr. G. Hope Reid, formerly Director of Medical Services in Uganda, Mr. G. H. Hunter, a master at Windlesham, and Miss Mabel Bell. An interesting sidelight on the trip is that Dr. Reid, whom many may consider the outward way to improving the health of the boys, than he had on the Windlesham journey. That at least speaks well for the health-giving climate of East Africa's highlands.

The trouble is to distinguish between luxury and necessities, and to stick to the latter first, the time being when the time will never come when we have to transfer our Africa to the former category. Well-known as a settler.



MR. H. L. GOODHART'S OUTWARD-BOUND.

*In favour of Amalgamation of the Rhodesias**East Africa*

MR. H. L. GOODHART, the elected member of North-Eastern Rhodesia, on the northern Rhodesian Legislative Council left England on Friday last, en route to his state at Fort Jameson, paying en route a brief visit to Swaziland, and then motorizing from Salisbury via Nyasaland.

In a talk with *East Africa* just before his departure, Mr. Goodhart said that he had always been strongly in favour of the amalgamation of the two Rhodesias, provided Nyasaland were brought into the Federation. His conviction of the desirability of such a development had been greatly strengthened by the publication of the recent White Paper, but meantime it was "most satisfying to have the explicit declaration of Sir James Crawford Maxwell, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, that the Memorandum on Native Policy of Sir Alan Acheson had been adopted and that administration is practised here today in that 'Protectorate,' and should leave equally untouched the development of political life by the European community." Frankly, he had been surprised at the unequivocal way in which His Excellency was reported to have spoken, but his assurances appear to be the most solid basis of a misunderstanding and misapprehension of the greatest importance to the European community.

A Blood Tax by Tobacco Deltantes.

It is hardly to be satisfied that a good deal has been done in Rhodesia by the delegation of Empire Tobacco Growers, who have established contact with the various Inter-Departmental Government Departments concerned. It has been very encouraging to find unanimity among the tobacco-growing countries in their desire to secure from the Imperial Government the guarantee that the tobacco industry will be maintained as long as tobacco is subject to the same duties in Great Britain. That is, of course, of great importance to Empire tobacco growers. But it is generally considered that the market position in Europe leaves something to be desired. Mr. Goodhart is strongly of the opinion that planters in Rhodesias and Nyasaland should continue to curtail production. He says that the quality of present shipments in general shows improvement and demonstrates the attention of plantation life paid for greater care in trading and packing. He has been interested over the duration of his tour that there is no native tobacco, since made still more prominent by ceasing vigilance on such matters.

KENYA LAND BANK BILL.

Three years ago last year, and again last week passed in the reading in the Legislative Council, the bill is to make advances on native mortgages. The most noteworthy changes in the measure since it was originally drafted, telegraphs *The Times* came up in Nairobi, are provisions whereby loans may also be made to natives with the consent of the Government and the local Native Courts; and for the substitution of new mortgages for any existing mortgages at the bank considers that loans onerous. Individual advances are limited to a maximum of £3,000, and all loans are purely agricultural purposes.

The Kenya Government has accepted the proposal of the European elected members of the Legislature that a Commission should be appointed to inquire into the terms and conditions of the Civil Service and is asking the Colonial Office to appoint a representative in connexion with the inquiry.

ETHIOPIAN CORONATION SIDELIGHTS.

With the decision of the Duke of Connaught to postpone attending the coronation festivities in Addis Ababa, practically came to an end, and save one, the world with a torch of dry summer in the Morna. There a dollar bill, so common in the hotels, are emptying. The Duke, who must be glad that his really hectic time is over, is now leaving a spot of big game hunting in Sohaliland. The treasurer of the Ethiopian Emperor will, on the contrary, have an earliest time reckoning the cost of the celebrations and settling the bills, the expenses of the coronation must have been enormous, and Ethiopia where nothing has to be paid in cash, is not overburdened with currency.

Business for British Houses.

English firms did not do so badly but of the occasion. London Goldsmiths supplied all the coronation ornaments and decorations, the sole contribution placed for the new church at Addis Ababa and the coronation service for the horse race held after the coronation ceremony. London tailors made many uniforms and pieces of headgear and the new Emperor had built for his own use a special State litterary motor car with a single dickey seat, though too immediately to personal guards, a body of them in royal blue and black. The hood, the bonnet and dashboard are silver plated, the paint-work is relieved by thin lines of gold. An English mechanic accompanied the car to Addis Ababa in order to instruct the Emperor's Native chauffeur. On the first night, five fully armed soldiers and slaves sat on the mudguards and the running boards; this was the car driven to an inspection by the chiefs whom the Emperor had invited to see his new church.

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SUGGESTED AS A BASIS OF DISCUSSION.

Memorandum by a Friend of East Africa.

With the object of focusing thought on some of the most important aspects of the East African question, it will be convenient, perhaps, to set out a few points which have, I think, been overlooked, and which may serve as a basis of discussion.

It is his suggestion that such publications as may seem desirable, some such statement by East African Father opinion would be most helpful to the cause.

"East Africa is glad to have the privilege of publishing this memorandum."

Use of the Word "Paramount".

We fully recognise the vital importance of the subject matter dealt with in the White Paper Cmnd. 3347 entitled "Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa," but we are bound to think that the consideration of such a great subject demands attention to be paid to it, and that it is made more difficult to do so at the present time because matters arising in connection with it do not always make clear what the interests of the African natives and the Government of Kenya are, and whether those interests and the interests of the community in general conflict. The former should prevail.

We do not consider that these views were used in the declaration of principles incorporated in the Kenya White Paper Cmnd. 3347 (C. 1935) and in the White Paper itself. We do not believe that from that document we can deduce that the document the use of the word "paramount" has been appropriate if it meant no more than that Native interests were as important, and as far as Government's interest for the Native, as native interest. H.M.'s Government was aware that it was impossible to make the Indian inhabitants of Kenya have a degree of participation in political affairs, and consequently no party who is in charge of the duties of the trustee, who they were, was disposed to claim.

It is even clear that document, and certainly in the White Paper now before us, we regard the use of the words "paramount," and similar to the use of the words which follow, and are cited above, as unfortunate because these expressions involve and presuppose the proposition which we deny, that on the one hand the interests of the Natives and of the white people in East Africa there can be no conflict between the two.

Attitude to Trusteeship.

We have no quarrel at all with H.M.'s Government's doctrine of trusteeship. We do, however, have a quarrel with the proposition that it is the mission of Great Britain to work continuously for the training and education of the Africans towards a higher standard of social and economic living, the end which they had reached when the Colony assumed the responsibility for the administration of the territories within their boundaries concerned.

In the whole history of the Colonies, we know that this mission cannot be adequately fulfilled through the labour of either white officials or missionaries alone. The example of civilisation set by a European community prominently efficient in African territory, and making its living there, contact with Native civilisation, and the opportunity of economic advantage, while that contact affords is a necessary condition of the Native progress desired. That this contact often produces troubles and difficulties of its own is no reason to demand that it is dispensable. The fundamental mission nevertheless, is the alternative Native civilisation.

The result is that the population of the British African territories such as those which we represent, like that of Rhodesia, or the Union of South Africa itself, is not a homogeneous conglomeration of different bodies of people black and white, whose interests, which are in conflict with one another, but are often antagonistic, which make up this society are mutually interdependent, and mutually incompatible, and there can never be a conflict between their interests properly considered. In this sense, than, the personal and familiar illustration, there can be between the interests of two members of the same community. It may happen, to do, that the best means may from time to time be proposed

for the welfare of one group, possibly from self-interests in the hands of others, or from a scheme which would be adverse to the interests of the others. Such proposals should, no doubt, be negatively voted against in the interests of the element which would be damaged by their adoption, but in the interests of the whole community, that is to say, in the true interests of the native, themselves as well as that which is bad for the one element in the community is not good for the whole, and that which is bad for the whole, is bad for any element in the community.

No Conflict of Interests.

We therefore dissent altogether from the proposal stated at the foot of p. 8 of the White Paper Cmnd. 3347, that "it is . . . our view that a 'conflict of interest' between Native and European interests of this nature is not to be understood, and whereas it is not to be expected that such a conflict of paramount importance prevalence of one set of interests over the other." The very question that can really arise is what is good for the community as a whole.

As things stand to day the ultimate responsibility for deciding what proposed measures are or are not in the best interests as above described of the whole community must rest to-day with H.M.'s Government and subjects of the Commonwealth, which follows, finding themselves in accordance with paragraph 3 of the White Paper Cmnd. 3347, "to do everything which we would do in this country if we could use certain expressions used in such a manner as to give Government" (meaning "H.M.'s Ministers") "the right to submit to the Parliament of Great Britain at Westminister" must necessarily as this is contained in their own statement, be the ultimate decision and the final control, and that for the maintenance of the trusteeship by H.M.'s Government themselves, and thus become essentially and irreversibly responsible, seem to us that at no date in the future will H.M.'s Government and anyone else share in their responsibility, and to this extent with the position laid down in para. 7 of the White Paper Cmnd. 3347 that "The goal of constitutional evolution in Kenya as elsewhere, is admittedly responsive government by a Ministry representing an electorate in which every section of the population and an electorate and a adequate vote."

Point of Agreement and Disagreement.

But the question of responsible government, or even of the substitution of an elected for a prescriptive official majority in the Kenya Legislature, does not arise to-day. What is laid down in paragraphs 7 to 10 of the White Paper Cmnd. 3347 dealing with the political, social and economic sides of Native life, at we are generally in agreement. It is the fallacy which we have endeavoured to point out underlying the use of the terms "conflict" between and "paramountcy" or "precedence" of one over the other's interests once admitted. With regard to those paragraphs, however, we make the following comments. (The framing of such detailed comment is left to other parties for the better leaders.)

DINNER TO SIR JOSEPH BYRNE.

To be Entertained by E. A. Diner Club.

SIR JOSEPH BYRNE, Governor designate of Kenya, and Lady Byrne will be the chief guests of the East Africa Diner Club at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday, January 14, at 8.30 p.m. Members of the Diner Club may obtain tickets for themselves and their guests at 50/- each from Major J. Corbett Wood, 34, Grosvenor Street, W.1, or non-members the price is 18s. od.

BROADCAST TALKS ON AFRICA.

Descriptive talks on Africa are to be broadcast at 7.30 p.m. on Fridays until December 25. The speakers and their subjects are as follows:

- Nov. 28 "African Transport. Today and Tomorrow" by Sir Robert Williams.
- Dec. 5 "Frustress of Empire."
- Dec. 12 "Africa and the World War" by the R.C. H. W. G. Ormsby-Gore, M.P.
- Dec. 19 "The Question-Mark of Africa" by the Marquess of Lothian.

NOVEMBER 27, 1934

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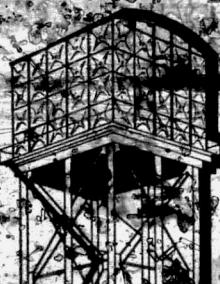
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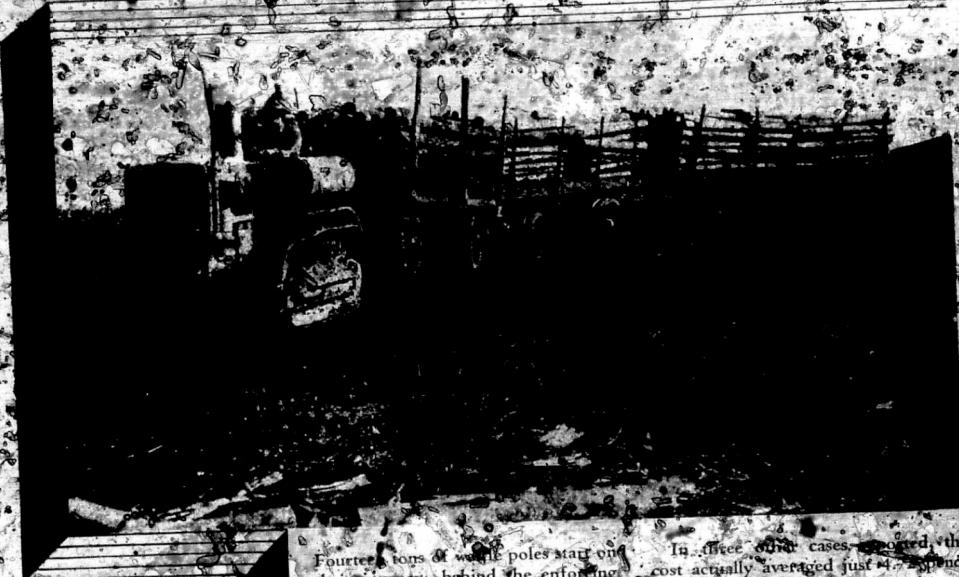


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Rock-type Tractors—Combines—Road Machinery
There is a "Caterpillar" Dealer Near You.

CATERPILLAR
TRACTOR

EAST AFRICAN COMPANY MEETINGS.

DALGETY & COMPANY.

RESULTS OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

SEASONAL PROSPECTS.

The 1907 Extraordinary general meeting of Dalgety and Company, Limited, was held last week at the offices, 35 Old Bond Street, London, S.W. Mr. H. E. Edmunds, M.A., Vice-Chairman of the Company, presided.

The Secretary, Mr. C. D. Mackintosh Gow, having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Hon. Edmund Parker's Survey of the Situation.

The Chairman, in the course of his remarks, said:

"Ladies and gentlemen. This year I am afraid I have to address you under somewhat clouded skies as far as our interests in Australia and New Zealand are concerned."

"On this occasion I have not the happy task that I had last year when addressing you. The months we are passing will prove very difficult ones for all those whose operations are connected with Australia. We have had to contend against a bad season for most of the period, a phenomenal fall in the price of the primary products of the Commonwealth with the income derived from wool and wool will show a reduction of £30,000,000 on the exports, and that is an appalling drop in the resources of a country with a population of about 6,500,000 people which has to find some £30,000,000 additional interest on its external debt. In addition to this tremendous fall in wool prices there came an equally serious stamping of the price of the Commonwealth's second most important industry, namely, wheat production. These movements culminated in a great measure to the creation of a financial situation which can only be described as very serious."

The Federal Government's Policy.

"The Federal Government, under Mr. Scullin, are doing their best to come to the rescue. I will not dwell on the steps that are being taken to alleviate the position, as recently they have been freely ventilated in the Press, and you are all familiar with them. The visit on the invitation of the Government of Mr. Otto Niemeyer to Australia has, I hope, borne good fruit, and there seems to be an inclination on the part of its people to face the problems confronting them and to tackle them in a half-hearted manner. The fundamental essential to the rehabilitation of the country's position is reduction in the cost of production. Until this great problem is faced with a spirit of earnestness by the people of Australia no substantial progress can be made, the measures already adopted by the Government can hardly be temporary ones. The reduction of imports into Australia is not necessarily the best and safest means adopted to bring this about without causing damage to the country's trade. I trust, then, that Mr. Scullin's Government will face the situation with a resolute front and fearlessly take those steps which will restore the credit of the Commonwealth to its high standard which it has rested for so many years."

"The exchange question has always, and still is, causing everyone connected with Australia considerable anxiety. The depreciation of the Australian dollar rendered trading difficult. I leave you with the verdict of Mr. Scullin's Commission on the financial authorities on this side during his visit, and the steps which are being taken and still require to be

taken in Australia. An exchange position may be relieved because, as you all must see, while it lasts a handicap is placed on those whose mission it is to trade with the Commonwealth."

DANGER ASPECTS OF THE SITUATION.

"Let us now look at a somewhat bright side of the situation. At the moment it can be said that, excluding a few districts, the season in Australia gives every promise of being exceptionally good. This will greatly assist and enable us to recover some of the debts which we have lost owing to the strong bias here again we are up against the problem of balance. As we establish themselves it will be necessary for them, in many instances, to re-stock and it will be our duty, as so far stated, to do our best to assist in this process. You all know the co-operative powers of Australia, and if we could only see an improvement in prices for our primary produce, I venture to say that the world, not to long before, many of those accounts which are causing us anxiety to-day would attain the most flourishing condition, and I am hoping that this must be desired for affairs will not be long postponed—given good seasons. This is essential."

"Foreseeing that the needs of our clients in Australia would be abnormally large, your directors have it intended to seek more capital by means of a Debenture stock issued in April last. £500,000 4½ per cent. stock, redeemable from 1950 to 60, was offered for subscription, and this was taken up at 100 by our brokers at the price of £80 per £100 of stock. The stock has since been taken up by holders all over this country which only goes to show the esteem in which the securities of our company are still held by the investing public. The funds thus secured are of immense value to us at the present juncture."

PRICE STUMP IN NEW ZEALAND.

"New Zealand is suffering, too, from a big slump in the prices of its primary products. Wool and mutton have shown a great decline, and the situation as regards returns to our clients is much the same as in Australia, and in most cases their accounts have gone up. Land values still remain a trifle high, but this will probably adjust itself with the fall in commodity prices, but, of course, that is a painful process. Luckily the national financial situation is on a much sounder basis than that of Australia at the moment, but the exchange position—in sympathy with the Australian exchange—has become very difficult."

"Our business in the Dominions is a very sound one, and I have no doubt that even a reduction in the cost of production and a return to high prices we shall continue to receive, as in the past, handsome contributions to the profit side of our profit and loss account from this source."

"So far I appear to have been rather pessimistic in my remarks, but I want you clearly to understand that, although we have, in all probability, been time before us for some years, I have the finest confidence in Australia's ability to surmount all her difficulties and to return, as far as possible, to the prosperous times she has enjoyed in the past, on which the business of the company will participate as before. At the same time I must warn you that I see very little prospect of improvement during the current twelve months, and I am convinced that we shall be remarkably well if we are able to pay the same dividend next year."

THE POSITION OF RAILWAYS.

"Although you do not, in view of the circumstances, have detailed analysis in view of their opinion of the present state of affairs, observing on

sources have deemed it advisable to sustain on this occasion from recommending any bonus dividend to the usual dividend of 10 per cent. I do not say you can possibly be dissatisfied with the balance sheet which has been presented to you. It discloses a very strong position, and I shall, in a few minutes have pleasure in going into a few of the figures in detail.

I will deal with one aspect of this, that is, the wool and mohair business. Concerning Australia, it was originally declared within the season must be regarded as a distinct disappointment. The carry-over actually amounted to 105,317 bales, as compared with 44,302 bales in the 1929-30 season. In its total however, all the 1929 sales dealt with in Brisbane, finally, so that the actual carry-over was less than the previous season. The New Zealand carry-forward to the 1930-31 season is estimated at 110,000 bales, many owners being unwilling to accept the prevailing low prices. With regard to the clip itself, most of the early shorn wool reflected severe drought conditions during the period of growth. Financially the results of the last season have been a staggering blow, from which it will take the industry some considerable time to recover. I am sorry that we still hold the premier place in the world as a wool-sellers' institution. In 1929-30 we sold in Australia, New Zealand and London 511,80 bales against 529,187 bales in 1928-29.

In these days of slump prices there are many plans suggested for the stabilisation of the market, but I am convinced that any attempt to introduce outside control of the marketing of wool, leading perhaps for the time being to an artificial rise, but most probably also to an accumulation of stocks, would eventually result in a worse position than now. I am sure that we can safely leave the auctioning of the clip in the competent and well-tried hands of those whose business it is to deal with it.

Coming now to wheat, although the 1929-30 crop turned out larger than at one time seemed likely, wheat has been a most disappointing staple in which to deal. As regards the coming 1930-31 season, never in history of Australia has the outlook for a bumper crop been more favourable at this time of the year than at present. Every State has a large area under cultivation ever before, and, as far back as a month ago, on October 19th, our grain export manager stated that a minimum of 200 million bushels was then reasonably assured. What this wheat will fetch we cannot predict and hardly like to think. Crops everywhere are large, and with a surplus of wheat in the world, selling will be difficult.

As regard to frozen meat, the total quantity exported by both the Commonwealth and the Dominion up to the end of September compare very favourably with last year. Exports from New Zealand show a considerable increase regarding mutton and lamb, while those from Australia were well below the average.

I will now come down upon a few items in the balance sheet. On the credit side there is an increase in cash in hand of £22,000,000, but if you take into consideration the sale of £2,000,000 Treasury Bonds which were held as liquidity investments, there is an actual decrease in this item of £3,026,165.13. But nevertheless the position is very strong, since the reserve fund remains at £1,000,000, while its actual value at June 30 last was £1,031,556.

The net profit shows a reduction of £184,443.15 on those of last year. This is when I last addressed you and we must be prepared for reduced earnings and my remarks have been justified by results, but at the same time I think we are showing good business sense every thing being equal.

After very careful consideration your directors have recommended the payment of the usual dividends of 10 per cent for the year, but in view of the uncertain conditions to which we are subject, we have deemed it prudent to postpone the payment, and I hope you will agree that this is a wise course, particularly as a safe one, and a conservative one.

There are still more come another or later, and restoration of confidence in affairs Australia I hope we may be able to do in all events to some extent to our former distributions, as a suspension of the dividend paid since the last up-to-date tax, equal to a distribution of the fiduciary share, and I consider that every shareholder ought to be content with such a satisfactory return on his investment in these times. We have increased our carry-forward to £1,38,877.10s., which is equivalent to over 10 per cent on the Ordinary capital.

Latest Cable News

I will now read you the latest news received by cable from the other states.

Australia.—Queensland pastoral conditions throughout the State are highly satisfactory. Sheep numbers are rapidly approaching normal figures. In the agricultural districts' prospects are good, and largely increased crops are expected. The pastoral conditions in New South Wales are most favourable in all districts, while the agricultural seasonal conditions are excellent. While there is a record acre under crop in Victoria pastoral conditions generally are favourable and assured. It is indicated that the wheat crop will be double that of last year. As regards South Australia, except in the far west and upper north the whole State is now well provided with feed and water for some time to come. Recent shearings have disclosed a heavy loss of sheep. In the agricultural districts a good harvest is assured. In Western Australia the seasonal harvest is assured. In the Kimberley, Cobbold, Gibbston and Gascoyne districts the rainfall has been light. Agricultural conditions are excellent. The Australian wool clip is estimated at about 60,000 bales less than last year. The condition of many early shorn clips is below the average owing to drought last season, but later shorn clips are much improved in quality and condition. Sheep values are 40 per cent to 50 per cent lower than a year ago. Prices for fat cattle are 30 per cent higher. Livestock fat stores are unchanged. The wheat production is estimated at about 215,000,000 bushels, of which 50 per cent will be available for export. There is a 10 per cent increase in butter production. Cotton production has more than doubled since last year and the anticipated area under crop during the coming season will be almost double this year. The estimated increases in live sheep exports are beef 100 per cent and mutton and lamb 50 per cent.

