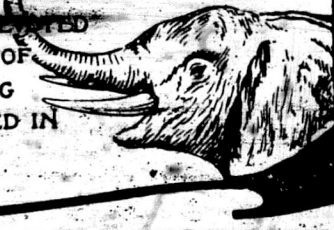


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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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### PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Closer-Union : Dangers of Delay	173	East Africa's Bookshelf	180
Matters of Moment	174	East African Fauna	182
Sir S. Wilson's Report	175	Personalia	184
Diseases of Coffee in Kenya	177	Letters to the Editors	187
Tobacco Growing in East Africa	178	East Africa and the Motor Show	189
East Africa's Special Correspondent Leaves for Nairobi by Air	179	London Section of East African Chamber	191
		Kagera Tinfields Annual Meeting 87E	194

### CLOSER UNION: DANGERS OF DELAY.

In the two leading articles which we have already devoted to the subject of Sir Samuel Wilson's Report on his mission to East Africa we have expressed the view (a) that East African public bodies would be wise to ask the Imperial Government to implement the proposed scheme for the co-ordination under a High Commissioner of the Customs, railway, postal, defence, and fundamental research services of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory; (b) that the three States must benefit in almost every department of their administration from the co-ordinating influence of a Central Authority possessed of the requisite qualities of tact and force of character; and (c) that progressive extension of the High Commissioner's powers will be conditioned only by the measure of public confidence in the holder of the office. We have pleaded that discussion should now be succeeded by action, for we

agree entirely with the Permanent Under-Secretary of State that the most important need at the moment is to make in the existing machinery of East African government only those changes which are likely to enjoy widespread public support, leaving it to the Central Authority, once appointed, to confer on other matters with the three Governors subordinate to himself, and in due course to submit to the Secretary of State recommendations on the more difficult questions of policy, the solution of which cannot reasonably be attempted without much further investigation and consultation.

Opposition to the new proposals is now being voiced in various quarters; whose spokesmen compare them unfavourably with the Hilton Young recommendations, sometimes without apparently realising—or, at any rate, without sufficiently stressing—the fact that the one is admittedly a short-range document, designed to deal with immediate necessities, whereas the other was as deliberately intended to be a long-range survey of the problems of the future, as well as of the present. Moreover, the critics forget that the High Commissioner whose prompt appointment Sir Samuel Wilson recommends would be in an excellent position to undertake much of the work outlined by Sir Hilton Young and his colleagues. More criticism is to be expected when Parliament reassembles in a few days, but it is to be hoped that comment will be instructed and constructive.

It has, *East Africa* learns, already been decided that the whole question shall be remitted for consideration to a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. In that procedure three dangers are evident: first, that persons with strong bias may secure appointment to the Committee and thus vitiate its usefulness from the outset; secondly, that the Committee, thinking more of itself than of East Africa's urgent need of decision and action, may succumb to the temptation of over-long deliberation; and, thirdly, that the point of view of East Africans themselves will be given less weight and less opportunity of expression than it is entitled to receive. Prolongation of the present uncertainty is unquestionably detrimental to the political and economic welfare of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and to us the only reasonable course appears to be that advocated by Sir Samuel Wilson, a Colonial servant of great experience, mature judgment, and obvious power to assimilate rapidly the salient facts of the case. He has propounded a generally acceptable and administratively workable first step, which certain interested parties are evidently endeavouring to wreck, but to which no valid objection of importance has yet been advanced.

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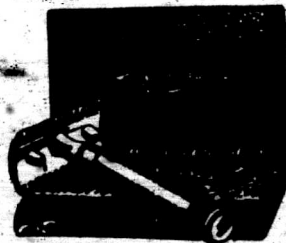
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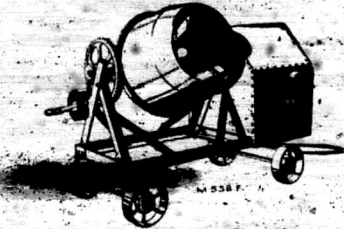
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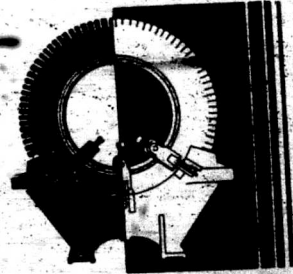
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# MATTERS OF MOMENT

No part of the British Empire has more to gain from the development of civil aviation than the great East and Central African Dependencies, which in less than a year will **BY AIR TO EAST AFRICA.** be linked with Great Britain by a regular weekly air service for passengers and mails. Meantime privately-owned aeroplanes ply backwards and forwards between Nairobi and London with increasing frequency, with praiseworthy adherence to their time-table, and with an absence of incident which augurs well for the encouragement of public air confidence. *East Africa*, which has consistently supported the idea of regular East African air services, has this week dispatched its Editorial Secretary by air to Nairobi. Our Correspondent charged, *inter alia*, to report on the journey, on the preparations being made for the inauguration of the Imperial Airways service next year, and on the scope for interterritorial air lines. Further particulars of the visit of our Special Correspondent are given elsewhere in this issue, and are recommended to the attention of our readers throughout Eastern Africa, who will, we are confident, welcome this first evidence of *East Africa's* desire to maintain the closest contact with the territories it seeks to serve.

The report of the Kenya Cost of Living Commission is a disappointing document, which, despite the undue delay in its publication, is likely to give the public little satisfaction beyond assuring it that its persistent demand for Government action to reduce the present cost of living in the Colony was amply justified. No one anticipated that the problem could be easily solved, but, having waited several years for the findings of the Commission, the public was entitled to anticipate considerably greater help than it receives. The Commission, seemingly aware that its labours will not satisfy the Colony, proposes that a Price Control Board should be formed—largely to do what it had been hoped that the Commission itself would have done! But in East Africa, as in other countries, the public has grown tired of the multiplicity of official Boards of a permanent nature and of a costly character, and it is therefore scarcely likely that this proposal will be accepted with acclamation.

We are doubtful whether the Commission has laid sufficient stress on the effect upon the cost of living of the credit so readily granted in Kenya, as in other East African Dependencies. Such easy credit inevitably encourages a standard of living which, if bills had to be promptly met, many a man and woman would not attempt to maintain. It is not an uncommon thing for officials and others to come on leave without liquidating the debts which an unnecessarily easy credit system has allowed them to accumulate, and similarly many junior officials and young commercial employees purchase and run motor cars on an obviously inadequate salary. In the long run the encouragement of such extravagance is undoubtedly detrimental to the individual and to the country, and we rather feel that

that important aspect of the case has been insufficiently probed and insufficiently stressed by the Commission. Retail traders in East Africa have often been accused of giving, and officials and settlers of accepting, undue credit, and any reasonable attempt to restrict such credit should be supported by those anxious for the best interests of the country. In this connection it is interesting to note that three Dar es Salaam storekeepers have recently decided to allow 5% discount on accounts settled by the tenth day of the following month; that is a move in the right direction.

The attitude of some sections of the British Press to Empire questions is beyond understanding. Kipling's impassioned query, "What **KNOWLEDGE** do they know of England who only **OF EMPIRE.** England know?" still holds good. Two officers of His Majesty's Government who have recently visited Palestine have expressed amazement at the spectacle of a squad of Native police under a British officer patrolling a few thousand square miles of desert with perfect efficiency and making no fuss about it. A selected course of Kipling would have taught them far more than that. Now a great Liberal newspaper delivers itself of the following: "Our correspondent has drawn a vivid picture of two Englishmen policing a desert. This may be glorious; but it is not government. Not, what is it? Does government consist in seeing that no one buys cigarettes after 8 p.m., in preventing ex-Service men from earning a living by selling ice-cream after a certain hour, in checking individual enterprise in every direction, and in installing a multitude of inspectors to pry into every detail of private life? It would do some of these ineffable crimes good to do a tour of service on the Abyssinian border of Kenya, to learn by personal experience in the Sudan what real government of Native races means.

Predial larceny, which has worried European planters in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Nyasaland, is still sufficiently prevalent to **PREDIAL LARCENY.** have attracted the notice of the Kenya Cost of Living Commission, which recommends that the penalties for this form of crime should be reconsidered with a view to making them deterrent. Trivial as it appears on the surface that a Native should steal a few coconuts, a little coffee, or some maize, predial larceny is nevertheless one of the worst of crimes in an agricultural country, for it cuts at the very root of the industry, destroying confidence and restricting cultivation. Demonstrating, as it does, the absence of an "agricultural sense" among a Native population, it is the despair of a Government straining every nerve to encourage planting. In the United States and the West Indies, where it is extremely prevalent, its occurrence is usually attributed to the former system of slavery, but no such excuse can be made in East Africa, where the Natives never were slaves to the Europeans. There it can be due only to dishonesty. No one who has any first-hand knowledge of the dire and devastating effects of the crime will condemn the introduction of drastic punishments if such are proved necessary.

## SIR SAMUEL WILSON'S MISSION.

### Results of his Discussions in East Africa.\*

In discussing the recommendations in the Report of the Hilton Young Commission I did not attempt to ascertain the views held on the detailed recommendations of the Commission as regards future policy. I took this course because I submit that the important point to ascertain for the moment is what changes, if any, should be made in the existing machinery of government in East Africa; and I suggest that if and when a High Commissioner or other Central Authority is appointed it must be left to him after consultation with the Governors of the different territories to make recommendations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies (or in other words His Majesty's Government) as to the actual policy to be adhered to.

For this reason, coupled with the fact that each of the territories concerned is, comparatively speaking, in the early stages of its development, I endeavoured, in my discussions, to look too far into the future, to take conditions as they exist to-day and to ascertain in what respects, if any, the existing machinery of government might be advantageously reorganised in order to effect the closer co-ordination of the work of the three administrations and to ensure the political, economic and technical development of East Africa being energetically pushed forward on sound and far-seeing lines.

#### The Three Main Issues.

I had not been in East Africa for long before I realised that everyone was frightened of any idea of political federation. I accordingly confined my discussions as far as possible to what may be termed the three main issues contained in the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission, viz. —

(a) The general supervisory power of the proposed High Commissioner over the Native policy of the three territories.

(b) The closer union of the three territories in respect of such common services (mainly economic) as Customs, railways, ports and harbours, posts and telegraphs, defence and fundamental research.

(c) The question of the abandonment of the official majority in the Kenya Legislative Council.

As regards (a) I found that there was general agreement with the views expressed by the Hilton Young Commission on the principles which should govern the relations between the Natives and the other communities; but I met no one in East Africa who was in favour of putting the general control of Native policy directly under the control of a Central Authority.

The view widely held is that the peoples, circumstances, and history of the three territories are so different and the conditions so diverse that to attempt to lay down a uniform and consistent Native policy which could be applied in the three territories would be neither possible nor desirable, and that in the circumstances the control of such policy should be left as at present in the hands of the Governors of the three territories.

#### Attitude towards Economic Co-ordination.

As regards (b), I have already called attention to the fact that, although the commercial communities naturally looked favourably on the suggested co-ordination of the essential services, everyone else was suspicious at first of any proposals for closer

union of any kind. All were doubtful as to how any suitable machinery could be created and all were strongly opposed to giving any executive powers to a Central Authority which did not include a statutory body composed of representatives from each territory.

At the same time no one was blind to the advantages from an economic point of view of such services as the Customs, railways (including ports and harbours), etc., being put under one control and no one was prepared to dispute the advantages of adopting any scheme which would take the place of the existing railway and Customs agreements and obviate the friction and jealousy between the different administrations which have unfortunately existed in the past.

#### A Central Authority.

It was argued that to take away the control of the more important economic services from the local legislatures would be tantamount to turning these bodies into "debating societies" and that it was not possible to divorce the control of the Customs and railway services from the general political control of a territory. It was further contended, and I think with good reason, that if a Central Authority were to be set up with full control of the important economic services, the natural tendency would be for that authority to get more and more control in other respects. The Indian community in Kenya laid special stress on this point. While the force of this argument is strong, I submit that if a Central Authority is set up the responsibility must rest with His Majesty's Government for seeing that its control is not extended until such time as it can be proved that it is desirable to do so, and that even then it should only be done with the consent of the local legislatures.

After discussion with the different bodies interested, I think that I can say that the great majority of people in the three territories were agreed as to the desirability of putting the essential economic services under the control of a Central Authority, always provided that:—

(a) A legislative body to be called the Central Council forms part of the organisation of the Central Authority.

(b) The powers of the Central Council are strictly limited to the transferred subjects, and the present freedom of debate on these as well as on the non-transferred subjects is preserved to the members of the local legislatures.

#### Abandonment of Kenya Official Majority.

As regards (c), it is assumed in Kenya that the acceptance of the recommendation of the Hilton Young Commission concerning the abandonment of the official majority in the Kenya Legislative Council will be *à sine qua non* in any scheme of closer union that may be agreed to, and all my discussions with the European communities in Kenya were carried out on this assumption.

With the power reserved to the High Commissioner or Governor to veto legislation and to enact legislation contrary to the vote of the majority of the Council, no one, except the Indian communities, disagreed with the view of the Hilton Young Commission that it would be both safe and advantageous to relinquish the official majority in the Kenya Legislative Council. Apart from the well-known arguments for the adoption of such a course on the ground that under existing conditions debate is unreal, there can be no question that, if only for practical reasons, there is everything to be said for doing as has been done in a great many other Colonies and making a very material reduction in the abnormally large number of officials now serving on the Kenya Council. Further, some weight must be

\* Being further extracts from the Report of Sir Samuel Wilson on his visit to East Africa (Cmd. 3378, *od.*), a document of the highest importance to East Africa as a whole. Headings have been inserted editorially. Further extracts will be published next week.

given to the argument that, if His Majesty's Government decide to agree to an unofficial majority, they should give effect to their decision in no mean spirit. The question of the actual composition of the Council must obviously be a very controversial one.

#### Results of the Mission.

Broadly, the result of my discussions in East Africa shows:—

(a) That, while no one is in favour of political federation, there is to all intents and purposes general agreement as to the desirability of appointing a High Commissioner to have full control, both legislative and administrative, over the essential economic services.

(b) That the European community in Kenya will not willingly agree to any scheme which does not, as a *sine qua non*, include the abandonment of the official majority in the Kenya Legislative Council.

My instructions were to ascertain on what lines a scheme of federation could be administratively workable and generally acceptable. So soon, therefore, as I had gauged the general trend of local feeling I followed what appeared to me to be the only practical way of carrying out my instructions and I made definite proposals as to the lines of a possible scheme, so that they could either be agreed to or shown to be unsound.

It was in this way that during my discussions with the representatives of the local communities in the three territories I came to the conclusion that a scheme on the lines I propose for putting the essential economic services under the control of a High Commissioner would be administratively workable and generally acceptable. I would go further and say that, as far as I could ascertain, the proposed scheme not only fulfils the above conditions, but, except so far as the Indian communities are concerned, would be generally welcome.

I submitted the scheme for the consideration of the Governors and Acting Governor who met me at Nairobi in the first week of June, and they were in agreement as to its being administratively workable and generally acceptable. Further, the Acting Governor of Kenya and the Governor of Uganda took the view that the sooner the scheme could be put into operation the better. The Governor of Tanganyika was not prepared to go so far, and would prefer to postpone the adoption of any scheme of closer union until it has been possible to hold a further inquiry into the relations between the Natives and the other communities in East Africa and to formulate a Native policy.

#### THE HOME PRESS ON THE REPORT.

*The Economist* considers that the Report is likely to make a difficult situation more difficult still. "Mr. Amery took a course of very doubtful wisdom when he sent out a permanent official to work over the ground covered by the Hilton Young Commission and to ascertain how the proposals of that body were viewed by various classes of persons on the spot. . . . Sir Samuel Wilson proposes that the definition of a Native policy, the *sine qua non* for Sir Edward Hilton Young and his colleagues, should be left wholly in abeyance for the moment, and the Governor-General appointed for purposes of economic co-ordination and nothing else. Even in that capacity he is to be reinforced by a new legislative body called the Central Council. The new official is to rank above the provincial Governors, but to deal only with technical questions, like those mentioned, on the assumption, apparently, that these matters can be dissociated completely from the questions of general policy. Where the whole purpose of the Hilton

Young Commission was to destroy Customs barriers between the three territories, Sir Samuel Wilson expressly makes provision for their retention by suggesting that each territory should have power to impose a surtax on its own account over and above the rate fixed in the Customs tariff. . . . His report contains many important and valuable comments on the conclusions reached by the Hilton Young Commission, but the Government would be accepting a serious responsibility if they put the two documents on the same footing or weakened in the policy they have inherited from a Conservative Colonial Secretary of making the interests of the Native in East Africa a paramount consideration.

The Socialist *New Leader* dislikes the Report, of which it says: "Sir Samuel Wilson has returned from the futile errand to Kenya upon which he was dispatched by the late Colonial Secretary. His report is little else but a complete surrender to the white settlers to whom he would give an unofficial majority on the Legislative Council without any machinery to safeguard Native interests and rights. It is gratifying that Lord Passfield should have immediately given assurances that the Government is not committed to Sir Samuel Wilson's recommendations. In our view there should be a fresh beginning. The original Hilton Young Report was quite unacceptable to both the Indians and the educated Natives. It is no use imagining that the enunciation of benevolent principles will put things right in Kenya. What is wanted is clear-cut action in defence of the Native and immigrant population. We hope that Lord Passfield will insist on specific measures of reform, such as the direct taxation of the richer, and the relief of the taxation of the poorer classes, the abolition of child labour in industry, and the lifting of the official ban on coffee growing by Natives. The white settlers must be made to understand that a British Labour Government will not allow them to do what they like in Kenya, and that the interests of the coloured inhabitants must predominate."

The comment of *The Nation*, which describes Sir Samuel Wilson's Report as "a curious and unfortunate document," is itself curious, for it concludes with the remark that it is "unthinkable that a Labour Government should do what the Conservative Government refused to do, namely, abandon the control of Native interests in Kenya to a few thousand white settlers." Anything but an extremely hasty reading of the Report would have prevented such a deduction, for Sir Samuel Wilson makes it quite clear that the settlers agree that the final control of and responsibility for Native policy must remain with the Colonial Office, they have accepted the White Paper declaring Native interests to be paramount, and it is definitely provided that Native policy shall not be transferred to the High Commissioner, but should remain the concern of the individual Dependencies and under the direct control of the Secretary of State.

From January 1, 1930, foreigners entering the Province of Mozambique are to be subject to a tax of £1 for six months' residency and £2 for twelve months' residency, but persons who have lived in the country for five consecutive years are to be granted the right of permanent residence on payment of £1. The revenue thus derived from this new tax is to be used in the proportion of 20% for charity and 80% for State purposes, 40% of the State's share being earmarked for the maintenance of roads.

**DISEASES OF COFFEE IN KENYA.**

By Dr. J. McDonald, D.F.C., B.Sc., F.L.S.

Mycologist in the Kenya Department of Agriculture.

The five principal diseases of coffee in Kenya are Berry Disease, Leaf Disease, Dieback, Pink Disease and Root Disease.

Berry disease is by far the most important and is responsible for very considerable annual losses where no action is taken. It does not appear to be known in any other country. The causal organism is a strain or variety of *Colletotrichum coffeanum*, Noack, which possesses the faculty of being able to attack berries in the green stage. A strain of *Colletotrichum coffeanum* is known in other countries also occurs very commonly in coffee plantations in Kenya as the cause of a minor leaf spot and a decay of the pulp of ripe or ripening berries. It is also universally present as a saprophyte on dead coffee wood. The brown blight *Colletotrichum*, which it attacks the berries, does not destroy the beans although it may cause a strain on them and thus lower their market value. The berry disease strain, however, very rapidly reduces the bean to a black, brittle, shapeless condition quite useless commercially.

**Berry Disease.**

The fruiting stage (sclerotium) of the berry disease strain on the host is indistinguishable from the commoner variety, but in artificial culture, particularly on certain media, considerable differences appear.

Berry disease occurs in all districts having a comparatively high rainfall spread over most of the months of the year. Altitude and therefore temperature within the limits at which coffee is grown in Kenya does not appear to be an appreciable factor. The disease is not known in the considerable coffee areas in those parts of the country where there are two definite rainy seasons alternating with prolonged periods of dry weather. Although there is little definite scientific evidence on the point, the writer is satisfied that soil conditions have a considerable bearing on the intensity of the disease, certain types of soil being frequently associated with widespread infection, a factor which is being investigated.

**Leaf Disease.**

Leaf disease, due to *Hemiteles castaneus*, which has proved so destructive in certain other countries, is present in most plantations in Kenya. The altitude of the principal coffee districts, namely, 4,500 to 7,000 feet, however, undoubtedly has a great deal to do with the comparative freedom from leaf disease which Kenya coffee enjoys. Temperature is evidently a considerable factor governing the incidence of the disease, and it is generally only at the lower elevations that considerable defoliation is ever caused by it. In such situations, nevertheless, severe attacks of leaf disease sometimes occur, both in dry periods and in those with ample rainfall. At the higher cooler altitudes, although the districts are characterised by moist conditions, plantations are often suffering from the same ailment. It is probably due to the lack of cultivation and interference with ventilation by the provision of too much shade in the case of excessive shade.



SPRAYING THREE-YEAR-OLD COFFEE TREES.

**Dieback.**

Dieback in Kenya is a common trouble which probably causes more loss than is generally realised. It is characterised by the gradual drying-up of the primary branches from their tips downwards, with the consequent loss of the berries which they may be carrying. In bad cases the trouble may extend to the main stem. True dieback is never directly due to parasitic attack, although *Colletotrichum coffeanum* is almost invariably to be found on dead wood. Dieback indicates a condition of debility in the affected bushes and may be due to a variety of causes. The commonest of these in Kenya is over-bearing which may be aggravated by a period of drought. In an unfavourable season, bushes are frequently seen in which a group of branches just below the topmost ones has died back, while those above and below have remained healthy. The explanation of this is that the young branches at the tops of the bushes have not yet come under the strain of bearing a crop, the older branches lower down, although carrying a crop, have developed a system of secondary branches which assist in providing food for the growing berries; the young primaries, however, just producing their first crop and not having the advantage of a well-developed system of secondary branches, succumb to the strain.

Dieback may follow as the aftermath of a severe attack of leaf disease or thrips. It may also be caused by faulty planting or by soil conditions which are unfavourable to the development of a good root system, e.g., poor drainage or the presence of murrum, both of which mean an excessively acid soil.

**Pink Disease.**

Pink disease is caused by the fungus *Corticium salmonicolor*, which attacks and kills individual branches and occasionally the main stem of coffee bushes. It is associated with conditions of abundant moisture, combined with lack of ventilation in the plantation. It becomes serious in one district only. This district is subject to hailstorms, and consequently there has been a tendency to over-shading as a protection against hail damage. In many plantations in the same locality the passage of a through draught of air is impeded by thick belts of natural forest, while plentiful rainfall, reaching 60 inches in some years, combines to make conditions favourable to the fungus. Pink disease has

*Colletotrichum coffeanum* Noack, the recent Pan African Conference, 1928.



also been recorded in Kenya on loquat, guava, and *Cupressus macrocarpa*, and it is said to attack *Sesbania*, a small tree used as coffee shade.

#### Root Disease.

In preparing their land for coffee planting settlers have usually taken considerable care to remove the stumps of bushes and trees, and this has undoubtedly proved beneficial in reducing subsequent losses from root disease. When cases have occurred, planters have taken immediate steps to remove the dead bushes, and this probably largely accounts for the fact that two of the commonest types are known only by their symptoms, the fructifications of the associated fungi not having been recorded.

There seems reason to believe, however, that the commonest type, which is characterised by radial splitting of the collar and tap root, is caused by *Armillaria mellea*. Only the merest fragments of what might be rhizomorphs of the fungus have, however, been seen. A second, but much less common, type of disease in which the roots are encrusted in soil, is usually attributed to *Fomes lamaensis*, but here again the fructification has not been observed. Cases of root disease have occasionally been examined in which the roots have become dry and brittle. Such roots have sometimes been found to contain the sclerotia of *Rhizoctonia bataticola*, a fungus as to the parasitic status of which on woody hosts there has recently been considerable discussion. Finally, rare specimens have been seen of what is called mealy-bug root disease, in which a species of mealy-bug lives under a thick covering of fungus mycelium on the roots of young coffee plants. In Uganda the theory is now entertained that both the mealy-bug and its fungus covering are secondary to attack by the *Rhizoctonia* mentioned above.

#### Other Diseases.

The following diseases also occur in Kenya.—

Seedling disease (*Rhizoctonia solani*), causing the deaths of groups of seedlings in nurseries.

Brown eye spot (*Cercospora coffeicola*), a usually unimportant leaf spot.

Anthraxnose (*Colletotrichum coffeanum*), which may be regarded as a rare type of parasitic dieback.

Sooty Mould (*Capnodium brasiliense*) following scale insects.

Black tip, a physiological trouble, causing the deaths of the growing points of branches.

Chlorosis, physiological. Various types exist some of which are under investigation.

### EAST AFRICAN DINNER AND DEBATE.

The date fixed for the Dinner to be given by The Royal Empire Society at the Edward VII Rooms, Hotel Victoria, to the Rt. Hon. Sir Hilton Young, Chairman of the Royal Commission on East Africa, is Tuesday, November 5, at 7 o'clock (and not November 8, as previously announced). So far as concerns the subsequent discussion, no arrangements have yet been made.

The acceptances for the dinner include the following: The Earl and Countess Buxton, Lady Young, Colonel and Mrs. Weston Jarvis, Sir Godfrey Lagden, Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett, Major C. H. Dale, Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., Sir Harrison Moore, S. G. Raymond, K.C., Sir Edward and Lady Chamier, Lord Cranworth, Lt.-Col. Lord and Lady Francis Scott, Sir Reginald and Lady Mant, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Oldham, Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton, Sir Arthur and Lady Knapp, Sir George Boughey, Lady Chatterjee, Earl Winterton, and Col. the Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Josiah Wedgewood.

### TOBACCO GROWING IN EAST AFRICA.

Joint Conference of Nyasaland and the Rhodesias.

REPRESENTATIVES of the tobacco industry of Nyasaland and Northern and Southern Rhodesia, who recently met in private conference in Blantyre under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Tait Bowie, have issued a report which must be of real interest to all concerned for the future of Empire tobacco production in Africa. The report reads:—

"This informal Conference recommends that some form of common action be taken by Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland to secure the following objects:—

(1) The formation of a Federal Tobacco Association representing the interests of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland.

(2) That each producing country should press its Government for the formation of an economic and marketing division, having for its primary object the interests of the tobacco industry.

(3) That this informal Conference approves the suggestions made in Section 81 of the Imperial Economic Committee's ninth Report on Tobacco, and that it advocates that the information mentioned in this section be sent to Governments concerned for distribution. Section 81 reads:—

"We would suggest that the Empire Marketing Board should set up a Tobacco Information Committee, which should arrange for the interchange of information which is already available in the offices of the Trades Commissioners in London from the various parts of the Empire overseas. On the model of the weekly circular issued by the Tobacco Section of the Department of Commerce in Washington "for the purpose of keeping the tobacco trade of the United States in touch with current tobacco events in foreign countries," the Committee might issue for the use of the tobacco-raising parts of the Empire a periodical circular recording the progress of the use of Empire tobacco in the United Kingdom, which, while avoiding mere trade information in regard to such matters as prices and agencies, would keep the interests concerned informed in regard to both the progress of Empire production and of foreign competition. The extent to which trade representatives should participate in this work is a matter we think for the Committee to decide, having in view the condition and organisation of this particular trade."

#### New London Office Proposed.

(4) That a permanent secretariat and office be established in London for the immediate purpose of representing the interests of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, with the ultimate aim of establishing in London a body representing the tobacco interests of the whole Empire.

(5) That countries interested should impress upon their representative Governments the immediate necessity of applying a proportion of the Colonial loan for the purpose of: (a) research in connection with production; (b) research for new markets.

(6) It is considered advisable that the different countries should investigate through their Associations the advisability of standardising and marketing grades and types.

(7) It would be to the advantage of the producing countries if each country interested embody in a memorandum its ideas for circulation between the different countries prior to the next informal Conference with a view to drawing up a joint memorandum and deciding the manner in which it should be presented.

(8) Suggested for discussion at the next informal Conference, the quota system and apportioning of the preference for definite objects."

Another conference is to be held in Salisbury during this month.

## "EAST AFRICA"

The only weekly Journal that can keep you informed of developments throughout the whole of our East African territories.

## "EAST AFRICA'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OUTWARD-BOUND BY AIR.

### Prolonged Tour of the Territories.

BEFORE this issue is read by any of our subscribers in this country Captain H. C. Druett, *East*



*Africa's* Editorial Secretary, will be on his way to East Africa by air. The Editor had himself planned to make a prolonged tour of the Dependencies this winter, but as circumstances make it absolutely impossible for him to leave London at present, he recently decided to send out a deputy to report on progress in the territories, to meet planters, farmers,

business men, missionaries, and officials, to discuss any matters which readers may care to bring to his attention, and to establish closer personal contact between East Africans and the paper which seeks to serve their interests. It had been intended that Capt. Druett should travel by sea in the usual way, but as recently as Saturday last the Editor was able to arrange a passage in the Wilson's Airways monoplane which Mr. T. Campbell Black, the managing director of the company, is piloting on its pioneer flight. A start was to have been made from Croydon at dawn to-day.

### An Experienced Journalist.

In selecting a Special Correspondent for this important mission, *East Africa* has chosen a member of its staff who has served loyally from the inception of the paper, and who is already well known to many East Africans. Prior to the establishment of this journal Capt. Druett had acquired valuable experience on one of the leading London daily newspapers, and as he has also acted as London correspondent of an American newspaper, he has a sound and varied knowledge of modern newspaper conditions, requirements, and methods. That experience is now at the disposal of East Africa, and we look forward to publishing during the next year many special articles from his pen describing his impressions of different aspects of life and development in the territories.

Our Special Correspondent joined the ranks of the East Surrey Regiment during the War, gained a commission, was transferred to and given command of a company of the 2/72 Punjabis on the North-West Frontier of India, and later served with the 54th Sikhs. Correspondence for him

should be addressed c/o the Standard Bank of South Africa as under: until January 31, 1930, c/o Nairobi; from February 1 to February 16; c/o Dar es Salaam; from February 22 to March 21 c/o Ndola; and from March 21 to April 7 c/o Livingstone.

### Fellow Travellers.

Mr. Campbell Black, the Kenya settler who pilots the aeroplane, has made several flights between England and East Africa, and has recently devoted almost all his time to the company of which he is a director, and the object of which is to develop internal air routes in the East African Dependencies. Other passengers by the plane are Messrs. Duncan and Eric Fletcher, sons of Nairobi's town planning expert.

Capt. F. A. Swoffer, another Wilson's Airways pilot, arrived in Nairobi a few days ago by Moth plane, having flown out from London.

## LOVE BIRDS FROM TANGANYIKA.

### Government Intervention to Stop the Trade.

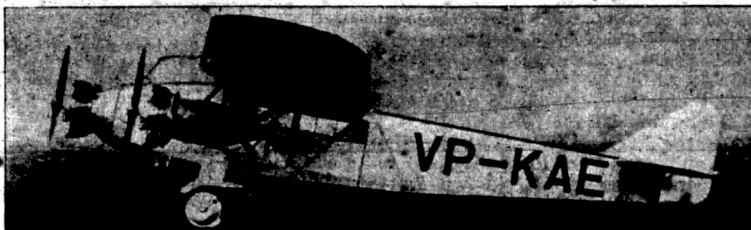
CRITICISM of the attitude of the Tanganyika Government towards the preservation of animal life has been frequent of late, and it is therefore pleasant to be able to quote an instance in which that Government took prompt steps to abate an undesirable traffic in feathered creatures.

*East Africa* learns that about a year ago some six thousand love-birds were shipped on one vessel from Dar es Salaam to the order of a London bird-dealer and that the birds died in dozens on the voyage home. Protests were made by a number of passengers to the ship's authorities and later to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Mr. G. C. Ishmael, the Kampala barrister, and Professor Henry Balfour, of Oxford University, wrote a joint letter to the Tanganyika Government setting forth the facts and asking whether the traffic could not be stopped. The reply of that Government was prompt and satisfactory, a definite promise being given that further shipments of the little birds should not be made from the Territory.

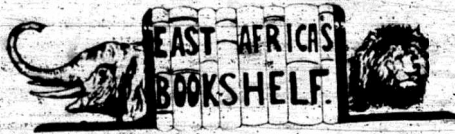
Dr. Robert G. Cochran, Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, is to sail from Marseilles on January 18 for East and Central Africa to visit the various leper camps, give any help along medical lines in his power, and confer with leper workers and the Governments regarding leprosy work. As *East Africa* has reported from time to time, the Association has made many very generous donations for that work in East Africa.

## TRAVEL BY AIR IN EAST AFRICA

BY THE THREE-ENGINED CABIN MONOPLANES OF  
WILSON'S AIRWAYS, LTD., NAIROBI.



The Company undertakes air transport at short notice from any part of East Africa. The charges are reasonable, and only experienced pilots are employed. Quotations for any journey gladly sent on application.



## IN AFRICAN GAME TRACKS.

Mr. F. L. Puxley's Breezy Book.

MR. FRANK LAVALLIN PUXLEY'S book, "In African Game Tracks" (Witherby, 12s. 6d.), is one of those which delight the reviewer's heart. The author has had experience of Africa—he fought in Selous's troop in the Matabele War, and in the South African campaign—and has hunted East Africa from Beira through Tanganyika to the Nile, and though his experiences do not differ materially from those of every real big game shooter, he has a unique atmosphere. He is, throughout, and he never grouses. In his last chapter he pictures himself as an ancient by the fireside:—

"Now, for me, the shadows of late afternoon are lengthening out. The night is at hand when no man may shoot. The time has come for the rifle to lie back in its case and the shotgun to be folded away. There are still one, or two spots in Mother Africa that I have never visited and which I should dearly love to see; but it is too late now. There is a region bordering the Belgian Congo from which come reports. But no! Age should remain at home safely ensconced in the fire-hook, revered on account of its grey hairs, or none at all."

But at least he has the satisfaction of having written of his adventures so that the world may share his perils and his triumphs, learn a lesson from his sportsmanship, and hear his advice. The world should be grateful.

The book is literally crammed with good things, from which it is difficult and almost unfair to make a selection. Twice he came across the spoor of the "Crown Prince" and measured it: 29½ inches, when a 19-inch spoor indicates an elephant about twelve feet in height! He loves, and admires the elephant—the real King of Beasts—and relates a story which bears the stamp of truth:—

"Bill M. and I—you know Bill, don't you?—went to the Zoo to have a look round. There is a kind of bridge over the road that runs under the canal and we were standing at the top of the slope where it comes out. Then an elephant carrying a whole lot of children on his back came past us from the passage—one of the small Indian *hathis* that don't measure more than seven or eight feet. I looked at Bill and he looked at me. I knew quite well what he was thinking about. Then we both looked round, but there didn't seem to be any place we could run to; and besides—neither of us was brave enough to run."

The mere sight of elephant grey, though it was borne only by the harmless and insignificant Indian variety, was enough to inspire those two hunters with a restless unease—a nervousness born of past misadventure.

He has a gift for pungent expression: he describes the "Kaffir orange" thus: "It possesses a flavour of paraffin rags dipped in turpentine and an odour of a singed Native in a disused tanyard." He has never been able to make up his mind whether or no there is any truth in the story that snakes are attracted by music, though he has little doubt that they are hypnotised by sounds.

Who is "B" in the story of the royal Duke who was hunting elephant in the Semliki valley and to whom "B" is described as a well-known ivory poacher—was acting as guide?

"One day a large tusker was located and 'tied up,' i.e., his movements were watched by the black hunters so that it was known where he would be found when the

guns came up. Royalty took up the pursuit hotly, for the Duke is utterly without fear of any living creature. When he was close up to the elephant, it was seen that the beast possessed one tusk only. The Duke turned to the guide: 'Hallo! Only one tooth! What happened to the other? Did you pinch it, B?'"

Mr. Puxley has a regal disregard for the spelling of names and for pedantically correct Swahili. "Taborah," "Kabarka," and "situngu" are examples of the one. "*Bado kufa wewe*" of the other. This phrase—addressed to one of his boys who was bitten by a puff adder—he translates "You are not dead yet," but as the boy indignantly replied "*Hapana kufa*" ("I am not thinking of dying"), the victor probably understood it more literally. But all this is but part and parcel of the author's disarming outlook. He is concerned with the facts of life, not the frills.

His comments on and opinions of the varied phases of the hunter's life are worth careful pondering. He knows the Native and admires him in many respects, especially for his loyalty. In many tribes, he says, it is a matter of honour that the *shauri* shall come to no harm under any circumstances, and this rule is carried through at whatever cost to the boy.

That their cunning and craftiness surpasses that of any white man he is also convinced. When on *safari* and very short of food he met a gang of Natives carrying baskets of grain. He offered to buy the lot, but they refused to sell. They were themselves going on a long journey through a barren country, they said, and dared not sell their food. At long last he bargained for one basket at three times the market price. His boy, thinking to help, started a *shauri* with the Natives, and much delighted, told his master he had persuaded them to sell all their grain at the same price as the first basket. Then the Natives coolly told him they had decided to abandon their trip and would join his *safari*! They did, and turned out good and useful men; but as he points out, they had sold him their stuff at top prices, and then ate it themselves—of the bulk of it!

This is a book to buy.

A. L.

## MINING IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

LIFE in a mine compound is in many respects similar to village life, with the added attraction that it tends to break down old tribal restraints and increase certain liberties. In place thereof it substitutes the discipline of regular hours and regular physical tasks. These unquestionably are good. This is the conclusion come to by the Rhodesian Anglo-American Company, as published in their handsome little illustrated booklet entitled "Mining Developments in Northern Rhodesia"—a brief narrative of the history and the physical, political, and economic features of the country, with special reference to the mineral industry. What that industry means is clearly set out:—

"Enough work has been done in Northern Rhodesia to show almost positively that before long there will be not less than six producing copper mines on the Bwana Mkubwa series. The present combined tonnage actually proven on these mines by drilling may be not much over 700,000,000. It is entirely possible that figure will be raised to 250,000,000 in five years' time. Such a reserve would justify the mining and treatment of 10,000,000 tons of ore annually. On this basis the annual production of 230,000 tons of copper from the Rhodesian fields by 1939 could be logically expected. The gross value of this product, assuming the price of copper to average £60 a ton, will be in the neighbourhood of £14,000,000 per year."

## THE PORTUGUESE IN ABYSSINIA.

A Great History by Mr. C. F. Rey.

THE British East African Dependencies now divide Ethiopia from Portuguese territory, but there was a time when the Abyssinians and the Portuguese were in close contact. For a hundred and fifty years the Portuguese played a vital part in Abyssinian history, and it is an established, if almost forgotten, fact that Abyssinia owes to the Portuguese, its existence to-day as an independent Christian Empire. It is a most romantic story untravelled by the painstaking labour of Mr. C. F. Rey and now given to the world in his "Romance of the Portuguese in Abyssinia" (Witherby, 18s.). Mr. Rey knows Abyssinia in all its aspects; he has written much of the country and its people; and it must be a satisfaction to him in his new post that he has been able to crown his labours with this fine research into Abyssinian history. It has been for him a labour of love which will earn him the hearty congratulations of all who have an interest in the past of East Africa.

The period covered ranges between the year 1490, when Pédro da Covilham arrived in Abyssinia, John II being then King of Portugal and Innocent VIII Pope in Rome, to 1633, by which time Portugal had been absorbed by Spain and Pope Urban VIII ruled in Rome. During that century and a half the vicissitudes of Abyssinia were amazing. At first the Negus Lebna Dengel utterly destroyed the Moslem army under Mahfuz, Emir of Harar, at the battle of Adal, and a period of peace and prosperity obtained; then, in 1529, the Muhammadan Somali chief, Ahmed Grañ, routed Lebna Dengel at Chembra Konre, slaying thousands of the best of the Abyssinian troops and winning an enormous booty. The effect was remarkable.

For over a decade the Moslems pillaged and ravaged the unhappy kingdom from end to end, defeating the king and his forces whenever they met them, until the wretched monarch, hunted like a wild beast from one refuge to another, had hardly a mountain top in his country where he could call himself safe. The crowning blow fell in 1539, when the royal Amba (or mountain fortress) of Geshen, on which were incarcerated all the royal princes except his immediate family, and the vast accumulated treasures of generations of kings, was captured by treachery, the entire population massacred, and the incalculable wealth stored therein during centuries was carried off.

The desolation wrought by this period of pillage is almost impossible to describe. Crops could not be cultivated, whole peoples starved; it was unsafe even to light a fire, lest a marauding party should be attracted thereby, and on this account it is alleged the Abyssinians then began the practice, which obtains to-day, of eating their meat raw. Their wonderful monasteries and churches were sacked and burned, irreplaceable old manuscripts, as well as vast stores of wealth accumulated in the sacred buildings, were destroyed or stolen.

Some idea of the tenacity of the Abyssinian character—a trait which is prominent even to-day—is given by the conduct of the Negus. In 1538, when his fortunes were at the lowest ebb, Grañ offered peace and asked for his daughter in marriage.

"But the sturdy king, battered as he was by fortune, would listen to no overtures, and his uncompromising answer was full of dignity: 'I will not give her to you, for you are an infidel; it is better to fall into the Lord's hands than into yours, for His power is as great as His pity. It is He who makes the weak strong and the strong weak.'

In September, 1540, the gallant Negus died in the mountains, worn out but unconquered; and it was at this crisis in the affairs of his kingdom that a

Portuguese expedition under the command of the Viceroy of India himself, Dom Estevão da Gama, second son of the great navigator, arrived off the coast and six months later landed a small body of 400 Portuguese musketeers, some artificers, a band of musicians, and about 130 servants or slaves." This force was placed under the command of Dom Christovão, younger brother of the Viceroy, who declared he would not risk another's son, "for none could tell how the enterprise would turn out, and it was very doubtful if any would escape death."

"And these were no idle words. For the leader himself and the majority of his followers were to meet with a frightful death within little over a year, while the pitiful remnants, joining forces with the Abyssinians, were to be successful in avenging their chief's death, and in driving the invaders out of the land for ever, though hardly a dozen men amongst the Portuguese were to see their own country again."

Dom Christovão was a true son of his mighty father and the ideal leader for such a forlorn hope. After a terrific march over the mountains he effected a junction with the Abyssinian forces, and in the neighbourhood of Lake Tanã defeated Grañ, although the odds against the Portuguese were no less than thirty to one. A second victory a few days later saw Grañ wounded and in a headlong flight (April 16, 1542). Heavily reinforced, Grañ returned to the attack, and won a victory. Dom Christovão was twice wounded, and at last captured, brutally treated by his foe, and killed.

"Thus died a most gallant and chivalrous gentleman; he gave his life to the cause he set out to serve, and though he did not live to see it, he laid the foundations of the success of that cause, and indeed secured its ultimate achievement. For he had taught the Abyssinians that their enemies were not invincible; he had won victories with a mere handful of men against immensely superior forces; he had opened the way for the emperor to come northwards, and by his very death he inspired his compatriots who survived him to a high level of achievement in their burning desire to avenge him."

On February 21, 1543, Grañ was defeated and killed. Christovão da Gama was avenged; but the battle achieved far more than that. It was decisive for all time, so far as Muhammadan domination of Abyssinia was concerned; for never again did an alien conqueror overrun the land, and Abyssinia was preserved as an outpost of Christianity in Africa until to-day.

"The last series of pictures is no less interesting—the arrival of the militant Jesuit missionaries from Portugal in an effort to conquer this new field for their Church; their amazing struggles, fiery zeal and desperate intolerance; the great works—churches, palaces, bridges—they built which still stand to-day; how they converted a king and his court and all but triumphed, and how in a tremendous revulsion of national feeling the cup of success was dashed from their lips, the old national faith restored, and the Jesuits themselves hounded down, murdered, or expelled the country for ever."

Such, in barest outline, is Mr. Rey's account of the dramatic impact of the Portuguese on Abyssinia. It gives but an inadequate idea of his style, which is clear and flowing and eminently readable. He has the sure touch of the master of his subject, and he lightens his text with acute and often humorous comments based on his intimate knowledge of modern Ethiopia. Incidentally he reveals what travel meant in those far-off days—Covilham was three years on the way from Europe to the Abyssinian court, and da Lima was six months on safari from the coast to the capital. Above all, the author has had the advantage of records written at the time by those who took an actual part in the expeditions, and from their works he has made a book of entrancing interest.

## THE FUTURE OF EAST AFRICA'S FAUNA.

### Views of the Tanganyika Government.

THERE are two extremist schools of thought in regard to the preservation of African fauna. One favours the enactment and rigorous observance of stringent laws for the protection of game, even at the expense of Native interests and economic development; the other holds that as the progress of Native and non-Native agriculture and game preservation cannot go hand in hand, the game is inevitably doomed to extinction in the course of a few generations, and that, therefore, protective steps may as well be abandoned. To neither of these policies do the East African Governments subscribe, and the problem before them is to reconcile the reactionary views of the one with the pessimism of the other.

The tendency among those who hold reactionary views is to forget that the protection of game by legislative or administrative action in Eastern Africa has been in force for little more than a quarter of a century, and that the relaxation of strict protective measures would result in an immediate diminution and eventually in the final extinction of the game at the hands of the Natives. For countless centuries game was hunted on a large scale by Natives with their own weapons, and, though any estimate of the numbers killed must be conjectural, conversations with the old men will draw the admission that the slaughter was both continual and immense. Elders of the Kamba tribe in Kenya, whose hunting proclivities were notorious, relate how it was common for a dozen buffaloes to be slain in one drive and how their parties, penetrating southwards to the dense bush along the Sabaki river or northwards to the Lorian Swamp, would follow up or surround a herd of elephant and would account for as many as ten or fifteen a day. It is not easy, therefore, to follow the argument that permission to allow the Native to protect his gardens against destructive game or to hunt in the vicinity of his village with his own rude weapons will result in the extinction of game, seeing that the game still survives in vast numbers even after the unrestricted killing which took place up to the end of the last century.

### Ivory Traffic.

The enactment of laws by the European which forbade the killing of game by any person, except under licence or in self-defence, was a revolutionary measure, to those tribes to whom hunting was an occupation rather than a pastime, and particularly to tribes like the Wanderobo, which were, and indeed are, to some extent dependent on a meat diet, and no Irish jury could have been so reluctant to convict a Land Leaguer as were the tribal authorities of the early European administration to bring to light a breach of these regulations. With more intensive administration the situation improved, and, as the difficulty of exporting ivory obtained in contravention of the game laws increased, illicit traffic in ivory fell to a minimum, though there is no doubt that a fair quantity still makes it way out of East Africa by devious routes.