New Zealand.—Consequent upon unfavourable weather the season in New Zealand will be bad. Stock are backward and heavy losses in some districts, particularly Hawke's Bay. The lambing generally is 15 per cent below the average. The wool clip will be lighter than usual and generally tender. Owing to an increase in lamb, a satisfactory drying season is expected, with an increase in production of 10 per cent. Land business is depressed, and a further reduction in price is necessary.

East Africa.—In Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory the seasonal conditions are satisfactory. That I think on the whole will give us more confidence in the future, especially as regards Australia.

Profits and Dividends

On the issue of the new shares of the Company that will provide for bad and doubtful debts, current expenses, depreciation, preference interest, and taxation, and continuing charges as far as possible to foresee, the net profit for the year amounts to £225,000. After adding to this sum the balance brought forward from the last year £22,400.15s. 5d. and adding the £2,000,000 dividend on the £1 per share preference shares, and the £1,000,000 dividend at 5 per cent on the Ordinary shares for last year £75,000 there remains at the credit of general profit and loss account a balance of £303,887.10s., which the directors recommend should be appropriated as follows: £75,000 in payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares for the year ended June 30 last of 10 per cent, free of British income-tax, making with the interim dividend at above 10 per cent, per annum, payable on November 25 £25,000 to writing down cost of principal, £45,000 to the cost of plant and machinery, £12,000 in arrears and leaving £138,877.10s. to be carried forward.

In conclusion the Chairman moved the adoption of the audit and accounts.

Mr. G. W. Moore, Esq., seconded the resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Sir Newton J. Moore, M.P., returning a vote of thanks for the chairman's address, local authorities and

the world, and that the failure of the Imperial Conference and the somewhat ill-advised suggestions of some of our politicians in regard to the question of the admissibility of admitting further additions of Australia's Government securities to the Bank of Trustee Stocks under the Colonial Act of 1900 had further had depressing effect all round. But it was very satisfactory to us that the report given by the Financial Secretary to the Imperial Conference in connection with the position of My right hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, so far as they could be understood, was "positive". My right hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, "I am aware that he has no power to refuse admission to the Bank of Trustee Stocks of the new colonies' stock, or of any security provided by the borrowing Government, in accordance with the conditions prescribed under the Act." He actually suggested that the question might still have been left unanswered, more especially as it was not during a period of reconstruction in Australian finance for full play demanded that criticism be withheld at present. The motion was duly seconded, and unanimous carried, and the Chairman having briefly acknowledged the vote, the proceedings terminated.

BITTER FEELINGS IN UGANDA.

The Transfer from Kampala to Entebbe.

The transfer of the headquarters of the Director of Agriculture of Uganda from Kampala to Entebbe has, as our colleagues have shown in recent months, engendered bitter feelings in the Protectorate, and the recent intimation that the move would entail the transfer from Kampala of the secretary of the Local Advisory Committee of the East African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, in London, has caused the Uganda Chamber of Commerce to pass a resolution reading: "That in view of the fact that the secretary and office of the Local Advisory Committee are being transferred to Entebbe, no good purpose would be served by sending a representative from this Chamber

BOOKS TO READ.

A KENYAN FARM DIARY.

By the Rev. Y. M. Carnegie. 7s net.
A cheerfully written record of endless labour and varied adventure by an Englishman living on an African farm. A real romance of life.

MISSING: BY RAY LEWIS. T. B. Boosey.

"Every boy and girl enjoys a real page more intricate and more exciting than every boy does in this book by Edgar Wallace will appreciate this book." "The Father"; this is notable addition to the literature of escape. The reader shares the intense emotions of the criminal as he strives to make his escape, and the efforts of the police to catch him. A gripping story of escape.

COLOMBIA, GONE. By E. Storck-Bauer.

"A delightful and exciting story, told with great skill and interest. It is calculated to put even the solist of critics into the best of good temper, and is far too good to be missed." — *Sunday Times*.

THE YAHIAH AND AFTER. By Shailene & Author.

"A most interesting and absorbing story, told with great skill and interest. It is calculated to put even the solist of critics into the best of good temper, and is far too good to be missed." — *Sunday Times*.

THE SPLENDID SMILE. By M. Sylvia Craig.

"A gripping story, told with great skill and interest. It is calculated to put even the solist of critics into the best of good temper, and is far too good to be missed." — *Sunday Times*.

UNOPENED WILDFLOWERS. By Mrs. H. C. Moore.

"A pleasing diversion from the uneventful complaisance of the daily Standard, pure narrative, and such, can be recommended." — *Irish Times*. "Will draw both admiration and interest to all who delight in an intelligent, yet simple, Birmingham Post."

BARRY OF OURS. By H. F. Mayhew.

"Modern Romance by a descendant of the famous Macaulay who carries on the grand name of his name and the motto of the family, 'Duty Sketch'."

OUR MAJESTY'S SHIRT - ELIEVEZ. By P. Poussin.

"Deserves the publishers' description of 'Epic' and 'adventure' that it contains in its title, and I find that of mere entertainment it is second to none. It is highly recommended." — *Globe*. "An excellent new book." — *Morning Post*.

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ROAN ANTELOPE MINE REPORT.

A report on the Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., states that the issued share capital has been increased to £1,108,000, of which £100 each by the issue of 10,000 fully paid shares, purchased on behalf of the Roan Antelope Company and Ashanti Gold. In June last year, £150,000 of £100 each £100 Debenture stock bearing 5% p.a. and authorised issue of 1,500,000, were issued at 100%, and fully subscribed. The debenture stock gives an option, exercisable at any time up to one year from the date of issue, at 100% per share, for £100 of debenture stock.

The share premium account, which on June 30, 1920, stood at £100,000, has been reduced to £20,000, so that the ordinary amounts, having been written off against the actualised New issues expenses, £1,500,000, including commission, expenditure, stock issues, £2,500, and dividends on debenture stock issues, £2,500, £1,500,000, expenditure for the year on the further development and equipment of the property amounted to £3,016,100, which includes administrative charges of £10,000, cash at banks and in hand funds, £1,151,272. The ore reserves as of October 1, 1920, estimated at a short ton averaging 34.44%, of which 35.5% is the tonnage of silicate. This tonnage does not include about 300 tons of ore underlying the Okunyanyi River. The directors state that the development of the property during the year under review has been satisfactory, and that excellent progress has been made in construction of the permanent plant and townsite, and in the preparation of the mine for production. The meeting is to be held on December 8.

We are attached to a merchant house with Nyanaland connections for the information received graphically by them, that the revised Nyanaland Customs Ordinance makes it duty to be paid on the value of goods imported, including all commission and bank charges. The minimum may be taken at 10% of home cost. The duty on imports up to 35c. and greater, 10c. per gallon.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF TANGANYIKA.

Handbook of Tanganyika.

A indispensable work of reference for those whose business or pursuits bring them to touch with Tanganyika. Over 600 pages, with illustrations and maps.

Price 10/-

Can be obtained direct through agents or from the African Government, 322 Strand, London, S.W. 1. In Tanganyika it can be obtained from the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam or Mombasa.

Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London, W.C.2.

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

An aerodrome is being constructed at Lamu on the Nyala side of Mombasa.

Mr. Tom Lowe has taken over the management of Basset's Hotel, Nairobi.

Wilson Airways, Ltd., Nairobi, have been appointed agents in East Africa for the De Havilland Aircraft Company.

Exports from Kenya from January to June of this year amounted to £1,025,920, compared with £1,537,750 during the corresponding period of last year.

Exports of clover from Zanzibar during the first six months of this year totalled 1,034 cwt., compared with only 36,563 cwt. during the corresponding period of 1918.

Increased imports of cotton, white machinery, glass, enamelled ironware, cutlery, novelties, silk pie goods, and footwear, entering Mozambique are now in operation. The new duties apply only to articles of non-Portuguese origin.

It is anticipated that the exports of coffee from the Bukeba area of Tanganyika will show a considerable increase towards the end of this year. Native coffee growers having held up their supplies in the hope that prices will rise.

The automatic telephone installation now under construction in Nairobi will have an initial capacity of one thousand lines, but can be extended to deal with up to two thousand subscribers. At present there are some seven hundred telephone subscribers in the Kenyan capital.

New buildings of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, in Gordon Street, London, including new wards, laboratories, and the Madison Hall lecture theatre, provided at a cost of £50,000, were opened last week. £1,000 of the money has been subscribed, and an appeal is being made for the balance.

The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce urges that the Geological Department should be abolished since the Protectorate is not strong enough financially to support a permanent organization. If, however, it is maintained, it is felt that the expenditure should be borne by the Imperial Government.

Al�rith, Simpson and Gouraud copper producing companies, which provide 60% of the world's output of this metal, are reported to have definitely agreed to certain production by an aggregate of some 20,000 tons monthly, the African production being between 6,000 and 7,000 tons.

Promising results are being obtained in Nyasaland from a variety of cotton known as the first bred at the British Cotton Growing Corporation's experimental station in the Transvaal. It is believed that it may be possible by selection to obtain both an early and a late strain of U.S.A. cotton which will meet the requirements of the different parts of the Protectorate in which cotton is cultivated.

Tenders are invited by the Kenya Forest Department for the right to cut bamboo for the manufacture of paper-pulp in a bamboo forest covering 50,000 acres. The area is between \$,000 and 10,000 feet above sea level, and it is estimated that there is an average of not less than 40 tons of air-dry bamboo per acre, and that the area will give a continuous annual yield of not less than 40,000 tons of dry unbleached pulp. Tenders must be submitted before January 1, 1920.

The factory of the new Kaki Sugar Plantation near Jinja, is equipped with the latest British sugar machinery, and has a pumping station capable of delivering 14,000 gallons of water per hour from Victoria Nyanza, one and a half miles distant. The equipment includes two concrete reservoirs, each a capacity of 725,000 gallons of water, and sixteen miles of light railway, with two locomotives and trucks. The staff includes three Europeans, fifty Indians, two Mauritians, fifty skilled Natives, and about two thousand Native labourers.

The Sudan Government have ordered a powerful fire boat for use in Port Sudan. The vessel, named the "Harriet," is capable of delivering 60 to 100 gallons per minute, and at the pumping trials water was thrown to a height of about 180 feet. Among those present at the trials were Sir Edward Munro, General Manager of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers; Colonel H. Western, Chief Inspector of Mines to the Sudan Government; Mr. C. G. Hodson, Chief Advisory Engineer to the Sudan Government; and Captain Rear-Admiral George W. Roome, Inspector of Floating Craft for Sudan Government.

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NOVEMBER 27, 1928

EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

BY J. H. MCDONALD

THE demand at last week's auctions was again irregular, and prices in some cases rather quiet.

Kenya

Coffee	78s. od.	140s. od.
Peaberry	101s. od.	140s. od.
Ungraded	66s. od.	105s. od.
London cleaned	66s. od.	105s. od.
Third size	80s. od.	145s. od.
Peaberry	94s. od.	145s. od.

Arusha

London cleaned	76s. od.	120s. od.
First sizes	60. od.	118. od.
Second sizes	60. od.	105s. od.
Third sizes	44s. od.	145s. od.
Peaberry	55s. od.	105s. od.

Kitale

London cleaned	72s. od.	120s. od.
First sizes	65s. od.	105s. od.
Second sizes	65s. od.	105s. od.
Third sizes	53s. od.	105s. od.
Peaberry	53s. od.	105s. od.

Usambara

London cleaned	70s. od.	120s. od.
Dull greenish	55s. od.	105s. od.

Nyatala

London cleaned	70s. od.	120s. od.
First sizes	60. od.	105s. od.
Medium and smalls	55s. od.	105s. od.
Peaberry	55s. od.	105s. od.
Ungraded old	55s. od.	105s. od.

Ngong

Palish green	55s. od.	105s. od.
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Other Producers

Castor Seeds	— The market is firm at 12s. per lb.
(The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1928 were 10s. 6d. and 17s. 6d.)	

Cultives	are quoted at 45s. per cwt. on a quiet market.
The comparative quotation in 1929 was 75s. 6d.)	

Cloves	Quiet, with 2s. 6d. at 15. 9d. per lb. The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1928 were 15. 1d. and 18s. 6d.)
--------	---

Copra	East African is steady at £15. 15s. per ton.
Cotton	Oudit, with East African slightly lower at from 5d. to 8d. per lb. according to quality. (The comparative quotation in 1920 was 6d.)

Cotton Seeds	Nominal, unchanged at £15. per ton. The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1928 were 15. 1d. and 18s. 6d.)
--------------	--

Groundnuts	Fifteen shillings per cwt. for November and 11s. 5s. per cwt. for January shipment. (The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1928 were 15. 5s. and 13s. 6d.)
------------	---

Mais	No. 2 white flint East African has been fair. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. per 40 lb. bag. (The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1928 were 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per quarter.)
------	---

Sisal	White and/or yellow is firm at 12s. 6d. per mil. 1s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1928 were 1s. 9d. and 2s. 1d.)
-------	--

Tea	— The market is steady for good marks. 1s. 6d. for November and January shipments. (The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1928 were 1s. 10d. and 1s. 12d.)
-----	---

Tea	— 400 packages of Nyatala tea sold last week realised an average of 9d. per lb. (The comparative quotation in 1928 was 8d.)
-----	---

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Mr. J. H. McDonald's indispensable book "Coffeeland" will find a valuable standard work on the subject. £1.10 post free from East Africa Ltd., 81, Great Titchfield Street, London.

LAND PRICES IN KENYA.

In a letter dated May 10, 1928, to The Manager, Standard Kitchen, he has commented as follows on the contrast between the price of land in Kenya and in New Zealand:

"In a circular issued by the British National Union recently issued in the U.S.A. the price of land in New Zealand is said to be between £100 and £150 per acre, the latter being for mountain land. In Eldoret last Wednesday a farm of 100 acres of which 145 acres are in bearing coffee, together with a house which cost £800, was sold for £100 to meet a £500 mortgage. In farm names, I think, the better climate than New Zealand, and, owing to its elevation of 6,000 ft. it is quite as healthy. It now has no superior, without疑问, over ten 200 lb. bags of coffee can be grown to the acre. It is well watered and has a rainfall of 40 inches. It is about nine miles from a station. The cost of a labourer is 10s. a month in New Zealand if used to be 10s. a day."

"How can the difference of prices be explained? Can it be because Kenya is governed from Downing Street? Can it be that she was a superabundance of Government officials here? Or leave and on pension? Can it be because the Governor and his personal staff draw £3,000 a year and motor-cars? I have feared that £3,000 more will be needed for one-third of the duty of the new High Commissioner. Can it be because Kenya invests her borrowed money in such unremunerative objects as palaces and big port piers? Can anyone suggest how the value of land in Kenya can be raised? I will add that household expenses, including the pay of two boys, can be kept as low as £2. 10s. a month in Kenya."

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

The "Eastern Highway," a new dice game issued jointly by the B.M. and P. & O. Companies, will be given at Christmas to many East African boys and girls. The pastime, which can be enjoyed by from two to five players, teaches something of geography in a most interesting fashion. The game can be obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Gray-Day, 12, Old Bond Street, London, E.C. 3.

At the Smithfield Club Show at the Agricultural Hall, London, Messrs. Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., of Cambridge, are exhibiting their latest 15-h.p. steam oil tractor, and their all-steel frame thrashing machine equipped with chaff-cleansing and bagging apparatus.

Messrs. Petters, Ltd., of Yeovil, are showing a representative range of their petrol, paraffin, and diesel engines, electric lighting plant for farms and country houses, pumping plants, etc. at the Smithfield Club from December 10 to 12.

The Northern Rhodesia Government is prepared to make loans on mortgage to farmers for the following purposes: (a) boreholes; (b) crop, perennial, citrus, etc. (timber, animals); (c) farm buildings; (e) fences; (f) live stock imported; (g) labour saving machines, including tractors. Full particulars have been published in the Official Gazette.

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Miss Clara Birkin
Mrs. D. Birkin
Mr. A. G. Blower
The Rev. R. Briffitt
Chambers
Mr. R. G. Clifford
Mr. C. D. Copper
Mr. Compton
Mrs. Davies
Miss J. M. Eaton
Miss D. Edwards
Mr. E. E. F.
Mr. & Mrs. English
Mr. & Mrs. D. Ernest
Mr. & Mrs. Fawke
Capt. Farrar
Mr. & Mrs. Farve
Miss Fearey
Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Goss
Mr. & Mrs. Godey
Mr. & Mrs. W. Gray
William
Mr. J. Greenwood
Mr. G. R. Greenwood
Miss J. Guyer
Miss Hawks
Mr. H. H. J. I.
Mr. J. L. Jackson
Mr. W. J. Johnson
Mr. K. J. Jones
Mr. T. Jones
Mr. & Mrs. A. W. K.
Master Kilkenny
Mr. J. L. Bayley
Mr. Bateman
Miss M. H. Bateman
Dr. V. Benson
Miss Beld
Mrs. F. A. Cottage
Mrs. M. Cartland
Miss J. A. Cartland
Mr. W. G. Culham
Mr. B. M. Carter
Mrs. J. H. Colles
W. C. Conson
H. Corden
W. C. Crampton
D. Cleland
Mr. E. Elmer
Miss E. Finlayson
C. G. Gibson
Miss G. G. Gibson
Miss J. D. Gibson

Tanganyika.
Mr. R. W. Hemmest
Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Herbert
Mr. & Mrs. G. Hitchcock
Mr. C. H. Hobson
Mr. H. de P. Hotton
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Lillywhite
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Mr. & Mrs. V. Tracy
The Rev. F. Tyrrie
Mrs. & Miss De Waal
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Miss F. M. Whitehead
Mrs. J. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. Windbank

Tanga.
Mr. & Mrs. W. Addis
Mr. W. Hendrie
Mr. J. P. Jones
Mr. & Mrs. A. M.
Lawrence
Mr. & Mrs. F. McComb
Mr. L. Parrott

Mr. J. G. Rubie
Major R. Renton
Mr. C. H. Redhead
Captain & Mrs. R.
Sargeant
Mrs. Stocken
Mr. D. Spranger
Mr. J. Stebbs
Mrs. A. Stalker
Mr. D. Stevens
Mrs. & Mrs. S. Toothill
Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Le
French
Mr. W. L. Tidman
Miss H. Thompson
Mr. G. Tonison
Mr. A. E. Tybilek
Rev. A. W. Wheeler
Miss Wardie
Mr. & Mrs. W. T.
Walker
Miss E. J. Walker
Mr. M. N. Walker
Miss K. E. M. Young

Zanzibar.
Mrs. Flynn
Mrs. & Mrs. C. Harvey
Mrs. A. M. Jane
Mrs. Prutz

Boma.
Mr. & Mrs. W. Addis
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Miss Baxter
Mr. F. B. Barnes
Mrs. V. Bent
Mr. T. B. Birrell
Mr. R. Buckle
Mr. G. Burns
Mr. Cameron
Mr. Charlesworth
Mr. Collins
Lord & Lady Conyers
Mr. S. McCourtould
Mr. Cunningham
Mr. D. K. Daniels
Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Deed
Mr. P. D. Downe
Mr. P. D. Duthnell
Mr. T. S. Elvins
Dr. A. Fischer
Mr. E. Finschul
Mr. P. Forde
Mr. G. Forte
Mr. Galbraith
Mr. Payne G.
Mr. Green
Mrs. E. L. H. Green
Mr. W. H. Green
Mr. W. Hope
Mr. A. Howorth
Mrs. Humphreys
L. J. Hunt
Passengers, marked

Miss Riga
Mr. A. H. Johnson
Mr. H. P. Salmon
Mr. H. F. Sowell
Mr. S. Swan
Mr. F. J. Tapley
Mr. D. G. L. Spratt
Mr. A. C. Stan
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Mr. G. J. Stroud
Mr. F. Symonds
Mr. Bullock
Mr. Turner
Mr. W. G. Walker
Mr. P. Whiting
Miss A. Williamson
Mr. N. W. Williams
Miss J. L. Wiggin

EAST AFRICAN MAIRS.

MAIRS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, at the C. P. O., London, at 6 a.m. on

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December 1st, 1900, Somouth.

MAIRS for Nyasaland, the Shire, Portuguese East Africa, close alongside Cape Town, London, 11 a.m. on

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Korona arrives Boma, Nov. 22.
Korona left Beira for Durban, Nov. 10.
Katanga left Boma for Mombasa, Nov. 10.
Korona left Mombasa for Bombay, Nov. 26.

CROWN.

Frances Elizabeth left Eden for Dar es Salaam, Nov. 20.
Giovanni arrived Cochin, Nov. 20.
Giovanni left Durban homewards, Nov. 15.

DIJON-ILLER-SHERRIFF.

Dijon left Dares Salaam outwards, Nov. 20.
Coraline Sidney arrived Port Sudan for East Africa, Nov. 19.
Magician arrived New York, Nov. 20.

HOLLAND.

Bittacombe arrived Dijon from East Africa, Nov. 16.
Nieuwkerk arrived Amsterdam, Nov. 16.
Billiton left Colombo to South and East Africa, Nov. 16.
Nykerk left Calcutta for East Africa, Nov. 16.
Heemskerk left Lourenco Marques for East Africa, Nov. 16.
Grypskerk arrived Dar es Salaam, Nov. 16.
Jagerstein arrived Antwerp, Nov. 16.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

General Dacheine arrived Marseilles, Nov. 22.
Decade de L'Inde left Tamatave homewards, Nov. 20.
Bernard de la Grosse left Marseilles outwards, Nov. 22.

UNION-CASTLE.

Klondyke Castle left Cape Town homewards, Nov. 18.
Durham Castle left Beira homewards, Nov. 22.
Slowan Castle left Liverpool for Town of Santos, Marques, Nov. 18.
Sandwich Castle left Liverpool, Nov. 18.
Sandwich Castle arrived Cape Town homewards, Nov. 22.
Sandover Castle passed Gibraltar homewards, Nov. 18.
Llangibey Castle left Port Sudan for East Africa, Nov. 18.
Lansaphan Castle left Tenerife, Nov. 18.
Sandwich Castle left East London for London, Nov. 18.

Christmas Castle left Northern Rhodesia and Mozambique bound for port of London.

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BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION

THE real nature of the presence in London of settler spokesmen was strikingly demonstrated last week during the debate at the National Liberal Club on "Colonisation in Kenya." The importance of such a meeting may no means to be judged by the size of the audience, for many, if not most, of the listeners were probably actual or potential platform speakers gathering political ammunition for their wittering purposes in the constituency. Alas! anyone who had left the meeting with the impression that the Native is living less than fairly in East Africa would the more have been in focus, from whence anti-settler feeling would have spread.

Last week's meeting took place on the evening of the day on which Mr. J. Macmillan Wilson and Mr. A. A. Monkman left London to return to East Africa, and it is safe to say that, but for the enterprise and perspicuity of Mr. H. H. Gammie and Mr. J. de la Motte, who, though both Englishmen, did Kenya very good service—the audience would have gone away with a thoroughly false idea of conditions in Kenya. Those who had heard the address only could scarcely have shared the conviction that the opposition of the settlers to Native "parliamentary" was mere prejudice, that they stood for "forced labour." Had the only champions of the Native interest anti-slaves and individuals were the missionaries, and had even the Government itself leagued with the settlers to suppress and excommunicate the African, but this, quite certain that at the close of the two Kenyans had asked their very pertinent questions and made their short but blunt, sound, humorous, and well-informed speeches, the whole atmosphere was transformed.