Generally speaking, the game laws have achieved their object and are observed by the Native with a reasonable degree of accuracy. The organisation of Native Administrations with a growing appre-

ciation of their duties and responsibilities enables gross breaches of the regulations to be brought to light with greater ease than previously, but the closer observance of the law is due rather to the fact that the present generation of Natives has grown up in the knowledge that hunting is no longer legitimate and, under civilising influences, has taken to other and more profitable occupations. The ostrich feather head-dress of the Masai, the buffalo hide shield of the Kavirondo, and the war horn made from the spiral horn of the greater kudu are becoming relics of a past age, and those that exist to-day were obtained by the fathers and grandfathers of those who use them and not by the wearers themselves. While fifty years ago the older men of the tribe had little beyond warfare and hunting to occupy their time, the younger are now accustomed, under the stimulus of economic requirements, to go out to work or to find employment at home in agricultural pursuits; in fact, the traveller in search of game who seeks a Native guide will generally find that his guide is a wizened old greybeard and that the youth of to-day have little knowledge of the spoor, habits or locality of the game.

### Game and Crops.

It is indeed the agriculturalisation of Africa which constitutes the menace to African fauna. The European farmer would, of course, take the law into his own hands if he were prevented from killing off game which raided his crops, and no Government could withstand the outcry which would arise if he were prevented from doing so. From the alienated land of Kenya and Tanganyika, which forms more or less solid blocks of cultivation, the game has retreated, and if areas which are now gazetted as Game Reserves are found suitable for agricultural development, then pressure will inevitably be put upon Governments to throw them open for the purpose.

The problem of game preservation in relation to agricultural development was one of the many with which the Government of Tanganyika was faced after the War, which, incidentally, contributed not a little to difficulties which existed before 1914. The peace and sanctity of the Reserves in which the elephant had segregated themselves before the War were disturbed by gun-fire and operations in the course of the campaign, and the herds broke up into small groups which took to wandering farther and farther afield and, finding the villages in many places almost empty of men, invaded the maize gardens and even stripped the roofs from the grain stores while the owners cowered in their huts. Fields of corn were trampled down and a year's food supply was destroyed in a night; shouting and the beating of drums held no terror for them and a path one hundred yards broad remained in the morning to mark their passage. The roads, in some parts, became unsafe for Native travellers and mail runners were at times held up owing to the presence of elephant.

### Increasing Boldness of Big Game.

Lions showed increasing boldness and a number of deaths from man-eaters became alarming. A theory has been put forward that, feeding on corpses during the campaign, lions had acquired a taste for human flesh which they were determined to satisfy, just as the elephant developed a sweet tooth for the succulent maize cobs; but, whether this is true or not, they became contemptuous of man. An officer of the Game Department reported that one night, within a short distance of his camp, a lion leapt into a stockaded village in which several fires were burn-

\* We are indebted to "The Times" for permission to quote these extensive extracts from an article contributed to their issue of October 17 by Mr. G. F. Sayers, an Assistant Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika Territory.

ing and snatched a boy from under the eyes of the crowd, leapt back, and devoured him a few yards off in the bush. Uganda and Nyasaland have been faced in lesser degree with the same problems, and officials of the Tanganyika Game Department have been loathe to advise them on the best methods for the control of dangerous and marauding animals.

The economic and political aspect of these depredations became, indeed, one of the highest importance. It was useless to continue to distribute cotton seed and to endeavour to create a new exportable commodity when the young cotton was eaten at night by antelope, or to stimulate agricultural production when the maize gardens became prospective food for elephant. The collection of taxes from Natives whose foodstuffs had been destroyed became difficult, and in one, or two areas the Government was faced with the prospect of affording famine relief. Politically it was felt that manifestations of unrest would follow unless some strong action was taken against the cause of these depredations. From the non-Native agriculturalists, and for the most part in the northern part of the Territory, the game had retreated to a great extent, and the problem had solved itself, but there, too, the damage done by zebra was such that special measures were called for. It may be emphasised here that tolerance would have been a strong card in the hands of those who maintain that the extermination of the game is a necessary corollary to the development of the natural resources of a country, as there is no surer way of creating a body of opinion hostile to game preservation than to ignore its capacity for damage.

**Animal Raiders.**

It became necessary, therefore, to create a special branch of the Game Department to protect cultivation and human life against depredations from garden-raiding and dangerous animals, and for the last four or five years there has existed a staff of European Cultivation Protectors whose duty it is, with the aid of Native scouts, to drive the elephant into the Game Reserves, to deal so far as possible with man-eating lions, and to reduce the number of hippopotami which swarm in some of the rivers and create havoc among riparian cultivation.

On the Native Administrations has devolved the duty of protecting the gardens of their people against antelope and destructive vermin, such as pigs and baboons, and they have furnished themselves out of their own funds with shot-guns which can be employed against this kind of intruder into their gardens.

The statement has been made that the attitude of the Government of Tanganyika is that the game belongs to the Native, the inference being that the Government has abandoned responsibility for its protection. Nothing is farther from the truth; the policy of the Government in regard to the killing of game by Natives is the same as that of Kenya, although the provision in the Kenya law has not been embodied in the Tanganyika legislation.

**National Parks.**

The Government does hold, however, that in the normal course of economic progress the game must inevitably retire, and be pressed to retire, to localities where it can reside without damage or danger to man, and that everyone, Native or non-Native, has a right to protect himself and his cultivation against dangerous or marauding game. It admits, also, that tribes which have been accustomed to supplement their ordinary diet by meat should not be deprived of it, so long as the hunter hunts only in the vicinity of the villages with those weapons to which his tribe has been accustomed. It is essential

that this stipulation should be clearly understood, as it is not for one moment intended that the Native shall be permitted to use arms of precision (which he does not in fact possess), or that game drives or wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter should be tolerated, any more than they are in Kenya and other neighbouring countries. It may be noted that, subject to certain conditions, Natives of the Sudan also are permitted to shoot game for meat with their own weapons as they have done in the past, without any marked diminution, so far as can be ascertained, of the game.

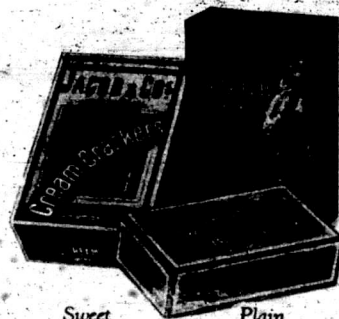
In conclusion, therefore, it may be stated that while the preservation of the fauna must be definitely subordinated to economic progress and the march of civilisation, the game will of its own accord withdraw to areas reserved for it which are inaccessible or unsuitable for cultivation, and it is within these natural parks that its existence can be preserved for posterity.

**REORGANISING THE K.A.R.**

*Two Battalions to be Mechanicised.*

East Africa is able to state that the question of mechanicising two battalions of the King's African Rifles is under consideration. The proposal is that one such battalion shall be stationed in the new "northern group" under the Inspector-General and the other in the "southern group," the former consisting of Kenya and Uganda, and the latter of Tanganyika and Nyasaland. By the reorganisation of the regiment in such groups it is estimated that annual savings of £25,000 and £30,000 respectively will be realised.

The Rev. the Viscount Montmorres, speaking at a meeting in London recently, said that though the Native might be moved by the efforts of the missionaries, the atmosphere of the white man in his own bungalow had more effect. All white men in Africa were missionaries; they were watched and imitated, and were a topic of conversation among their Native boys.



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**JACOBS BISCUITS**

## PERSONALIA.

The Rev. James F. G. Orr, of Nairobi, is on holiday in Scotland.

Captain A. A. Crook, of the 6th K.A.R., is on his way back to Tabora.

Mr. J. T. S. Moir, the well-known Kyambu coffee planter, has left for Kenya.

Mrs. S. J. King has left London to join her husband, the Rev. S. J. King, in Kilosa.

Mr. J. H. S. Todd, the well-known Nairobi business man, has arrived back in Kenya.

Mr. R. S. Jeffreys, Native Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, is home on leave.

Mr. [redacted] Tanganyika Territory, has presented a caracal lynx to the London Zoo.

Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, left London last week to return to Khartoum.

Captain H. G. Jones, M.C., has resigned his appointment as a member of the Mbeya Water Board.

Mrs. H. Pellew-Wright, wife of Uganda's Director of Labour, has arrived home from the Protectorate.

Mr. D. P. Cousins, of the Tanganyika Railways staff, is returning to the Territory at the end of the month.

Mr. W. W. Grantham, K.C., has returned to England from a vacation holiday spent in South and East Africa.

Mrs. Gavin Anderson and Miss Mariory Anderson have left for Tanganyika to join Major G. C. Anderson at Ruvu.

Mr. A. H. L. Wyatt, M.C., until recently Provincial Commissioner in Tabora, has arrived in England from Tanganyika.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Case, Officer Commanding Troops in Dar es Salaam, has been touring the Songea district.

Mr. John Scott, late Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, has been appointed Acting Governor of the Straits Settlements.

Brigadier-General W. A. Collings, whose death has just been reported, served throughout the campaign in the Eastern Sudan in 1885.

Mr. D. L. Baines, O.B.E., who is returning to Tanga, served in Uganda for twelve years before being transferred to Tanganyika in 1916.

Mr. J. E. Duncan, an Observer in the Tsetse Research Department of Tanganyika, has left Kondea Irangi on termination of his appointment.

Mr. J. H. Sheldon, a Mombasa business man, is reported to have died in tragic circumstances in the Kenya coastal town on the eve of his marriage.

Sir Eyre Hutson, Governor of Fiji since 1925, who has now arrived in this country on retirement, spent a short time in East Africa on his way home.

Mr. G. K. Mitchell, until recently an Assistant District Officer, has been appointed an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Uganda.

Mr. C. J. T. Biscoe, who has sailed from Marseilles for Dar es Salaam, has been a Superintendent of Education in Tanganyika for the past five years.

Mr. W. H. Hooker, the well-known London East African merchant, has removed to 10, Bush Lane, E.C.4. His telephone number is Mansion House, 8219.

Messrs. M. F. Böcking, J. P. de Souza Benckell, F. B. van Scharrel, and C. Mehta have been appointed members of the Tanga Liquor Licensing Board.

Mr. Ray Letcher, the Londiani settler, recently motored from his farm to East Graqualand, a distance of 700 miles. He was accompanied by Mrs. Letcher.

Colonel C. E. Wardle and Messrs. C. E. G. Russell and F. H. Smith have been appointed Assistant District Officers (supernumerary) in Tanganyika Territory.

Commander R. M. Reynolds, R.N.R., formerly of the Uganda Marine, is on his way to India and Malaya as Special Commissioner of the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. R. W. Fisher, of the Nairobi branch of the British American Tobacco Company, who died a few weeks ago in the Kenya capital, was a keen Rugby football player.

The engagement is announced between Jack, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Dawson Hopcraft, of Naivasha, and Esther, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Nash, of Plymouth.

Mr. J. L. S. Jeffares, who has several times visited Nyasaland to advise the authorities on matters concerned with the building of the Zambezi Bridge, has just arrived back in England.

Mr. W. W. C. Burgess, who is in charge of the Finger Print Bureau in Kenya, has left the Colony on leave. Prior to his appointment to Kenya in 1919 Mr. Burgess served in South Africa.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. B. Anderson, who has recently arrived back in Kenya from leave, has served in the Colony for the past ten years. In 1925 he was private secretary to the Acting Governor.

Mr. H. D. Hooper, African Secretary in London of the Church Missionary Society, and for years a well-known missionary in East Africa, is on his way out to West Africa on a tour of the C.M.S. stations.

Major C. G. M. Place, D.S.O., M.C., Solicitor-General of Northern Rhodesia, who is on leave, served in Uganda from 1921 to 1924 and was transferred to Northern Rhodesia in 1926 as Assistant Attorney-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Driscoll, C.M.G., D.S.O., of Driscoll's Scouts and Legion of Frontiersmen fame, has been appointed District Commandant of the Nairobi (Town) District Defence Force Committee.

Professor Fleure, of the University College of Wales, who recently visited Kenya Colony, urges that the ruins of Gedi should be thoroughly investigated. Some of the pottery which he was shown on the site appeared to him to be six or seven hundred years old.

The following have been elected to the executive committee of the Toc H group in Beira: Jobmaster, Mr. Rowland E. Murray; Secretary, Mr. J. F. Scott; Scribe, Mr. W. W. Stewart; Treasurer, Mr. O. M. Boe; and Messrs. H. Bennett, H. Lord, and F. Green.

The Hon. Conway Harvey, the Hon. Lord Francis Scott, the Hon. T. J. O'Shea, Capt. the Hon. E. M. V. Kénealy, and Major the Hon. R. W. B. Robertson-Eustace have been appointed members of the Board established under the Kenya Central Roads and Traffic Board Ordinance.

His East African friends will be sorry to hear that Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., who is visiting Canada on behalf of the Royal Empire Society, has been compelled to spend no less than five weeks in hospital in that Dominion. Although still far from well, he is endeavouring to carry out as much of his programme as possible.

Miss Muriel Evans's exhibition of water colours of Kenya and Uganda is open to the public at the Graham Gallery, 72, New Bond Street, W.1. from Monday, October 28, to Saturday, November 2. East Africans are specially invited to attend. The exhibition is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, except Saturday, when it is close at 1 p.m.

We learn of the recent death in South Africa of Dr. P. L. Leitch Craig, who joined the Zanzibar Medical Service after the War, but after several years' excellent work in that island was forced by ill-health to retire. He was of a very quiet disposition, but was well-liked as a man and highly esteemed as an unusually capable and self-sacrificing doctor.

Major R. G. Archibald, C.M.G., D.S.O., Director of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories in Khartoum, is at present home on leave. Major Archibald has served in the Sudan for the past twenty-one years, having been transferred thence from Uganda. He was awarded the D.S.O. for services at Gallipoli, and received the C.M.G. just over a year ago.

The name of Mr. J. W. Schlesinger, who has considerable interests in East African timber enterprises, has recently appeared on the prospectuses of two new companies, namely, British Amalgamated Theatres Ltd., with a share capital of £175,000 and a debenture capital of £150,000, and O.K. Bazaars (1929) Ltd., a South African company interested in Johannesburg properties.

Captain W. H. Hoey, the well-known Hoey's Bridge coffee planter, who is leaving shortly to return to Kenya, recently entertained a number of his Ilkeston friends at a semi-public dinner. Captain Hoey, who is an expert rifle shot, and some years ago won a silver medal in the second stage of the King's Competition, was with President Roosevelt during part of his expedition to East Africa.

The following cadets have been appointed to the Tanganyika Provincial Administration, and posted to the districts indicated: Messrs. H. J. Godson (Mahenge), J. Crawford (Bagamoyo), D. C. MacGillivray (Dar es Salaam), S. H. M. Webb (Bukoba), L. M. Heaney (Mahenge), M. J. B. Molohan (Dar es Salaam), H. G. Richards (Tanga), C. F. Beauclerk (Mahenge), R. Bone (Tanga), W. B. Tripe (Kigoma), H. M. Alleyne (Tabora), G. W. S. Conandavies (Morogoro), and I. D. Smith (Lindi).

Mr. H. N. Kunzru, who spent several months this year in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika in connection with the preparation of the Indian case for presentation to Sir Samuel Wilson, has arrived in England to represent the Indian standpoint while the Hilton Young and Wilson reports are under discussion. Mr. Kunzru is this year's President of the East African Indian National Congress, is a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, and one of the leading members of the Servants of India Society.

Mr. P. C. Pearson, the well-known Uganda elephant hunter and Game Ranger, whose death in Kampala following an operation for appendicitis was recently reported in these columns, had, we now learn, received two blood transfusions, one from the Rev. Campbell Morgan and the other from Mr. R. S. Knowlden, the Factory Inspector. Sir William Gowers, the Governor of the Protectorate, who had conceived a great liking for Mr. Pearson and had been accompanied by him on several big-game safaris, was represented at the funeral by his two A.D.C.'s.

When two hundred armed Masai were recently about to invade the Lumbwa Reserve in retaliation for cattle thefts, a European police constable named Slatter hurried to the gathering place of the warriors and succeeded in persuading them to disperse and return home. As soon as he had reached his station news arrived that about the same number of Lumbwa were standing to arms, so he promptly departed to perform the same mission with them, thus preventing single-handed what would undoubtedly have been a serious affray.

## TWO EAST AFRICAN V.C.'s.

ALL holders of the Victoria Cross are to be invited to dine with the Prince of Wales on November 9, and so two East African possessors of that high honour are eligible to attend. They are Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick W. Bell, V.C., and Lieutenant M. S. S. Moore, V.C. The latter is at present on leave from Tanganyika, to which Territory he is, we believe, due to return before the above-mentioned date. We hope, however, that the authorities will extend his furlough to enable him to attend so memorable a function.



### SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

"I should not like to live out of England, but if I had to, I should want to live in Kenya."—*Lady Hull, during a visit of the British Association to Nakuru.*

"I am convinced that the copper mines are yet going to make Northern Rhodesia the most important centre south of the equator. I know of nothing in the world to touch them."—*Mr. P. K. Horner, the well-known mining engineer.*

"It would seem to be a rule that when a herd of buffalo becomes infected with rinderpest they scatter and the stragglers tend to join up with healthy buffalo herds, thus disseminating infection over a wide area."—*From the Colonial Office Report for Uganda, 1928 (No. 1439).*

"With characteristic superficiality Lord Macaulay set higher education in India on the wrong road by laying it down that a foreign language—English—should be the medium of instruction. The student vaguely apprehends through the medium of a language imperfectly understood."—*The Morning Post in a leading article.*

"I am firmly of opinion that the most dangerous animal the African big game hunter has to face is the hippo on his chosen ground—with the possible exception of a herd of elephants in thick forest land, when they surround him shrieking for his blood.

On dry land the hippo is harmless—on the water it is a different matter. Hippos will attack a canoe by night without any provocation whatever."—*Mr. F. L. Puxley, in "In African Game Tracks."*



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### A VERY SUCCESSFUL PARTNERSHIP.

MR. L. A. HOWSE, who left London recently to return to Nairobi, is one of those East African business men who, having made his way to success by his own efforts—



together with those of his partner, Mr. R. McGeorge, who had had considerable business experience in South Africa—is determined to continue to live in the land of his adoption and who seizes every opportunity of pleading for broad views, instead of parochialism. The first visit which Mr. Howse

paid to East Africa was as a representative of a world-famous chemical firm, and so struck was he with the country that he determined to return to it to establish himself as a chemist and druggist. So in 1911 he left England, full of confidence, accompanied by a wife whom he had only just married, and possessed of a capital of a few hundred pounds. On arrival in Nairobi he rented a store in Government Road and proceeded to unpack his crates of goods. While he was so engaged an individual, for whom he immediately conceived a liking, paused to say "Good morning," and, when conversation had been begun, volunteered the information that he too had just arrived from South Africa to open a chemists' store! Whereas there appeared to be an excellent opening for one such new business, there was obviously not sufficient scope for two, and, on the advice of a lawyer newly arrived from South Africa, whom both the young arrivals had already met, they decided to join forces. For six months the struggle was hard and the outlook uncertain, but then unremitting attention to their business had its reward, and until the post-War slump progress was continuous. The currency and other difficulties were safely weathered, and when last year Messrs. Howse & McGeorge parted with a large interest in their business to the Kodak Company they had no fewer than twelve branches in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. Their association, until last year as partners, and now as joint directors of Kodak (East Africa) Ltd., has thus already lasted nearly eighteen years, and must constitute almost a record in East African business annals.

### UNION-CASTLE LINE COMMANDERS.

Captain John Barry Whitton, who has just retired from the post of marine superintendent of the Union-Castle Line, will be well-known to many of our readers, for during his sea-going career he has commanded many of the company's vessels, including the "Garth Castle," "Guildford Castle," "Goorkha," "Carisbrooke Castle," and the "Norman." He was in command of the "Goorkha" when, as an ambulance transport, she was torpedoed near Malta in 1917, but every one of the 370 wounded men aboard was safely put ashore by means of the ship's boats and by the destroyers which quickly arrived on the scene. Captain E. A. Singeisen, R.D., R.N.R., who succeeds Captain Whitton, was on active service during the whole of the War; in 1920 he was appointed to command the "Carlow Castle," since when he has been master of the "Gordon Castle," the "Banbury Castle," and the "Armada Castle."

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**THE LIGHTING OF TANGA.**

The Human Side of the Story.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,  
Those who knew Tanga just after the War, when reconstruction of that sadly battered little township was in progress, will be intrigued by your report of Sir Donald Cameron's reference to the lighting of the place. The Governor remarked that it was being carried out by a German who had been there since before the War and who had had no licence from either the German Government or from its British successor, and was, in fact, acting illegally and had no claim to compensation.

Though all that may be true, the inhabitants of Tanga owe him a debt. His installation in the post-war days was a crank concern, often breaking down and frequently inadequate, but it served—we were not particular in those days—and we always remembered that he was blind. It seems incredible, but so it was. The old German was taken round the generating plant, and with the specialised sense of touch which compensates the blind for their loss of sight, he manipulated switch and coil, dynamo and transformer, with unerring accuracy. Why and how he escaped electrocution a hundred times a day was to us an abiding marvel, but he escaped at the time and apparently has escaped up to this day. He may have been acting illegally, but he certainly acted heroically.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.1.

"EX-TANGA."

**GAME IN ANIMAL SANCTUARIES.**

Their Sense of Security.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,  
As the question of sanctuaries for the game of East Africa is occupying attention at the moment—and deservedly so—would you permit me to draw your attention to an observation made in his recently published book by Mr. F. L. Puxley, a hunter of wide experience. He writes:—

"How is it that animals who possess no reasoning powers know perfectly well the meaning of sanctuary? Wherever the powers that be have appointed a game reserve, it is found that animals, however wary they may be outside its limits, will permit a stranger to approach quite close up to them inside its borders. There is a stream that defines the eastern border of the Sabi Reserve, on the farther side of which is sanctuary. An old hunter told me that he had often attempted a stalk in vain on the hither side of the stream, the buck permitting no approach within half a mile. The quarry would make for the reserve on a bee-line. But once in sanctuary, the buck would stand still, watching his advance out of their soft brown eyes without the least attempt at flight or concealment, as if daring him to violate their private property. They did not run away even when he reached the bank of the stream."

I have often heard East African sportsmen declare very much the same thing, and feel that the above quotation will interest many of your readers.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.1.

ONE OF YOUR REVIEWERS.

Among the 2,140 immigrants who entered Southern Rhodesia during the first seven months of 1929, 1,243 were going to classified employment. During the corresponding period of 1928, 3,311 immigrants entered the Colony.

**UNIFYING NATIVE DIALECTS.**

Recent Work in Southern Rhodesia.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,  
Many of your readers will, I believe, be interested in a most promising language development of which, though it primarily concerns Southern Rhodesia, you will perhaps permit me to write briefly.

In 1928 the Government of that Colony appointed a Language Research Committee to investigate the problem of unifying the various local dialects, the four most important being Chizeuru, Chikaranga, Chimanyika, and Chindau. Professor Doke, having received a Carnegie scholarship *ad hoc*, was co-opted to the Committee and received the liberal support of the Rhodesian Government. On two points the Committee was unanimous—the need for the abolition of diacritics and making the necessary changes in orthography as simple and as few as possible. Now it is learnt that the Professor has been obliged to invent new characters outside the English alphabet, as certain sounds in the languages cannot at present be written. The investigation seems to have been extremely thorough and scientific; indeed, special instruments were used to ascertain the exact shades of inflection, and the tongue positions in thousands of words were plotted on graphs. If this has made for the simplicity the Committee hoped for, well and good; but it sounds improbable. However, as we are assured that the result will be the development of a strong Native literature for Rhodesia, available to at least 250,000 Natives, the work would seem to have been well worth doing. East Africa may have similar problems to solve at any time.

Yours faithfully,

LINGUIST.

Ruislip.

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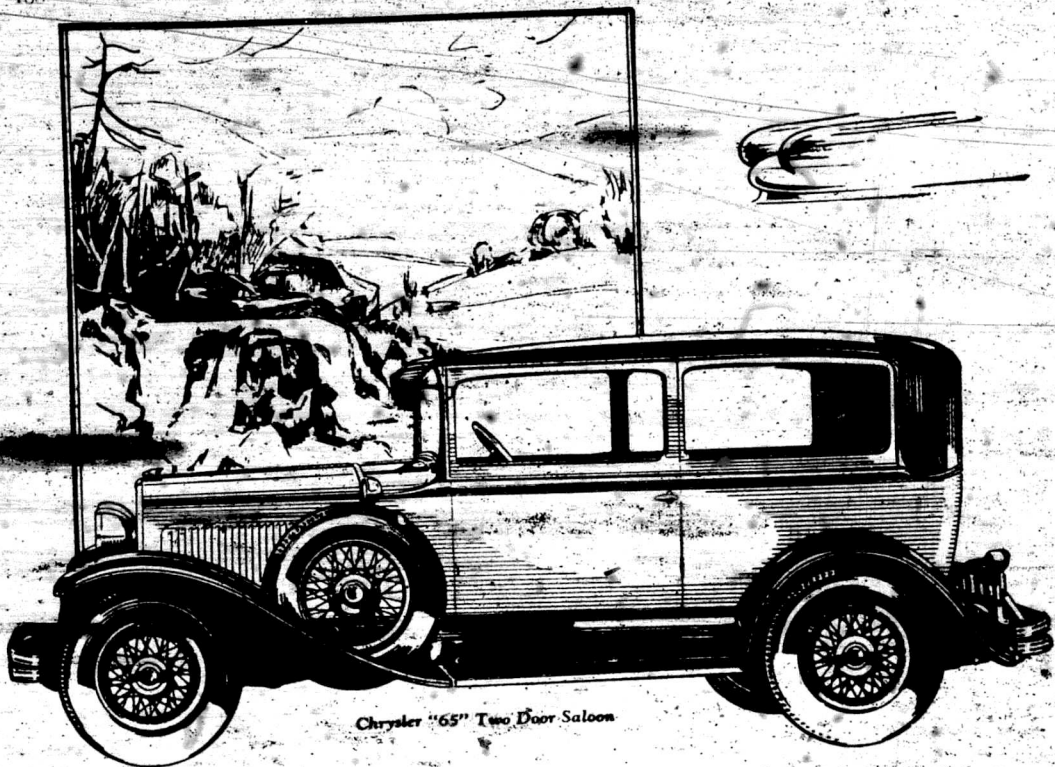
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## EAST AFRICA AND THE MOTOR SHOW.

Misconceptions of Some Manufacturers.

From "East Africa's" Motoring Correspondent.

My experiences of the past few days have caused me to wonder when the motor manufacturers of this country are going to "muddle through" to first place in East Africa. The opening day at Olympia found me visiting the stands in an endeavour to find out what British firms are doing to improve the ratio of one car to four from other countries that has so far been our best effort in East Africa since it became an important absorber of motor vehicles. But for one brilliant example and a few hints of tentative interest, I spent a most depressing day. There were extenuating circumstances. In previous years manufacturers' agents have been allowed on the stands, and the business of selling cars to individuals has been mainly left to them. This year staff men only are allowed on the stands, with the consequence that I found executives too busy trying to sell a car to an individual to trouble about developing business in territories thousands of miles distant.

From some dozen stands or so I did succeed in getting solemn promises that a questionnaire I had gone to the trouble to prepare would be completed and sent to me in time for the writing of this article. Although I fully impressed the urgency, and even supplied stamped addressed envelopes in some cases, not one of those questionnaires has come to hand in time.

Some of the export men who did spare me time began immediately by saying how many cars they had sold in South Africa. Several seemed naively surprised to learn that Nairobi is not as contiguous to Cape Town as London is to Manchester, but that it is about as remote as London is from Constantinople. A number imagined that South African representation is quite good enough for East Africa, and appeared to think that the owner of one of their cars in Kampala, Arusha, or Blantyre had only to lay up the vehicle for a few hours while a necessary spare part came along by the next train from Johannesburg or Durban!

### Prices not much Changed.

That prices are about the same as last year is true in the aggregate, but analysis shows that British prices have gone definitely up and that the prices of imported cars have gone definitely down. How this affects prices in East Africa I have not been able to discover, but I have no reason to think that British makers will be as keen to foster Imperial markets as French makers are to retain the trade of their Colonies. I do not know of one British car which sells more cheaply in Nairobi than it does in London, but I do know of a French car which sells in Paris for 60,000 francs but which can be bought in Casablanca for 12,000 less. I have analysed the prices of chassis on the British market that are relatively the same in both design and construction as those of twelve months ago. Out of a total of 58 British chassis, the price of 21 remains the same, 28 have gone up, and only nine are cheaper than last year; against this, the price of 31 out of 67 imported chassis has remained stable, 30 have gone down in price, and only six cost more than in 1928.

This destroys the British plea that prices have reached rock-bottom. Instead, it seems to point to a fear that the McKenna duties may be abolished next April and that, by raising prices now, more will be in hand to meet the lowered prices that may be expected from the makers and concessionaires of imported cars if abrogation figures in the Budget of 1930. Inquiries in many quarters produced declarations that repeal is more than Mr. Snowden dare

undertake, but that prices will probably fall when the fate of the duties is known. Perhaps this uncertainty as to the duties explains the perfunctory attitude I experienced on the stands this year.

But there is cause for hope, not despair, regarding the East African motor trade. Last year I predicted that the territories would absorb 2,000 motor cars in 1929. The figures for the first half of the year are now available and show that (excluding Northern Rhodesia, the figures for which are merged with Southern Rhodesia's) 164 British cars had entered the territories by the end of last June. During the same period the United States and Canada sent 246 and 358 units respectively to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, making a total of 768. Allowing for absorption by the other Dependencies, the importation of some 200 units from other manufacturing countries, and for the fact that imports are usually greater during the second half of the year, it would appear that my estimate is likely to be exceeded. The total value of motor imports from the United States to the three territories specifically mentioned was \$682,971 during the first half of the year, and the value of motor imports from all sources might even exceed £1,000,000 during 1929.

### Cars designed for Oversea Work.

Space will not allow of a detailed description of the exhibits, but a bright side of Olympia from the East African standpoint is the definite move by manufacturers to produce cars really designed for oversea operation. Price, mechanical features such as tank capacity, cooling, suspension, and brakes, and dimensions such as body capacity, track, road clearance, and overall width and length will have an appeal in the territories so far as the following makes are concerned (the prices in parentheses are for touring cars, except where otherwise stated):—

18-50 h.p. Argyll (£495); 15 h.p. Armstrong-Siddeley (£350); 20 h.p. Armstrong-Siddeley (£450); 17-45 h.p. Ascot (saloon, £450); 12 h.p. Austin (£250); 16 h.p. Austin (£305); 23-43 h.p. Chrysler (£370); 15-7 h.p. Crossley (£495); 21-6 h.p. De Soto (£325); 28 h.p. Dodge (£410); 18-2 h.p. Essex Super Six (£245); 14 h.p. Hillman (£310); 20 h.p. Hillman (£430); 29-4 h.p. Hudson Super Six (£475); 16-30 h.p. Humber (£410); 15 h.p. Morris Oxford (£275); 18 h.p. Morris Isis (£375); 28 h.p. Reo (£475); 14 h.p. Riley (£455); 16 h.p. Singer (£310); 15 h.p. Standard (£325); 18-50 h.p. Star (£495); 18-50 h.p. Surrey (£325); 14 h.p. Talbot (£395); 15 h.p. Triumph (saloon, £375); 10 h.p. Trojan (£179); 20-60 h.p. Vauxhall (£495); 15-6 h.p. Whippet Four (saloon, £210); 15-7 Whippet Six (saloon, £295); 20-7 Willys-Knight (saloon, £395); 12-32 h.p. Wolseley (£295); 16-45 h.p. Wolseley (£395); and 21-60 h.p. Wolseley Eight (saloon, £515).

In addition, a number of light cars, such as the Austin Seven, the Morris Minor, the Singer Junior, and the Swift Ten, are admirably suited to economical operation in the better roaded areas.

### East African Representation.

Morris representation is now complete in East Africa, and prospects are considered excellent. In addition to the agents enumerated last year, Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey & Co. Ltd., Khartoum, have been appointed agents in the Sudan. All the territories, with the exception of the Sudan and Northern Rhodesia, are covered for the Vauxhall by Motor Mart and Exchange, Nairobi, and branches; the Sudan is covered by General Motors (Near East), Alexandria, and Northern Rhodesia by General Motors (South Africa), Port Elizabeth. Other South African concerns interested in East African

(Continued on page 195.)

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## MEETING OF EAST AFRICAN SECTION.

Of the London Chamber of Commerce.

*Specially reported for "East Africa."*

At last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce Sir Humphrey Leggett, the Chairman, intimated that, in order to improve the telegraphic service to and from Bukoba, iron standards were being substituted for wooden poles, and that there would shortly be two telegraphic routes to the town, one *via* Kahama and the other *via* Masaka. He also reported that an emergency meeting of members especially interested in Uganda had been called to consider the proposal of the Uganda Government to remove the headquarters of the Department of Agriculture from Kampala to Entebbe, and the Section endorsed the emergency meeting's resolution against such removal. *East Africa* said Sir Humphrey Leggett, had taken action ahead of anyone else, by drawing public attention to a serious retrograde step.

### To Assist the Empire Sisal Industry.

Recalling the Section's resolution that Government buying departments should stipulate that cordage, canvas, and similar goods should as far as possible be made from material of Empire origin, the Chairman stated that in recommending that resolution to the members of the Chamber he had emphasised that East African sisal production had about doubled in the last five or six years, that it had very great potentialities for further increase, and that it was indeed an Imperial industry of first-class importance. The Council had been entirely sympathetic and had adopted a proposal which, he felt, an improvement on their own, namely, that Government buying departments should place a note on their forms of tender indicating that preference would be given to goods made from Empire material.

Welcoming the action of the Council, Mr. Wigglesworth said that sisal production was one of the greatest factors in the development of East Africa, whose output of the fibre this year would be little short of 60,000 tons, which compared with Mexican production of 120,000 tons. Owing to substitution for Russian, Italian, and other soft fibres which were more expensive, there was a natural annual increase in the demand for sisal which seemed likely to continue for some years without endangering the absorption of production from other countries, or without causing planters in East Africa to fear that they were investing in an industry which might leave them high and dry.

### East African Tariffs.

A general demand was again made for the publication of the Kenya Tariff Committee's report, of the contents of which the public had, said the Chairman, no official knowledge, though extracts had appeared in the Press. The Uganda Chamber of Commerce had expressed entire disagreement with the Kenya recommendations and had forwarded a copy of their resolution, but as the original Kenya report had not yet been received, the matter could scarcely be usefully debated. Major Walsh having said that the subject was of vital importance to Tanganyika, it was decided to ask the Colonial Office to supply the Chamber with a copy of the report, or, if that was impossible, to cable to the Kenya Government requesting the immediate dispatch of such a copy, so that the Chamber's considered views might be voiced well before the Tariff Conference of Governors which is to meet next

January. An appeal was made to public bodies in Tanganyika to express their views on tariff policy generally, and Colonel Franklin pointed out that the Kenya tariff report should not be regarded as a statement of Government policy, for it was not yet known whether that Government would or would not adopt the sub-committee's recommendations.

### Major Walsh on the Port of Tanga.

Satisfaction was expressed at the contents of the memorandum received from the Tanga Chamber of Commerce of a meeting which its members had had with Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor, who had admitted the need for considerable improvements at the port and had thus met the views of the London Chamber.

Major Walsh, having begged leave to make a personal statement, said that he had raised the subject two years ago in Tanga in his own way (laughter), and that as a result the Governor had, in all the pomp and ceremony of the Legislative Council, referred to the criticisms as "twitterings" and to him as an irresponsible, inaccurate, and malevolent individual which description had its value (renewed laughter). When his protest was supported by the Chamber and other public bodies they were told that everything was satisfactory. The business public had, however, continued to hammer away, and a report, based not on the Governor's observations but on those of his subordinates, had then been received. Then had followed more tactics and manoeuvres—of which the Governor had shown himself a past master—and it had been suggested that the matter had been raised purely with the object of baiting a Governor.

### Not a Personal Attack.

His Excellency's own admission now proved that the subject had been worthy of his most serious consideration from the outset. There was one point in the memorandum to which public attention ought to be directed, namely, the statement that "His Excellency then inquired if action was required in respect of any other urgent matters than water and light." Did the Governor not realise that those were two matters of the greatest importance to any townships, and indeed to any animal grouping, whether merely a concourse of Barbary apes or a solemn conclave of East African Governors. (Laughter.) He repeated that he had not raised the matter as a personal attack and could only express his regret that the question had not received Sir Donald Cameron's attention two years ago, as it should have done. The Section, in expressing thanks for the action now taken, might, he thought, ask that more frequent visits should be paid by His Excellency to the Tanga district, which, though one of the most important in the whole territory, had been virtually boycotted for two and a half years.

The Chairman stressed the desirability of co-operation between the commercial community and the administration in the various East African territories. Governors were often pulled in many directions, had enormous responsibilities to bear, and were sometimes forced by circumstances of which their critics knew nothing to refuse action which they might otherwise have been willing to take in the interests of immediate trade. The value of mutual consultation and co-operation could not be over-stressed.

### Aerial Surveys in East Africa.

A memorandum, drafted by Mr. Adnaptis, Assistant Secretary of the Chamber, as a result of the

\* The memorandum was published by *East Africa* on October 3.

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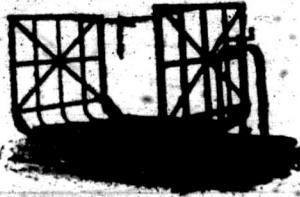
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discussion of aerial surveying at the last meeting of the Section, had, it was reported, been laid before the Council and referred by it to the new Civil Aviation Section, whose support it was hoped to obtain.

#### Special Meeting.

Major Walsh moved that a special meeting of the Section be called for 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, October 30, to consider matters arising out of the Report of Sir Samuel Wilson and from the statements at the League of Nations by those German and Italian spokesmen who attempted to argue that Britain's tenure of the Mandate for Tanganyika Territory was of a temporary nature. The proposal was adopted.

### UTILISATION OF THE PANGANI FALLS.

Government decision to be Expedited.

The Tanganyika Government has, as our readers are aware, been in no hurry to declare the result of the tenders received by it in respect of the utilisation of power from the Pangani Falls. In fact, the Governor intimated a few weeks ago that he did not propose to announce his decision until the December session of the Legislative Council, but *East Africa* now learns that, as a result of the constant pressure for a prompt decision, Sir Donald Cameron has undertaken to make known his decision at the end of October. Business men have naturally wanted definite news of the position at the earliest possible moment.

### VIEWS OF THE KENYA GOVERNMENT.

#### Closer Settlement Scheme Approved.

ADDRESSING the Kenya Legislative Council at the opening of its budget session last week, the Governor stated that the Closer Settlement Scheme had been approved by the Colonial Office, that the Land Bank proposals were still under discussion with certain private banks, that a committee had been appointed to inquire into the political position in the Kikuyu Reserve, that a scheme for the reorganisation of African education is being considered by the Imperial authorities, and that among the proposals of the Kenya Government for participation in the Colonial Development Fund is one for the building of a branch railway to serve the Kericho area.

On the subject of Sir Samuel Wilson's report the Governor stated, according to a telegram from *The Times* correspondent in Nairobi, that he was in complete agreement with the views which the Governor of Uganda and the Acting Governor of Kenya had expressed in the appendices to that report. The practical limit of investigation had been reached, and decisions should now be made. He referred to the growing difficulty of his own dual position as Governor of Kenya and High Commissioner for Transport, which could not be prolonged without serious consequences. Similar difficulties were experienced in working the Inter-Colonial Railway Council, and the only solution was the appointment of a High Commissioner with a Central Council and a Railway Advisory Board. He was also faced with a most difficult constitutional position in the coming Customs Tariff and Railway Rates Conference, of which he was to be chairman. He thought an independent chairman the only proper solution. He hoped that the advice and experience of Sir William Gowers, of himself and of Sir Samuel Wilson would carry some weight in connection with Sir Samuel's report.

#### Native Policy.

As to the constitution of the Kenya Legislature, Sir Edward Grigg expressed his conviction that the proposal to allow some measure of real responsibility to be transferred to the unofficial ranks would make the ultimate authority of the Government more secure. The balance in the Legislature would not be held by the European elected members, but by the nominated members, while no objection had been raised to the High Commissioner's wide powers of veto and certification.

In regard to the co-ordination of Native policy, the Governor said he agreed entirely with the view of Sir William Gowers. He hoped it would not be suggested that he (Sir Edward Grigg), Sir William Gowers, and the recently Acting Governor of Kenya were blind to Native interests or prepared to see them sacrificed. He expressed his belief in the wisdom and fairness of the Imperial Government and Parliament. There was no fairer-minded assembly than the British Parliament if only it was enabled to know the facts. There was a tendency in criticising Kenya to suggest that the interests of one race could only be safeguarded by sacrificing the interests of some other race. He expressed his deepest conviction that every word carrying that suggestion was false.

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## KAGERA (UGANDA) TINFIELDS, LIMITED.

### Second Annual General Meeting.

At the second annual general meeting of shareholders held at Winchester House, London, E.C.4, on Friday, October 18, the Secretary, Mr. F. St. J. North, A.C.A., having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors, the Chairman, Mr. H. A. Huntley, said:—

As the report and accounts have been in your hands for the usual period, I shall, with your permission, take them as read. The reason for the delay in issuing the directors' Report and accounts was fully explained in the interim report issued on August 16, and I do not think anything further need be said beyond assuring you that steps have been taken which, I trust, will prevent a recurrence of this quite unnecessary delay. The thanks of the Board go to Mr. George C. Ishmael, who joined our Board in March last, for his services in this matter. But for him we should certainly have been longer in finding out and removing the causes of the inefficiency in our East African accountancy department.

You will have seen from the report that the output for 1928 was 266 tons, which realised approximately £2,000 after deducting smelting and realisation charges, or an average price of £158 per ton. This shows an increase of 127 tons and £17,418 over the corresponding figures for the previous year. The average price realised for concentrates in 1928 was approximately £10 per ton lower than in 1927, and I am sorry to say, the average price so far this year shows a further reduction of approximately a like amount. Notwithstanding the substantial fall in the price of tin, and the doubling of the company's capital in 1928, the increased output and lower cost of production enabled the payment of the same rate of dividend, namely, 20%, as was paid in 1927. This, I think you will agree, must be considered a satisfactory achievement.

### Location of Rich Tin-bearing Lodes.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the operations at Mwirasandu during the year under review was the location of rich tin-bearing lodes underneath the detrital ore reserves which were at first assumed to constitute the whole value of the mine. These lodes are being developed by means of shaft sinking, adits, and drives, which operations have yielded the whole of our considerably increased output for the past twelve months. A large amount of work must still be done before any accurate estimate of underground reserves can be made, but development work continues to open up fresh ground containing rich ore, and good values have been found at a depth of 100 feet from the surface.

From these rich lodes we are at present maintaining a monthly output of 28 tons without drawing on the reserves of detrital ore, for the treatment of which further plant is being installed. The ground containing these reserves is unusually rich, the average being over 20 lbs. of cassiterite per cubic yard. No ground of a lower value than 3 lbs. has been included in the estimate of ore reserves in this section, which may be taken at about 2,000 tons actually proved, with a considerable further tonnage contained in ground not yet actually pitted. In addition, recent developments about four miles to the west of Hill No. 1 are described by the manager as likely to prove a valuable addition.

The proved detrital ore reserves are thus equal to at least six years' output at the present increased rate; the detrital ground still to be pitted will

certainly add considerably to those, and the continued productiveness of the underground lodes gives good reason for believing that we possess a further large reserve in this section.

It is expected that the plant for the treatment of the detrital ore will shortly come into operation, and, if the underground workings continue to be productive (which there is every reason to expect), a further considerable increase in output should be secured. An important factor is the increasing of the available water supply, to effect which steps are now being taken.

You will see, then, that we are unusually well off in the all-important matter of ore reserves, both as regards quantity and quality. While, in common with all other tin producers, we greatly deplore the present abnormally low price of the metal, we can take comfort from the fact that our company could continue to make profits even should the price of tin drop to a very much lower level. While the present outlook for the price of the metal is obscure, and we cannot therefore estimate with any degree of accuracy the price we shall receive for our product, we can expect to reduce still further our costs of production.

One of the largest items is the cost of transporting our stores to the mine and our tin concentrates to the market. At present we have a long haul of 167 miles to Lake Victoria, but we hope soon to enjoy a considerable reduction in transport costs as the Colonial Government is opening a port on the River Kagera and constructing a road to the port. Other economies are being effected, including the growing of corn for our Native labourers, which latter alone is estimated to save the company at least £2,500 a year, equal to an extra dividend of 2½% on our capital. I think, therefore, we may consider the present mining position highly satisfactory, and that there is rather more than a likely chance of further interesting developments both underground and on the surface.

### Association with the Billiton Tin Group.

You must not forget also the 10% interest which you hold in the 1,800 square miles of territory in the tin-bearing zone of Uganda and Tanganyika, now being prospected by the well-known Billiton group of The Hague. Two of your directors paid a visit to The Hague a week or two ago, when they were shown the latest plans and reports from the field. You will realise that the prospecting of an area of this extent is a very big job, calling for the services of a large and highly trained staff, and a considerable expenditure. Preliminary operations were begun in January of this year by a staff of ten geologists and engineers, which the Billiton group have recently augmented by the dispatch of another five engineers. Prospecting is now being actively carried on and promising formations have already been located in several places. These places have already yielded several tons of tin concentrates, and their further investigation is being carried on. Several members of the Billiton Company's board, including their technical director, have arranged to visit the field in January next, when they will prepare a report on the position at that date. Even then it will, of course, be too early to expect a definite estimate of the possibilities of the field, but it is most encouraging that an organisation such as the Billiton Tin Group, with its 75 years' experience of winning and prospecting for tin, has thought it worth while to embark so much capital and energy in this enterprise in which your company holds the substantial interest I have mentioned.