It must be said, in fairness that Archdeacon Owen himself contributed in no small degree to the clear-

ing of the atmosphere, although beginning with the very first words we are struck by the question of abiding by it—that he should, the dead past to bury its dead, "the temptation was now as then to remember the curse was more than he could resist." The result was far from what the audience expected. Archdeacon Owen had admitted under cross-examination that he had admitted that Christian employers had been, and were, the greatest employers of forced labour. Further, he announced that he himself would never consent to any African being "parliamentary" over him or his, and that he was willing to stand on a public platform and reinforce settler's position to the introduction of the common electoral roll for Indians in Kenya. That offering does not detract from the kindly consideration of the settler community. It would be most interesting, however, to see how the Archdeacon reconciled his opposition to a common roll with his fervent advocacy of Native political development by means which, if carried to their logical conclusion, would tend to involve the introduction of the ballot-box and all the trimmings of British democratic machinery.

East Africa, so conspicuously in the limelight just now, cannot safely allow any misconceptions or representations to pass unchallenged at this crisis in her history. An eternal vigilance is the price of freedom, so while East Africa is the subject of vigorous political debate and so while the Joint Parliamentary Committee is engaged upon the preparation of a report of vital importance to her future, of the highest significance that public opinion in this country shall be educated and convinced by the real facts of the case, and that every one-sided presentation, even that of a address, can every vicious attack, whether from Press or platform, shall remain tough and tested and on the spot,

MATTERS OF MOMENT

On his arrival in Cape Town Sir James Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, gave a speech in which he said: "Miss 1931 has been more than a year ago."

SIR JAMES MAXWELL — In the Memorial of the Native

HARPER'S STONE — Mail has been summarily shut down, suggesting that the post office is being

used to suppress the news of the miners' strike.

THE GOVERNMENT — The government has been

criticised by the British Press Conference

and the governors of South Africa. The Cape Times

noted the charge with the blunt reminder that

"for decades before Lord Lansdowne and Sir

Maxwell were the individually foolish headchests of

their empires stood upon the scene many wonderful

men had had the power to think and act.

According to the Northern Rhodesian, a leading game

newspaper, described the statement as a

call to the anti-social members of the Northern

Rhodesian Legislative Council, the Southern Rhodesian

desire to come to terms with His Excellency.

ACCIDENT — Acid comment by the *International Lawyer*

and his "unbalanced perspective" in the *Rhodesian*

and *Miner's Journal*, wonder whether His Excellency's views were really in good taste, and in

accordance with facts, as the *Shire Valley*,

charging Sir James Maxwell with having made a

number of accusations of illegal insinuations,

declared that it was he who had misread, stood the

temper of Northern Rhodesian settlers, not the

settlers who had misunderstood the White Paper.

Worst of all, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who must have been extremely reluctant to

criticise any utterance of His Majesty's representative

in a neighbouring State, has been stupid enough to

announce publicly, like the strongest assertion

to Sir James Maxwell's remark that since

Northern Rhodesia became a rich colony that

Southern Rhodesia has followed like a weasel.

That is a very major implication, and it is not in

accordance with the facts. Seldom has the

Government of a British Territory in Africa had so bad

a Press.

Optimism is an excellent quality, particularly in

times of depression, but whether it is sound

depends on which way to build its

foundation on which may well be

KENYA'S SUBJECT — The speeches in which

the Acting Governor and the Acting

Colonial Secretary of Kenya introduced

and explained the 1931 Estimates radiated confi-

dence and the assurances that produce prices will

soon improve and better times arrive. We sincerely

trust that they are probably prophets, but public

opinion in the United Kingdom is conservatively trained

as it should be, could reasonably have been

assisted by the enunciations of more solid reasons

than were advanced by the official spokesman. The

Kenya Government does seem to have turned

itself to the reduction of expenditure on various

services, but the extraordinary statement by the

Governor, establishing it remains untouched;

the Governor emphasises almost that it is

as we have emphasised, one of the great Dominions

of a Crown Colony and might well be substan-

tially reduced. Of the unofficial members of the

Legislative Council, Mr. Garroway, member of the

budget committee, gave a statement in which he

and his colleagues have heard during the debate

that the country is in a bad financial position.

But it is characteristic of colonial optimism

to pay little attention to the official expectations, to suggest that the

country has been "badly behaved" and to ignore

the actual conditions. If the same official statements

were to be passed, and if the estimates are serious,

they would be falsified by events. These responses of the British

Government will not be sufficient to give us satisfaction.

Like the weather, the *Kenya Government* seems to be waiting for something to turn up.

The publication in last

issue of *Africa* comments on

the unsoundness and groundlessness

of German claims against the

Closer Union of Tanganyika

with its neighbouring British

Mandates. In *Reykjavik* work on

The *Almanac* (see p. 25) Mr. Norman

Boroditch, Attorney-General of Palestine, came

to our aid and gave an opinion who was with

knowledge and experience enough to know

international law provides nowise in the book the

smallest support for the German contention that

Article 10 of the Mandate "contrary to Article

10 of the League Rules." On the contrary, he says

"The Commission has raised no objection to the

Union, inasmuch as it is part of a Mandated

Territory with adjacent Colonies in the Mandated

Powers of Tanganyika has been completed

Customs Union with the Colonies of Kenya and

Uganda, and proposals have been made by the

present British Commission for a more complete

administrative union of the three territories, just so

that the separate responsibility of the Mandate in

respect of Tanganyika shall be preserved.

Mandates Commission considered the proposal

noted that there were economic advantages for a

Mandated Territory in the economic unit of such

union, although it was important that the separate

treatment of the territory should be maintained.

The book, which supplies valuable ammunition

against German encroachments, has an editorial

preface by Dr. Arnold D. McNair, Law Lecturer of

Trinity College, Cambridge, a sometime Reader in

International Law in the University of London. As

is again and again emphasised, no article

of evidence has been vouchsafed from Germany in

support of the widely disseminated allegation that

Closer Union would infringe the terms of the Mandate. On the contrary, Great Britain has been

most scrupulous to observe the spirit as well as the letter of that document.

An *Africa* subscriber writes at length that he

has only been composed on account of the mis-

appropriation of public funds. The

Natives confirm his deposition but

curiously enough the administration

is apparently innocent. This is con-

sidered or rather the case is put that

only the German Government would

admit the peculations of officials, which were gen-

erally believed to occur with considerable frequency

in public life. It would give confidence

in the administration that defalcations

are rare or non-existent when the

colonial government is in control.

DEFALCATIONS BY NATIVES IN TANGANYIKA —

THE HON. MR. OWEN ON KENYA
MISSIONS UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.
MISSIONS' WORST USERS OF FORCED LABOUR.
Specially Reported for THE TRIBUNE.

The Nairobi Barber Club was so far as been involved in disputes last year of a very serious character in Kenya, but relatively Owen disposed of account of Mr. Stoker's indisposition. The last was well informed and confirmed his finding of a general past East Africa.

From the Archdeacon's speech we quote the following passages:

"I could not be an Englishman and not convey some such as I have in feeling looking back over nearly thirty years spent in East Africa and bring what changes our race has made to what long ago Stanley called the darkest Africa. The East African may smugly boast of his slave trade. We have added the native languages to our training. We have adopted the native methods of agriculture. But they are just as much as those required for their survival. Now they grow cash crops for export. We have improved their economic standard out of all recognisance. We are tackling their diseases. We have done a tremendous work in improving the physique of the average. We are getting down to problems of diet. The African, who when we finished with him, will be a *better man*, by socially and intellectually a *far better man* than we ourselves."

"Wholly good or wholly bad? the world is not wholly black nor wholly white. I expect to see this predominance. We have done what makes us look hamartious in the face and be proud, yet we are not wholly white anywhere are things that we have to face. Because when the Imperial Government issued those *White Papers*—

Forced Labour and Taxation.

Let the dead past bury its dead, as far as possible. Forced labour has been in the past a blot on the Colony, particularly forced labour for private employers. It is not going to disappear on it. I want to come to that which is defended as responsible to-day—forced labour for public purposes. In Kenya that forced labour does not exist. It is employed in roads in the Reserves. It does not exist in the settled areas. In 1930 and 1931 saw a very large increase of forced labour for public purposes. The Native Authority Ordnance prescribes six days' work unpermitted for public purposes. It is said that the Native gets the benefit of better roads and that if he did not give this labour he would have to pay more taxation. An ordinary man who does not wish for taxation, in a hundred men who does not wish for taxation, in a labourer can formulate a month in the year for the payment of his. In Kenya, for some reason I have never been able to come to man and his community by cash payment.

A District Commissioner driving in a motor car, saw a road in bad condition and he issued a warrant that it must be put in order. In the motor car he had in mind officials—who let only as a month—compared with the ordinary labourer's wage of from £12s. to 20s. It is not the officials, but the taking hold of the men for work on the roads. The African resents this intrusion and being compelled at a moment's notice. That unpaid, unremunerated labour is now confined on the roads in the Reserves of Kenya.

In Uganda males aged of 16 years of age pay a poll tax of one shilling per head. In Uganda the poll tax is for 18 years of age. What the European in Kenya is for 18 years of age. What the European in Kenya is for 18 years of age. The tax from the direct taxation of the European population poll tax is estimated to be £60,000 per annum. The European's yield

in official statements produce figures in September showing that the taxation of heads of the European community was £400,000 per head; and of the African £1,000,000. Here sum shows that the total taxation of the Europeans is about £450,000 a year, while the Africans just about double it from the Native to be got some support for the charge brought against the Administration, that the African community is not taxed to the same extent as the development of the Colony and the Reserves. The Lumsby-Gore and Hilton Young Commission found this condition of things existing.

The cost of construction and maintenance of trunk roads in 1933 was under the European budget of £4,000,000. The cost of the general budget of the Public Works Department, and of trunk roads was £1,750,000. The cost of the Native Affairs Authority. The 1933 draft Estimates for 1934 show £1,000,000 for the general Native Affairs. This includes the amount of non-trunk roads in the settled areas. Yet it is the Colony's long non-trunk roads in the Reserves. You find a very different story. One country can be better than the other roads. For every mile of non-trunk road there is half as many miles of roads in the Reserves as in the Reserves. That figure is very considerable. The figure I was given in Nairobi the other day was £1,000,000. £1,000,000 spent on such roads in the Reserve. At least £1,000,000 in the areas outside the Reserves.

There is one notable feature in the year's estimates. The White Paper states that in future the annual budget must take into account the Native has received for his direct taxation. In 1933 the Kenya Agricultural Department's schedules of estimates show certain areas intended to receive by the Native administrative agencies have veterinary services. In 1933 that scheme is wiped out, the estimates under those heads being transferred to general heads, making it more difficult to find out the division of the services. I am sure there is something in explanation, but there is grave reason to believe that the expenditure on Native services is not to increase in their contribution to revenue.

Native Political Aspirations.

Of political development, the Africans, who were illiterate, were not able to organise, were too vocal, have made certain beginnings of organisation. What is the attitude of the Administration to those budding African political associations? In 1928 the Hilton Young Commission visited Kisumu. There is an Association called the Kavondo Taxpayers' Association. I organised it with the Government's blessing, and I was President. It was felt that we ought to put up a memorandum for the Commission. We drew one up. We have many chiefs as Vice-Presidents. We signed the memorandum, and were invited to give our evidence to the Commission. There was not a single African who signed who was not sent for by the senior administrative officer in the area and made to toe the line. It was signed by another European and myself. He was the technical instructor attached to the Masonry School—the largest of the non-Government technical schools in the Colony, with about 160 boys' students. It is subsidised by Government of England grant. I received from the office of our Secretary a protest from Government that a man in association with a school which was receiving a subsidy should have placed his name to the memorandum, and saying that such things were likely to bring about a cessation of the grants to the school.

Under the aspirations of the African are conducted in an attitude of extraordinary humility they do meet with the same policy of repression on the part of the administration. On the one part of this year an administrative order went out that no African could ask any other African for any property or money for any Association or for any purpose except taxation, payment of services rendered, and collection for Divine worship. For those a permit from the District Officer was not necessary, but for everything else a permit to receive money was required. If an African who was hard up wanted a friend to lend him some cash by taking the loan without a permit he laid himself open to a fine of £100 and two months' rigorous imprisonment. The order was issued to make it difficult for African political organisations to collect funds. Certainly, money had not been devoted to the purpose for which it had been collected, but that happened even in England.

An Attitude of Repression.

If an African short of his bride price applied to his brother to help him he was liable to this fine and imprisonment. An amendment was put up and the amendment granted, and it was given to understand that the amendment was going to be put through, but it never got through, and if an administrative officer was to carry out the law in Kenya to-day he can prosecute and fine up to £100 any African who borrows from anyone. The attitude is one of repression.

The White Paper on Native Policy is an absolute essential document for the welfare of our Administration in East Africa. If we do not leave our children a decent legacy to clear up there is going to be great change in our Administration of the African.

The Lumsby-Gore and Hilton Young Commission has suggested question, a number of the audience asked another settler deputes from East Africa were in the room, though the Club had been

informed that the Delegation had returned to Kenya. In response to an inquiry from the Chair, Mr. de la Mothe said: "Mr. Beamish and he had assisted the Delegation, and that Lady Elizabet Colville, member of the Delegation, was staying in England."

Mr. H. H. Beamish's main theme is that he has no objection to the Delegation which has been paid his expenses and those of the party which has not been paying him.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Asked to put any questions, Mr. de la Mothe asked: "What did the speaker not stress in his speech to the Native from money spent on administrative, medical, agricultural, veterinary and other Government services?" Archdeacon Owen: "The Native pays for every service he gets." Sir Edward Gring stressed the disparity between £50,000 is the total value of the services to the Colony and outside the Reserves in Africa, and £100,000 in Africa where at least £70,000 to £80,000 annually."

Mr. H. H. Beamish: "After thirty years in Africa divide people into those who earn their living and those who are paid salaries. Does not the term 'forced labour' suggest that the people are chased out with knobkerries?" Archdeacon Owen: "Ten years ago there were 1,000 men roped by the neck and taken off for work in private plantations. As recently as 1918 Natives in Uganda were forced into forced labour."

Mr. de la Mothe: "I have been in Tanganyika for three years, and never once have I seen a Native forced by anyone to do a single task. I do not know whether they have been forced out of work by the Government."

Archdeacon Owen: "I recommend you to ask the Tanganyika Government for a copy of the regulations of the Mwahza Labour Agency's recruiting in the Mboba district for private enterprise."

Mr. de la Mothe: "One sisal estate near me employs labourers from Buhoba, every one of whom has to appear before the District Officer and express his willingness to go and his satisfaction to pay. They can quit their own free will. I do not know of any case of forced labour for a settler in Tanganyika."

Asked whether the position of the Native was so heavy that he must work for employers, whether he wished or not, Archdeacon Owen replied: "One month ago maize in Kisumu was selling at 1/- per kg. bag. At the price the Native cannot afford to live in the Reserve. But the cause is double conditions. When a District Officer is collecting taxes in his scale you will find labour recruiters, African, Indian and European, who advance money to the Native so that he may pay his tax, and then they sign on him."

Mr. H. H. Beamish: "Can you give any indication of the money spent in developing East Africa by the African, the European, and the Indian? Although there is no official statement, the Europeans are doing more and spent more undoubtedly to develop the country than any other race, not excepting the German."

Lord Delamere's Land

Archdeacon Owen: "I quite agree that he has got the least out of it. Uganda, where not anything like so much European capital has been sunk, is much more flourishing. The moral is that the plantations will not last, and that you have to get down to the African system. Mr. Ross says the Africans in Kenya have paid 200/- more taxation than the Europeans, and without according them justice. I think the plantations will not last officially. Lord Delamere, not much more than a week ago, bought 6,000 acres to the north of Lake Naivasha for a half penny an acre. He put money into it, and I know him to be a something back."

Archdeacon Owen: "The court sometimes consists of Africans, but more frequently the man comes before a European officer. In a great number of cases before the man reaches the European officer he has gone through the mill at the hands of the native police."

"Are these labour orders not subject to repeal by the Colonial Office?"

Archdeacon Owen: "The regulations are supposed to be published in the Gazette, but they were not published. I have retained a copy of the regulations by the local Commissioner and by the Chief Native Commissioner, which I would not collect money for Native services."

"Why are men forced into labour? Is it in their own Reserves or in the settled areas?"

Archdeacon Owen: "The labour is on the Reserves. In Kenya it is not forced labour. It is Reserves, but in Uganda it is possible to get men to move away in Kenya to do work inside the Reserve, 15 miles from the town. He may spend the greater part of the day going backwards and forwards from his home to the work. The roads are necessary to the Reserves."

But in Kenya there are only £0,000 for a road system, but the Reserves. They have to be forced out, and they are paying £10,000, since they may by 1935. Tanganyika would be the largest revenue from Manchester being in Brighton. This revenue is spent on roads, so that the Colonies are the ultimate resolution to do away with all can, so that eventually there will be the danger of a large proportion of the Native population becoming unemployed and discontented and, ultimately, become a menace to the settlers."

Archdeacon Owen: "On the big estates there is a tendency to pull up the land, and to leave it to the family, and the family is the factor in the future. All the labour is now used for the African, and all the mining movement. There is a shortage of land in some localities. Near Maseno there are 1,200 Natives to the square mile. In other parts you get down to 100 to the square mile. See Square Mile."

Mr. de la Mothe: "Roads should develop a Colony, and nothing else. We say that in Uganda labour is not free labour; in Tanganyika it is none. Is it not the fact that the roads in Uganda are far better than in Kenya, and the roads in Kenya are far better than Tanganyika?"

Archdeacon Owen: "What about the 25,000 men in Tanganyika forced to labour, clearing bush from the land? All that has happened is that their masters have turned out their own people to protect their own stock. All labour employed by the Tsetse Department was paid 10s. a month and food. I do not think it is to be found in Tanganyika much."

Archdeacon Owen: "I was a chaplain there during the First World War. Do you support the principle that in all questions of race between white and black, the black must be given preference? You never at the moment can be compelled to do the officious."

Archdeacon Owen: "I am constantly met up with the Native Policy Paper, but the Native Policy does not stand. It would never stand for my children being paramount, but I will make my children's interests paramount. As to the officials, I am not here to impute, but when regulations which ought to be published are not published there is dirty work at the cross roads. I apply in writing and could not get them."

Mr. de la Mothe: "This could not happen in Tanganyika."

Archdeacon Owen: "There have been many speeches having been made by Mr. R. C. Hawken, who said that he had been visited East Africa, called attention to the allegation of Dr. Achille, the last German Governor in what was German East Africa, that England had consistently failed at securing the German Colonies as war booty. This is an extremely untrue subject in turning out the Germans to make the country safe for the Native. General Smuts's memorandum of December 1918, made it plain that he and others were opposed to the return of what is now Tanganyika Territory because they did not want to see that German territory had been taken away."

MR. BEAMISH CORRECTS THE PICTURE

Mr. H. H. Beamish: "Archdeacon Owen said all eyes were of steel. Some of those eyes are incapable of seeing, and others do not know what they see when they look. Regarding forced labour, the Archdeacon said his blood boils. So does mine. It is overheated from looking at the natives. The natives are not paid in a remarkably cheap gibe. Lord Delamere, saying that he had given only a halfpenny a week for his maid in Kenya. It is not what you pay for the land, but what you spend on its development. I know a lot of missions which have got all their land by nothing, they did not pay even the halfpenny an acre."

Tanganyika has four million Natives and only a few hundred European planters; as there isn't mining, the country is comparatively honest. (Laughter.) So is Kenya, though no mining. What is the Government to do when they want their roads repaired? And the padre has said he wants the roads repaired for his own car. Some Natives will go out to work whatever wage you offer. Who expects the primitive Native to rush about looking for work? The peasants—particularly the peasant variety—have an enormous amount of time, but the Native requires a long time to complete his work. All of labour is a fortunate area not to have to work much. You never see any work in African. If you see it you will see it in groups on the side of a hill. (Laughter.)"

"On general suspensions, a great many have come from the United States. I have seen village after village in which such bodies as the Watch Tower Movement have decided to divide amongst themselves not only the land but the women. We settlers like the Native,"

MR. AND MRS. McGREGOR ROSS

Addresses in more Moderate Veins

Specialty Reporters of East Africa

The Native has us. I have been working Natives for thirty years. *Why do many of them not hundreds of miles to Tanganyika and Uganda? Because they are afraid.* What does it mean? It means he does not like the Government, and he does not like his neighbour. Gradually they can do anything, but the day will come when the Native should begin to realize that one man's word is not paramount. In America seven years ago there were 30 million Negroes; today there are now 100 million. That is to say, the Native may be reduced to half a million. That is to say, the Native may be reduced to half a million. That is to say, the Native may be reduced to half a million. That is to say, the Native may be reduced to half a million.

MUST BE LAID DOWN THESE FACTS.

Mr. de la Mothe: "We have had an attack by Archdeacon Owen on forced labour by Government and by private enterprise in Kenya, but he did not tell us that it was in Uganda and in Kenya *missions* had imposed forced labour on their settlers or Government. (Archdeacon Owen: That is true.) Every mission house has been built by forced labour. (Archdeacon Owen: His agents qualifying.)"

He said something about Lord Delamere which should not have been said. Lord Delamere went out many years ago when he was a relatively poor man in England. He went out to a game hunting expedition, and Sir Charles Eliot asked him to use his influence to try and get a right kind of settler. Lord Delamere did his best, as he was practically given a large tract of land. He has remained idle all these years. He is the pioneer of the stockbreeding industry, of the horse-breeding industry, of the sheep industry, and of the wheat industry in Kenya. Lord Delamere is to-day a very poor man, all the time his efforts in Kenya, and he has had to sell large tracts of his farm inheritance in England to carry on in Kenya. Whatever mistakes Lord Delamere has made, every man interested in Kenya should take off his hat to him. He is the original pioneer for making East Africa what it is to-day."

"I have been a planter since 1892, and I say that wherever Natives are economically free they can be no talk about abusing them. The employer of Natives has to be unfair once, and once only, to a Native who is economically free to work, and he automatically ruins not only himself but a great many of his dependants. Mr. H. F. Davis: 'The Btijou has done his job well in East Africa. The African likes the white man. We cannot possibly measure in money what the white man has done. We have lifted the Native up both through the Church and through private enterprise.'

THE ARCHDEACON CONFESSES.

Archdeacon Owen: "Here am I on one platform and you on another. Why should we reach agreement? We are both against forced labour. Missions have taken land from the African, but we were living in the thought of the day. Thirty years ago African rights were not considered. I parked out land in Uganda where I wanted it. I cut my way through banana plantations and took the land as a church property. I would not do it to-day. We in the Church have most grievously transgressed."

"All settlers are bad. I married one settler and baptised his child, and when he asked me I sent him a telegram, who returned a year later and said, 'I cannot stand the way my master beats his wife.' Many of the men maintained the best British traditions, but I do not believe anyone can live in a population with a low standard of civilisation and still be good. I have been pulled down. I have never been good enough for many years."

"I would be the last man to attack Lord Delamere behind his back. I did not introduce him to me. I did not say anything about him that I would not say to his face. Regarding forced labour by missions, of course we used to. The Uganda Conference was largely built on forced labour. From seventy miles away I sent immigrants who were getting the lowest rate. Until 1917 any planter in Uganda could get labour from the Government.

"No large employer of labour can treat the labourer than well, but I do say that the Natives are not economically free. You cannot maintain that they are free when in Kenya you have two Ordinances saying that the Natives in the Reserves must do twenty-four days unpaid forced labour in the reserves, and when the Native in a white environment is employed by the Government is not free to do his work. Mr. de la Mothe: In East Africa, he is not really free economically?"

"As Britons we are indeed *bp* found at what we have done. We are the best administrators in Africa, for none. And let me say we do not believe in a common roll. That is what it would be. As far as I stand beside you on a platform in England and say, 'The only thing that a common roll any more than your settlers need is a common'

When Mr. and Mrs. McGregor Ross addressed the International Women's League at Goldie's Green on Monday afternoon, the only topic mentioned in the audience was Mr. J. de la Mothe and Mr. H. H. Beaufort, both of whom are his brother, Colonel Beaufort being a representative of East Africa.

Mrs. Ross said at once: "African women placed the life of a Kenyan girl, born to a Negroid woman, in marked contrast to an English woman, born to a European woman, with almost certain sections of the Hanta tribes. She declared that even a Native woman died in childbirth from anaesthesia, compared with European women in Africa, that she still in Native midwives is an 'occult' art extremely greater, and that initiation ceremonies are absolutely necessary for maintaining the welfare of the tribe. Though some of these ceremonies might seem to us cruel, they are legitimate customs without which no tribe could survive in primitive condition." Mrs. Ross did not think there was much truth in the statement that thousands of women die from the effects of female circumcision among the Kikuyu; an African had told her that he had never known a girl die from the operation, and the Native believes that it helps childbirth.

THE LIFE OF THE AFRICAN WOMAN.

As for marriage, women had a certain amount of choice in the selection of a husband. In 1908 a Native woman told Mrs. Rowledge that "we can marry anyone we don't want to, and we like our husbands to have as many wives as possible" (Lauhala). There was no such thing as an unmarried woman over twenty-five years of age. On the matter of *taboo* the speaker was excellent, insisting that the price paid was in no way a "buying" and did not put the woman in the position of a slave. She quoted "compensation" and "seed" as better translations of the word *baale* which really had no equivalent in English.

The women did much work, but by no means all the work in the villages; their recreation came in their keeping, when they were in great store-keepers of the tribe, the custodians of its history and customs. A widow was "inherited" by her late husband's brothers, but this meant only protection; no one could stand alone in tribal life.

In contact with our civilisation had brought about the breaking of family life, enforced separation of the man from this village, increase of women's work, decrease of rearing for their health which was very pathetic, and increasing prostitution — little known until the white man came. Large numbers of widows were taxed, though no European women were taxed in Kenya directly, unless they drank imported alcoholic drinks, when they paid so much in each bottle. An English widow owned a hut had to pay tax.

Finally, she put in a strong plea for the return of missionaries who worked in Africa, should do something about native states, the customs of the Kikuyu. Anthropological training should be insisted upon.

Misstatements.

Mr. Ross was evidently far from well when he addressed the I.W.L. seated. His charges were less reckless than usual. His subject was "The Claims of the Kenya Colony."

After emphasising that the individual settler in Kenya is a man of good will and kind to Africans with whom he came into contact, he asked: "How can people of such kindness, individually come collectively to be guilty of such extraordinary behaviour to the African community?"

"To combat Government policy as expressed in the recently-published Papers the settlers had appointed a Deputation, and this Deputation will look into the matter and has Delegation to travel to South Africa and interview Mr. Piet Grobler, a nephew of General Botha, and a person precisely fitted to speak of the doings of Mr. Grobler declared emphatically that no amateur, however eminent, should conduct a discussion on Native policy in any part of East Africa without giving South Africa a full opportunity of discussing what they were doing. He declared that the general meeting concurred in this finding in London at which all the continental Deputies

EAST AFRICA

MOSQUITOES FIGHT MOSQUITOES.

Sir Malcolm Watson

It is possible to utilize State resources to the full advantage of the people in their struggle against the mosquito. The most effective method is to cut down their breeding place, and so eliminate malaria from a district.

A range and variety of methods is the best within the bounds of possibility, and no less than the author's own Dr. E. G. Watson, the Director of Malaria Control at the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, supports Sir Nayak's more or less haphazard methods. He suggests that by slight alteration in the construction of water tanks species of insects which breed in any particular place might be changed and thus the risk of containing disease might thus be taken away.

Biological Control

In 1916 he found that the *Anopheles* of two groups of rice-fields in Malaya differed in specific characters, one containing dangerous and the other innocuous species; and as a public lecturer he declared that before long the time would come when experts would be able to play with species of *Anopheles*, taking some to one place and others to others.

Coins and military might be abolished with great effect at little expense. It was a matter of biological control.

In a letter to *The Times* on the subject, Sir Malcolm now writes: "It is quite possible for one mosquito to cast another from its breeding place, and it is well known that many mosquitoes, including many *Anopheles*, rarely enter houses; some species never enter or sit in a house. As far as Africa is concerned, there is still a good deal to be learned about the different species of mosquitoes, and at the present moment it is impossible to say exactly what kind of biological control will develop there; but it is certain that in Africa, as elsewhere, there are many swamps which are helpless. I found some myself, and a careful study of these, and the discovery of even such apparently dangerous-looking places, are likely to render Africa will lead to additional methods of controlling malaria in the continent."

Sir John Robbins's "English-Speaking Free-masonry" (Bennison's 6s net), can be cordially recommended to East African Freemasons. The author, the President of the Board of General Purposes, does not touch upon that which is sacred ground to the Freemason, but it shows the universality of the Order and its fraternal, educational, and benevolent aims and achievements.

Our thanks are due to the following who have contributed to this weekly series of Brigadier-General G. D. Rhodes, Mr. D. J. Jarding, Major G. H. Anderson, Major H. Noel Davies, Captain H. E. Schwartz, Dr. W. Small, Mr. T. Campbell Black, Mr. G. A. S. Northcote, Mr. E. Harris, Mr. Harry Vialou Clark, Lord Delap, Mr. W. Nowell, Major L. T. Miles, Mr. T. P. O'Farrell, Mr. C. Banks, Mr. W.ian Wilson, Captain Vernon Ward, The Rt. Rev. Mr. G. A. Hamerton, Mr. J. J. Bonnin, and Mr. H. F. Bamford.

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the members of the Kenyan Legislative Assembly MacDonald and his son, Mr. J. C. Macmillan, were seated in the chair, but the speech was received in silence. The Kikuyus' settlers objected to the Native Tax, and the Kikuyus had a violent complaint to the Colonial Office, to which the Government replied with a series of legal refusals over given to no one in the Colony.

Dealing with Native taxation, Mr. Ross devoted much of the same speech to Mr. Arthur von Owen, at the Nairobi Liberal Club. In twenty-five years, as a result of the Africans had diminished by 25,000,000 in taxation, while the other nationalities increased proportionately. Disfranchise was unhesitatingly supported by the Kikuyus. Last year the Kikuyus were taxed £200,000 more than in the previous year, during which time the tribe had incurred debts and the crops and game in the tribe had deteriorated to a point where, therefore, in the following year the Government made them liable to taxation again. When the speaker, Mr. Justice Ross, was asked a question in the House, Mr. Comyns, 25,000 of the tax was remitted.

One of the direct taxation of Kenya was paid by Agents, who were bound to do their allotted amount of work in the villages, in case of non-payment of rent, and they were compelled to pay by force. They were forced to work for the European planter. At least, Mr. Owen has said, the Kikuyus which they had had to work for the Native Councils had to pay scores of thousands of pounds a year, and so the hospitals and so on, while European planters had been given a grant, to the amount of £250,000 per annum, while Europeans, even apart from the cost of educating children's education, the Government had given some £20,000 per annum, and so the European children alone had cost the State and the taxpayers £15,000 interest and charges. In fact, the African was paying half.

In fact, all European in Kenya was being subsidised by African taxation. The proportion of taxation which came back to the African was only a quarter. The Joint Parliamentary Committee should make a new section of the Kenya community more than 50% share of taxation.

The Other Point of View.

Questions being permitted, Mr. de la Mothe corrected Mr. Ross on this point of fact, for instance, there were five members of the East African Delegation, one three, the majority of whom were South African, and they had not solicited sympathy from South Africa, as to the double taxation of the Kikuyu, that tribe was to be governed during their food shortage. They were asked to come out and work like men to pay for their food, if they had not, so the Government imposed an extra tax as the only way of getting some of their money back. As for forced labour, why did Mr. Ross wait until he had retired on a pension to raise all these complaints? Why didn't he do it when he was himself superintending this very labour? African children of their education free and were put into the bargain, while the fees for European education were very high.

Mr. Ross accepted Mr. de la Mothe's correction regarding the Delegation, but on his second point he referred to his opposition to collect the debts in the Kenya Legislature; no one could tell him how to collect forced labour, but representations to the usurers and impropriety of such labour. He did not accept Mr. de la Mothe's explanation of the Kikuyu, as the Government was ruthless in collecting these debts and taxes.

Mr. Beaman insisted that a great number of the crimes of the settler was committed, very rarely, by one against his Native employees. Did those persons think that a gentleman who went to Africa became a savage? Mr. de la Mothe accounted for the Kikuyu's want to do punishment themselves, but did they ever do the Natives because of the Kikuyu? Far thrown about there was going to be trouble. All Africa wanted was to be left alone.

Tribal Traditions.

Mrs. Ross endeavoured to make the point that the "spirit" in which the Government "forced labour" was implemented was very different from tribal traditions. The spirit, but Mr. de la Mothe retorted that communal labour was a tribal tradition, and that chiefs would turn out the whole tribe if necessary to do work for the benefit of the tribe, such as chasing off baboons, pigs or locusts. The other was to be willingly, knowing it to be for the public good. Mrs. Ross added that originally the penalty for not fulfilling a duty to the Government was forced labour, but for over 100 years, which was a year and a half's wages, but the Government of Kenya had protested that this was not enough, and now for two months communal labour has been applied to the punishment.

SIR SYDNEY HENRY'S ARRESTING ADDRESS
ON CONDITIONS IN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.
THE PROVISIONS OF THE RAILWAY COMMISION

This Commission was asked by the Governor-in-Chief over East Africa to advise its independent Committee over the local Commission's proposal by the Governor of Tanganyika territory. The terms of reference were: To consider the question of railway development in the Territory with particular reference to opening up the coast, and with particular reference to opening up the inland, and with particular reference to opening up the Kagera and Kilimbero districts and the Mafinga and Ikinga Provinces and effecting a junction between the Northern and Central Railways, and to make recommendations. In addition to myself there were seven Commissioners, three members of the Administration, Miss the Acting Chief Secretary, the Land Development Commissioner and the General Manager of the Railways; three members of the British community, representing respectively white settlement, the plantation industry, banking; and a man, representing the interests of highland communities, who had been given the task of Tanganyika.

The report of the Commission concludes with several recommendations. The first is "in favour of the immediate construction of a branch railway from Kisumu to Itaka, the line being 124 miles in length and 15 miles at Itaka where it would be situated at a point where the easier traffic on the Kilimero River could be transferred to the existing roads, or conveyed thence to the Kilosha railway car." The construction of this line is an indispensable preliminary to a more intensive and systematic cultivation which such alluvial plain watered by the Kilimero and its tributaries. The cost of construction will be some £1,000,000, and in evidence it was stated that it could probably pay its way within four or five years. It is the most promising of all the railway projects in Tanganyika because, in addition to serving a fertile area, it would be located on one of the old Native routes of communication from the north to south, along which labourers coming up from the Lake District through Mahenge have come for many years to buy backloads and forwards in search of work. It forms the best section of the eastern alignment recommended by Gilmartin, and it is the only route lying immediately to the south.

Connections with neighbouring Countries.

The second recommendation suggests that the Governor-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be approached at an early date regarding projects of railway development of interest to all three territories. Several witnesses before the Commission gave evidence in favour of a direct alignment link with South Africa via the main underlying motive for setting up this Commission, and that it only the line were carried through to Broken Hill, the metals produced in Northern Rhodesia would find their way to Dar es Salaam for shipment. Whether this assumption could be regarded as correct. The main object sought by the Government of Tanganyika was the selection of the most suitable railway routes for the development of those areas within the Territory that could remain without means of transport for their produce: they had equal in view the needs of white settlement in the south-western highlands and those of the natives in the low country stretching away from the base of the escarpment to the Indian Ocean. Clearly, the prolongation of the frontier boundary of the neighbouring country should only be undertaken except in previous agreement with that country.

The assumption that Rhodesian metals would pass easily and their way to Dar es Salaam is less open to argument than the logic. There is no better example of the importance of railways in British territory, for instance, than that of the line through British territory, for shipment at a British port. But what are the facts? Belgian Congo copper is transported 1000 miles by way of Lake Tanganyika for shipment at Dar es Salaam, and by direct rail route for shipment at Beira, as well as occasionally at Pará and Marques and even as far south as Durban. The Lolo line goes to the Atlantic, bearing completion and will undoubtedly go to the last port of some of this traffic, while another project to connect the Nigerian Railways with Walvis Bay is also a distinct menace to the existing routes. All these outlets are equally open to Rhodesian commercial interests and it is unsafe to assume that they will remain as a line

to the coast unless they do not do so. There might not also some advantage in connecting Sisala with the coast, but this would be the natural connection of the two colonies of railway through the Kagera valley. This is the only close connection between the two colonies on either side of the international boundary, should perhaps be the basis for a colonial railway across a main route to the west.

Central railway.

The third recommendation suggested the construction of a line from Kisumu to Ubangi, a distance of about 300 miles. This is the first portion of the route favoured by the private settlers not only as the most suitable for their local needs but as forming the best line in Central Africa between Nairobi and the Rhodesias. Quite possibly the recommendation will give rise to controversy. Doubtless I shall be held responsible for any trouble that arises in this score, because I found myself in minority in two aspects. Namely, one of six British members of the Commission, my only supporter was the Indian member. I am quite sure that an impartial study of the evidence published with the Report will show our attitude. These 250 miles of railway would have to be constructed through arid and for the most part hostile country, and is a point from which the greater portion of the southern highlands suitable for white settlement could be equally, if not better, served by the combination line recommended by Brigadier-General Hamond in his report of last March, of which the Isaka-Itaka branch would form the first section why consist of two lines?

Now, as will readily be seen, it was unanimously admitted that the Kilosa-Itaka line should be able to pay its way within five years, the majority's recommendation of the Ododoma-Itaka line is based on the assumption that His Majesty's Government will provide the capital of interest for a period of at least twenty years, as it is not anticipated that the railway will meet its expenses without a profit. Need I say more?

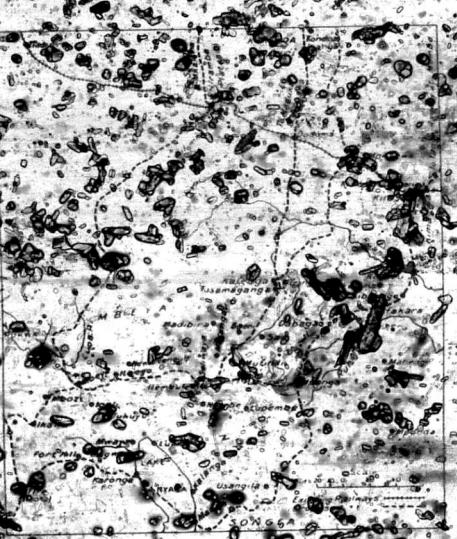
Our fourth recommendation is for the construction of a line between Kilosa or some point during time to the Central Railway and Karogue (Karamoja) on the Tanga Railway (180 miles). This was the only answer we could give to the Governor's request for the best method of connecting the two with the Northern and the Central Railways, but I was not altogether satisfied with the solution. At the end the General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways voted against it, because, while admitting that this was the shortest and cheapest connecting link, he referred a line from Kisumu to Mombasa (280 miles), as he considered that the areas served by this route would be capable of greater development and that a much larger Native population would benefit thereby.

On the other hand, plantation production has already spread northwards from the Central Line and southwards from the Tanga Line along the route which the railway now recommends we take, so that even if it should not be adopted, it would be at this moment too late to construct a through connection between the two rail systems, beginning with branch lines along the same route in each terminal to serve the growing population. This would well be justified as a measure on account of the fifth recommendation unanimously approved at the meeting on these lines.

The remaining recommendations were unanimous and agreed upon by the Commission.

The sixth insisted that every opportunity should be given to British firms to interest itself in the construction both of rail and road. In the undeveloped tropical countries there are many difficulties in the path of the private contractor, who is necessarily mighty in the mercy of the local administrative officers whose chief duty it generally is to protect Native labourers from unscrupulous extraction. There is also a very human tendency on the part of the local technical railway administrative staff to believe that owing to their intimate acquaintance with the country, that to employ their professional ability, they can locate and construct new lines to better advantage than any outside professional railway contractor. Under pressure from these two influences in combination, even when exercised in a manner free from all criticism, the successful fulfilment of his contract may very well be impossible for the contractor. Nevertheless, experience elsewhere has shown that in the hands of experienced contractors better results are obtained than by entrusting this work to a staff already fully engaged with the problems of railway administration.

The seventh recommendation emphasised the need to make ample financial provision for the pre-emptive edition of the construction of railways. I need not labour this point. Every one of us is unanimous. But the fact is that there is a natural disposition to shirk it. Application of financing construction of railways that are expected to yield a return on a capital look fat-mor-



unattractive than demands for money to be invested in surveys of railways which may never receive the test of examination. Here too some of the first and experienced firms engaged in work of this kind might usefully be employed in place of setting up temporary staffs to do the work under the control of the Railway Administration.

The eighth recommendation deals with the problem of main roads in zones served by the rail lines. Having in mind the marvellous advance made in road transport during the last quarter of a century before long we may have to take our view as to the relative values of railways and roads. We have just at least the task of committing ourselves to the construction of branch or other lines until we can be quite sure that they are indispensable. For the present we must still have some main lines for heavy traffic, but all the members of the Commission were in agreement that, generally speaking, the survey made for the construction of a railway in one country or both sides of the proposed route should be systematically surveyed for the location and construction of suitable roads to connect the outlying centres of production with the line, and, so far as may be possible, financial provision should be made for simultaneous construction of the more important feed roads along with the railway. In this connexion it may be of interest to you to know that a day or two ago Dr. Brummitt, who expressed to me his grave doubts as to whether *any* more railways in Africa owing to the rapid improvement in road transport. The same doubt has crossed my own mind of late years, but in the case of Tanganyika we cannot afford to wait until the new system catches up the old and puts it out of action.

PROGRESSIVE CRITICISM

I think much of what you say concerning the conditions of the roads in Tanganyika is exaggerated, and some of it unfair. Naturally, much more could be done if more money were available both for construction and maintenance. The Commission emphasised the need for the construction of better main roads in those areas which are not at present, and may never be served by railways. Our ninth recommendation deals specifically with this point. This resolution must not be taken as evidence that nothing has been done, or is being done, by the Tanganyika Government on the lines we have indicated.

I travelled by car over 200 miles along the main road running from Dodoma southwards through Arusha and Mto wa Mbu, near the Urema Junction. Apart from a very fine bridge across the River Ruaha, I found the road was the most part in excellent condition, and I was much interested in meeting the engineer who had been specially engaged by the Tanganyika Government to carry out the reconstruction of the main road all the way from Arusha to Old Fife in Rhodesia, a distance of over 200 miles. The Government cannot fairly be accused of neglecting its obligations in this regard, but progress is slow and haphazard and must remain so.

The question of freight development in various forms of road transport was brought to the notice of the Com-

mision and our tenth recommendation urged that these demands be seriously watched. We cannot be sure whether the individual or corporate units will eventually provide the cheapest form of road transport when translated into terms of net cost per ton-mile. It is possible, however, that many directions might be adopted by the Government, and no conclusion was arrived at in this investigation. One suggestion was that existing items of motor transport as far as can be supplied from some sources. In any case, road transport would be the chief means of transport throughout the country. The Railway Administration may have itself, compelled by a few special cases, to set up auxiliary services to overcome local difficulties, but these should be regarded as the exception.

In their eleventh recommendation the Commission advised the adoption of the principle of economic railway rates as a means of assisting particular industries. In new countries the will for presidential grant-in-aid is always strong and generally difficult to resist. The Kenya-Uganda rating system, which subsidises one class of interests at the expense of another in order to balance the railway running costs, has always lent itself to criticism, and I am quite prepared to admit that Government assistance in the form of cheap transport to enable new territory to be opened up can be justified. It does not seem to me suitable that economic rates should be granted to a railway under any circumstances to one set of users at the expense of another. There is, however, in it is agreed as a matter of fact, by the public interest that one class of goods should be carried at uneconomic rates, the best should be done for the whole body of citizens of a country, a selected minority. (heat year.)

KILOMBORE VALLEY

The final recommendation deals with specific roads in the Kilombero Valley and perhaps I ought to say why no reference is made here to the Ruvu Valley which was included in our terms of reference. This point is explained in the report. None of the proposals put forward since the first occupation by the Germans for a Ruvu Delta railway have been found practicable, and therefore the Commission confined itself to recommending an early investigation into the problems of transport and irrigation in the Kilombero Valley particularly in the junction of the two rivers; navigation is obstructed for a considerable distance by falls and rapids, and no scheme of river transport on the Kilombero can be extended downwards to the Ruvu. River transport in the Rufiji Delta will have to be dealt with from the sea approach.

In the matter of transport on the Kilombero Valley it is suggested that an investigation should be undertaken in the first place in an extensive river traffic with experience on the Ruvu and/or one of the West African rivers, with a view to establishing a regular service which might eventually be placed in the hands of a *concessionaire company* controlled and probably subsidised by the Government for a series of years, until the growth of agricultural development in the valley provides it with a sufficient income. As soon as the river transport scheme has been plotted out, an investigation should be made in regard to the local feeder roads required to link up centres of production with river ports, main roads, and the railway, and if any scheme of through transport rating were desirable it might be found advantageous to hand over to the river transport company the responsibility for the maintenance of these feeder roads and give them a charter for handling the road traffic in combination with the river services.