The matter of an interim dividend has been

**EAST AFRICA AND THE MOTOR SHOW.**

(Concluded from page 189.)

carefully considered by your directors. Had the price of tin kept fairly steady even at the lower level which prevailed for the first half of the current year, the increased output would probably be sufficient to counteract the further fall compared with last year. Within the last few weeks, however, the price of tin has taken a further downward plunge, and it is exceedingly difficult to forecast its ultimate level. With our increased output we now have well over 100 tons of tin always in transit from the mine to the smelter, and while we shall know the total tonnage won for 1920 early in January, we shall not know the amount it will realise for three or four months later. You will readily understand, therefore, the necessity to be conservative as to the amount of interim dividend, as should the present low prices for tin continue, or perhaps be even further reduced, the amount ultimately realised for the year's output may be proportionately much less than the price realised for the first six months of this year. It may be, and we all sincerely trust it will be, that the price of tin will improve, in which case we shall be able to declare a better final dividend than the present price suggests. In these circumstances the directors consider it advisable to declare an interim dividend of 7 1/2% actual, which, however, it need not be assumed will bear the same proportion to the dividend for the whole year as it has on previous occasions."

After the Chairman had replied to a number of questions the report and accounts were unanimously adopted, the retiring directors and auditors were duly re-appointed, and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the directors and the staff, which was suitably acknowledged by the Chairman.

distribution as follows: Motors (South Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 6021, Johannesburg, for the Riley and Star in Northern Rhodesia, and the Armstrong-Siddeley branch in Durban for that make in East Africa generally. The distribution of Hillmans, Humbers, and Bentleys in the territories is in the hands of Rootes Ltd., Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.1.

A Wolseley representative is now touring the world, and at each point of debarkation a 21-60 h.p. car is being tried out under local conditions. East Africa has already been visited, the car's performance has been favourably reported upon, and agents are being fixed up in consequence.

On the coachwork stands two innovations struck me as being particularly useful for East African operation. Vincents of Reading, have introduced a simple yet efficient anti-glare and anti-dazzle wind-screen, while Howes & Sons Ltd., Norwich, have a working model of an automatically operated hood which can be lowered or raised while the car is in motion by utilising suction from the engine.

**Will there be a Motor Show next Year?**

A strong rumour is current to the effect that Olympia will not be held next year. I could not get a definite statement on this matter, but I understand from an authentic source that much depends on whether Paris decides to hold a show or not. If it is decided not to hold the Salon, then it is very probable that Olympia will not be held next year.

**EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN DINNER.**

Generals Smuts and von Lettow to Attend.

This year's East African Campaign Dinner, which is to be held in London on Monday, December 2, will be memorable for two reasons, first, because General Smuts will take the chair, and, secondly, because General von Lettow-Vorbeck, the German C-in-C. in East Africa, is to attend as a guest. Another feature is the adoption of *East Africa's* suggestion that nursing sisters who served during the Campaign should be admitted. We now advance the further proposal that efforts should be made to secure the presence of at least one senior Belgian officer who fought on our side in what is to-day Tanganyika Territory. Tickets may be obtained by anyone who served in East Africa during the War on application to the Honorary Secretary, East African Campaign Dinner, 20, St. Thomas's Mansions, Lambeth, S.E.1. The price is 10s., exclusive of wines.

Among the diplomas awarded in connection with the recent Tanganyika Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition were the following: Ambangulu Estate, Korogwe, and Musekera Estate, Tukuyu, for tea exhibits; Messrs. Karimjee, Jivanjee & Co., Tanga, for sisal; Messrs. Gailey & Roberts for machinery in motion; and the Motor Mart and Exchange for transport and traction. Certificates of merit were also awarded to the Kwahangala Coffee and Tea Estate, Lushoto, for an exhibit of plantation produce; to Lord Egerton of Tatton and the Mwiya Estate, Tukuyu, for tea exhibits; the Caterpillar Tractor Company, for tractors; and to Messrs. Gailey & Roberts in no fewer than three different sections, namely, for motor lorries, for agricultural implements and machinery, and for industrial machinery.

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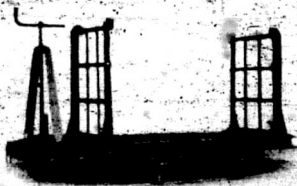
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**SAVE MONEY ON YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.**

A notice on the inside back cover of this issue shows how present and new annual subscribers to *East Africa* can obtain the journal week by week for 28 6 a year, instead of 30 - **YOU** should take advantage of the opportunity.

## "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Beira's new museum has been opened by the Governor.

92,645 tons were under coffee in Kenya Colony at the end of August.

Good progress is being made on the Jinja-Kampala railway extension.

Messrs. Becharbhai & Company have begun business in Mombasa clearing, forwarding, and shipping agents.

The Motor Mart & Exchange have recently taken over the Nakuru business of Messrs. J. Raffles Cox and Company.

The Rhodesian Selection Trust has received cabled advice that the first train has reached the Mafurira mine from Mokambo.

Major Philip Durning Holt and Mr. Lawrence H. Brierley have been elected respectively President and Vice-President of the Liverpool Cotton Association.

The Trans-Nzoia Horticultural Society recently held its first exhibition. The success of the function was, we are told, largely due to Mrs. F. Chater Jack, the honorary secretary.

The powers of attorney granted by Tanganyika Goldfields Ltd., Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields Ltd., and Bukoba (Tanganyika) Tinfields Ltd. to Mr. John Leyborne Popham have been revoked.

The total export traffic railed to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first seven months of this year totalled 183,661 tons, compared with 173,586 tons during the corresponding period of 1928.

Sir Donald Cameron has announced that he intends to ask the Colonial Development Board for two further aeroplanes for survey purposes in Tanganyika. He hopes that the Territory will be able to establish an internal air mail.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London has received a cable giving the following details showing the surplus of produce available for export from Kenya: Coffee, 10,000 tons; maize, 1,250,000 bags; wheat, 75,000 bags.

Imports into Tanganyika Territory during June included: Cement, 2,251 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 3,507 tons; machines and machinery to the value of £16,872; iron-ore piece goods, £91,335; and motor spirit, 114,405 Imperial gallons. Exports during the month included: Coffee, 1,098 tons; sisal, 3,360 tons; gold, £4,345; and diamonds, £7,160.

The number of Europeans engaged in farming in Southern Rhodesia during 1928 was 4,043 males and 3,548 females, among which are included owners or occupiers, 2,406 males and 1,348 females; managers, 759 males and 91 females; learners, 271 males and 15 females; other employees, 607 males and 94 females. The number of Natives employed on farms in 1928 was 70,937.

At a recent general meeting of the Central Farmers' Association of Northern Rhodesia it was resolved that the Cattle Owners' Association, the Agricultural Union, and the four district associations in the Protectorate should be dissolved and one Farmers' Union, representative of the whole farming community of North-Western Rhodesia, formed in their stead.

At last week's extraordinary general meeting of Penhalonga West (Rhodesia) Ltd., it was announced that the company had acquired a concession of seven mineral claims in the Western Province of Abyssinia. The concession is for a period of fifteen years, with an option of renewal for a further similar period, and Mr. M. Gregory, a mining engineer of experience, is about to sail to investigate the area and report upon its prospects.

### Christmas Mails for East Africa

LETTERS intended for Christmas delivery in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar should be posted at the G.P.O., London, before 6 p.m. on November 21, while Christmas parcels for those countries should be posted in London before October 24 for up-country towns, and November 5 for coastal towns, or a day or two earlier in the country.

Letters for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be posted before the morning of Nov. 15, while parcels for the same territories should be delivered to the postal authorities before November 1.

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## HOW SUDAN TRADE IS INCREASING.

REMARKABLE increases in Sudan trade are disclosed by the official statistics for the first six months of this year, which give the total trade for the half-year at £E9,329,802, compared with £E7,840,420 during the corresponding period of 1928. During the past eight years Sudan trade has almost doubled.

Increases in imports include those of motor vehicles, which rose in value from £E63,629 to £E84,662, while the value of cotton piece goods entered between January and June totalled £E670,198, compared with £E544,235 during the first six months of 1928. Coffee also showed a large increase, the value for the six months being £E22,678, against £E10,653, and still further expansion is shown in the case of timber, values of which from January to June this year were valued at £E18,367, compared with £E18,367 during the same period of 1928.

Exports increased from £E4,575,151 to £E5,765,493, and included ginned cotton to the value of £E4,491,100, against £E3,257,613, but gum arabic shipments at 13,526 tons, were 2,319 tons lower than in the corresponding months of 1928, though owing to an advance in price the value was £E6,054 greater.

## NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

The current issue of *The Caterpillar Magazine*, issued by the Caterpillar Tractor Company, of San Leandro, California, has two pages of excellent photographs showing the use of tractors on an East African sisal estate.

The Messageries Maritimes have published an attractive booklet regarding their winter cruises in the Mediterranean. Copies may be obtained on application to the company at its offices at 72, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3, or 62, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. Engineers Ltd., of Westminster, have, we learn, supplied the water tank and tower which, as *East Africa* recently reported, have been ordered for the port of Tanga. The tank, which is 24 ft. x 24 ft. x 8 ft., deep, is constructed of pressed steel plates which will be bolted together on the site, and is to be carried on a steel tower which will elevate the bottom of the tank 60 ft. above ground-level.

## "EAST AFRICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER.

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

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

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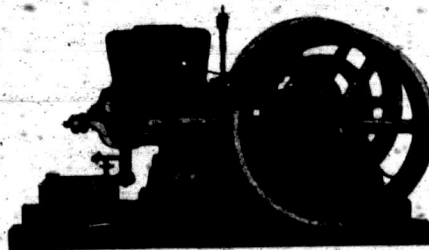
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**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS**

**COFFEE.**

ONLY small supplies of East African coffee were offered at last week's auctions. In consequence of the decline in prices for Brazil coffee, values of East African descriptions show a decrease.

**Kenya**—

"A" sizes	90s. od. to 120s. od.
"B"	90s. od. to 110s. od.
"C"	70s. od. to 88s. od.
Peaberry	93s. od. to 135s. od.
Brownish	70s. od. to 88s. od.
Ungraded and mixed	72s. od. to 100s. od.
London cleaned—	
First sizes	105s. od.
Second sizes	94s. od.
Third sizes	90s. od.
Peaberry	168s. od.

**Tanganyika**—

**Arusha**—

London cleaned—	
First sizes	94s. od. to 98s. od.
Second sizes	91s. od. to 95s. od.
Third sizes	68s. od. to 85s. od.
Peaberry	87s. od. to 94s. od.

**Kilimanjaro**—

London cleaned—	
Second sizes	94s. od.
Third sizes	80s. od.
Peaberry	91s. od.

**Moshi**—

Mixed	78s. od.
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**Bukoba**—

Plantation	83s. od.
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**Uganda**—

London cleaned—	
Mixed	81s. od.

**Toro**—

First sizes	102s. od. to 105s. od.
Second sizes	92s. od. to 94s. od.
Peaberry	102s. od. to 117s. od.

London cleaned—	
First sizes	107s. od.
Second sizes	97s. od.
Third sizes	80s. od.
Peaberry	113s. od.

**Belgian Congo**—

Pale greenish	90s. od.
Brownish	74s. od.

London stocks of East African coffee on October 16 totalled 34,120 bags, compared with 25,245 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

**COFFEE MARKET PROSPECTS.**

Messrs. J. K. Gilliat's review of the coffee market states that the earlier arrivals of Kenya new crop have with very few exceptions been disappointing in size and general quality and that sales have been difficult at lower prices. With Kenyas thus providing little attractive quality, buyers have turned to Central American and Costa Rica sorts, a movement reflected in the home consumption figures for the first nine months of this year, which show consumption of East African sorts at 79,064 bags, compared with 88,619 bags for the corresponding period of last year.

East African planters will be interested to note that the Santos crop for this season is expected to reach between 17,000,000 and 17,500,000 bags, which with the output from Rio and other districts in Brazil would mean a total Brazilian outturn of 23,000,000 bags or more. Other producing countries will bring the total world coffee production to some 31,500,000 bags, to which must be added the world's visible supply on July 1 last, bringing the total possible supply to 45,750,000 bags, against a world consumption last season of 22,251,000 bags. There is therefore the prospect at the end of the current season of a surplus of some 22,576,000 bags. The Sao Paulo Coffee Defence Institute has until recently been able to maintain prices in the neighbourhood of 95s. per cwt., but within the past few days there has been a heavy fall in the speculative markets.

**OTHER PRODUCE.**

**Castor Seed.**—The market is steady, October-November parcels being valued at £17 12s. 6d.

**Cloves.**—The spot value is 1s. 1d. but for October-December shipment there are sellers at old.

**Cotton Seed.**—For October-November shipment the value is about £8 12s. 6d.

**Groundnuts.**—On a quiet market the value for November-December shipment is about £19 7s. 6d.

**Gum Arabic.**—Messrs. Boxall and Co. report that arrivals in Kordofan stations during September amounted to only 31 tons, compared with 270 tons during September, 1928. The crop for October amounted to 10,070 tons, a large shortfall on the total of 16,330 tons for 1927-28. Exports of gum arabic from the Sudan between January and September totalled 14,979 tons, compared with 18,766 tons during the same period of 1928.

**Sisal.**—On a steady market the value of Kenya and Tanganyika, f.a.o., is £30 5s., though for good marks an additional £1 is quoted.

**TOBACCO.**

Messrs. Edwards, Goodwin and Co. report a moderate business in Rhodesian and Nyasaland tobaccos during September. Prices are as follows—

	1929	Leaf	1929	1925	Strips	1929
Dark	12d. to 18d.	12d. to 18d.	13d. to 15d.	13d. to 15d.	13d. to 15d.	13d. to 20d.
Semi-dark to semi-bright	11d. to 13d.	10d. to 12d.	12d. to 15d.	12d. to 15d.	12d. to 15d.	12d. to 18d.
Medium bright	17d. to 19d.	14d. to 16d.	18d. to 22d.	19d. to 22d.	19d. to 22d.	19d. to 22d.
Good to fine	20d. to 28d.	18d. to 22d.				

**HELP FOR UGANDA COTTON INDUSTRY.**

In order to assist Uganda in the present difficulties which confront the cotton growing industry, the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, believing an increased yield per acre to be of the first importance, has offered to pay the salaries of the additional agricultural officers necessary to give more thorough instruction to the Native grower in improved methods of cultivation. The Corporation has also offered to establish and staff a cotton seed farm in Buganda to supplement that which the Government has already started in the Eastern Province. For such timely and generous help Uganda will assuredly be grateful.



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"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" Babe. 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 sunshine vitamin D) for infant feeding before it was placed on the market



## PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

THE S.S. "Durham Castle," which left Mombasa for England on September 15, brought the following passengers to

<i>Genoa</i>	
Mr. J. Colinvaux	Mrs. V. D. Coombs
Mrs. J. Colinvaux	Dr. S. Monckton-Copman
Mr. W. H. Collins	Mr. H. C. Corkhill
Prof. A. Hubert Cox	Mr. A. D. Cotton
Mrs. A. Hubert Cox	Mrs. E. A. Cross
Pfrof. Gortani	Mr. W. C. A. Dawson
Mr. E. P. Henderson	Mrs. W. C. A. Dawson
	Mr. A. S. Eccles
	Mrs. A. S. Eccles
	Mr. G. N. Eccles
	Mrs. G. N. Eccles
	Master N. Eccles
	Mr. W. R. Elliott
	Mrs. W. R. Elliott
	Master D. Elliott
	Dr. Jean Orr Ewing
	Dr. H. Fajrbairn
	Prof. N. Fedorovsky
	Mr. G. F. Fisher
	Mrs. G. F. Fisher
	Prof. E. Franklm
	Sir Robert B. Greig
	Lady Greig
	Miss M. Greig
	Mr. W. W. Grantham
	Mr. T. E. Grantham
	Miss A. Heard
	Prof. C. Dawes Hicks
	Mrs. C. Dawes Hicks
	Capt. R. G. Hudson
	Miss D. J. Jackson
	Prof. T. J. Jehu
	Mrs. T. J. Jehu
	Miss A. B. Lennie
	Miss G. C. Lees
	Mr. Criserson Macara
	Mr. H. M. McEwen
	Miss McLarty
	Prof. D. Mushketov
	Dr. W. G. Ogg
	Miss A. M. Page
	Dr. T. W. Pattinson
	Mrs. W. W. Pattinson
	Miss A. E. Phillips
	Miss D. A. Porter
	Mr. T. M. Revington
	Mr. W. Reynolds
	Mr. R. N. Store
	Mr. J. Sweeney
	Miss E. M. Thin
	Capt. R. C. Wilson
	Mrs. R. C. Wilson
	Miss E. E. Whitall
	Thomas
	Mr. W. Twaddle
	Miss Wallace
<i>England</i>	
Miss K. Appleby	
Mr. L. H. Barrett	
Prof. H. Bassett	
Mrs. H. Bassett	
Prof. H. Balfour	
Miss M. Banks	
Sir T. Hudson Beare	
Lady Beare	
Mr. J. G. Bower	
Mrs. W. Le Neve Bower	
Mr. H. L. Bradshaw	
Mr. J. D. Cassidy	
Capt. P. W. Clemens	
Miss B. Cochrane	

## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

### BRITISH-INDIA.

"Malda" left Marseilles homewards, October 17.  
 "Modasa" left Beira homewards, October 16.  
 "Madura" left Aden outwards, October 20.  
 "Karagola" left Bombay for East Africa, October 23.  
 "Khandalla" left Mombasa for Bombay, October 18.  
 "Khandalla" left Durban for Bombay, October 21.  
 "Karapara" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, Oct. 22.  
 "Eflora" left Bombay for Mombasa, October 14.

### CLAN ELLERMAN HARRISON.

"Clan Mackay" left Zanzibar for East Africa, Oct. 19.  
 "Navigator" arrived Aden for East Africa, Oct. 20.  
 "City of Bombay" left Birkenhead for East Africa, October 19.

### HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Randfontein" left Beira for South Africa, October 11.  
 "Aldabi" arrived Beira for South Africa, October 14.  
 "Sumatra" arrived Beira for South Africa, October 17.  
 "Klipfontein" left Dar es Salaam homewards, Oct. 13.  
 "Meliskerk" left Mombasa homewards, October 6.  
 "Nias" left Beira for East Africa, October 15.  
 "Gryskerk" left Durban for East Africa, October 15.  
 "Heemskerk" left Cape Town for Lourenço Marques, October 13.  
 "Alkaid" left Antwerp for South Africa, October 14.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"General Voÿron" left Mauritius for Marseilles, October 20.  
 "Aviateur Roland Garros" arrived Marseilles, Oct. 19.  
 "Leconte de Lisle" left Tamatave for Marseilles, October 16.

### UNION-CASTLE.

"Bampton Castle" arrived Algoa Bay for Réunion, October 21.  
 "Bratton Castle" arrived Algoa Bay for New York, October 17.  
 "Carlou Castle" left Gibraltar for London, October 18.  
 "Dromore Castle" left Mombasa for Natal, October 19.  
 "Garth Castle" arrived East London for Beira, October 19.  
 "Glengorm Castle" left Algoa Bay for London, October 20.  
 "Grantully Castle" arrived London from Lourenço Marques, October 19.  
 "Guilford Castle" left Port Sudan for London, October 19.  
 "Llandaff Castle" left Tenerife for London, Oct. 18.  
 "Llandvery Castle" left London for Beira, Oct. 17.  
 "Llanstephan Castle" left Genoa for East Africa, October 20.  
 "Sandgate Castle" left Beira for London, October 20.  
 "Sandown Castle" left St. Vincent for New York, October 19.

## EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

October 31	per s.s. "Morea."
November 7	.. s.s. "Rajputana."
" 14	.. s.s. "Viceroy of India."
" 19	.. s.s. "General Duchesne."
" 21	.. s.s. "Mooltan."
" 28	.. s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind."
December 3	.. s.s. "Leconte de Lisle."

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

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on October 26 per the s.s. "Njassa," on November 2 per the s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind," and on November 4 per the s.s. "General Duchesne."

## SCANDINAVIAN — EAST AFRICA LINE.

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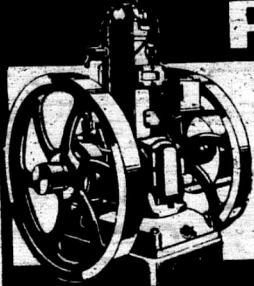
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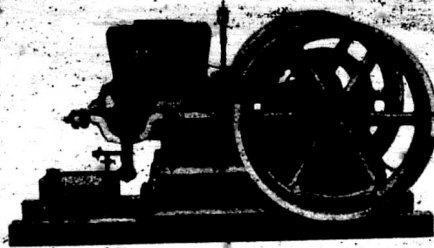
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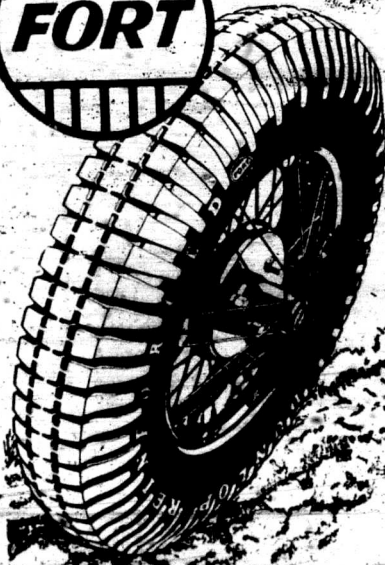
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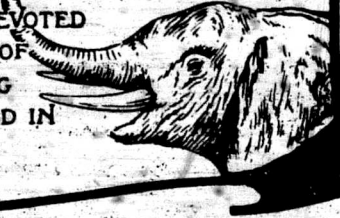
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## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Two Problems of Kenya	205	Kenya Coffee Problems	213
Matters of Moment	206	Road and Rail in Africa	215
By Air to East Africa	207	Personalia	216
Sir S. Wilson's Report	209	Camp Fire Comments	223
East Africa's Bookshelf	212		

## TWO PROBLEMS OF KENYA.

THE extracts from Sir Samuel Wilson's Report which we publish this week deal with two controversial and inter-related matters, namely, the position of Indians in East Africa and the reconstruction of the Kenya Legislative Council. As we have previously emphasised, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State has sought to facilitate agreement on non-disputatious issues, so that East Africa may be freed from the discouragement of prolonged suspense, and, a Central Authority having once been appointed, permitted to work out its destiny along the lines of mutual agreement and co-operation. Opposition to his proposals comes chiefly from Indian quarters and from the handful of critics in this country who begrudge the settler community increased power, though they must know in their hearts that that community is alone fit to share with officialdom the main burdens and honours of government.

One of our criticisms of the Majority Report of the Hilton Young Commission was that it would encourage the Indian community to entertain political hopes which European public opinion would certainly not concede, and, as we feared, subsequent discussion in India and in East Africa has entirely ignored the express stipulation of the signatories of that Majority Report that the substitution of a common for a communal roll must be conditional on general local agreement. Such agreement was, on the face of it, beyond the bounds of possibility, but that realisation, which escaped three of the four Commissioners, has not yet penetrated the consciousness of the Indian spokesmen

who also demand, *inter alia*, that half of the unofficial members of the Central Council shall be Indians, that Indians shall be appointed to some of the higher posts in the administrative, judicial, medical, agricultural, and scientific services, and that one of the High Commissioner's private secretaries shall be an Indian. Progress cannot be made while such claims are put forward as a minimum, but there is some slight hope in the impression received by Sir Samuel Wilson from some of the leading Indians in Kenya that their community would agree to nomination, instead of election, to the Legislative Council of the Colony if the Imperial Government would undertake that the door had not been definitely closed to a common roll, and if the Kenya Government would promise to lose no opportunity of using its good offices to bring Europeans and Indians together. That, it is suggested, would provide an opportunity for the Indians to prove that they are genuinely anxious to work for the good of the Colony—to which many a Kenyan would reply that the Indians have had that opportunity for years, that they have deliberately flouted it by a policy of non-co-operation, and that leading Indians of moderate opinions have again and again refused to assist in the solution of the problem on the ground that moderate leadership is unpalatable to their community; indeed, that explanation has been repeatedly made to *East Africa* by prominent Indians, who, instead of exerting all their influence in favour of a policy of understanding, do not publicly oppose, though they dislike and distrust, the irrational demands of a misled and largely ignorant majority.