There remains the question of irrigation projects in this area. Large scale irrigation schemes are out of the question as there is abundant scope for numerous smaller schemes of irrigation, especially in connection with the development of rice. I did not present any scheme for the development of the Kilombero valley which was confined to Native cultivation, and there would be no place for it either for white settlement or, perhaps with some minor exceptions, for plantation industries under white control.

As evidence furnished by the Agricultural and Native Affairs Departments of the Tanganyika Government shows that the valley contains large stretches of extremely fertile ground suitable for the production of rice, cotton, sugar, groundnut, maize, and other grains, and also certain classes of tobacco, every one of them suited for Native production. It was impossible to obtain any accurate idea of the amount of produce grown in the valley, but including what is transported by rail and road to Kilosa, and a not unappreciable quantity conveyed by head portage into the surrounding hills, I doubt if the total to-day reaches 5,000 tons. In a recent report Mr. Telford, who was sent by the Sudan Plantations Commission to examine the agricultural prospects in

the year, estimated a possible production of about 100,000 tons of rice apart from other products given reasonable means of transport and an organised system of staple cultivation under proper control. The total population was reported to be about 62,000.

"I turned to a few general matters outside the immediate scope of my Commission. Noting who had been so closely interested in East African matters I have been in so many years past can fail to be aware of the existence of a large body of critics both at home and abroad in regard to the administration of the East African Dependencies. I can on occasions be a pretty hard critic myself, and as an incompetent individualist always retain the right to believe that *most forms of human agency can be better administered by private enterprise than by Government Departments* (hear, hear), and I have no hesitation in expressing my conviction that much of the criticism directed against each of the East African Governments has been upon insufficient appreciation of the facts. Taking Tanganyika as an example, merely because I happen to have seen more of it on my recent visit than of its neighbours, I was immensely impressed with the all round improvement in the country since I last visited it three years ago. There is present striking proof of excellent administration.

The Future of White Settlement.

What is to be the future of white settlement in the Colony? The question is one of easy answer in Kenya, where the railway preceded settlement. In Tanganyika the problem is further complicated by the physical features of a highland country which tends to the formation of isolated, scattered groups of settlers, immensely increasing the problem of providing transport. In the course of my tour it soon became evident that it would be impossible to design an alignment of a main trunk railway which would equally well serve all interests concerned, that is, both Native and European, and while I am quite satisfied on the difficult question our Report does not afford such a solution. Tanganyika Government, however, seems to feel that something would be gained by getting over the difficulties.

"What is wrong?" is the course of our enquiry. I acquired an impression that the predominant idea in Khartoum was that a *single* feeder road could furnish suitable transport for the comparatively few white settlements in the districts of the Uganda-Kenya Junction. This became substantiated with us of acute controversy, and quite frankly I agree that it is just one of those minor local problems that can only be solved by a close examination of the terrain by a highly skilled engineer thoroughly versed in technical work of this description. And in the end I hope that a serious attempt will be made to solve one or other of these lines. I don't wish to discuss from your point of view the nature of the problem.

I affirm still more that the cause of white settlement in those parts of Eastern and Central Africa suitable for the white race is no less a supporter than myself, much as I may occasionally disagree with some of the proposals put forward by over-enthusiastic members of the community. I agree with those who believe that under the stimulus of white example the Natives will advance more rapidly than if the white is excluded, and so long as the Natives are given opportunities of native Native development in areas unsuitable for white residence there is no cause to raise against, but every reason in your favour to encourage them to settle either for reasonable wages.

Entebbe a Hot House.

"With regard to the removal of the agricultural office from Kampala to Entebbe in face of the protests of those most directly concerned, I do not think that the way in which it has been handled reflects credit on the Government of Uganda. You observe that I can't criticise nor the Colonies, owing to supposing that Government's action is correct. I hope that the Uganda Chamber of Commerce will endorse the protest of the Uganda Chamber after taking notice of the mass meeting of citizens held last month in Kampala. Ever since I visited Entebbe in 1903 I have always held the view that the seclusion it provides in a hot-house climate contrasts with a healthy climate in a more temperate zone.

"A word as to Closer Union. I attended some of the meetings held by the European community in Tanganyika on this subject, and in the course of a flying visit to Kenya I had opportunities of discussing it with many of the well-known friends in Nairobi and at the coast just

above the 30th parallel, and one word here in regard to the political side of this problem, which I admit has its difficulties, but I welcome this chance of expressing my opinion that from the practical point of view much closer co-operation between the territories cannot be postponed without serious prejudice to the future of East Africa. The economic opportunities of the railway and port districts are in saying the all these activities and frequent communications of a sort, should come under another deluge under a central control operating for the benefit of all.

"When as happened last August, a Chinese judge sat in an open Court without fear of retribution that 98% of the bankrupts in the Colony were solid frauds, it is time we saw what was taken back by the citizens and their Governmental superiors. During the recent years it has been continually pointed out that complete assimilation of bankruptcy law between the Colonies combined with closer co-operation in judicial and financial measures are the only remedy for this very serious blot on the East African escutcheon, and I am aware that efforts have been made in this direction, but I do believe that this evil will be effectively dealt with until the weapon of the law is handled by one single authority (applause).

Question and Answer.

Major Wash stated Sir Sydney Henry's views on the proposed railway gauge between Tanganyika and certain neighbouring States, and added the statement that 98% of bankrupts were insolvent referred to any particular community. He continued his last question by saying "We are in this room to-day to make the figures up."

Since said that South Africa, the Belgian Congo, and the Sudan felt that East Africa had made a mistake in choosing the metric gauge, but he considered the mistake had been at stages. A good many of the termini in East Africa must be on five systems, and there the break of gauge would not matter. There were few points where a road would meet rail-over an inter-Colonial boundary, and anyone with experience of railway traffic on a large scale knew that where the same gauge prevailed throughout an immense territory, there was a grave risk that in some mysterious manner a good deal of the essential rolling stock tended at the harvest season to find its way into position which enabled some one to make money out of the Juggernaut. Keira was referred to as having bankrupted Cromwells.

Sir Sydney Henry said he had been very impressed with what Sir Sydney says, but the six British commissioners

had opposed his views most have pretty strong reasons,

and I hope the report will disclose them.

Sir Sydney Henry said he showed himself very fair people, and there is a good deal of balance on their side. The decision was a question of balance of evidence. To the most important matter was the evidence of technical experts that the great bulk of the country in Southern Tanganyika is suitable for white settlement is south, not north, of Lake Mpanza. The lake stands as so many people suggested in the vicinity of Iringa itself.

Mr. Bassett-Wall, of the British Chamber of Commerce where the white settlers in Southern Tanganyika mainly come from.

Sir Sydney Henry said at Mundalli there came the local planters, everyone was a German. It was not enough they had previously written to me that they considered the Hammond combination line best for themselves, and when I reached Mundalli they had altered their minds, and voted for the Dodoma-Iringa Five Line, as they did not intend to betray the settlers in the northern part of the Iringa Province.

Sir Philip Richardson said I traversed the whole of that district about six months before Sir Sydney, and nothing struck me more than the dependence of railway development in Tanganyika upon the great mineral development of Northern Rhodesia and elsewhere. Railway building in Tanganyika must depend ultimately on the great thoughts of the geologists."

Sir Sydney Henry said I agreed about the importance of inter-territorial railways, and that mineral traffic may revolutionise Tanganyika. There has been extravagant reference in the Press to the Kivira coal mine, though the coal is not good. There is no immediate prospect of a mine at Kivira, but there is the quality in that area. The one possibility is gold. In Tanganyika's gold, but no one yet knows whether the Territory will produce gold on a sufficiently large scale to make it a big business proposition. The geological experts told us that while there is always a distinct possibility of something turning up, it is neither yet a warrant for investment, nor a guarantee of return on investment.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ARCHDEACON OWEN ON KENYA

An Appeal for Both Sides of the Question.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—At the National Liberal Club last week I heard Archdeacon Owen assert that when a District Officer went round to collect the hut and poll tax he was often followed by labor contractors who in order that the poor—*i.e.* the word in the financial sense Native might be able to pay his tax, offered him an advance in wages and thereupon signed him on for work with a labor contractor.

The Archdeacon prides himself on his fairness, witness his frank admission under cross-examination that misfortune have been the best users of forced labour in East Africa. What then reasoning of tax collecting, did he not close the tax book if the Government of whom demands tens of thousands of pounds to Natives in the reserves when owing to bad crop seasons Native have not the wherewithal to pay? In the Budget debate which took place just before the Archdeacon left Kenya I find these words:

"They figure inserted in the 1930 Estimates for revenue from the Native hut and poll tax not now expected to be realised in full. Conditions in parts of the Ukaraba Reserve have made it impossible to contemplate the collection of arrears of 1920 tax in the Kitui district, and the 1920 tax due from the inhabitants of that district has been remitted." This remission has led to a decrease of 27,265/- in the estimated revenue from Native hut and poll tax from the Ukaraba Province.

In his future speech here in this country will Archdeacon Owen give his audience both sides of the question? Before he left Kenya he wrote to the Press saying, "I will try in England to fair to Kenya," I hope his fairness is distinct from his replies to questions at his last meeting it is not a fair sample of his character to be fair to Kenya." True, when criticised by East Africans who happened to be present, he made some amazingly frank admissions, but the whole tenor of his remarks would have been much less damaging and much fairer to Kenya if he had volunteered those admissions instead of waiting for them to be dragged out.

Yours faithfully,

HALL.

London, S.W.

LORD DELAMERE'S LAND.

Will Archdeacon Owen Please Note.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Archdeacon Owen said at the National Liberal Club meeting that Lord Delamere obtained a great extent of land in Kenya at a halfpenny an acre. The Archdeacon ought to know that his lordship has it only on a ninety-nine years' lease at a rental of a halfpenny per acre *per annum*—and that someone else could have obtained the same terms at the time. Perhaps the padre propagandist will make those vital points clear when next he uses the example of Kenya's pioneer settlers.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.

MORE QUESTIONS FOR HEIER SPEISER.

A Correspondent on the Tanga Incident.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The full story of Herr Speiser's speech at Tanga will probably never be told, but may I add to the very pertinent questions you yourself appended to his letter in your last issue?

Well, the German Consul tell us whether he also made a speech when the German machines visited the War Graves at Tanga? whether there was not then 'goose-stepping' or something near it, and

whether the proceedings were not such that a Spanish-like German business card—decorated in Tanganyika—was given to his Consul? Is it not also true that Native men were aboard the cruiser "König" when Speiser gave a postcard of the German ship and the Kaiser pinned on their breast? Strange proceedings in a British port melius! And will Dr. Speiser deny his use of the term "Deutsche Ostafrika" for Tanganyika Territory?

Incidentally, the so-called gala dinner for the German community was paid by subscriptions raised by a local entertainment committee and was headed by a subscription from the Provincial Commissioner and other British people. The dance invitation extended to them as well as to the Germans—but when the Provincial Commissioner and his party arrived, nobody met them, as is customary. In fact, the P.C. was ignored when he entered the hotel, and he therefore took the wise and only dignified course of leaving.

Yours faithfully,

A MAN FROM THE DISTRICT.

THE TRANS-NZOIA DISTRICT.

Praises of a Champion.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The invitation in your issue of September 18 is a sporting one, and though others in this district more able than myself will probably avail themselves of it, in case they don't here goes!

The Trans-Nzoia district is situated at the foot of Mount Elgon and is bounded by the Nzoia River and the Cherangani Hills. It is some 200,000 acres in extent, of which about 80,000 acres are under cultivation. The principal crops grown are maize and coffee, while experiments in many other crops are being carried out.

The climate is particularly pleasant. The heat, even in the scorching season, is never oppressive, and the evenings are sufficiently chilly to make wood fires and blankets the general routine. The rainfall, which averages 45 inches per annum, is evenly distributed. That the district is healthy is an established fact. In early days in certain parts malaria was prevalent, but each year fewer cases are reported and it is obviously rapidly dying out.

Cultivation conditions today, in common with agriculture all over the world, are deplorable, but we all feel that this is only a temporary set-back and that the sun is soon due to break through the clouds once more.

Socially we are extremely happy. The district was peopled in the first place by Soldier Settlers after the War, and though none of us have much money we manage to enjoy ourselves in the year abundance. Big game and buck shooting, excellent bird shooting, fishing, and mountain climbing can all be obtained, while golf, tennis, cricket, hockey, and Rugby and Association football are played regularly.

Kapsabet the town, is one of the finest of its size in East Africa. It is well laid out, substantially built, and though barely five years old, already possesses buildings of which we have every right to be proud. We have an excellent hotel, shops, garages, a European club, a magnificent European school at Kapsabet, a golf course, and sports ground, and an aerodrome is being prepared.

Our roads are good, and a trip to Nairobi or Kampala is only a matter of a day's journey. We are also, of course, served by the Kitale branch line of the Kenya and Uganda Railway.

As a district we like to boast in Kenya. We are the greatest maize producing area, and the acreage under coffee is increasing by leaps and bounds.

For a good life in the open air, a cheery time, and a chance of making an excellent return on capital invested come to the Trans-Nzoia, where you will be assured of a royal welcome.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES

Saw TWENTY-FIVE LIONS IN A DAY

The Get-Rich-Quick Native

To the Editor of "East Africa".

Sir.—With reference to Captain Gore's paragraph on meeting encounters with lion. Mr. Gasser, chief engineer of the Magadi Soda Company, tells an amazing story of his own experience. He was engaged in supervising the removal of much of the former section of pipe line between Nsong and Kafado etc., line which supplies water to Magadi from the Nguru. They some 80 miles away. Native working parties often excused themselves for "omissions of duty" by declaring that lions had obstructed them. The country was, of course, reputed to be full of lion, but he himself, though travelling over it day by day from dawn to dark and after had never seen a lion and was therefore apt to doubt the veracity of the boys. After some little time it dawned upon one of his headmen that this *beamish* really disbelieved him, and so he proposed that he should travel in the car and receive a shilling for every lion pointed out. The first day over M. Gasser 25s. He has stopped the experiment.

Incidentally, a light is thrown upon the limited field of consciousness, induced by bad roads upon the motoring subject.

Yours faithfully,

MWALIMI

Oxford.

NATIVE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Transmitting News by Drums.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

Sir.—I have perused interestately the various letters in recent issues on the subject of Native modes of communication.

Perhaps the following may prove of interest to some of your readers:

(a) During the Cameroons campaign messages were believed often transmitted from the eastern telegraph line to the front lines some miles ahead and vice versa by means of Native drums operated by native drummers. The message was dictated by the operator at the end of the telegraph line to the drummer, who tapped it out on the drum (Morse was not used); it was then run up in the form of the Morse drumming station and so on till it reached its destination where it was taken down in the ordinary manner as a message. An informant, an officer who served in that theatre of war, stated that although this system was in vogue for some time no European as far as he was aware was able to read these messages in transit, and that the Native drummers would not disclose the code used.

(b) An old West-African resident informed me that the news of the fall of Khartoum, an important event in Native eyes, was known to slaves on the West Coast very soon afterwards.

(c) I was also informed that during the late War (to quote one case) all the news of the first battle of Loos was known to Natives in Nigeria some time before the official reports of the battle were received there. In this case the Native reports came through from the north.

(d) Drumming as a means of communication was formerly extensively used, and is still used by Natives in Nigeria. A special type of drum and "drum language" were used. The latter is or was a closely guarded secret.

(e) It would appear that the speed of transmission is considerably greater than that mentioned by some of your correspondents. Sound travels at the rate of 1 m. in 5 seconds and can be heard over great distances in Africa. If the transmitting posts were even many miles apart.

(f) I am not aware whether the drum is much used at all as a means of transmitting news in British East Africa, and I have not heard of anyone for this purpose either in Nigeria or in Portuguese East Africa.

Yours faithfully,

A. TANGANYIKA BROTHER

Dorothy Julian

MUHAMMADANISM IN THE SUDAN.

British Moslem Supports Mr. E. W. Smith

To the Editor of "East Africa".

Sir.—May I comment on the correspondence on Muhammadanism in the Sudan?

I have been in the Northern Sudan for nearly eight years, besides having been in many other countries in which Islam is the principal religion, and I myself am now a Moslem. But I do not, as Mr. Gore does in regard to Muhammadanism, air my views on the Christian religion with such intolerance. Knowing Northern Sudan as I do, it appears to me obvious that the Rev. E. W. Smith has taken the right and, of course, rather a difficult situation for him, and I am quite sure that any other Christian living in, or having an knowledge of, that part of the Sudan will agree in this.

Having many friends both ministers in the Christian Church and others engaged in mission work, with whom I have always been on the best of terms although our religious views differ, and I am convinced that they would uphold the views expressed by the Rev. E. W. Smith and not those of Mr. Gore.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES PERKINS,
MOHAMED SULTAN.

POINT OF VIEW OUR POSTMAN

Matthew Whittington, our postman, in their own handwriting, the boundaries of the C.M.S. property, Gereinya, R.C. 1 Ramley.

East Africa is very popular, and is eagerly picked out as a destination for a "solo" rest in Africa. —
July 1933.



Baby is always Healthy and Happy

EARLY NURTURE babies are those who enjoy the great advantage of having the food which Nature has provided for healthy development and sturdy growth. No substitute is equal to it for safeguarding the child against nutritional diseases, and building a strong foundation for future health.

Doctor, nurses and mothers daily testify to the remarkable qualities of Ovaltine for producing a rich supply of maternal milk. It also assists the mother in maintaining her strength while nursing and ensures a quick return to normal health.

Ovaltine is pure concentrated nourishment prepared from the barley malt, creamy milk and eggs.

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TINNED FOOD BEVERAGE

Enables Mothers to Breast Feed their Babies

Sold by all Chemists and Stores throughout the British Empire

Manufactured by A. WANDER, Ltd, London, S.W.1

MR. T. A. WOOD LOOKS BACK.

Recollections of Early Days in Nairobi.

KENYA has few men more generally known and more widely esteemed than Mr. Tommy Wood, of whom a caricature and biographical sketch appear in this issue of *East Africa*.

When he reached Nairobi in 1900 it was merely a tent township containing two or three administrative officials, two or three business people, and about one hundred other Europeans engaged in constructing and administering the Uganda Railway. The first school house—that for Mr. (now Sir) George Whitehouse, the Chief Engineer—had just been built; the few stores were corrugated iron or wood and iron shanties, and the Government headquarters were housed in a tin shed which still stands and is now a Native laundry.

The Pioneer Community.

The little European community made the best of the position. Most of its members were cheery individuals, inclined to hardness, quick to find humour in the little things of life, alert to help one another in sickness or difficulties, and generously慷慨 to伸 out a helping hand to the less fortunate.

There were constant comings and goings of individuals with picturesque careers; some of them destined to measure the great majority, however, bore themselves as though they were leading the most normal life in the world. The country was still far from pacified, and the Kikuyus had not yet settled down under the white man's rule.

Prospectors who had struggled in Klipdrift, Australia, and New Zealand, waited for a little while in Nairobi before passing on towards Uganda, there in many cases to surrender the search for minerals to the more alluring and profitable job of the elephant-hunter, shop assistants and solicitors, mechanics and machinists, farmers' sons and free-booters, having fought through the South African War, considered the East Africa Protectorate (as it then was) a fruitful field for their restless ambitions. Gentle and less boisterous, and Ross with a sprinkling of Frenchmen, Austrians, Swiss, Germans, and more than a sprinkling of Italians and Greeks, came to explore the new promised land.

Proprietor of the only Hotel.

For those four exceedingly interesting years between 1900 and 1904 Mr. Wood, as the proprietor of the only hotel in the place, met almost all the "characters" that diffused themselves over Nairobi. Then followed, and their肆无忌惮ness he was often better able than most men to discern—and sometimes to check. Independent by nature, there were times when he had to take a lone stand, but he won and has retained the affection of the old timers who judged a man's worth by his meanness or otherwise in times of difficulty and danger.

Even in those days, as a result of Major Grogan's achievement while still an undergraduate of walking from the Cape to Cairo, the fashion of claiming to want to walk across Africa began to show itself. One man, who claimed to be a trans-African traveller arrived at Mr. Wood's hotel, and was presented with a bill at the end of a week duly announced that part of his contract—presumably with himself—was that he was not to spend a penny on food or lodgings in the accomplishment of his project. Disclosure of such a concealed condition was instantly isolated, but the self-assurance of the novice was equal to the occasion. He had arrived from the coast by rail, and left again

for Mombasa by the same means of transport. Yet in and out of Nairobi he told all who would listen that he was walking across Africa, and around the world.

How the Railway lost its land.

How many people now recall that one of the best known public works contractors in the British Empire, backed by a leading British bank to the extent of one million sterling, offered to construct a railway from the Indian Ocean to Lake Victoria for the round sum of £1,000,000? The offer, made by J. G. Geoghegan, of the highest responsibility and respectability, was refused on grounds which Mr. Wood does not recall—and so the railway was built officially at a cost of much more than double the figure privately quoted.

And how many people collect that for some time a strip of land wide on either side of the railway was reserved for the purpose of sale, the proceeds from which should be applied to reducing the monies raised for the construction of the line. That the most valuable cog was passed out of Railway Control to the fact that the Crown colony escheated to Wood, due to the fact that the Railway authorities adopted an obstructionist and protracted policy in Nairobi in those early days. Determined to reserve in the immediate vicinity of the railway station no more land than they could possibly require at any time, they denied any plots to business men, European and Indian, for the allocation of trading and residential plots, with the consequence that lands had to be obtained at an unnecessarily great distance, they were refused lands by the civil authorities for public purposes. Such dissatisfaction grew rapidly to general criticism, and finally to the withdrawal by the Railway of its very valuable rights, which proper rights would have given satisfaction to all and a splendid return to the railway.

Official Terms of Service.

Mr. Wood, whose public services are largely mentioned on the opposite page, was the first man to criticise severely the terms of service and leave conditions of East African officials. Twenty years ago he argued that an enormous weight of the burden which the country was bearing, and after the war lost no opportunity of demanding new terms of service. As member for Nairobi South constituency, official visits to India he used to dislodge from the Legislative Committee this place for a new dispensation—though, of course, he always made it clear that contracts with existing officials must be honourably observed. At the general election of 1904 he was defeated unquestionably on that ground. The result of the activities of an official caucus.

EFFENDI.

East Africa learns that the Joint Committee to meet on Thursday afternoon to elect a chairman and consider what evidence will be heard. There will probably be another meeting before the Christmas recess.

Excellent Christmas gift!

COFFEE GROWING.

With Special Reference to East Africa.

Mr. J. H. McDonald's indispensable book for planters. Every coffee grower will find it valuable. The standard work on the subject. 2/- TO post free from F. & G. Unwin, Great Smithfield Street, London, W.C. 1.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING

The combination of a general duty on imports, plus rail rates on imported sugar, so long haul to Jinja, gives a preference to the importation in favour of the locally produced sugar at about 10/- per ton. — Mr. J. H. H. H. in his Secretary's Office.