Kenya's claim to the abandonment of the official majority in the Legislature is upheld by Sir Samuel Wilson, who suggests three different possible constitutions, each providing for a decrease in the abnormally large number of officials now serving on the Council, each providing for an increase in the number of elected Europeans (though not giving as many as the settlers claimed in the past), and each so arranged as to make it impossible with a full Council voting for the elected Europeans to carry any measure against the views of the Government supported by the Indians, unless they can get seven nominated unofficials (or six nominated unofficials and the elected Arab) to support them. Two further interesting points are that the *rapporteur*, speaking from his wide experience as a Colonial Governor, believes that nominated official members should normally be free to vote as they please, and that he expressly avoids racial differentiation in suggesting that seven or eight unofficials should be nominated to represent general, including Native, interests.

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

In an address to the Legislative Council of Kenya on October 22 the Governor referred to the unrest among the South Lumbwa moran and the steps which he had taken, after touring the disaffected area, to support constituted authority. The matter has been seized upon by the more sensational Home newspapers, which have featured scare headlines and ill-informed comment, the reading of which has caused unnecessary alarm to many people in England with friends and relatives in the Colony. There is no doubt that the Southern Lumbwa are making themselves a nuisance, and affairs are complicated by the fact that many of them are now staying on European farms designed as a buffer between them and their old enemies the Masai, but the recent prompt and plucky action of Mr. Slatter, a police officer, in preventing single-handed a clash between the rival tribes proves that the business can be effectively handled; his action has obtained well-deserved publicity and we trust that it will go far to reassure those who are feeling anxious. The comment of the Governor that the trouble is due largely to criticism of the Kenya Government and settlers, and to anti-British and seditious propaganda, may surprise many people, even Kenya residents among them, but it must contain more than a grain of truth. We have our own ideas of the source of the trouble, and we shall watch events with care. Meantime, the action of the Government in ordering the disarmament of the Southern Lumbwa in their Reserves and on the farms, coupled with the patrolling of the Masai border by the K.A.R., should meet the situation, and the charging of the cost of extra police to the Native population of the areas concerned should convince the effervescent Lumbwa youth that truculence and an ill-timed desire for military glory have the drawback of being expensive; their chiefs, who seem the most likely persons to feel the pinch, will no doubt drive home the point.

We cannot, however, escape the conviction that Sir Edward Grigg has invested the whole matter with unnecessary and undesirable emphasis, the direct and inevitable consequence of which has been somewhat hysterical treatment of the incident by the Press. Kenya has thus once again received throughout the whole country publicity of the worst possible kind. Only a few days previously the Governor had announced the Secretary of State's approval of the Colony's Closer Settlement Scheme. Does he not realise that his alarmist statement may well deprive the country of intending settlers and capital? We should be the last to suggest suppression of serious facts, but one stout-hearted, cool-headed Kenyan has shown how readily the situation can be handled, and the Governor, an old journalist himself, might have been expected to realise the consequences of his publicly expressed apprehensions. They caused many a man in Great Britain to picture another frontier campaign; in reality a corporal's guard would be more appropriate to the occasion. But the man in the street cannot be expected to realise such facts; his impressions will be largely those left by newspaper headlines, which in this instance were, in the main, no exaggeration of the official statement.

That the B.B.C., in the person of Mr. Vernon Bartlett, a recognised authority on world affairs, should devote the greater part of a weekly talk to East Africa and its problems is all to the good. The British public is far too ill-informed on a topic which involves quite a number of really vital questions. On the whole, Mr. Bartlett gave a fair and balanced exposition of his subject, but here and there he laid himself open to criticism. As summing up the situation in Kenya, he quoted the saying, "The white man cannot do without the black, but the black man can get on without the white." Well, when the black man in East Africa in the early days was without the white, he was consistently raided by the Masai and by Arab slave-dealers; and if the white man were now to withdraw, the black man would no doubt "get on" in his own way, but that way would be steady decadence from the standard to which the white man has raised him until he reverted to his former barbarism. Every fact in history points to that conclusion. One other point: the broadcaster quite failed to bring out the essential differences between Kenya and Uganda with regard to Native problems.

As an indication of the progress made in the treatment of that disastrous disease, trypanosomiasis, or sleeping sickness, a case treated in the Fort Johnston Hospital, Nyasaland, by Dr. H. M. Shelley, deserves to be quoted and requested, for knowledge of the facts will be an encouragement to possible sufferers in the future. The patient, a male European who had lived in Portuguese East Africa since 1920 and had suffered much from malaria, developed trypanosomiasis in February, 1928, but pluckily stuck to his work until absolutely compelled to give up by great weakness and prostration. He reached Fort Johnston on May 28 in a state of collapse, hardly able to speak, and quite unable to answer questions intelligently, Dr. Shelley adding that his gait was unsteady and reeling, his face puffed and swollen, glands swollen and tender, spleen and liver enlarged, that he was partly blind, had a pulse of 125, and a temperature of over 102 degrees. Treatment began with the intravenous administration of trypanamide in one gramme doses, and on June 12 Bayer 205 was given, also intravenously. By July 28 trypanosomes had for some time been absent from his blood, tests on a dog were negative, and the patient was discharged, though naturally kept under observation. Surely no patient could have reached hospital in worse condition; yet he was cured. The debt of the British Empire to medical knowledge, research, and practice is one which should never be forgotten.

### "EAST AFRICA"

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## "EAST AFRICA'S" HOURS OF ANXIETY.

All England Waits for News of London-Nairobi Plane.

DEPARTURE AND DISAPPEARANCE IN A GALE.

OUR last week's issue stated that *East Africa's* Editorial Secretary, Captain H. C. Druett, would be on his way to East Africa by air in the Wilson's Airways cabin monoplane "Knight of the Grail" soon after dawn on the morning of publication. Circumstances, however, ruled otherwise, for a gale which had raged throughout the previous night was still blowing hard on Thursday morning, at times exceeding sixty miles an hour. Nevertheless, Mr. T. Campbell Black, the pilot of the machine, and managing director of the operating company, flew his three-engined craft over from Heston to Croydon Aerodrome, determined to make a start at the earliest possible moment.

Noon had passed before the wind moderated sufficiently to make it safe for this new Avro to take off. As soon as the air Mr. Black realised that he would be able to fly it at all costs. He therefore circled the aerodrome, landed again, and jettisoned one of his passengers (Mr. Eric H. Fletcher, the younger son of Nairobi's town-planning expert), half his petrol, and a deal of baggage—so that our correspondent proceeded gaily on his way possessed of the clothes he was wearing, evening attire, a tooth-brush, a few extra collars and handkerchiefs, and not much else!

### Disappearance of the Aeroplane.

At 12.55 p.m. the journey proper began. At nightfall anxiety began to be felt in London, for no news had arrived of the machine since it had passed over Lympne Aerodrome into the Channel, over which a terrific gale was raging; watchers on the French coast had been warned of the plane's approach, but no one had been able to spot her. By the late evening there was still no news, and a general warning was wireless to ships asking them to keep a look-out. The only encouraging fact was that the staff at Croydon Aerodrome remained confident that so good a pilot would have landed somewhere in Northern France, probably in an isolated district out of reach of telephone and telegraph.

Friday's morning newspapers treated the disappearance of the "Knight of the Grail" as the day's mystery, some hinting plainly that there was little hope that the machine had weathered the storm. By 8.30 a.m. we were again in touch with Croydon, whose duty officer was still confident that the general apprehension was unnecessary. "Black," he still declared, "has made a forced landing somewhere, and will push on as early as he can this morning to Le Bourget or some regular aerodrome, from which we shall hear immediately he lands." Such optimism was well justified, for at 9.47 we were informed over the telephone that the machine had landed at Le Bourget at 9.35, all aboard being well and happy.

### Anxiety throughout the Country.

But in the meantime anxiety had been intense amongst those personally interested in the occupants of the aeroplane. From 7 or 8 a.m., when most of them opened their daily newspapers, until 10.30 or 11 o'clock, at which hour telegrams could reach them, the relatives and friends of those aboard were in grievous suspense. To them, to our staff, to East African friends who telephoned, and to the many Press inquirers we could give no news beyond that of Croydon's encouraging confidence. By 10 o'clock we had answered dozens of messages from

newspapers, Press agencies, Press photographers, and our own subscribers, and before noon London was placarded with references to the missing plane. However, the good news from Paris came swiftly on the heels of such bills. Then newspapers in the metropolis and throughout the country, instinctively selecting the story of the day, "featured" it under "splash" headlines, published whatever suitable photographs they could procure, and made the safety of the aeroplane their main topic. Indeed, each of London's three evening papers issued placards announcing that all was well.

### Surprise of the Airmen.

That the whole country had been anxious about them had never struck the four men aboard the "Knight of the Grail" who did not realise until they reached Le Bourget how wide a watch had been kept for them. The pilot's message from Paris to his father, Alderman Milner Black, a former Mayor of Brighton, expressed the feelings of himself and his companions briefly but effectively when he telegraphed: "O.K. Landed near Paris. Cannot understand what all the fuss is about. Leaving for Lyons." Our special Correspondent's first article explains the surprise of the party.

It is no exaggeration to say that hundreds of newspaper columns were devoted on Friday and Saturday last to news of this memorable London-Nairobi flight, but, curiously enough, few of them managed to get the details right even in their later editions, most maintaining to the last that there were only three men aboard, whereas there were four, namely, Mr. T. Campbell Black, the pilot; Capt. H. C. Druett, *East Africa's* representative; Mr. Duncan Fletcher, of Nairobi; and Mr. Rowthorne, the mechanic.

### Nation-wide Publicity.

Among the important journals which specifically recorded the fact that one of the passengers was a member of the staff of *East Africa* were *The Times*, *The Daily Mail*, *The Daily Chronicle*, *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Daily Sketch*, *The Daily Record*, *The Morning Advertiser*, *Scotsman*, *Glasgow Herald*, *The Bristol Times*, *The Birmingham Gazette*, *The Birmingham Post*, *The Birmingham Evening Independent*, *The Western Morning News*, *The Dundee Advertiser*, *The Belfast Telegraph*, *The Yorkshire Telegraph*, *The Northern Whig*, *The Yorkshire Herald*, *The Liverpool Post*, *The Belfast News Letter*, *The Northern Echo*, *The Portsmouth Evening News*, *The Dundee Evening Telegraph*, *The Notts Guardian*, *The Glasgow Citizen*, *The Cork Examiner*, *The Southern Daily Echo*, *The Sheffield Telegraph*, *The Aberdeen Evening Express*, *The Gloucester Echo*, *The Midland Daily Telegraph*, *The Newspaper World*, and *The Continental Daily Mail*. In addition, many newspapers with a more localised circulation published the same news.

*East Africa* is able to state that Wilson's Airways, the Kenya air transport company, has received a charter to convey Captain Harold White, the leader of the recent Abyssinian expedition, and two other Americans from London to East Africa by air, and that Mr. T. Campbell Black will leave Kenya for England by Moth plane towards the end of November in order to pilot the party out to the Colony in a new three-engined Westland machine already on order. It is proposed to leave London on December 15 and to spend Christmas in Cairo. This is the first occasion on which an aeroplane has been chartered to carry three passengers from Europe to East Africa.

## OUTWARD-BOUND FOR EAST AFRICA BY AIR.

First Article by Capt. H. C. Duett.

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa"

Flying southwards from Paris.

Friday, October 25.

You have been given up for lost. It was the amazing greeting we received from an Imperial Airways pilot on our arrival at Le Bourget on Friday morning, the day after we had left Croydon for Nairobi. That statement was startling enough, but our surprise was even greater when he added that news of our non-arrival had been broadcast the previous evening and that all the London newspapers of that day had given prominent notice to the fact that we had not been seen since leaving the Kent coast for the cross-Channel journey.

We had left Croydon in the teeth of a gale, which grew nearer to the coast. Over the Channel a blinding storm was raging furiously, as a consequence of which the petrol supply became exhausted sooner than our pilot, Mr. Campbell Black, could have anticipated. To reach Paris was impossible, so, to make sure that Croydon would be advised of our whereabouts, we circled twice over the St. Inglevert aerodrome, signalled "All's well," and continued our journey for as long as our petrol lasted. Then, when our tanks were empty, we made a forced landing—and a beautiful one—in a field some miles from Gironde, about forty miles from Le Bourget.

### A Perfect Landing Miles from Anywhere.

The trip, it may be admitted, was bumpy, to put it mildly; in fact, the plane performed tricks that beat anything I have experienced aboard ship. But even at the worst moments we in the cabin felt that the pilot had his craft under control. He was magnificent in the way he battled against the wind and in the general handling of the buffeted machine, which he brought down in the coolest manner imaginable.

Fortunately, a few minutes after we had landed a farmer came along in his car, and after pointing out our exact position on the map, offered to take Mr. Black and myself into the nearest town, while Mr. Duncan Fletcher, the other passenger, and Mr. Rowthorne, the mechanic, remained in the plane, which had been brought to rest under the shelter of a group of trees.

Arrived at the hotel, we quickly found ourselves among friends, and through the offices of a farmer who had spent some years in Canada and spoke excellent English we conveyed our thanks to our first benefactor, who, incidentally, insisted on sending bedding and a meal to our two fellow-travellers. Everybody in the village had apparently seen us alight, and many inquiries were made as to our safety. The fact that Mr. Black is himself a farmer in East Africa interested these farmers tremendously, and they soon fell to discussing agricultural methods in Kenya and France. Meantime Mine Host arrived carrying some game he had just shot, and the local garage proprietor, from whom we had to obtain more petrol, on learning that we were bound for East Africa, told us excitedly that he had accompanied the Citroen expedition to Central Africa a few years ago. The world is small. Our Canadian farmer friend insisted on taking us to the plane the following morning, when quite a group gathered to bid us farewell. They were delighted when two of their children were photographed standing in the cockpit.

### Explanations in Paris.

The petrol tanks having been refilled and the propellers started, we once more thanked our good-hearted friends, and, climbing to about 2,000 feet in

a clear blue sky, found flying conditions ideal. We made straight for Le Bourget, there to learn with astonishment that we had been posted as missing, that ships had been searching for us, and that aeroplanes had been sent to see if we had fallen anywhere. One pilot who had just arrived from Croydon told me that he had been asked to keep a special lookout over the "ditch"—presumably the Channel.

After hurried talks over the telephone to newspaper correspondents who clamoured for news, we have started again on our journey, and as I sit comfortably in the cabin typing this note between Paris and Dijon, our next stop, I reflect with surprise and gratitude on the wonderful ground organisation of the air authorities in both France and England, for our experience emphasises the painstaking way in which they follow the movements of all aircraft.

Saturday.

We have arrived at and left Dijon and have just climbed to 4,000 feet to get over the mountains; for the first time on the flight we are above a sea of cloud. The country looks even more interesting today. From the appearance of the roads, which usually look like white tapes running in all directions, we can tell that it has been raining, by the reflection of pedestrians. Our next stop is at Lyons.

## FURTHER NEWS OF THE FLIGHT.

Among those present at Croydon Aerodrome to bid *adieu* to the party was Mrs. Wilson, co-founder and co-director with Mr. Campbell Black of Wilson's Airways Ltd. Many of our readers will recall that she flew home from Kenya in a Moth machine a few months ago, and will learn with interest that she is determined to qualify for her pilot's certificate in the near future. Mrs. Wilson had hoped to return to the Colony by air in December, but, as the following paragraph explains, the company's other new three-engined plane has already been chartered for that journey.

A story that the "Knight of the Grail" intended to make a non-stop flight from England to Kenya was in circulation for a little while, to be succeeded by the statement that the flight was undertaken with the object of setting up a new time record for the journey to East Africa. Both assertions were entirely without foundation.

One of our first inquirers for news of the flight was Mrs. G. L. Langridge, of Mua Park, Athi River, Kenya Colony, who had hoped to accompany Mr. Black as a passenger, but for whom no seat was available.

## TO STUDY THE CAPE-CAIRO SERVICE.

East Africa is able to state that Captain T. A. Gladstone, representing Cobham-Blackburn Air Lines Ltd., Mr. Wolley Dod, representing Imperial Airways, and Captain F. Timms, representing the Air Ministry, left England a few days ago for the Cape in connection with the opening of the regular Cape-to-Cairo air service. The party, which expects to be absent three or four months, will travel as far as Ndola by rail, and may then continue its journey by air. The objects of the expedition are to inspect aerodromes and aerodrome equipment, confer with local agents, settle mail rates, and discuss various matters with the Governments.

**SIR SAMUEL WILSON ON KENYA PROBLEMS.\***

**The Position of Indians in East Africa.**

THAT the Indian question is as acute in Kenya as it is to-day may be said to be mainly due to the resentment felt by the Indian community against the adoption in that Colony in 1923 of a communal system of representation.

As pointed out in the Report of the Hilton Young Commission, the Indian community do not claim representation in proportion to their numbers, but merely demand effective representation of their interests. At the same time, they ask for equality of political status, their main objection to the communal roll being sentimental in so far that in their view it conveys the implication that they are politically inferior to the European community, an implication that is naturally very galling to their self-respect.

The situation was complicated by the publication of the majority report of the Hilton Young Commission, which appears to have been interpreted by the Indian community to mean that the whole question of their position in Kenya would be re-opened and that it was only a matter of a short time before a change from the communal roll system would be approved. It appears to have been entirely overlooked that the majority report of the Hilton Young Commission took the view that general agreement locally would be an essential factor in any scheme of settlement.

The situation as regards the position of Indians in Kenya has no counterpart in Uganda and Tanganyika, where there is no system of elective representation and where the different communities have been accustomed to live amicably side by side and to work together in the closest harmony for the common good.

**What the Indians Ask.**

The views held by the Indian communities on the proposals for a scheme of closer union have been dealt with elsewhere in this Report. These communities ask also:—

(a) That if a Central Council is at any time created one half of the unofficial members representing each territory on the Council should be Indians, and that this should be provided for statutorily.

(b) That, whether a Central Authority is created or not, the Indian communities should be given a greater share than is the case to-day in the responsibilities of government, and that Indians should be appointed to some of the higher posts in the administrative, judicial, medical, agricultural and scientific services.

(c) That if advisory bodies are set up in London to assist the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Indian interests should be adequately represented.

(d) That if the post of High Commissioner for East Africa is created, one of his private secretaries should be an Indian belonging to one of the superior Civil Services in India.

(e) That the attention of the Committee which has been set up in London to consider the conditions of entry into the Colonial Office and the Colonial Services should be drawn to the claim of Indians for equal rights with other British communities.

On the other hand, I have been informed that Indians in East Africa do not seek a dominating position and that what in general they desire is:—

(a) For the purpose of establishing their equality of status, a change in the system of the communal roll.

(b) Adequate representation of local Indian interests in the Council.

(c) A fair share for the Indian community of the

\* Being further extracts from the Report of Sir Samuel Wilson on his visit to East Africa (Cmd. 3378, *od.*), a document of the highest importance to East Africa as a whole. Headings have been inserted editorially. Further extracts will be published next week.

medical, educational, and other facilities provided by Government.

(d) To see an end to the prevailing atmosphere of political controversy and inter-racial distrust.

**Suggested Means to Agreement.**

When I met the representatives of the Indian community in Kenya, Mr. Sastri and Mr. Kunzru being present, I suggested that since there appeared to be no likelihood at the present time of getting local agreement on the question of the communal roll, it might be desirable to explore other avenues of approach which might eventually lead to such agreement. My suggestion met with no response from the meeting, and, rightly or wrongly, His Majesty's Government, the Government of Kenya, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and I myself came in for a certain amount of criticism on the grounds that no one had made any move with a view to bringing the European and Indian communities together.

On the other hand, judging from the discussions which I had with some of the leading Indians in Kenya, I would not exclude the possibility of the Indian community being prepared to accept nomination to the Legislative Council instead of election, always provided that certain undertakings were given. These would be: (a) That His Majesty's Government should give an undertaking that the door was not closed to a common roll. (b) That the Kenya Government would miss no opportunity of using its good offices to bring the European and Indian communities together.

If these undertakings were given, I believe that there is a possibility that the Indian community of East Africa might accept nomination to the Council so that they could have an opportunity of proving their good faith and showing that they were genuinely ready to work for the good of the Colony, while not aiming at political domination.

**Reconstitution of the Kenya Legislative Council.**

The Hilton Young Commission in their Majority Report recommend four of the official members of the existing Legislative Council being replaced by four unofficial members nominated to represent Native interests, or in other words that the Council should be changed as follows:—

	Existing Constitution	Proposed Constitution
<i>Ex-officio</i> officials	11	0
Nominated officials	8	6
Nominated Arab	1	1
Elected Europeans	11	11
Elected Indians	5	5
Elected Arab	1	1
Nominated to represent Natives	1	5
	38	38

Sir Hilton Young himself, in a minority report, recommends that the constitution of the Council should be altered in one of the two ways shown below:—

	Existing Constitution	Proposals	
		Alternative (a)	Alternative (b)
Officials	10	0	10
Elected Arab	1	1	1
Nominated Arab	1	1	1
Elected Indians	5	5	6
Nominated to represent general interests (Indian)		1	1
Nominated to represent general interests (Europeans)			2
Nominated to represent Native interests (Europeans)	1	5	5
Elected Europeans	11	11	13
	38	35	39



**Local Views.**

The views held locally on the question of the re-constitution of the Council may be said to be—

(a) The European community do not favour the adoption of any of the alternative schemes suggested in the Report of the Hilton Young Commission, the reason being no doubt that they hoped for something more akin to an elected European majority.

(b) The Indian community are opposed to any scheme which entails substituting unofficials for officials to represent Native interests, unless it is definitely laid down that half of the members so nominated are to be Indians.

(c) Strong and very convincing arguments are used to show that there is no justification for assuming (as some people do in considering the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission) that the unofficials nominated to represent Native interests will always vote on the same side as the elected Europeans.

(d) While the European community are ready to agree that the present political conditions are such as to make it useless to discuss an elected European majority, I was unable to get them to agree to anything less than fifteen elected Europeans on the Council.

(e) The European community ask that effect be given to the recommendation of the Hilton Young Commission that one or more of the unofficial members of Council should be appointed Ministers responsible for Departments, and that in future two unofficials should be appointed in this capacity.

(f) I was informed by Mr. Sastri that the Indian community would view with dismay any re-constitution of the Council which would lead to the officials plus the Indians being in a minority.

(g) The European community are strongly opposed to any suggested constitution of the Council which would divide the interests thereon being so divided as might often lead to the Indians having a controlling vote.

(h) Strong doubts are expressed as to the desirability of laying down (as is done in Sir Hilton Young's own scheme) the nationality of the unofficials to be nominated to represent certain interests, and it is generally agreed that the nominated members should be grouped together in one block and nominated to represent "general, including Native, interests."

(i) Strong arguments are used for a substantial increase in the number of elected Europeans on the ground that so much of the work of the Kenya Council is now done by Select Committees and that the present number of elected members is insufficient to provide the *personnel* for such Committees.

**Officials not to Vote to Order.**

With a view to encouraging free debate, the re-institution was suggested of the rule which until a few years ago had held good in the Kenya Council and left nominated official members normally free to vote as they pleased unless they were instructed by the Governor to support the official view. Personally, I see no objection to this proposal, and, from my experience as the Governor of two Colonies, I am inclined to think that it is a procedure that might well be adopted in all Colonial Legislatures which include nominated official members.

Broadly, the position may be said to be—

(a) The European community are not ready to reduce their demand for increased elected European representation on the Council below fifteen members; and they are strongly opposed to any addition to the number of Indian representatives now included in the Council.

(b) Many members of the Indian community are opposed to any change which does not include the abandonment of the system of communal representation, and also to any scheme which gives increased elective representation to the European community. On the other hand, if my personal opinion is correct, the members of the Indian community who take a moderate view might be prepared to agree to the same representation of the Indian community as

\* This alternative proposal is made by Sir Hilton Young because he agrees that the time is not far distant when as a matter of convenience it will be necessary to increase the number of constituencies in Kenya. (This footnote refers to previous page.)

now on a nominated instead of an elected basis, but on the understanding that no revolutionary change is made in the constitution of the Council, such as the granting of an elected European majority; that the door is not closed to the re-consideration of the question of a common roll; and that the Government agrees to miss no opportunity of bringing about a friendly understanding between the European and Indian communities.

**Three Schemes Proposed.**

I do not think that I can explain better the conclusions I have arrived at than by giving what appear to me to be three alternative Schemes that might be possible solutions of this controversial question. The three Schemes are as follows:—

	Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Scheme 3
Ex officio Officials	5	5	5
Nominated Officials*	7	6	7
Elected Europeans	13	13	15
Elected Arab	1	1	1
Elected, or nominated, Indians	5	6	6
Nominated unofficials to represent general, including Native, interests	7	7	8
	38	38	42

I submit that all these Schemes have the following merits:—

(a) They provide for a decrease in the abnormally large number of officials now serving on the Council.

(b) They provide for an increase in the number of elected Europeans, but only a very small one as compared with the demands made in the past.

(c) They so divide the Council as to make it impossible for the elected Europeans with a full Council voting to carry any measure against the views of the Government supported by the Indians, unless they can get seven nominated unofficials or six nominated unofficials and the elected Arab to support them.

(d) The Governor is left complete discretion as to selecting for nomination the best men (irrespective of race) to represent general, including Native, interests.

**THE HOME PRESS ON THE REPORT.**

One of the fairest leading articles is that published by *The Spectator*, which says *inter alia*: "It is entirely unfair to a young Colony that it should be kept in continual suspense about its future. This is the way of despair and demoralisation. The present Government have acquired a reputation for getting things done, and here is another scalp which they could add to their trophies.

"There are critics who hang on the flank (of the Kenya settlers), pursuing them, persecuting them, stinging them at every possible opportunity. Is it to be expected that a young and growing society will be encouraged by such treatment to act with the high sense of responsibility which is indispensable for the moral health of Kenya? Either the settlers are depressed by the reiterated allegations of their wickedness, or they are distracted from their proper business and duties by the not unnatural desire to round upon their tormentors. During the past two years we have noticed with concern the spread of a certain despondency in Kenya. This is a very bad omen in any Colony. It need not be

\* In each case the nominated officials to include Sir Ali bin Salim, as long as he is able and willing to act as such, since no provision has been made for a nominated Arab.

pretended that the disappointment of a few thousands of settlers, some of whom have made a good deal of money, need force us to tears. Our point is quite different. The settlers are the educated people, the natural leaders of the Colony—for nothing can prevent them from being that, even though, as we readily admit, self-government cannot even be discussed at present—and when these natural leaders have a stigma placed upon them they are driven into a sullen mood of self-defence. Men who are thus discouraged cannot make the best of their citizenship. And if they do not, there is no hope left for the other members of the Colony, whether they be Natives, Indians, or Arabs.

"In Labour and Liberal newspapers here the criticism has instantly been made that the Central Authority, having necessarily to deal with the building of roads, railways, and so on which require labour, would be in continuous contact with the Natives as well as that it would be outrageous to place upon it the responsibility for Native welfare. We cannot help wondering whether, if it had been proposed that the same body should be at once an employer and the judge of its own conduct towards its employees, there would not have been an outcry quite as loud as that which has now been raised for the precisely opposite reason."

Lord Olivier's long article in the *New Statesman* begins by stating that "the kaleidoscopic scenario of the East African Imperial comedy to which Sir Samuel Wilson's Report adds the latest farcical turn will seem humorous or perplexing according as one appreciates or not the essential motifs in the drama," and proceeds to speak of Kenya's early settlers being joined by "ambitious and practical-minded adventurers like Lord Delamere, by some enterprising realtors, and later by sanguine Englishmen drawn from the landed and professional classes." But on this occasion his ire is not reserved exclusively for the settlers, for he declares that the Colony's leading politicians gained most of what they wanted because their efforts were "favoured by the ineptitudes of the most remarkable procession of misfits as Colonial Governors ever witnessed in a British Dependency." Does His Lordship, himself an ex-Governor, picture himself as a certain success where others failed so lamentably?

Then he declares that Kenya has always regarded the Devonshire White Paper as "either a threat of injustice (to the settlers) or obnoxious fudge, emitted for the delectation of British hypocrisy." What justification can he advance in support of so sweeping a generalisation? Some Kenya settlers may have spoken and written in such a strain, but the settler community as a whole has unquestionably accepted the principles of the dual policy since it was first enunciated by Sir Robert Coryndon. The next interesting point in Lord Olivier's effusion is a gibe at Mr. Amery for dreaming of East African federation, and at Sir Edward Grigg, "his fellow Milnerian garden-child, who thought he knew the very man for the first Governor-General."

What is to be made of the declaration that support for the idea of federation was supplied by "excited warnings in the East African Press, and even newspapers in this country, that the next Labour Government would truckle to Germany by swapping Tanganyika back to her in exchange, at best, for some concession elsewhere. Moreover, it was protested that Germans were being treasonably allowed to buy land and to enjoy the other rights there guaranteed to them under the Covenant." If it means anything, that passage must, we imagine,

be intended to refer to *East Africa*, for this is the only newspaper which has consistently emphasised German ambitions in East Africa. We leave it to our readers to judge whether Lord Olivier's elegant sentences truly describe the stand which *East Africa* has taken.

The Labour peer's tirade concludes with the dogmatic assertion that "the Kenya Council certainly needs improvement. The number of official members is quite excessive. The Council itself is already too big. The suggestion that its numbers should be increased by four more elected members is really fantastic. What most needs to be done is to rectify the injustices in taxation and other matters that have been allowed to grow up in Kenya, to state our approved principles clearly, and to appoint administrators that understand and will uphold them."

*The Morning Post* says: "Like a wise man Sir Samuel Wilson looked about for a common measure of agreement. He found that there were some things which most people agreed were desirable, and other things on which no agreement was possible. And so he concentrated on a practicable policy—what most and first required to be done and could be done without setting these new and hopeful territories by the ears. . . . If South Africa had tried to unite politically before it united economically the scheme would have aroused just such opposition as the well-intentioned political unifiers aroused in East Africa. This closer economic union is, therefore, what Sir Samuel Wilson proposes. He leaves the vexed Native question and no less vexed political question out of the unified scheme, and this is wise, since, apart from the opposition any handling of them would arouse, the conditions governing these problems in the three territories are so different as to make any common solution difficult if not impossible."

We do not suggest that the scheme as a whole finds universal support, for the Indian community is at the moment under the sway of agitators from India, and demands a common electoral roll—nothing. But there is some ground for the belief that the Indians in East Africa are getting a little tired of *swaraj* domination, which leads to nothing but bad blood and commercial paralysis. Then there is Lord Olivier, who is always suspecting some deep and dark design against the down-trodden Native. But, as Lord Olivier's ideal is to "internationalise" the British Empire, it is evident that he cannot trust his own countrymen anywhere outside their own country. This attitude of hen to ducklings will not, we hope, prevail with the present Government, which has a chance in these present proposals of settling a difficult question in a reasonable way. It is certain that some such settlement is an essential preliminary to confidence, progress, and prosperity."

### NAIROBI CATHEDRAL BUILDING FUND.

MAJOR J. CORBET WARD, the Honorary Treasurer in London of the All Saints' Cathedral Building Fund, Nairobi, announces that the following contributions have been received:—

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## ANOTHER BOOK ON AFRICAN BIG GAME.

Illustrations which really illustrate.

BETWEEN 1903 and 1916 Mr. Kálmán Kittenberger undertook five expeditions to East and Central Africa in pursuit of specimens for the Hungarian National Museum, and on the fourth trip, while in the Bugoma Forest of Uganda, he was arrested as an enemy national and sent to India for internment for the duration. In "Big Game Hunting and Collecting in East Africa" (Arnold, 25s.) he gives a full account of his adventures, illustrating his text with two hundred photographs which are quite the best I have seen. The reviewer has encountered in such books before from their technical excellence—which, in view of the conditions in which they were taken, is extraordinary—they really illustrate the reading matter. Here, they picture fitly dead animals, but it must be remembered that in the early days of the century the slaughter of game was customary and the sport of camera shooting had not yet become fashionable; the later photographs show his methods of capturing game alive, protecting them in *bomas* and feeding them, are free from criticism.

As Mr. Kittenberger was concerned with collecting everything from big game to microscopic specimens, the ground he covers is both wide and varied. Such small fry as the aardvark and jacksals do not interest the ordinary sportsman, and birds, apart from their edible qualities, are in the same category, but the author left nothing uninvestigated and has much of interest to say about the skinning and preserving of the smaller types, especially the birds. His hints should be of value to all collectors.

As his *résumé* covered so considerable a lapse of time, the author was able to make observations on the comparative occurrence of different animals, and he has a theory that rinderpest decimated the giant forest hog and that sleeping sickness played havoc with the chimpanzees.

It is not often that hunters record the activities of ants, but Mr. Kittenberger does:—

"When hunting in the *subugos* (rain forests) of the Mutuk Hills in the Great Rift Valley, I was told by an old hunter that elephants are forced to leave the jungle in the rainy season because of the *natu* ants, which crawl up into their trunks and cause them great pain. It is true that we came very often upon caravans of these driver ants in the rainy season, but the theory of the old Saliba Salika cannot be quite accepted, although he certainly had great knowledge of the habits of elephants and rhinos."

He describes vividly the agonies which he and his men suffered from the tiny red forest ants, from small ticks, and even from urticating caterpillars, which will be read with sympathy by all who have had similar experiences.

The book is worthy of a place in any sportsman's library. The translation from the Hungarian, which is the work of some unnamed linguist, is well done on the whole, considering the great complexity of that language. There is an index and

A. L.

## FROM HOBO TO CANNIBAL KING.

An Unconvincing Narrative.

It is difficult to know quite what to make of Mr. C. J. Thornhill's strange book "From Hobo to Cannibal King" (Stanley Paul, 18s.). The earlier chapters, which deal with his playing truant from home and his subsequent adventures in search of work, prove him to have the genuine pioneer spirit, as becomes one born and bred in Africa. He roughed it, and roughed it hard, but when he describes his experiences after leaving the "Star of the Congo" mine with his headman Mporokoso, he is less satisfactory. Mporokoso is described as a cannibal and "the true heir" to the chieftainship of a cannibal tribe—the Fans—who had some peculiarly horrible customs:—

"The 'people of the Fan' on capturing any victims alive stood their feet and legs up to the knee in pots of iced water. The ice was manufactured by some mysterious method of standing shallow earthen vessels in a deep hollow or depression. I could not quite understand the process, but ice they surely made. After the victims had been standing several hours in the iced water, the foot could be cut off without danger of their bleeding to death, as the iced water had congealed the blood, and into the hollow part of the unfortunate victim's leg-bone was driven upwards the sharp, three-cornered spike of the (copper) fan. This operation completed, the wound was bound up with fibre, over which was coated a kind of black varnish, made from gum, which hardened rapidly when exposed to the air, and thus, when the fan was seen at the end of the leg, it looked as if it were a perfectly natural growth, the copper being darkened by fire to the colour of the man's skin."

The victims were roasted alive and their struggles turned the fans into "blowers" which brought the fire to a fiercer heat! "Thus amongst cheers from the audience were they roasted by a fire kindled by themselves."

Comment on this amazing statement seems futile. It need only be said that no indication is given of the locality of the tribe and that no map is vouchsafed to the bewildered reader. It is to be noted, too, that the illustrations, of which there are twenty-eight, are of the most conventional description—Zimbabwe, Victoria Falls, a cow elephant (photo by the Southern Rhodesia Publicity Bureau), a typical anti-hill, and so on—and have little or no relation to the text. Some corroboration seems needed to give artistic verisimilitude to a distinctly unconvincing narrative.

A. L.

## PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA TO-DAY.

An excellent illustrated brochure on the Colony of Mozambique, or, as we should call it, Portuguese East Africa, has been published in connection with the Spanish Exhibition in Seville. The booklet deals in clear and attractive fashion with the geography, geology, climate, flora, fauna, history, and economics of the country, giving all essential information, brought right up to date, in a readable form. The illustrations are good; the coloured maps showing details of the geology, the local dialects, and the river systems are excellent; and the article on Native politics will be read with interest.

"Boys and Girls of Africa" (4s.) and "Beyond the Night" (2s. 6d.) are two new books, published by the Church Missionary Society at Salisbury Square, E.C.4, which may be recommended for mission use. They are stories told in simple language, and the former is fully and well illustrated, and throughout they both show an intimate acquaintance with Native African life.

**RESEARCH INTO KENYA COFFEE PROBLEMS.**

**Proposed Expenditure of £24,000 Annually.**

The committee appointed by the Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa to inquire into and report on methods for the improvement of the general conditions affecting the coffee industry, has issued a report which will interest East African settlers generally and coffee planters in particular. A copy of the report has been received by *East Africa*—the Official Organ in Great Britain of the Coffee Planters Union—and is published hereunder for general information:—

The Committee recommends that a Research Department be established in Kenya under a Director of Research, who, in the event of any scheme of Closer Union of East African territories, shall be under the Director of Research of the united territories.

The Committee recommends that scientific research into coffee problems should be confined to a Coffee Section of the Research Department under the charge of a Chief Coffee Research Officer who should have the following Officers under his control, together with the necessary clerical staff:—

- 6 Entomologists.
- 1 Mycologist.
- 1 Soil Chemist and Analyst.
- 4 Cultural Officers.

and that the salaries of the Chief Coffee Research Officer and his subordinates should be met by the Coffee Board.

The Committee recognises that

- (a) the Agricultural Department should
  - (1) deal with all legislation affecting the industry,
  - (2) enforce all rules and regulations imposed by Ordinances on the industry; and
  - (3) carry out inspection of coffee estates to ensure the safety of the industry.
- (b) The Coffee Research Section of the Kenya Research Department, under the control of the Chief Coffee Research Officer, in conjunction with a Coffee Board, should deal with
  - (1) cultural research and advice,
  - (2) research into pests and diseases.

**A Coffee Board Proposed.**

The Committee recommends the establishment by Ordinance of a Coffee Board, whose duties shall be

- (a) to administer the special funds to be raised as recommended in paragraph 12 hereof;
- (b) to act in close co-operation with the Coffee Section of the Research Department and the Department of Agriculture;
- (c) to promote the welfare of the industry, both on the agricultural and commercial sides, including publicity and extension of markets.

The Committee recommends that the Coffee Board be composed as under:—

- (a) The Director of Agriculture of Kenya, with power to appoint a Deputy;
- The Director of Research of Kenya, with power to appoint a Deputy;
- One other official connected with the coffee industry to be nominated by Government, with a Deputy;
- licensed business men connected with the coffee industry to be elected at the annual general meeting of coffee planters and dealers referred to in paragraph 7 hereof;
- planters to be elected by licensed coffee planters of East Kenya;
- planters to be elected by licensed coffee planters of West Kenya; (longitude 36 E—roughly the line of the Rift Valley—to mark the boundary between East and West Kenya;

(b) that deputies for all elected members of the Board shall be elected by the same body which elected their principals. All deputies to be entitled to attend and speak at all meetings of the Board, but only to vote in the absence of their principals;

(c) that one elected member from each constituency and one business man shall retire each year in rotation but shall be eligible for re-election;

(d) that the Board shall elect its Chairman and Vice-Chairman annually. The Chairman of the Board for the time being shall have a deliberative and casting vote.

The Committee recommends that the unofficial members of the Board and their deputies shall be paid 50s. for each day's attendance at Board meetings and shall, in addition, receive reasonable travelling and subsistence allowance.

The Committee recommends that the Board shall report to an annual general meeting of licensed coffee planters and dealers to be held during February in each year and that the reports be forwarded to Government and published in the Press.

The Committee recommends that a Coffee Planters Convention be held in each year during July or August.

The Committee recommends that District Associations should be invited to co-operate with the Board by submitting motions and suggestions for consideration by the Board and by keeping the Board fully advised on all matters affecting the coffee industry in their districts.

The Committee recommends that the Board should engage a General Manager-Secretary on a four years' agreement.

The Committee recommends that the scheme shall be made to embrace every individual, firm, company, or corporation growing, dealing in, or handling raw coffee in Kenya.

**Finance.**

**A.—Revenue.**

The Committee recommends:—

(a) To replace the existing licence fee of 30s. a licence fee be imposed of £10 per annum on each estate containing 100 acres or less of planted coffee, with an additional fee of £5 for every additional 50 acres or part thereof, and that a licence fee of £20 per annum be imposed on all dealers, traders, and cleaners dealing in or handling raw coffee. It is estimated that these fees would amount to a total of £12,000 on the present acreage.

(b) That Government be asked to implement their promise to grant a subsidy annually of an amount of money equal to that raised under (a) above.

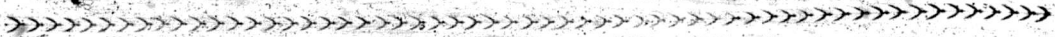
(c) That Government be asked to make a special initial grant of £75,000 to build and equip a Central Coffee Research Station, to provide funds for the institution of a publicity campaign, and to meet other special needs of the industry.

**B.—Expenditure.**

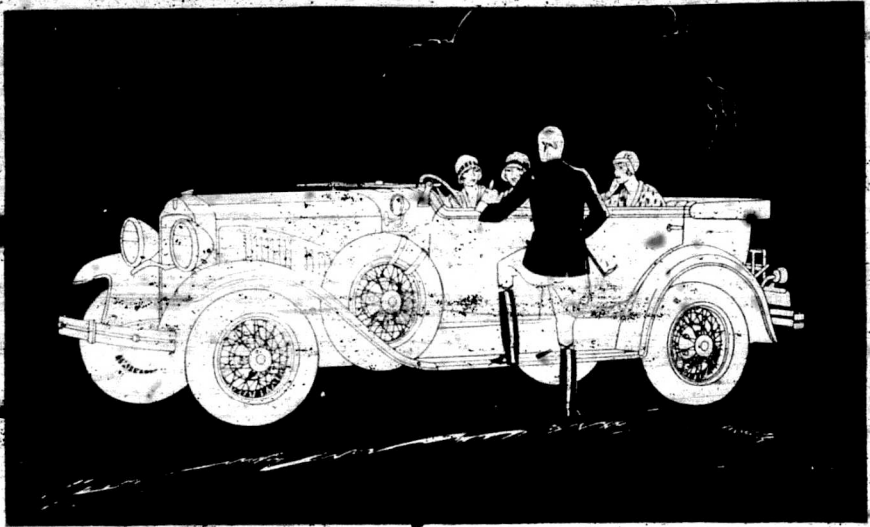
The Committee estimates that the annual cost of the Board and the Coffee Research Station would be

General Manager and Secretary	£1,200
Clerical staff, office, etc.	2,000
Chief Coffee Research Officer	1,000
6 Entomologists	6,000
1 Mycologist	1,000
1 Soil Chemist and Analyst	1,000
4 Cultural Officers	3,000
Leave passages	1,000
Travelling and contingencies	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>£24,000.</b>

which balances with the revenue estimated under (a) and (b) above.



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## ROAD AND RAIL IN AFRICA.

### A Plea for More and Better Roads.

WHATEVER further measure of unity be introduced into the government of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, it is important that their transport systems shall be envisaged as a whole, so that the necessarily limited funds available for transport development shall be spent wisely and economically.

The roads in Kenya and Tanganyika are few and bad. In Uganda they are numerous and good. There is no good road inland from Dar es Salaam, the port of Tanganyika, or from Mombasa, the port of Kenya. The communication between the port and the country is by rail.

Railway-policy dominates the transport situation of Kenya and Tanganyika. Nairobi started as a railway centre; it has developed into a capital town—which is, unfortunately, as its situation is by no means ideal. The railway in Kenya is the instrument of fiscal policy and of taxation. For example, traffic is made to pay the cost of the traffic down. Coal, petrol, whisky, and other imported goods going up from Mombasa are charged far more than the economic rate in order that maize and other products of the country can be conveyed to the port at rates below the cost. Maize, coffee, and other produce of the country have to be placed in the world's markets at competitive prices. To enable this to be done the railway rate has to be low. The constitution does not allow that special rate to be made good out of general taxation. Therefore the difference has to be met by the other users of the railway. The effect of this policy is to make the cost of living in Kenya and Uganda very high. In this, as in other matters, the interests of Uganda and of Kenya are not identical.

### Lack of Balance.

It is difficult to see how it is possible in a country like Kenya to maintain the proper balance between railway and road administration. The railways represent the most powerful unified financial interest in the Colony and command the services of very able officials. Even the Governor, as Commissioner of Transport, draws £1,000 of his income from railway funds. On the other side, there exists no organisation of those interested in building, maintaining, or using the roads which may plead the cause, or state the case, for road development with the same authority. While I was in Nairobi a decision was taken to spend £82,000 on a short railway extension to Nanyuki. The wisdom of the expenditure was questioned from many quarters. Only two or three trains weekly will be needed, and the State is required to contribute £5,000 per annum to the loss.

The pressure from home is also in the direction of railway construction. For every £100,000 spent on railways, orders for steel rails, locomotives, and rolling stock are placed in Great Britain. The return to Great Britain from expenditure on roads is not so immediate and is more widely distributed. The locomotives may be British, but the motor cars are American, namely, 88%—British being 7½%, and Continental 4½%. American lorries and trucks were 92½%, and British 6% of the total. This result is due mainly to road conditions. Bad roads favour the American vehicle. The local agents and motor dealers in Kenya are practically all British and would prefer to import the British article.

\* Being extracts from an article contributed to "The Times" by Mr. Rees Jeffreys, Chairman of the Road Improvement Association, who recently toured South and East Africa.

Uganda is the only country in Southern and Eastern Africa which has a good road system. The result is that ordinary push bicycles are used everywhere by the Natives, and they are all of British construction. Recently it has been decided to link up the Uganda road system with that of the Belgian Congo. At the present time there is no railway to Kampala, the commercial, or Entebbe, the administrative, capital. The railway stops at Jinja, but its extension to Kampala is under construction.

### The Road to the Nile.

From Entebbe it is possible to travel by good roads for 600 miles through Uganda and the Southern Sudan to Refaj on the Nile, the terminal port of the Sudan Government boat service. This road was in good condition throughout its entire length during the month of March, when I passed over it. A month later it would be no longer usable, as the rains beginning in April flood the low-lying portions, wash away some of the bridges, and render it useless for through traffic for the following seven months.