Missionaries, like other people, have made mistakes, and all our servants are not saints; as a matter of fact, it is to be expected that there are numerous people in this country who do not yet share the saints' desire for all the teaching they have had. — *Editor, Standard Bank Monthly Portuguese East African Address*.

Kampala von der Mutterstadt, London presents an extra-ordinarily busy scene. Crowds of Native men come long distances by boat to shopping, and they are all well dressed, mostly in cotton prints, and take a pride in their appearance. — Professor Macmillan, in *London Evening Standard*, Uganda.

It is believed that in five or six years time people will look back with satisfaction on the fact that in little more than five years the market for tobacco and tobacco in the United Kingdom was raised from 3,000,000 tons 5,000,000. It is believed that the United Kingdom market will undergo a further increase. — *Rodwell, Government of Southern Rhodesia*.

The following extract was all concerned of the general use of the Swahili language. It was addressed to those who were in a position to observe it, in view of the fact that those who do not know it, are in a smattering of it, while new-comers from Europe show commendable wisdom in making a effort to learn it fairly well. — The Labour Commissioner of Tanganyika Territory, in the Report for 1929.

For one do not see more store by comparative statistics of cranial measurement for the simple reason that, in my personal experience, I have known a large number of aborigines with small brains and a number of tools with big ones. I am not prepared to take the size of a man's hat as the measure of his intellectual or executive capacity. — The Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., in a letter to "The Week End Review."

The Indonesian country shows all beauty for the half hour of dawn and the time of sunset, but the absence of shadow for the rest of the day sharply contrasts between this wide field and the wooded, dim, blue goodness of the steppes. But pleasant it is, and spacious and human, and there is nothing there of that stark beauty that makes African landscape in the desiccated regions. — Major L. M. Hastings in an article in "The Empire Review."

We believe that the present term of office will have its own difficulties, indeed it would be hard for everyone, whether official or otherwise, that this country stands as tall as an agriculture and an agriculture alone. To build, for instance, huge Government offices, to provide great shipping facilities in the nature of deep-water piers, to create railway lines all over the country, and to allow agriculture, in which everything depends, to die out for the want of credit, unless we would be at a height of silly unimportance in the history of Colonial development. — *The Native World News*.

WHO'S WHO

21.—Mr. Thomas Alfred Wood, C.M.G., M.B.E.



Major or Tommies Wood, as he is affectionately known, has a fine record of public service. Recognised 1917 by the M.L.E. for his War work and in 1922 by the C.M.G. for other public services; never had a non-official in East Africa received so high a civil distinction.

Born in 1867, in 1900 he reached the rank of construction chief which is now Nairobi. Taking out the only license held in those days, he was soon known by everybody and knew everybody. So it has remained ever since. Selling out his farm to come home and get married, on his return he established himself as an auctioneer and hardware merchant, but has now large coffee-growing interests.

In 1901 he was one of the six founders of "Old Colbustis" Association, the father of the present Convention of Association. Five years later he was appointed an automatic member of the Legislative Council and in 1917 of the Executive Council. He served on the legislature from 1919 to 1920, and from 1920 to 1922, first elected to the Nairobi Municipal Committee in 1901, he has remained a member ever since. During a couple of years when there was no colonial public book to consult for advice, he was Mayor of Nairobi. His early work in 1907 has been taken up by the Nairobi Harbour Advisory Board since 1927, is an active member of the Board of Directors of Comptec, and is regarded as a true friend.

EAST AFRICA

PERSONALIA

Sir Leopold Bell has left London for Rhodesia.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Menzies are now back in England.

Lord Curzon is due to visit South Africa early next year.

Lord and Lady Olivier are staying in the West Indies.

Mr. F. Leslie Ofue has arrived in London from Mysore.

Colonel W. K. Tucker has arrived in London from Kenya.

Sir Geoffrey Archer is now staying at Vence, in the south of France.

Sir George and the Hon. Lady Schuster have returned to India.

The Hon. Conway Harvey's house at Kent has been destroyed by fire.

Mr. J. H. S. Todd, of Nairobi, is at present staying in Montana, Switzerland.

Mr. H. P. Mackie, of Kamala, was recently badly maimed by a wounded leopard.

Colonel Fred and Mrs. Johnson have arrived home from Southern Rhodesia.

Mrs. A. Holm, wife of the Director of Agriculture of Kenya, has arrived in England.

The Bishop of Mombasa leaves London tomorrow to return to his diocese in Tanganyika.

Mr. A. E. Wilson, of the Uganda Transport Department, has arrived home on leave.

Early in January Sir E. Hilton Young, M.P., is to broadcast a talk on African affairs.

Lord Crosworth had the honour of dining with the Prince of Wales one evening last week.

Lord and Lady Blandford are shortly leaving for a big-game hunting expedition in East Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Mackinnon are leaving for Siallaam early in the New Year to settle in Nairobi.

Mr. Walter Runciman, M.P., has been elected Deputy Chairman of the Union Castle Steamship Co. Ltd.

Mr. T. E. Adamson, who has just arrived home from Zanzibar, is making the first part of his tour in Devon.

Sir Edward and Lady Davison have left England for the West Indies and expect to return at the end of March.

Mr. J. P. Bowler, of the Carlton, has been appointed Director of the Carlton Film Co. Ltd.

Professor Bromilow Marples, who has been invited to the Rivers Memorial School of the Royal Anthropological Institute.

Mr. Hugh Macmillan has returned to Kampala, where he is manager of the local branch of Barclays' Bank.

Mr. W. L. Price, of the Nakuru branch of Motor Mart and Exchange, has arrived home accompanied by Mrs. Price.

The consignment of 900 acres of sisal sold on the London market was grown in Mbita on the Sultan's estate at Mitavata.

Mr. J. Graham has disposed of his business interests at Entebbe to Mr. P. Wray, of Mbarara, and is returning to England.

Captain the Hon. S. E. Guest has arrived in Nairobi, having flown to the Kenya capital from Nairobi in private aeroplane.

Mr. F. R. G. Surridge, of the Administrative Service in Tanganyika, has been seconded for special duty at the Colonial Office.

Miss Isabella Russell is shortly leaving Dorkeseter to join the Mbereshi station of the London Missionary Society in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Henry Mond, M.P., who has interests in Northern Rhodesia, last week addressed the Club on the subject of Empire trade.

H. Crook, of the Royal Veterinary Department, is now stationed at Mbarara, where he is investigating a recent outbreak of rinderpest.

Miss R. E. E. Johnson, who has been in charge of the telephone service in Nairobi for the past year, has arrived home on retirement.

Mr. F. G. Sale, of the London merchant banking house of Messrs. F. G. Sale and Sons, recently visited Mombasa. He has now returned to this country.

Sir Donald Cameron announced in Dar es Salaam a few days ago that he will sail for England at the end of January on retirement from the Colonial Service.

Mr. T. A. Wood and Mr. J. de la Motte addressed the Liberal Commonwealth Group in the House of Commons on Monday night. Sir Humphrey Trenggeli also spoke.

Miss Winifred Spooner, who last year carried out a great deal of work in East Africa, left Crocodou on Wednesday this afternoon for South Africa. Flying Officer H. C. T. Edwards accompanies her.

Mr. Bustam Adams, secretary of Wilson Airways, recently visited Mombasa in connection with the development of an air service between the Kenya port and Nairobi.

Mr. Charles H. H. Bentick, formerly British Minister in Ethiopia, and now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lima, Peru, had audience with the King King last week.

The way in which such the Hon. C. H. Dobree discharged his duties as Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia during the absence on leave of Sir James Maxwell has won wide public confidence.

Lieutenant W. J. M. D. Phillips, of the Northern Rhodesia Police, is on leave from the Protectorate. Captain B. J. Graham, also of the Police, has been transferred from Livingstone to Fort Jameson.

Lord and Lady Cochrane of Culz last week celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. Three years ago Lord Cochrane visited East Africa together with his son-in-law Sir R. Fowell Buxton.

Letters for the following East Africans are awaiting collection by the addressees at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office, London: Mr. S. Tunstall (or Sunstall), Miss Ethel Ward.

Mr. E. Crewe Read, late Provincial Commissioner of Nakuru, has arrived home pending retirement. He has served East Africa for the past twenty-three years, and before then had served on the West Coast.

Mr. H. S. Davis, who took part in the discussion at last week's East African meeting at the National Liberal Club, was a journalist in Nairobi before the War. He afterwards took up coffee planting in the Thika district.

Mr. K. Howard Flinders, who recently arrived in Northern Rhodesia to take up his appointment as Assistant Registrar in the Judicial Department, was previously Attorney General of the Windward Islands.

Dr. K. Campbell, of the Medical Department in Kenya, has been appointed Senior Medical Officer in Tanganyika. Since he was appointed to the Trans-Nzanga district he has devoted much of his time to malaria questions.

Mr. E. J. Hudden, Assistant District Officer in Uganda, whose native home of Uganda has been in the Protectorate for the past five years, Mr. H. M. Mackintosh, a temporary Officer in Uganda, has also arrived and left.

Mr. W. A. C. Goode, son of Sir Richard Goode, C.M.G., C.B.E., formerly Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, and now a member of the Rhodesia Railways Commission, will shortly join the Colonial Civil Service.

Lord Howard de Walden last week showed a large number of zoological and botanical specimens collected by him in East Africa and certain East African films to the Natural History Museum Staff Association's Scientific Reunion.

Mr. Howard D. Atchett, of Messrs. Cobb and Company, has been appointed in the East Africa Posts and Imperial Airways. He has been in East Africa for the past five years, and recently flew from Nairobi to Kisumu and Entebbe.

We regret to learn of the death in Eldoret Hospital of Mrs. Newton, wife of Captain J. W. Newton, a Turbo settler. Mrs. Newton was very popular in the Kipkaret district, where she was well known for her kindly nature.

Earl Winterbottom, M.P., who recently returned from Northern Rhodesia, has denied reports published in the Press and in Hansard that he called Mr. Snowden an "insulting dog" during a debate in the House of Commons last week.

Mr. J. W. Wilkinson has been appointed Postmaster in Kampala, in succession to Mr. D. J. McLeary, who recently retired from the service. Mr. Wilkinson has for the past four years been in charge of the Mombasa Post Office, previous to which he was in Kampala.

Colonel W. H. Franklin, H.M. Trade Commissioner for East Africa, and Commissioner to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London, arrived home on Monday last from a long tour of the territories. Next week we hope to give his impressions of this most recent visit.

"Although our new Director of Agriculture is unknown to most of us personally," said Mr. John Sinclair, Chairman of the Nyasaland Agricultural Society, at the recent annual general meeting, "we have a nodding acquaintance with Dr. Small through the medium of a pen portrait and caricature in *East Africa*."

A private telegram received in London states that Messrs. Lead and Bowin, the delegates appointed by Tanganyika settlers to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, are to sail for this country as soon as they receive notice of the date on which the Committee will begin to hear evidence.

At last week's annual meeting of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine Sir Harry Gresham said that a further income of £1,000 a year from Colonial Government resources was necessary, and that Sir Andrew Balfour, when his health permitted, would visit the Colonies and make an appeal on behalf of the school.



AUSTRALIA

A Native charged with the murder of Miss Stumpf, the African Inland missionary, has been acquitted. Fingerprints of the accused were discovered on a clock and lamp in Miss Stumpf's bed-room, but as the Native had previously entered the room before the arrival of the police, the Court gave him the benefit of the doubt.

The following gentlemen were recently elected to the Committee of the East African Producers Association: Captain A. C. Astley, Mr. W. R. Bastard, Mr. R. V. Phillips, Major Holford-Walker, Mr. F. C. Pierce-Grove, Mr. J. E. Soames, Mr. J. L. H. Eocas, Mr. T. E. Aggett, Mr. D. J. Anderson, and Lord Hugh Kennedy.

East Africa learns that the Earl of Athlone will probably pay a private visit to East Africa on his way home from Cape Town, and that he may take the opportunity of proceeding to Egypt via the Nile. It is likely that he will indulge in some big game hunting on his way to Uganda, which is expected to be reached towards the end of January.

We regret to record the death at the age of eighty-six of the Rev. Dr. John Young, former Moderator of the United Free Church of Scotland, two of whose sons are members of the Livingstonia Mission, Nyasaland, one having succeeded Dr. Robert Laws as Principal of the Training Institution, and the other being in charge of one of the out-stations.

The film taken by the Prince of Wales during his visit to East Africa was shown privately last Sunday to the Kensington branch of the Post-War Brotherhood. Many charitable organisations have approached the Prince with requests that he would show the films, but he had previously refused on the ground that they are not sufficiently long for public exhibition.

East Africans elected to the Royal Empire Society during the past month include: Kenya: Mr. T. G. Benson; Mr. S. Ellis; Mr. B. F. Montgomery; Brigadier-General G. D. Rhodes; Major R. Scott-Little; Mr. T. R. Sobey; Mr. K. Takenami-Watson; *Tanganyika Territory*: Mr. F. B. Wade; Mr. A. G. Courtney-Island; Mr. J. M. G. G. G. R. A. J. Maguire; *Uganda*: Mr. R. W. M. Mettam; *Zanzibar*: Mr. G. M. N. Jindra; *Northern Rhodesia*: Mr. W. H. D. Charlton; Mr. P. A. Lockett; *Portuguese East Africa*: Mr. S. W. Rutherford.

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Mr. N. J. Pybus, M.P., who recently visited Northern Rhodesia as a member of the Empire Parliamentarians' Association, took many interesting pictures during his tour.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the Nairobi District Council: *Kianbu-Karatu Ruwanda*: Mr. P. J. H. Colhoun, M.F.; C. N. Day, Mr. R. Eric Williams; *Limuru ward*: Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Graham, Mr. W. H. Dickins, Mr. E. P. Gilpin; *Rift ward*: Mr. W. J. Acham, Major Walter Johnson, Mr. G. E. G. Gifford; *Ngong Sabukwa*: Mr. H. A. Clay, Major J. Clegg, Delap, Mr. Ward, Mr. E. J. Rutherford; Colonel C. G. Risley. An election is to take place to the *Ngong Kikuyu Karatu ward*, the candidates being Mr. A. Bradley, Miss C. G. Carter, Mr. S. V. Webber, and Mr. J. M. Horrigan.

Captain Reginald H. Harris, who is well known to many of our readers, was married in Nairobi last week to Cicely Annie Lidington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Parker. The bridegroom first went to East Africa in 1907, and has since travelled in most parts of Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya, and Portuguese East Africa. After serving in France with the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, he was seconded in 1916 to the 4th K.A.R. and was awarded the Military Cross and mentioned in dispatches during the Campaign. After the War, he entered the Tanganyika Administrative Service, and during his last tour was acting Administrative Officer in Tabora when the drafctions of Sultan Saidi bin Fundikira were brought to light. After the sentencing of that chief he was employed on special duty in the Kitunda area.

BOOKS TO READ

A KENYAN FARM DIARY.

By the Hon. V. M. Carnegie.

7/- net.

A cheerfully written record of endless labour and varied adventure on an Englishman living on an African farm. A real romance of life. — *Morning Post*.

MISSING.

By Flight-Lieut. T. P. Bruce. 5/- net.
"Everyone who enjoys a real plot more intricate and more exciting than even those devised by Edgar Wallace will appreciate this book." — *The Tatler*. This is a notable addition to the literature of escape. The reader sharps his intense emotions of the ordinary as in the grim game of hide-and-seek proceeds. — *Morning Post*. Details to be announced among the classics of *The Sphere*.

COLDIRON DAM.

By Justice Glanston. 7/- net.
A delightful and amusing story of a man who enjoys a number of his hobbies, but is good at 'Coldiron Dam'. His hobby is calculated to put even the stoutest of cynics into the best of good temper, and is far too good to be missed. — *Sunday Times*.

THE YOMAH AND AFTER.

By Shamus Attire. 7/- net.
A lively novel in a lost world, mystery and shipwreck are the principal ingredients. A thrilling drama such as 'Shalimar' as well knows how to tell. — *Daily Sketch*.

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"A love story which the ordinary reader finds attractive. It is good to meet the few people here." — *Albion Press and Journal*. "A love story you will like." — *Daily Sketch*.

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A pleasurable diversion from the more doubtful happenings of the daily press. The author, who is well known, can be recommended. — *Evening Times*, etc. will afford both recreation and interest to all who delight in an intelligent yarn. — *Birmingham Post*.

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By H. R. Macaulay, Jr. 7/- net.
A modern comedy by Macaulay, the great Bard Macaulay, who carries on the tradition of his name. It arises from the first to the last page. — *Daily Sketch*.

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Deserves the publisher's description of 'Fascinating' and apart from that element merit, it has a value far beyond that of mere entertainment. — *The Scotsman*. Can be heartily recommended. — *Grainger*. A remarkably fine book. — *Morning Post*.

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EAST AFRICAN BOOKSHELF.

AN EXCELLENT TANGANYIKA HANDBOOK

At a Surprisingly Low Price

It would be difficult, and perhaps impossible, to suggest a better ten shillings worth of printed matter regarding Tanganyika than the new "Handbook of Tanganyika Territory," edited by Mr. Gerald F. Sayers, of the Secretariat, and published under Government auspices. Though not as elaborate as might be thought by many Macmillan Co., Ltd.

As the volume runs to 650 pages and is illustrated by numerous excellent photographs and an amplitude of maps in colour, it can be confidently stated that the cost of production of the book is not less than three or four times the ten shillings at which it is priced. May the enterprise of the Government be rewarded by a wide circulation among the general public and in libraries! It is an excellent *guide récums* and its editor merits sincere congratulations on the result of his labours.

His was a weary task. The Directors of the various Departments were presumably required to draft matter on such subjects as agriculture, livestock, land and land settlement, trade and commerce, medical services, and game policy, etc., and the material having been received, Mr. Sayers had to decide whether (a) for the general good to risk about 300,000/- necessary and risk the art of the departmental head jealous of even what he had written; or (b), to retain sufficient of the original to escape departmental anger, only to suffer the worse fate of disgracing his readers! Whether he was very fortunate in his official contributors or very firm in his decision to perform the whole duty of an editor, the outside world has no means of discovering, but he has certainly produced a result most creditable to himself and most useful to those who desire information on any aspect of Tanganyika affairs.

The book is all-embracing, and so up-to-date that it even mentions Sir Sydney Henn's Railway Commission. Almost everything which the average reader may want to know is recorded, and easily found by means of an excellent index.

A Vade Mecum.

Do you want a list of advocates in the Territory, news of Dar es Salaam's Amateur Dramatic and Musical Societies, details of the beeswax exports, particulars of Boy Scout progress, prices of coffee, tea, the locality of diorite remains, the whereabouts of the grave of the now-forgotten Elton, the names of Masonic Lodges, a dissertation on the geology of the Territory, statistics of immigration, licence fees in force, the provisions of the Native Courts Ordinance, a hint where that notorious fishing is to be found, an explanation of rights of occupancy, ideas about snakes good and bad, a guide to tea-growing provinces, information about the Vol-Kane branch railway, a survey of the good and bad points of the African climate, a minute account of our native currency, and, indeed, the Handbook is a real handbook. The test is, to compare its usefulness, the present reviewer turned up scores of references at random, and only thrice was he baffled: there appear to be no references to the Sultan Said case, to the cost of building Government House, Dar es Salaam, or to the numbers of officials employed in the Territory—though a list of Civil servants is included.

The historical sections give a fair picture of the development of the Territory, and describe the keynote of German administrative policy as an unimaginative centralisation. The description of the East African Campaign, though necessarily much abbreviated, is good. One point new to me is the statement that the blockade-runner "Rubens," which entered Manta Bay in April 1915, was boarded by bluejackets who found her timbered up and battened down. After firing three rounds the "blockader" steamed away on the suspicion that her quarry would bring her off out. The Germans returned and salvaged almost the entire cargo, and largely increased volumes of enemy fire from the Mauser-pattern 1898 rifles which the "Rubens" had brought was the result! During the campaign I met several Germans who saw the blockade-runner enter the bay and helped to discharge her stores, but never before had I heard that she had been boarded by British bluejackets, which fact, if it be true, makes the disappearance of the British cruiser "Lily" the more inexplicable than ever. Is the Handbook accurate in this minor but interesting little point?

My only quarrel with the editor is in the score of his geographical terms. When does he fail to say such as

Kuching?—and referring to Kuching, in reference to Kuching, why maintain the double name in such words as Usongo and Kissaki? Is "Kihuhwa" not more likely "Kihuhwa" and "Muhesa" "Muhsa"? "Mufesa" and in the next edition—and it is good to know that the local Government intends to reissue the Handbook every one or two years—please let us have no reference to Lake Nyanza, but to "Lake Victoria-Nyanza."

This is a valuable and considerable work of reference, anyone interested in Africa, and especially in S.E.A.

DINNER TO THE GOVERNOR

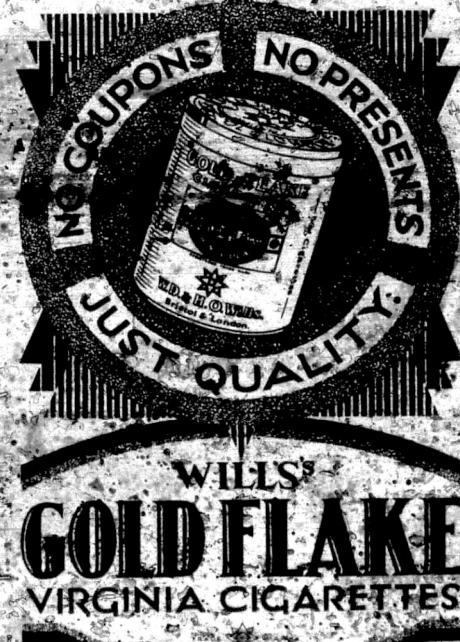
To be Entertained by

Sir Joseph Bytree, Governor, designated Kenya, and Lady Bytree will be the chief guests at the East Africa Dinner Club at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday, January 14, at 8 p.m. Members of the Dinner Club may obtain tickets for themselves and their guests at 6s each from Major J. Corbett Ward, 345 Cockspur Street, S.W.1. Non-members the price is 18s. 6d.

EAST AFRICAN AIR SERVICE OPENING

The first air liner on the new East African route is now scheduled to leave Cairo on January 22 for Kisumu and Mwanza, and the first return journey will begin from Mwanza on January 28. Land-machises will be used on the Cairo-Khartoum section, and the remainder of the journey to Mwanza will be done by flying-boats. Passenger fares have not yet been definitely fixed, but an arrangement will be made within a fortnight. The ground staff will be recruited at London for Cairo last week.

The Rhodesia Herald has published a most interesting special number in memory of the 1890 Column of Pioneers of Southern Rhodesia



NATIVE EDUCATION IN KENYA.

Walking away from the Missions.