I was informed that the expenditure of a few thousand pounds on concrete causeways would make this an all-weather road. It appears, however, there are objections on the part of the Administration to provide these funds, as this road competes with the official route to Namagasaji, Masindi, Butiaba, and Lake Albert to Nimule. Nimule is to be connected with Refaj, the Nile port, by an all-weather road. This road, 100 miles in length, will cost about £34,000, and is in course of construction by the Sudan Government. The Government are also building a new Nile port at Juba, eight miles down the river, to replace Refaj.

This official route, however, involves frequent changes. The train has to be left for the steamer on two sections. The steamboats run only about once a week. A few thousand pounds spent on making the road from Mongalla—the capital of Southern Sudan—to Nairobi an all-weather road would provide a route on which travellers could start at any hour of the day or night on their own vehicles and be independent of the infrequent train and steamer services. At a push the journey by road from Mongalla to Nairobi can be made in four days. There was general agreement that this great north-and-south road should be reconstructed and improved south from Nairobi through Tanganyika to Livingstone in Rhodesia.

### Transport in the Sudan.

The only existing all-weather road in the Sudan is one from Refaj to Aba in the Belgian Congo, about 130 miles. Traffic flows along this road from the rich territories in the north-east Belgian Congo to Refaj, and thence down the Nile to Europe. The river boat on which I travelled was carrying gold mined at Moto and Kilo. This road transport is in the hands of an enterprising company known as Société du Haut Uélé et du Nil. I inspected their large fleet of Lancia lorries. An all-weather road into Abyssinia was spoken of as highly desirable.

Transport in the Sudan is mainly by river or rail. The railways belong to the Government. So do the steamboats. From Refaj it is 1,000 miles to Khartoum by boat. The journey takes ten days. There is one boat weekly in the season (about four months) and one fortnightly during the remainder of the year. The Government will not entertain building roads which can be alleged to compete with their railways. Some of the business interests in Khartoum would like to see a road from Port Sudan to Khartoum. They would then be able to get their goods much quicker and cheaper than by rail.

(Concluded on page 210.)

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. F. C. Hayter has left London for Nyasaland.

The death in Mwanza of Mr. F. Gerard Wilson is reported.

Mr. H. H. Allsop has been posted to Bukoba as District Officer.

Mr. A. M. Champion is now District Commissioner of Kitui, Kenya.

The Hon. Henry and Mrs. Mond have returned to London from America.

Mr. and Mrs. Melville Anderson left Southampton last week to return to Iringa.

Mr. D. C. Campbell has been gazetted Editor of *Official Gazette*.

Major J. McA. Cunningham, M.C., is now commanding the K.A.B. in Uganda.

Dr. Graham Drury recently arrived in Kenya on first appointment as a Medical Officer.

Mr. C. O'Brien is now Acting Deputy Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika.

Mr. R. H. Tyrwhitt-Drake, of the Kenya Survey Department, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. N. Walter scored exactly 100 runs for Muthaiga in a recent cricket match against Thika.

Mr. Geoffrey Parker has been appointed Inspector-General of Irrigation for Egypt and the Sudan.

Mr. W. H. Watson has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Nakuru district of Kenya.

Dr. J. A. MacGregor, of Northern Rhodesia, has been posted to Lusaka on his return from leave.

A son was born last month to Seyyid Abdulla bin Khalifa, Heir Apparent to the throne of Zanzibar.

On his return from leave Mr. S. A. Platts has been posted to Kilosa as Assistant District Officer.

Mr. R. J. P. Thorne-Thorne, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Uganda, and Mrs. Thorne-Thorne are on leave.

Mr. J. R. P. Postlethwaite, M.B.E., has been promoted a Provincial Commissioner (First Grade) in Uganda.

Mr. P. Beechgaard, who recently arrived in the Lower Molo district of Kenya, intends planting sisal on a large scale.

The Prince of Wales, Provincial Grand Master of Surrey, dedicated a new Masonic Temple in Manchester last week.

Mr. G. R. Mayers, managing director of the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Company Ltd., has left England to return to Kenya.

Captain D. A. G. Dallas, of the Tanganyika District Administration, has been transferred from Longido to Loliondo.

Mr. R. Price-Williams has been appointed a member of the Nairobi District Council, *vice* Major J. W. Collington, resigned.

Mr. J. Summerscales has taken up his appointment as Superintendent of Education in Tanganyika and has been posted to Malangali.

Mr. R. H. Gallagher, who has recently been stationed in Dar es Salaam as a Postmaster, is on leave pending transfer to Nigeria.

Captain Hugh Kennedy McKee, M.C., and Dr. John Phillips, M.B., have been appointed Justices of the Peace of Northern Rhodesia.

Among Assistant District Officers on leave from Tanganyika are Mr. O. S. Hopkin, from Liwale, and Mr. I. L. Robinson, from Nzega.

Mr. T. McEwen, Senior Agricultural Research Officer in Northern Rhodesia, has been posted to Mazabuka on his return from leave.

Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, who is now on his way out to Kenya from London, will, it is announced, return by air early next spring.

Sir Valentine Chirol, whose death occurred last week in his seventy-seventh year, went through the Sudan campaign of 1885 as a war correspondent.

Colonel E. Robbins, general manager in Africa of the British South Africa Company, has recently been visiting Nyasaland, to which he travelled by car from Salisbury.

Professor Fleure, the distinguished anthropologist of the University of Wales, who recently visited Kenya with the British Association party, has arrived back in this country.

*East Africa* learns that Mr. Campbell Hausburg will leave England at the end of November to revisit Kenya, in which Colony he expects to remain for some six or eight weeks.

Mr. A. D. A. MacGregor, who recently arrived in Nairobi to take up his appointment as Attorney-General, served in Nigeria for eleven years before his transfer to Trinidad in 1926.

General Smuts is to address the Royal Scottish Geographical Society in Edinburgh on November 21 and in Glasgow on November 22, his theme on both occasions being the development of South and Central Africa since the time of Livingstone.

Mr. James Mackay, one of the earliest settlers in the Rongai district of Kenya, and until recently Chairman of the Kenya Farmers' Association, is, we hear from the Colony, shortly returning to England to live.

Mr. G. B. Anderson, who has just been appointed a Provincial Commissioner in Nyasaland, first went to the Protectorate twenty years ago to join the Public Works Department. In 1920 he acted as Chief Secretary.

The Hon. R. S. D. Rankine, Chief Secretary to the Government of Uganda, leaves London with Mrs. Rankine this morning to return to East Africa.

*East Africa* is able to announce exclusively that the speeches of General Smuts and General von Lettow at this year's East African Campaign Dinner at the Holborn Restaurant on December 2 are to be broadcast.

We recently reported that Mr. John Carberry had left London to fly back to Kenya. We have since learnt that he flew only as far as the South of France, there embarking both himself and his machine at Marseilles for Mombasa.

A group of Labour M.P.s and others interested in East African affairs were received last week by Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is understood that their chief desire was to emphasise their objection to Sir Samuel Wilson's Report.

Among those outward-bound for Mombasa are Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Barradell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brimelow, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Figgis, Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Hunt, Mr. T. A. Johnson, Captain J. F. Patmore, Mr. C. Schwentafsky, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Stanning.

A number of East Africans have travelled overland this week to Marseilles to catch the outward-bound "Matiana." Among them were Major J. V. Dawson, Mrs. D. B. Fawcus, Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Friend, Lieutenant-Commander R. J. Jowitt, Major J. W. Milligan, Capt. and Mrs. A. F. A. Ritchie, and Lord Egerton of Tattor.

Lady Barth and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Grannum were among the Kenya passengers who recently arrived home via the Cape by the "Llandaff Castle." Mr. C. A. Barron, the well-known Nyasaland business man, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ruggles-Brice and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Robinson, all of Tanganyika, travelled by the same ship.

The following gentlemen have been appointed a Committee to consider the rating system of Kampala and Jinja and to advise whether municipalities should be established in either township: Mr. A. E. Mirams, the Town Planning Adviser (Chairman), the Hon. S. Marston, Acting Treasurer, the Hon. H. H. Hunter, and Messrs. H. B. Thomas, C. E. Spencer, and C. J. Amin.

Mr. G. Gordon Dennis, of the Kenya P.W.D., who is shortly returning to the Colony from leave, recently addressed a public meeting at Huntley. He pointed out that between Cape Town and Cairo there were no fewer than 3,000 different tribes, speaking 543 different languages, in addition to over 300 dialects, and he recalled that Christianity was proclaimed in Abyssinia before it was preached in Great Britain.

Mr. Yusufali A. K. Jivanjee, the well-known East African merchant and plantation owner, who recently met with a serious accident aboard ship while travelling northwards from Mikindani, has arrived in London, but will shortly be returning to the Continent. He expects to remain in the South of France until the end of this year or the beginning of 1930. Mr. Jivanjee was born in East Africa, in which the family has resided for 105 years.

Mr. Geoffrey Walsh, Commissioner of Customs for Kenya and Uganda, who is universally recognised as one of the most competent departmental heads in any of the Eastern African Dependencies, recently arrived back in Mombasa from South Africa, whither he had gone to act in an advisory capacity to the Northern Rhodesian Government during the Customs Conference between South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and Northern Rhodesia.

Among those who left London last week by the "Matiana" for East Africa were Mr. A. T. G. Barber, the Hon. Mrs. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cumming, Colonel W. H. Darby, Dr. H. N. Davies, Dr. and Mrs. K. A. T. Martin, Dr. and Mrs. D. D. McCarthy, Capt. M. S. S. Moore, V.C., Mr. and Mrs. R. S. D. Rankine, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Sutherland, Dr. C. R. Wallace, Major N. G. Wright, Mr. W. Welch, and Mr. W. P. Wyndham.

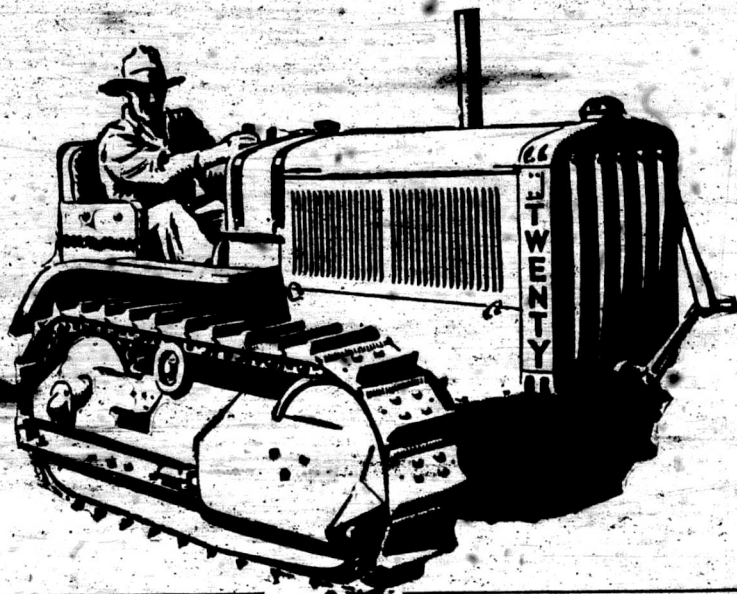
At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Empire Society the following were among the Fellows, Associates, and Undergraduates elected: Messrs. R. A. C. Campbell and A. B. Duirs (Kenya Colony); Mr. F. C. G. Carter (Nyasaland); Messrs. W. M. Donaldson, W. V. Harris, J. D. Lawrence, J. D. Mason, C. H. Mayers, E. W. Pennefather, H. B. Richards, A. J. Siggins, E. W. Wright, and Major H. Rayne (Tanganyika Territory); Mr. A. S. Wiggery (Uganda); and Mr. A. M. Lawrence (Zanzibar).

Mr. C. B. R. King, who previously served with the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in Nyasaland as an entomologist, has been appointed entomologist to the Tea Research Institute, Ceylon. Mr. F. E. Kenchington, of the Corporation's staff in the Sudan, has been appointed head of the Horticultural Section of the Sudan Department of Agriculture; and Mr. E. Lawrence, who has spent two and a half years in Nyasaland on the Corporation's behalf, has now been absorbed into the local Agricultural Department.

Last week we expressed the hope that Capt. M. S. S. Moore, V.C., whose leave from Tanganyika was on the point of expiring, would be able to remain in England a little longer in order to attend the V.C. gathering on November 9 over which the Prince of Wales is to preside. That has evidently proved impossible, for Capt. Moore sailed for Dar es Salaam on Friday last. All East Africans will sympathise with him in being forced to miss one of the most memorable meetings of valiant men ever held. May East Africa's other V.C., Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick W. Bell, be present!

*East Africa* records with deep regret the sudden death at Waukmill, Kirkcowan, Scotland, of Mr. Dyson Blair, who only a short time ago left Uganda on leave prior to retirement from the office of Director of Surveys, Lands, and Mines. His death occurred on the very day on which his leave expired. Mr. Blair, one of the best Departmental chiefs whom Uganda has possessed, was painstaking, efficient, and always accessible, and his retirement was as much regretted by the unofficial public as by his official colleagues. He had served Uganda with conspicuous ability on numerous public Commissions and Committees, notably as a member of the Inter-Colonial Railway Council. His death in his fifty-fifth year will be universally regretted.





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**CATERPILLAR**  
REGISTERED TRADE-MARK  
**T R A C T O R**

## ROAD AND RAIL IN AFRICA

(Concluded from page 215.)

## Enterprise in non-British Africa.

Broadly speaking, the territories under British influence in Africa have during the twentieth century developed railways and neglected roads. All the British Administrations (including the Governments in Pretoria and Cairo) are concerned to protect their railway asset against road competition. Railway engineers have been sought and liberally rewarded. The road engineer has not had a look-in. The Latin countries are following a different policy. The French, Belgian, and Portuguese employ competent road engineers to build good all-weather roads. They also maintain an indirect form the compulsory service system which prevailed under Native chiefs before the advent of the European. Public works and notably all-weather roads are constructed and maintained at a comparatively small cost. Incidentally, aviation, which demands roads and a good ground organisation, is developing more rapidly in Latin than in British Africa.

Enough has been said to show that the transport problems of the Governments holding sway in those parts of Africa usually coloured red on the map require reconsideration in the light of Imperial as well as African interests.

## FUEL FOR THE KENYA-UGANDA RAILWAYS.

## Imported Coal versus Local Wood.

With the increased use of "Garratt" and "Mikado" types of locomotives on the Kenya and Uganda Railway, more coal has to be used, for it is not at present possible with wood fuel to maintain steam at sufficient pressure on these very large engines. During 1928 twelve new "Garratt" and three "Mikado" locomotives were put into service on the K.U.R. The coal consumption amounted to 42,035 tons, and the cost to 13.69% of the total working expenditure. The wood fuel taken over by the railway from all sources totalled 12,124,286 cubic feet, of which 45% was from the Forest Reserves. As private sources are being rapidly depleted and not replanted, the percentage from the Reserves must increase largely in the future. The forests, however, we are assured by the Forest Department, can easily supply the larger quantities indefinitely without cutting any valuable timber for the purpose. Economically, it is obviously of greater benefit to the Colony that the Railway should continue to burn local wood in preference to imported coal.

## PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

ST. CROSS, WALTON IN THE HILL, SURREY. A Preparatory School for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Situated on Surrey Hills. Instruction in usual subjects and games; also boxing, drill, swimming, shooting. Entire charge of boys undertaken during holidays if desired. £80 a term and extras. For further particulars apply Box No. 192, East Africa, 91, Gt. Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

## TO STUDY EMPIRE TRANSPORT.

## An Oversea Mechanical Transport Council.

Mr. W. LUNN, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has addressed the following letter to the Press:—

There was held in London last week the first meeting of a body set up to consider for a number of parts of the Empire problems of road and rail traffic. Many areas in the Dominions, in India, and in the Colonies cannot be fully developed until mechanical transport is made to co-operate to its fullest possible extent with the railways. The wool clip of Australia, for instance, and the cotton and coffee crops of the African Colonies need no longer be dependent on a rail track as the only avenue to their markets. Railhead has ceased to be the outpost of civilisation. But the value of lorry and caterpillar as allies of the railway will not be exploited up to the hilt until more light is thrown on the three factors of the mechanical transport problem—the vehicle, the fuel, and the road.

It is for this reason that certain Governments of the Empire, including those of Australia, New Zealand, India, Southern Rhodesia, and a number of the Colonies, have already joined with the Empire Marketing Board in providing substantial funds for a study of those problems of mechanical transport which most closely affect Empire production. Work has been quietly proceeding for some months under the control of an experienced directing committee, but with the creation of the Oversea Mechanical Transport Council it comes under the supervision of a governing body framed on the most up-to-date model of inter-Imperial organisation. Contributing Governments are represented on the Council and all its members speak with equal voice. They have further been enabled to draw for their purposes of peaceful Empire development upon the experience of the War Office in mechanical transport investigation.

Their problem is to find a form of transport which can haul at economical cost, for considerable distances, and without too highly skilled drivers, substantial loads of produce. How essential work of this nature is can hardly be appreciated by those who drive on European roads only. A man proposing a long journey in less developed areas of the Empire may have to watch the weather as anxiously as a navigating officer at sea. A day's rain may, under present conditions, turn a ten-mile-an-hour track into an impossible bog. Fuel, moreover, may be prohibitively costly and the only available vehicles unfitted for transporting economic loads. No factor in this problem should, in the long run, defeat the genius of British designers and the skill of British engineers. It is vital for the speedier development of the different parts of the Empire, as it is urgent in the interests of wise railway planning, that the problem should be solved. It is important for the future of our heavy motor industry that the solution should be found in this country.

## THE EAST AFRICAN OPPORTUNITY.

Address by Sir Hilton Young.

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG, who is to address the Royal Empire Society at 8.30 p.m. on November 5, in the Edward VII Rooms, Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., has chosen as the title of his paper "The East African Opportunity." The public meeting is to be preceded by dinner at 6.45 for 7 p.m., tickets for which may be obtained at 10s. 6d. each by Fellows of the Society for themselves and their guests.



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GENTLEMAN'S  
**BROWN SUEDE SHOE**

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Postage Extra

This model has been specially produced to meet an overseas demand. It is made in a pleasing shade of Brown Suede and is exceptionally soft and comfortable. The shoe is made on the hand-sewn principle and is an example of the superior quality of BRITISH FOOTWEAR.

Also in Grey Suede Quote No. 6037 at 16/11 and in Black Suede Quote No. 9011 at 16/11

**LENNARDS LIMITED,**

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Write for 168 page Illustrated Catalogue sent post free upon application.

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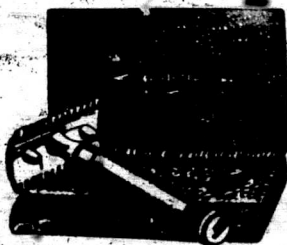


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**THE EMPIRE SET**

A Popular New Model at a Price the Native can Pay.  
This set comprises a Genuine Gillette Safety Razor and a Double Edge Gillette Blade (2 shaving edges) Packed in Strong Metal Case. Made within the Empire.  
The Dealer can sell it at 2s. and still have a Handsome Profit.

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## SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

"Your proved man-eating lion invariably is *sans* a canine and/or manly—usually old too."—*Captain J. F. J. Fitzpatrick, in an article on lions in the "World of To-day."*

"If the visitor lands at Port Sudan he will find a harbour that, in the course of some twenty years, has been converted from a deserted coral creek into a port that is visited annually by nearly a thousand ships, handles over half a million tons of cargo, and lands and embarks some 7,000 passengers per annum."—*Sudan Official Report for 1928.*

"With a steady breeze blowing elephants can quickly detect the presence of a human being at distances of a thousand yards or even more. Often, while following through the forest upon the tracks of a herd, they are discovered by their keen scent behind them that I have not heard the shrill, piercing trumpet of alarm which is the invariable signal of their headlong flight."—*Mr. R. C. F. Maughan, C.B.E., in an article in the London Evening News.*

"I have never met any man who has witnessed the death of either elephant or rhinoceros except through a fence, but I imagine that they lie down in a marsh to pass away. The legendary 'elephant cemetery' is wholly a fiction; were it in existence some white would have come across it long ere this. And, of course, reports of vast hoards of ivory are equally imaginary, for ivoryrots to decay in a very short time if left exposed to the elements."—*Mr. F. I. Puxley, in "In African Game Tracks."*

"The Native tobacco industry is living on capital. What is to happen when the richness of the soil has been depleted? Every European estate five years old has to face this problem. The European who survives is the man who recognises this and begins manuring at once—using the word in the broad sense to include not only natural and artificial manures, but also crop rotation and green manuring and good farm practice. Unless this difficulty is solved both the Native and the European farmer will find that they have exhausted their soil capital and the quality of the tobacco will deteriorate. This is happening in the Southern and Zomba Provinces now, and unless something is done, and done quickly, it will ruin the industry."—*The Nyasaland Times.*

"The necessity for concerted measures between Uganda and the neighbouring territories to control sleeping sickness is fully recognised by the local medical authorities. The Entebbe laboratory remains the East African centre of research into human trypanosomiasis. Difficulties in connection with the work are being experienced in several directions. It has not yet been decided what part of the cost of the Institute is to be borne by Uganda and what part by the other East African Governments interested in the work; nor has it been settled whether the Institute is to be regarded as a purely temporary or permanent organisation. The Director is anxious that to the duties of the Institute, which, at present, is concerned only with human trypanosomiasis, should be added research into animal trypanosomiasis, especially as far as the transmission of animal trypanosomes by tsetse is concerned."—*From the Colonial Office Report on Uganda for 1928 (No. 1439).*

## SPEECHES OF TWO MISSIONARIES.

The Rev. A. C. Vodden, formerly a chaplain in Nairobi, speaking last week at the autumn meeting of the Colonial and Continental Church Society at the Central Hall, Westminster, said with reference to the unrest in the Lumbwa tribal areas: "Exactly what the situation is I do not know, but I would say 'an enemy has done this.' For goodness sake, let us support our people who go overseas in the name of Britain and in the name of God. It is all very well for you here to talk about the colour problem. I love the black man, but I have also smelt him. It is all very well to talk about peace. We must have peace, but who are the guardians of peace. They are the Britishers who live abroad."

Archdeacon A. B. Lloyd speaking in Folkestone, is reported to have said: "The black man no longer looks upon the white man as the little tin god he did in the early days. The African is thinking for himself, and has seen a community of white men come into the country who are not ideal in character, whose lives would not bear inspection." He is recorded to have added that there were, of course, those in Africa who were doing a great work, but there were always the bad characters. If his audience knew Africa as he thanked God he did, they would realise that the African, untouched by outside influence, was a fine character, and to-day there were men who were living magnificent lives.

Has the Archdeacon suffered at the hands of a reporter, who, not quite understanding the subject, has abbreviated the speaker's statements in an unfortunate fashion? We trust that that is the explanation, for we can scarcely credit that so experienced a padre would have committed himself to such sweeping generalisations. His many friends in East Africa would certainly appreciate any statement from Archdeacon Lloyd, who, in the dozens of addresses which he has made in this country during recent months, has not, as far as we are aware, been previously reported as expressing such views as are now attributed to him. We hope that he will be able to deny their accuracy.

## JACOB'S BISCUITS

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Royal Afternoon Tea,  
Selected Assorted, Family  
Assorted, Orange Cream,  
Lemon Puff, Trumpeter,  
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## Plain

Cream Crackers, Water  
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