While it has been a comparatively easy task to organise the education of the small number of European children in Kenya and of the limited Arab and Indian juvenile population, the education of the Negroes has naturally been a much more extensive and difficult problem. The diversity of tribes, the huge expanse of country, and the primitive state of culture of the Natives are formidable factors. The master is fully and truly disengaged by the Director of Education in his Report for 1929 (Government Printers, Nairobi), in which the tendency of the natives to break away from mission influence and return, and, above all, to insist on the retention of their tribal customs, are striking features.

Primarily, the Native owes his education to the missionaries, who assumed their responsibility for the mental development of the Native. The former British African Committee on Education in Tropical Countries having recommended the policy that the education of the Native must be carried on through the agency of Christian missions, the Government of Kenya has insisted on grants aid to missionary bodies. But a new and dominating factor, which has arisen more lately is the demand by the African himself for the provision of educational facilities through other than missionary agencies.

Danger of Native Domination.

The Native of Kenya, especially in the Kavirondo districts and in the Nyanza Province, has indicated in the strongest way his wish for an education in institutions which are not under the care of missionaries. Hitherto, in fact, indicated that the policy of the Advisory Committee in London is no longer to "plain appeals" to him. If a decision is not speedily reached there will be danger that we may have to choose not between mission schools and Government schools, but between these two on the one hand and on the other hand Native schools conducted by Natives.

That danger has been sufficiently brought home to the district officers of Kikuyu in the last five months. The attitude of these Natives for whom the Church of Scotland Mission and the African Inland Mission have done so much has been clear. They have disengaged with their churches on a matter of deep spiritual import, and they have refused to send their children to a school conducted by a teacher who does not believe that female circumcision is an essential element in the life of the Kikuyu people. They have demanded from Government that Government should assist them by opening non-denominational schools.

The demand of the Native is not a vague yearning, it is a demand supported by a people involved in self-imposed taxation. The amounts ranging by local Native Councils in the last few years have now reached many thousands of pounds.

Enough has been said to show the difficulties which have faced the Department in formulating and securing the adoption of any Native policy in regard to the education of the Native.

The Jeunes School.

There is a further complication—the establishment of the "Jeunes School." In the report 21 out of the 70 pages of reading matter are taken up by the report of the Jeunes School.

It may be instructive at this point to glance at the significance of the course at Jeunes School in relation to the whole question of the training of teachers, as a rule, in schools. It is not unjust to assert that missions have so far done little in this matter. Mission teachers, as a rule, are simply pupil teachers, with the emphasis on the pupil rather than the teacher; attitudes of formal training in the proper sense scarcely exists. There is little or no professional training or consciousness.

The Jeunes-trained teacher, when visiting or engaged in mission schools, finds himself in a position which is sometimes involving and nearly always complicated. He comes from societies with

very different attitudes in regard to education, different attitudes to Swahili and English, different standards of training for teachers, and different attitudes to Government posts, as he understands it. Consequently the Jeunes teacher may find that mission policy conflicts with ideas he has been accustomed to at the Jeunes School; and he often finds it difficult to secure the meaning of the moral support of the missionary activities and interests which are primary in his scheme of values.

From Mr. W. G. Scott's report it is, therefore, clear that the Native is displaying a deep desire for education as distinguished from moralisation—desire which can only be met by a mission authority if the recognise that efficiency in schools is essential. The coming of the Jeunes School is undoubtedly a new factor which cannot be overlooked. Finally, the attitude of the Kikuyu to date circumstances regarded by Mr. Scott as "of great spiritual import" raises questions of the most delicate, and devastatingly plenty. Native education in Kenya is evidently at the turning of the ways.

BROADCAST TALKS ON AFRICA.

Broadcast talks on Africa are to be broadcast every day of the week until November 1st. The speakers and their subjects are as follows:

Dec. 5 "Trustees of Empire" by Rt. Hon. W. C. Ormsby-Gore, M.P.
Dec. 12 "Africa and the World Market" by the Marquis of Lorne.

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Camp Fire Comments

Camp-Crashing in Ethiopia.

Habased hosts and hostesses in England, with envy the simple and effective hospitality in Ethiopia to deal with camp-crashers. A correspondent, who avers that he was at the Emperor's State Banquet there was no guest, intruders, and intruders were expelled by officers armed with hippopotamus-hunting bows. "Good old Ethiopia!" That one can always hear. Two more or less French follies! exclaims the author of the stuff to give the brutes!

The Psychology of Crocodiles.

Reference has several times been made in this column to the remarkable differences which exist in the behaviour of crocodiles in various parts of Africa. In one river they are dreaded by the local inhabitants; in another their presence is completely disregarded. Here they will attack white men, but not Natives; there they do not discriminate between black and white but go for both impartially. The late Sir Frederick Jackson's own opinion, as recorded in his book, "Early Days in East Africa," was that crocodiles in inland waters, and therefore blackish of salt, are much more to be feared than those further up the river, and as he was a naturalist of very great ability and experience, his conclusion deserves respect. It would be interesting to know whether or not other East Africans have noticed the peculiarity of the local crocodile.

A Leopard Takes Sanctuary.

A most tantalising story is told by the Kenya Game Wardens in their report for 1929.

"A leopard," he writes, "was found one day on Lamu Island sheltering within the fine old Sheila Mosque. A local brave borrowed a shotgun and one cartridge, and proceeded to demonstrate to the misguided beast that claims of sanctuary are subject to solid limitations."

Now it takes a good man to tackle a leopard, in a mosque or out of it, with a shotgun and one solitary cartridge—though the query may arise as to whether the man was brave or only foolish. But one does long to know just what happened: did the gunman kill the beast? or was the leopard so convinced that he was safe in the sanctuary of the mosque, as he should have been, that he put up no fight at all? Captain Ritchie seems, in telling this story, to have carried artistic restraint too far.

A Lucky East African Auditor.

The Nyasaland Government Gazette announces the transfer of Mr. C. W. Seed "to be Auditor, Seychelles and British Somaliland." Mr. Seed is to be congratulated. Travel expands the mind and refreshes the energies, and when Mr. Seed has spent his six months—if that be the period auditing the books of Somaliland, documents perhaps as varied as the country, he will take ship for the island Paradise of the Seychelles, which offers as great and as delightful a contrast to Somaliland in climate and conditions, people and prospects, as the whole tropical world can furnish. Here is the germ of an idea which might be developed with advantage to the Service. Why should a District officer appointed to Tanga, that strange place of "smells," as Lincolnpark is called, not be able to condition transfer to

Lushoto, the home of forest and green pastures, Kilwa and Tukuyu in the Abyssinian hills, and Zomba, Kasanga and Abaya, other pleasant alternatives?

Abbyssinia in Kenya Time.

While melanism or blackness is widespread among animals and does not appear to interfere with their normal life, albinism, or whiteness, is generally accepted as being so abnormal that individual exhibiting it is liable to be persecuted, though to see black and white British warships be-sailed or be-sailed or be-sailed is not uncommon. It is interesting to read in the account of the Kenya Survey of 1927 that a number of animals, about 100 in number, were shot during the year. Amongst them a pale waterbuck near the Lorian swamp had disappeared shot there. A pair of antelopes, a young colobus in West Kenya, a lechwe, has been under observation for some time, as a white impala has been frequently seen in Gressier's Arusha, and other fair albinistic bushbuck in Serengeti. Though now white, a lechwe skin was remarkably bright and strikingly patterned. Captain Ritchie were of a rich ginger colour, giving the skin a most luminous appearance. This is the first time has had the good fortune to see

A protest against the alleged intention of Great Britain to cease to regard ex-German East Africa as a Mandated Territory and to annex it to the British Empire was passed at a public meeting in Munich last week over which the Rector of Munich University presided.

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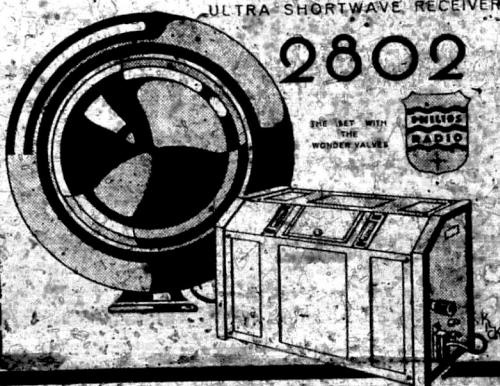
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DAR ES SALAAM AND TANGA.

East Africa in the Press

LORD WINTERTON ON N. RHODESIA

LORD WINTERTON, writing in *The Times* of his recent visit to Northern Rhodesia, says—

"I travelled by train from Elisabethville to Lusaka. After ten years' absence I found the accommodation and service on the Rhodesian Railways as good as ever. It has always been a marvel to me that on the restaurant cars the European waiters—usually, though not invariably, born in Great Britain—can serve (counting early morning tea and 12 o'clock dinner) six meals a day on a continuous journey of 48 or 49 hours in the tropics without the slightest deterioration of their courteous efficiency or immaculate cleanliness."

"Northern Rhodesians at the time of my visit were in a state of mind in which buoyancy and optimism mingled with depression and irritation. The mining development has resulted in an increase of 100% in the European population within a few years. To feed the growing number of European and Native workers at the mines more than Northern Rhodesian farmers can produce in the way of meat, wheat, maize and fruit is required, and supplies to fill the deficiency are coming from Southern Rhodesia. When the new mines reach the producing stage as they should in two or three years, the demand will be far larger."

"There is a considerable quantity of land outside Native Reserves, at present unoccupied and suitable for European settlement and cultivation. Some is in private hands, but much is Crown land. A comprehensive survey of the latter, with a view to a Government scheme of land settlement, is now in progress. In view of the obvious need for more settlers Northern Rhodesians feel that the Government has been rather slow in this matter. Possibly it has been influenced by the half-share to which, for many years to come, the Chartered Company are entitled when Crown land is sold."

CONTINUITY IN GOVERNMENT

LADY ELEANOR COLE has written to the *New Statesman* regarding a statement in that journal that "it is sheer humbug to pretend that all the present policies of the white settlers in Kenya are designed to promote the welfare of the Natives equally with their own." In the course of her letter she says—

"It is the firm belief of the colonists that white settlement is undeniably for the good of that country as a whole as much for the Native as for the settler. The Hilton Young Report states that the majority of Kenyans, the Native population is totally unsuited and unfit for developing the country. White settlement provides a stimulus and example which may in the long run promote and hasten the progress of the Natives."

The colonists stand for a vigorous policy of white settlement combined with reserves of sufficient land for all present and future needs of the Natives. White settlement has brought and will more and more bring material development to the country as a whole. But before the encouragement of this policy of settlement is possible the colonists maintain that they must have an assurance that the Government of the country is going to remain in the hands of their own race, for they believe with Lord Lugard that under no other rule—be it of big men uncontrolled potentates or of aliens—does the African enjoy such a measure of freedom and of impartial justice, or a more sympathetic treatment. It is because of the constant change of policy that has been put forward by successive Governments in this country that the settlers have pressed for a further voice in the government of their own Colony, as this would seem to offer the only hope of securing that continuity that Lord Lugard says is as essential to African policy as faith is to Christianity."

Good rains have improved the Uganda cotton outlook, and markets are expected to open early in February.

TO SAVE ZANZIBAR'S CLOVE INDUSTRY

M. R. N. LYNN, formerly Director of Agriculture of Zanzibar, says in a letter to *The Times*:

"In our report last year the Zanzibar Government are commending measures for the replanting of clove trees prompted by some very few remarks about the clove industry of Zanzibar and Pemba which is not only vital for the welfare of these islands but of universal importance, as 90% of the world's supply of cloves comes from there. I know of no similar in the case of the world being dependent upon one small country for a valuable commercial product."

"The clove plantations of Pemba are between eighty and ninety years old; those of Zanzibar about fifty-five. The amount of replanting 'since' these plantations were laid out has been negligible. In the natural course of things this industry must, therefore, decay and perish unless young trees are planted to repair waste. There is another danger besides that of ordinary waste to which the industry is exposed. In August, 1872, a hurricane struck Zanzibar, levelling all clove and coconut trees. Pemba escaped; that is why the trees there are older though situated later in the field place. What has happened once may happen again, but the ruin, though widespread, would not be complete if there were a considerable number of young trees coming along, as young trees would not offer the same resistance to wind and might be expected to escape destruction."

"If the Zanzibar clove industry is to survive a comprehensive scheme of renovation, under which a definite number of trees would be planted every year, should be adopted. There is no other way. The young tree is very difficult to rear. In the dry months, June to August—also hot though not the hot season—following planting, mortality is very heavy. Knowing this fact, the traveller riding through the plantations marvels at the miles of trees standing evenly in row, showing that mortality must have been very small when the plantations were laid out. The explanation is that the planting was done by slave labour of which there was at that time an abundant supply, and that the young trees were watered frequently afterwards. The task of re-establishing the plantations if they were destroyed would be utterly beyond the labour strength of the country, to say nothing of the cost."

"This watering is the crux of the matter. It is costly, as it must be done by hand from wells. The revenue of the country, derived chiefly from cloves, should, therefore, contribute to the cost. I think the best way of doing this would be to offer a bonus, say, of one or two rupees, for every new tree planted and surviving after two years, by which time the tree might be considered as established. The scheme should be supported by intensive propaganda and by placing upon the Arab governors and the headmen the responsibility for carrying it out."

PLOTS for godown and residential purposes at Kagera Port are notified for sale by the District Officer, Bukoba. The upset rental is £6 per acre for residential plots and £6 per 16,000 square feet for godown plots, in each case for a term of thirty-three years, the rent to be subject to revision at the end of twenty years; within two years a residence valued at £400 or a godown at £200 must be erected. Applicants are offered the option of acquiring the plots for five years with a right of occupancy.

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We offer to all who reside in East or Central Africa a complete, reliable, efficient and quick Service. We supply you effects in your purchases is considerable. We supply almost anything and despatch without delay. Visit us when home on leave, and inspect our Tropical Kit and Equipment Showrooms. Everything in Men's Wear for Home use as well. You can also obtain anything else required through our wholesale connections in London. Send your enquiry now and get full particulars.

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NEAR THE FAMOUS KAMORIN ESCARPMENT.
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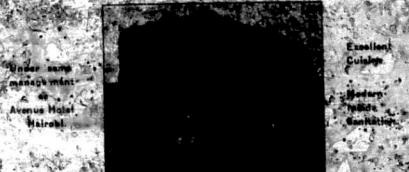
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SPANIARDS' LONE ASCENT OF KIBO.

BY READING the recent account of Mount Kilimanjaro by Señor Andrés Espinosa, a member of the Spanish Alpine Club, *The Tanganyika Gazette* says:

"Señor Espinosa attempted thefeat of conquering Kibo without guides, porters, blankets, or impedimenta of any kind. His only equipment was a gun, the sound carry, and that he carried only the most meagre food allowance. Such a route had never been taken before. It allowed time on the ice, a breathless climb, a cardigan, four tins of ham, two tins of biscuits, and two cans of oil. On his return of him, two days later, he said two cans of oil were left. He wore the simplest of garments and was unhampered by underclothing. Shot only in shoes, with a shotgun for headgear, his only other equipment was a knife and a compass." "With no carrier or guide, and knowing nothing of the local language, he spoke only a little French besides his native Spanish, and thus unable to be directed, he made his lonely ascent, first tackling Mawenzi, the eastern peak. There, however, the snow was too deep in the gorges and ravines, and so he made for his chief objective, Kibo, spending thirty days and nights in a cave at the altitude of 18,000 feet before the final assault on the summit."

If the ascent was successful there is no doubt that Señor Espinosa brought back with him all the evidence to be gathered at the various points. Among the evidence were the records deposited at Uaizer, William Point, Stella Point, and the various points searched by Hans Nielsen West, Miss McDonald and Roach, among which was a badge deposited by Mr. Letham.

The records are now in the possession of Mr. Ungerer, secretary of the Kilimanjaro Mountaineering Club, who will make an early attempt to have them restored. When approached for having removed them, Señor Espinosa said: "Would anyone have believed me if I had not brought down this evidence?"

LADY DOCTORS IN THE TROPICS.

UNDER the title of "New War of Jungle Doctors," *The Sunday Express* has drawn a strange picture of the conditions in which lady doctors work in the tropics. From the article no intending candidate for such a post would imagine that she must be prepared to take the rough with the smooth, she is shown all lady medical officers as surrounded with electric food refrigerators and vacuum cleaners!

British women are to invade all the tropical areas—the Empire to fight the growing menace of the Witch-doctor. This is revealed by the great strides made by the Colonial Office scheme of sending out British women doctors to such places as the Straits Settlements, the Gold Coast, and the Malay States. A news-service of health visitors has been established in Tanganyika, and is to be considerably developed. The first appointments were given to women.

During their period of service these women doctors must volunteer for work in the most primitive and perfect jungle conditions. They run motor cars, and in their homes have electric lighting and heating, electric food refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and many other labour saving and hygiene articles.

Picture a lady medical officer at say Kahama living under perfect modern conditions!

DISTRIBUTING PRIZES TO NATIVES.

Miss Doris V. VETEN, headmistress of the Beit School for Girls at Choma, Northern Rhodesia, has written an interesting article in her school's paper, *Kavango*, on a prize-giving ceremony at a nearby mission. After judging the exhibits she was called upon to present the prizes.

"She distributed all the screw lousi which are very popular with Natives, cigarettes, or *hemp* as the Natives call it, which were handed out but the winners invariably clutched them and were handed them over again, as they wanted something else. The women received coloured sugar bags full of salt. As I handed them out some looked away shyly, some giggled nervously, some appeared brazenly self-confident."

AN OFFICIAL TURNED SETTLER.

An East African official whose identity it would not be safe to disclose—during the course of his service in the British colonies,

an ex-government official now in the service of a private owner of his East African bandana, according to Government sources. One member of the Legislative Council recently stated publicly that "He has never been able to do anything constantly for a Native when he was a government official. Since he has come a settler he found that he could do much more for them than when he was a Senior Commissioner."

Many such instances could be quoted, and the call goes on to show how unfair and absurd it is suggested that a handful of officials in London and Africa should be allowed to dictate a policy which *Article 25* defines that Native interests must be paramount, and definitely states that this same handful of officials is "unable to share or delegate this trust of safeguarding Native interests with European settlers, many of whom have made a life study of anthropology."

Mrs. FREDERICK H. WRIGHT, who has spent thirty years in East Africa writing to the *Guardian* news paper, points out that:

"Close settlement does not mean depriving the Native of more of his land. Each Native has at least twelve acres of his share and very wastefully is it used. There are still nearly 150,000 square miles of land unallotted. The whites have over half a square mile per head, and when you remember that the city of London is only one square mile, you will see that there is plenty of room for closer settlement, without depriving the Native of more of his land."

Compelling the Native to develop his land sounds hard, perhaps, to English ears, but if it means encouraging him to work by cultivating with the plough, instead of his women scratching the surface with a hoe, surely there can be no objection to such a policy?"

Is yours a Sunshine Baby?

No flatulent stools—no constipation

"Sunshine Babies" are those happy babies who are protected by the sunshine vitamin D from rickets, badly formed teeth, constipation and other digestive disturbances.

Give your Baby the improved Glaxo with added Sunshine vitamin D so that he will be a "Sunshine" Baby. Let the sunshine vitamin D build your baby's bones straight and strong, let him have firm healthy flesh and a sturdy little constitution.

Over two years' medical trials in Great Britain proved the value of this New Glaxo (with added sun-shine vitamin D) for infant feeding before it was placed on the market.

HOW TO CONQUER INDIGESTION.

Indigestion is a disease at normally the juices of the stomach are secreted but that excess of acid or a weak digestive process causing such common symptoms as fermentation, heartburn, flatulence, constipation or diarrhoea which causes there to be a desire to vomit, flatulence and wish to get rid of the neutralised excess acids within the body. To cure this doctors usually recommend a saturated Magnesia solution because it instantly neutralises the excess acids and stops fermentation but also soothes the inflamed stomach lining. Magnesia is sold by allochemists and if you suffer with any form of digestive disorder you will find this remedy will quickly banish your trouble. (ADVT).

Storming Army of Foam.

Wipes out and kills the myriads of tooth-enemies you can't brush out. That is how Kolynos Dental Cream preserves teeth.

Kolynos does MORE than stimulates the gums, helping to prevent pyorrhoea. It washes away that cloudy, grey coating that stains the teeth, leaving them lustrously white. Then there is still the important fact that Kolynos goes twice as far as any other dentifrice. Only half an inch is required on the brush for a thorough cleansing.

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Peruvian Bark and Iron Wine

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The Greatest Shaving Improvement in 28 Years

New blade, same used in your old Gillette.

New processed steel, same blade, results the same.

Cut-out corners of blade prevent razor pull.

To clean turn guard around, tighten nuts, shake dry.

NEW shape guard channel gives full shaving clearance.

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No projecting posts to dull blade edge.
Reinforced razor corners prevent damage if dropped.

Square blade ends safer to handle.

Shaves easier around mouth, nose, etc.

NEW blades same price as old.

NEW razor, 24K gold plated, with one NEW blade in case, 5/-

FEDERAL SET

24K GOLD PLATED NEW GILLETTE IN TERRAC COVERED CASE, 5/-

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TANZANYIKA GOLDFIELDS' HEAVY LOSS.

The latest report of the Tanzanyika Goldfields Ltd., written off £1,000,000 loss on its shares and stock held in the Kihanga Gold Mine, and amounting to £1,000,000 against their book value, has been submitted against their accounts by the chairman, Mr. G. E. Fawcett, who has recently been appointed to the board at the request of some of the largest shareholders to take full statement of all the circumstances leading up to the present result of the general meeting which will have been held before this issue of *East Africa* on the premises.

A. Waller, who has retired from the Board, and Mr. Fawcett, who now retires, his resignation does not offer him self for acceptance.

The chairman states in his report that he has made the purchase of the shares of Messrs. M. & S. Kampala, and has not been informed as to them. The Company's Attorney is a gentleman, they continue, certifying that he holds certain shares, but we are unable, in the absence of the company to identify them, with the purchase of the Main Alopo Mine. As the Kihanga Gold Mine has been abandoned and working has been suspended at the Main Alopo Mine, we are unable to form any opinion as to the value under existing conditions of the plant, machinery, and vehicles which stand in the balance sheet at £60,000, or to state whether sufficient has been set aside for depreciation and obsolescence. Vouchers were not available for some of the payments made in East Africa, but the directors are satisfied that the unrecorded items were in order, and that the valuation of the expenditure is correct.

AFRICAN LAKES CORPORATION REPORT.

The accounts of the African Lakes Corporation for 1920 show a loss of £1,501 after providing for depreciation £5,030 had been brought forward from the previous year. The disappointing result is attributed to low prices for tobacco, rubber, and tea consequent curtailment of the company's volume of trade, and intense competition with lower rates of profit.

It has been decided after the Corporation's account for the year to end January 31, instead of at December 31, in order to facilitate stock-taking in Africa by removing it further from the pressure of Christmas trade. The annual general meeting is to be held at 422, Ingram Street, Glasgow, at 12 noon on Monday, December 3.

GRADING TOWNSHIPS IN KENYA.

Particulars of a Bill to give effect to the recommendations of the Local Government Commission of 1927 have been published by the Kenya Government.

The Ordinance provides for the establishment of Grade A and B Townships, the former to be administered by the Local Government Commissioner with the advice of a Township Committee, and Grade B townships by the District Commissioner alone. It is suggested that a township will become a Grade A township when the need arises for local services, such as water supplies, conservancy roads, drainage, etc.

The first schedule of Grade A Townships includes Gilgil, Kericho, Kisumu, Kitale, Machakos, Naivasha, Nakuru, Nyeri, and Thika, while the Grade B list includes Elburgon, Embu, Fort Hall, Gazi, Maragua, Kaimosi, Kakamega, Kapseret, Kibigori, Kilwea, Kitui, Xiambu, Kilifi, Kiini, Kiini, Kisumu, Lamu, Limuru, Londiani, Lumbwa, Malindi, Marsabit, Mariakani, Meru, Molo, Moyale, Muhoroni, Njoro, Narok, Ngong, Nairobi, Rumuruti, Ruiru, Voi, Vihiga, Wajir, and Yala.

NEW EAST AFRICAN EXHIBITS.

East Africa, visiting the Natural History Museum in Cromwell Road, S.W. 7, will now find on view a collection from the very large number of zoological and botanical specimens collected this year by the Lord Howard de Walden's expedition in Kenya, Uganda, and the Belgian Congo. Particularly valuable finds were made in the Ituri and Semba Valleys. Among the specimens are an unbeschribed new species of fish, three new mammals (including a mongeese), a new horse-shoe bat and a rare type of otter-shrew. Of the 1,000 butterflies many appear to be new to science. There is, in addition, a large collection of plants and flowers, while the fine botanical drawings made during the expedition by Capt. F. A. B. Hellier are sure to provoke favourable comment.

LARGE KENYA LOAN AUTHORISED.

H.M. Government has authorised the raising of £3,304,000, or such part of it as the Secretary of State deems to be advisable, in present market condition, for the purpose of loaning to the Colony every purpose of which the loan is intended is already in hand or is agreed. The proposed loan is to extend to the East African Railways and Harbours, the Land Bank, and the Colony. The sum of the loan is £2,314,000, of which the largest item of expenditure is public buildings, other public works are water supplies, district townships, and local fiscal authorities for communications. The remaining a railway and harbour loan for branch lines, fitting stock, quays, and wharves at Kitindini, and other improvements.

The Colony is assured that the present is the most favourable time to float a loan, at least for £2,500,000. As an alternative, the Legislature has authorised a Treasury Bill for the full amount of the loan not to be decided upon. Several of the elected members of the Legislature consider that the loan should be for a total of £1,000,000. Times telegram.

SIR HERBERT STANLEY'S NEW POST.

UNMERITED criticism is being directed at the decision of the Imperial Government to divorce the post of High Commissioner for South Africa from that of the Governor-General. Earl Buxton and the Earl of Selborne, both former High Commissioners for South Africa, are among those who have publicly stated that the division of the offices will be misunderstood by the Natives, who will be much perturbed to find themselves no longer under the man whom they know to be the King's principal and direct representative. The Secretary of State for the Dominions has explained that "the real object of the appointment is in consequence of the changed position of the Governor-General, in relation to a Dominion. We are responsible for Native policy. The Governor-General now being responsible to the Dominion Minister, I could not undertake the responsibility of having someone controlling Native policy who was not directly responsible to me."

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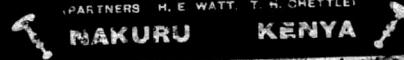
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Mr. Chettle, who is now in England on leave, and may be addressed to East Africa, will be pleased to meet any prospective settlers who may rest assured that it will not be his endeavour to sell them farms. His experience is gladly at their disposal without obligation of any kind.



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Telegraph: KASSANDRA, LONDON

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Adoret defeated Mombasa by 5 goals to nil in the final of the Girouard Cup.

Kenya's present coffee crop is estimated at 2,500 tons or about 25% above that of last season.

The Kenyan Government is shortly to convene a conference on the up-to-date growing industry in the colony.

The normal traffic between Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Bulawayo was recently stated to be 10 cars a day.

The Standard Bank of South Africa is to pay an interim dividend at the rate of 12% less tax. Warrants will be posted on July 23.

The French Government contemplates a loan of £6,570,000 for railway extensions, port developments, and health services in French Equatorial Africa.

The bridge over the River Ruvu on the Mombasa-Korogwe road is now being rebuilt. The old bridge known locally as "the crazy bridge" represented a real danger to motorists.

A Trades Protection Society has been formed in Daries Slaam. The Tanganyika Estate Offices have been appointed the first secretaries, at a remuneration of 2% on any debts covered.

An official report issued by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London states that stocks of goods in East Africa are not excessive even in relation to the present restricted consumptive powers.

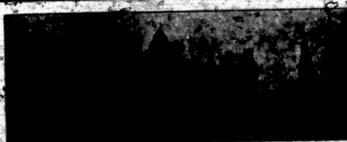
She cut her teeth easily, thanks to...



This wonderful tribute from a busy mother is echoed in thousands of homes. Your baby, too, can have easy teething if you correct little stomach disorders with this gentle apertient made especially for tender years.

Our thanks to "Hints to Mothers," Gladys' Letters, JOHN STEEDMAN & CO., 272, Walworth Rd, London, Eng.

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Fees £200 per annum. Entrance Examination.

FINE SITE, BRACING CLIMATE. ABLE HEADMASTER.

The Tsimba, Nyanza, and Nyanzaland fisheries have amalgamated, the first and last taking shape in the second. It is expected that this amalgamation will stimulate the export of hiltier, which now amounts to between 30 and 40 tons monthly.

The air survey of Northern Rhodesia has been completed and maps are now being prepared from the photographs. They will probably be ready by June next or eighteen months after the work started. A round survey would have occupied closer ten years.

The son of Robert Craydon, recently undertaken her first trip on Lake Albert, attained a speed of 10 knots over a measured mile. Some fifty guests were present, including Mr. W. Browning, Lieutenant Commander Buckler, Mr. J. R. P. Haslegrave, Mr. F. V. Mafford, and Mr. MacEachan.

With dissatisfaction with the results of the decision of the Kenya Government to soon recently erected maize conditioning plants, a local miller writes that a dehusking plant in Kitale would be worth £30,000 to maize growers in the district who could send their maize away earlier and thus secure the higher prices which prevail early in the year.

Details of an amendment to the Customs schedule of Nyasaland have just been received in this country. By the amendment motor cars under 16 h.p., which had previously entered free, are to pay duty. The new scale for non-commercial vehicles is as follows:

Under 16 h.p. not exceeding 15 h.p.	per h.p.
15 h.p. to 16 h.p.	1/-
Exceeding 16 h.p.	1/-
Motor Cycle.	1/-

A Charming Christmas Gift!

KENYA MOUNTAIN

By Major E. A. T. DUTTON.

In a most appreciative review "East Africa" said: "The climbing, interestingly as it is narrated, is but the harbinger for a human narrative. Major Dutton generously leaves his readers who find themselves travelling with a flesh-and-blood author. This charming book is a triumph for author, photographe, and publisher."

Just the right gift for an East African.

Published at 2½ net, by Jonathan Cape.

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

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

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any part of the world.



Valves, Coils, Tools, with complete
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11 Gns.

For the convenience of purchasers fitting their wirelesses, there is a **SPECIAL EQUIPMENT** comprising every article necessary for an ideal "Short Wave" Station, and consisting of: A Complete "Empire Link" Short Wave Kit; each 1-105 v. Super Capacity Battery; 1 Grid Battery; 1 T.T. Valve; 1 Super Amplifier; 1 Speaker; 1 Headphones; 2 Microphones; 1 Antenna; 1 Super Condenser; 1 Oscillator; and all necessary equipment. **£1.10 Gns.** including carriage.

23 Gns.

Batteries are of a special type which do not become inactive until discharged, so that they are quite fresh when you receive them. The loud-speaker is unaffected by heat, damp, or other extreme conditions. Extra Valves, if required, 2/-
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and Carbolic Acid.

COOPERS: A disinfectant made of Carbolic Acid
and Sulphur.

COOPERS: An antiseptic for
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

East African coffee, mostly consisting of estate lots, suffered at the week's auction with rather slow of sale, but there is little change in value.

Kenya

A. sizes	24s. od.	to 3rs. 6d.
B. "	15s. od.	
C. "	12s. od.	
Peaberry	10s. od.	
London graded	7s. 6d.	
First size	6s. 6d.	
Third size	5s. 6d.	
Peaberry	4s. 6d.	

Tanganyika

Kilimawaro

Peaberry	9s. od.
London cleaned	7s. od.
Third size	5s. od.

Uganda Congo

Kingi

Greenish	5s. 6d.
Second sizes	7s. 6d.
Third sizes	9s. 6d.

Peaberry

London stocks of East African coffees on November 12 started up 10 per cent compared with 30,000 bags on the corresponding date of last year. It will be noticed that for the first time over a long period the stocks have fallen below last year's figure.

OTHER PRODUCE

Barley—Quiet, and rather easier, than at Calcutta, making new crop quoted 30s. to 41s. per cwt 448 lbs. extra.

Castor Seeds—Firm, but slightly lower at £10.75 per ton. The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1922 were £10.75 and £10.50 per ton.

Chalk—Offered and unchanged 1s. per lb. The comparative quotation in 1920 was 6s. 6d.

Coffee—A little business is passing at 15s. 6d. per lb. The comparative quotation in 1920 was 9d. per lb.

Cotton—Lower and steady, but moderate demand for cotton at 1s. 5d. to 2s. per lb according to quality. The comparative quotations in 1920 were from 1d. to 1d.

Cotton Seed—Nominally unchanged at 2s. 6d. per ton. The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1922 were 2s. 6d. and 2s. 5d. per ton.

Creamer Roots—From 1s. 10d. to 1s. 12d. per ton. The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1922 were 1s. 10d. and 1s. 12d.

Cross Arabic—Messrs. Royal & Co. report that the demand had been fairly good on the time of the year, but prices in Uganda fluctuated considerably during the past month, closing 1s. per cwt lower than the figure at which they opened.

Flax—Firm and hard to buy. No. 2 white flat East African is quoted at 20s. 10d. per cwt 22 lbs. The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1922 were 20s. 10d. and 20s. 10d.

Steel—Steady, with East African No. 2 good marks for December/February shipment quoted 5s. 6d. to 6s. The comparative quotation in 1920 was £13.10s.

Wool—Of 200 bags of Kenya wool offered at the last auction only a few Bailey wools sold at about 6d. per lb., the remainder being withdrawn owing to no offers.

for irrigation duty.

The Standard Pump is eminently suitable for dealing with high suction lifts. It is comparatively low in rotative speed, and resists the wearing action of grit and sand. The pump can be arranged for delivery of drives. All parts stand dried and kept in stock.

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH SHIPS

"Aldred" sailed Falmouth Nov. 28
"Mossel" left Mombasa for East Africa Nov. 28
"Malda" arrived Durban for Salalah Outwards, Nov. 28
"Khandalla" left Durban for Bombay, Dec. 15
"Karapara" left Mozambique for Durban, Dec. 3
"Kroon" left Bombay for Durban, Dec. 3
"Karagol" left Mombasa for Durban, Nov. 28

ITALIAN LINE

"Francesco Crispi" left Zanzibar outwards, Nov. 24
"Carlo" left Montevideo for Genoa, Nov. 24
"Giovanni Mazzini" leaves Genoa for Dar es Salaam

HOLLAND AFRICA

"Randfontein" arrived Hobnug for East Africa
Nov. 24
"Meissen" arrived Port Said for East Africa
Nov. 25
"Semara" left Port Sudan homewards, Nov. 24
"Jagersfontein" left Edinburgh Nov. 24

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

"Chevalier" left Mombasa homewards, Nov. 24
"Leopoldine Grancier" left "Marseille" for East Africa, Nov. 28
"General Moyron" left Durban outwards, Nov. 28
"Aviator Roland" left Durban homewards, Nov. 28

UNION CASTLE

"Banbury Castle" arrived Southampton for London
Dec. 2

"Durham Castle" arrived Cape Town homewards
Nov. 20

"Bath Castle" left Cape Town homewards
Nov. 24

"Hampshire Castle" arrived London from East Africa Nov. 25

"Llandaff Castle" left Mombasa for Natal Nov. 30

"Stephan Castle" left St. Helena for Beira, Nov. 20

"Sandgate Castle" left Cape Town for London Nov. 30

EAST AFRICAN MAIRS

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

December 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, General Tuesdays

and Rainydays

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

Inward mails from East Africa are expected by December 6 by the s.s. "Macmillan" on December 8 by the s.s. "Aviator Roland" (Cape Town) December 13 by the s.s. "Marconi" and on December 22 by the s.s. "Leonce de Bille"

Mr. Marshall Sonnenfeld, of Gainsborough, is showing a range of their Diesel oil engines, an all-steel frame thrashing machine and a "Manumit" motor roller at the Sheffield Club Show

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If every East African on leave, or now resident at home, would ask that question in every hotel or restaurant at which he orders this stimulating beverage, he would be doing excellent work at no trouble to himself.

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Shellal - Cairo
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Khartoum - Cuba
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The s.s. "Llandovery Castle," which left Mombasa on November 1, carried the following named passengers:

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Mrs. A. Black
Mr. A. Bonner
Mrs. H. Dimes
Mr. & Mrs. G. Hejne
Mr. F. Leslie Horne
Mr. R. A. Peltier
Mr. & Mrs. T. N. Sturgess
Miss K. E. Sturgess

To Mauritius
Miss D. L. Battlett
Mr. S. H. Carter
Mr. H. J. Condon
Mr. P. J. Curran
Mr. D. H. Dimes
Miss M. F. Harris
Miss V. E. Isaacs
Miss G. A. Kirkpatrick
Mr. M. Murphy
Mr. W. R. Patterson
Miss J. H. Richard
Miss S. J. Roberts
Mr. C. W. Shawyer
Mrs. Hugh Smith
Mr. W. Thomson
Mr. A. G. Tubb
Col. W. K. Tuck
Mr. H. W. Tunnell

To England
Dr. & Mrs. K. B. Alexander
Miss C. M. Alexander
Mr. D. L. Battlett
Mr. J. D. Brown
Major G. Buxton
Mr. & Mrs. Betwisen
Miss A. Burgess
Sergt. G. T. Callaghan
Mr. & Mrs. J. Cheyne
Mrs. J. Cheyne
Miss R. Cheyne
Mr. A. Clough
Mr. D. Clifford-Tupper
Mr. F. W. G. Clinton

The s.s. "Giuseppe Mazzini," which left Mombasa on November 1, carried the following passengers for:

To Genoa
Mr. H. Huart
Mr. V. Monogram
Mr. M. Mowbray
Mr. E. Sansedico
Mr. F. Thompson
Miss M. Voss

To Naples
Mrs. E. M. Curran
The Rev. G. A. W. Gilling
Mr. C. J. Jacoby
Mr. & Mrs. A. Margot
Miss M. Margot

To Port Said
Mr. A. J. Mies
Mr. C. Paro
Mr. C. J. Sagard
The Rev. & Mrs. H. W. Tegart

To Port Sudan
Mrs. J. K. Dantziss

To Suez
Mrs. & Miss Cannolis

To Port Sudjan
Capt. J. W. Punter

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The s.s. "Wangoni" is bringing the following named passengers from East Africa:

From Mombasa
Mr. James Rice
Capt. S. Foster
Mr. Gerald Money

From Dar es Salaam
Mr. D. Brabham
Mr. Samuel Green

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Explorateur Granddider," which left Marseilles for East Africa on November 28, carries the following passengers for:

To Mombasa
Mr. J. M. Anderson
Mr. W. M. Anderson
Mrs. E. C. Garrow Reed
Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Cumming
Mr. W. Currie
Mr. E. Rees K. Davies
Dr. W. H. Dyer
Mr. & Mrs. G. Ellison
Miss M. E. Ellison
Miss N. English
Mrs. C. B. Farrow
Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Gardiner
Mrs. A. Holm
Mr. & Mrs. I. Jenkins
Master R. Lenkinson
Miss R. E. Johnson
Mrs. W. M. Keatinge
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Miss J. Killick
Mr. F. A. Lambert
Miss G. Miles Langdon
Mr. L. V. Langford
Mr. P. Ley
Mr. R. McGill
Miss M. A. R. Mackay
Mr. & Mrs. A. Mackie
Master Mackie
Miss H. A. C. Marin
Miss M. Marce
Mrs. E. W. Pettyman
Miss P. Perriman
Mr. R. D. Phinister
Mr. J. B. Pollard
Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Sale
Miss V. M. Sale
Mr. R. H. Sandor
Mrs. P. Shanckland
Miss S. Shankland
Miss B. Simans
Mrs. T. R. Squires
Miss T. G. Underwood
Mr. A. F. Waldegrave
Miss L. H. Waldegrave
Mr. S. H. Whitworth
Mr. J. P. Williams

The s.s. "Usambara," which left Hamburg for East Africa on November 22, carries the following passengers for:

To Mombasa
Miss O. Lowe
Mrs. D. E. Ann
Mrs. G. L. Greswold
Mrs. W. Temple
Mr. & Mrs. A. Richardson
Mr. W. W. Devitt
Miss E. Hallinan

To Zanzibar
Miss C. Luce
Dar es Salaam
Mr. J. P. de Souza

REGULAR BRITISH MAIL SERVICES.

Views of the London Chamber.

Last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was attended by Sir Humphrey Leggett (in the chair), Mr. D. F. Hastings, Mr. H. H. Beamsell, Mr. E. W. Cowen, Lord Cranworth, Major C. H. Dale, Prince de Caraman Chimay, Mr. J. de la Mothe, Mr. H. R. Grant, Mr. C. Hattersley, Mr. C. H. Hauseburg, Mr. W. E. Hell, Mr. F. Johnson, Mr. C. E. Lane, Mr. G. Lloyd Price, Mr. W. McHardy, Mr. G. Petterbie, Mr. C. Ponsonby, Sir Philip Richardson, Mr. Montague Smythe, Mr. A. B. Vialou, Major C. L. Walsh, and Mr. E. S. Welch.

The text of Sir Sydney Henn's most interesting address on developments in Tanganyika will be found elsewhere.

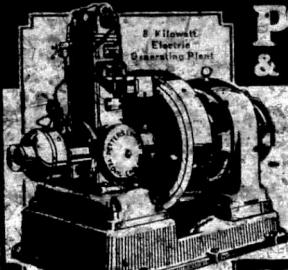
An interesting memorandum urging the Imperial Government to confer with the British shipping companies with a view to the establishment of an all-British scheduled fortnightly mail service was presented by Major Walsh, who acknowledged his indebtedness to Mr. Adams. It was stated that mail services to East Africa are subsidised by the French, Dutch, German, Japanese, and Italian Governments, and emphasis was laid on the loss of prestige suffered by British mails being carried by foreign vessels, and on the handicap to the commercial community of irregular mail services. The Section unanimously endorsed the proposal that port-tenders should be opened by the Government with British shipping lines.

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Shellal—Cairo
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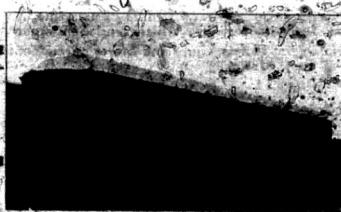
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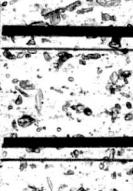
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For information apply to
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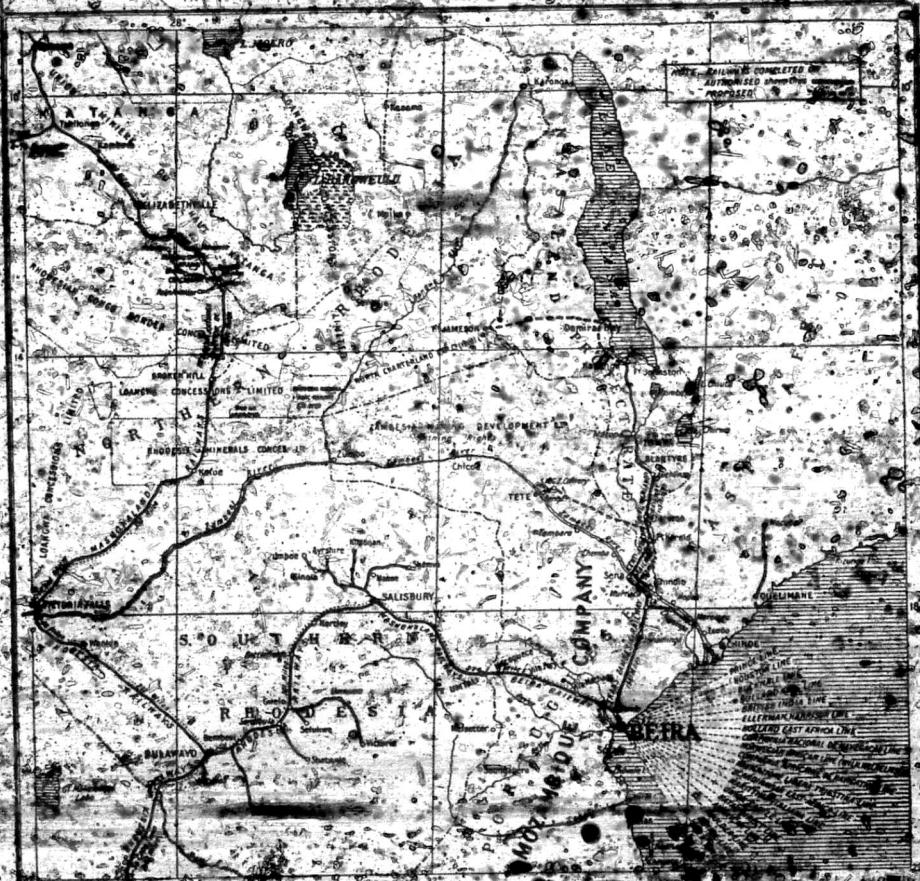
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EAST AFRICA

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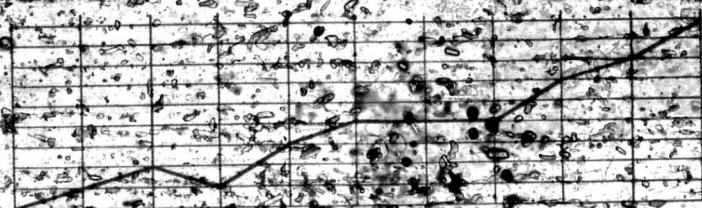
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