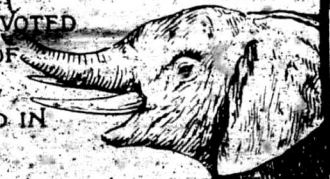


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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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THE BURSTING OF A BUBBLE.

We recently recorded that the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of criminal breach of trust by a public servant passed on Sultan Saidi bin Fundikira, one of the most important Paramount Chiefs in Tanganyika Territory, had been quashed by the Court of Appeal on the ground that the proceedings were void *ab initio* because the prosecution had not proved that the Governor had under his own hand given his formal prior sanction (though intimation of such a sanction was made in writing by the Secretariat). The release on such a technicality of a leading Sultan convicted of such serious charges cannot, we claimed, but bring British justice into Native contempt, and we suggested that the officials whose handling of the case was responsible for this legal fiasco should be called to account for their inexcusable ineptitude.

Without having the full facts before us, and without knowing under what section of the Penal Code the prosecution was laid, it is difficult to deal explicitly with the subject, but it is a well-known provision of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code—which is not to be confused with the Indian Penal Code—that a mere technicality, the omission or commission of which constitutes no injustice to the accused, is not sufficient ground for his discharge. For instance, Section 537 of that Procedure Code states—

"Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, no finding, sentence or order passed by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be revised or altered under Chapter xxvii or on appeal or revision on account (a) of any error, omission, or irregularity in the complaint, summons, warrant, charge, proclamation, order, judgment or any other proceedings under this code, unless such error, omission, irregularity, or misdirection has in fact occasioned a failure of justice."

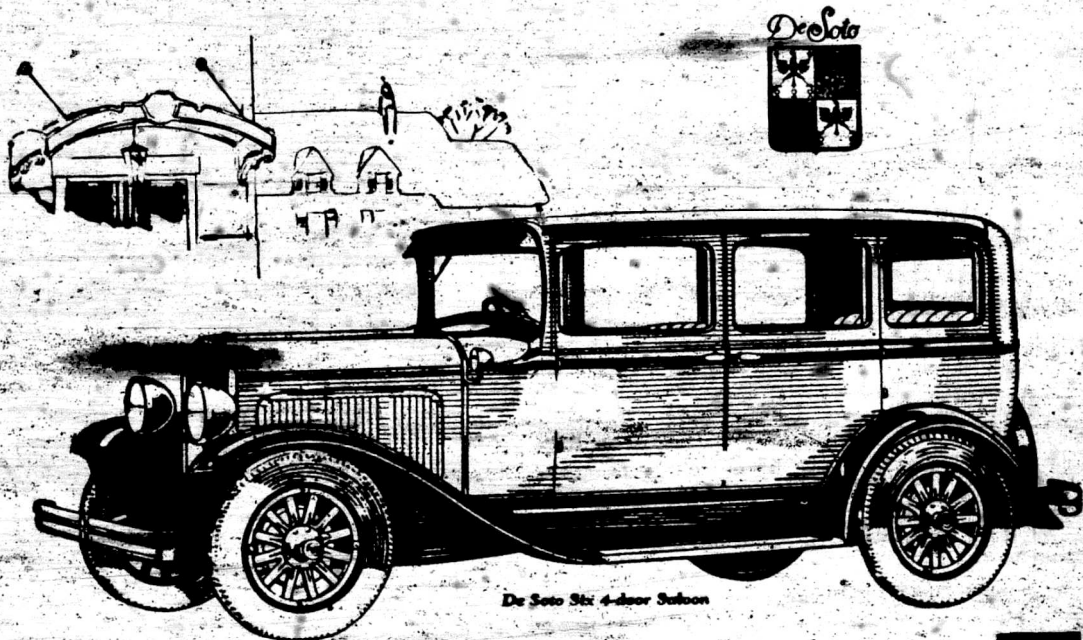
Was that Section brought prominently to the notice of the Court of Appeal by the law officers of the Tanganyika Government? The judgment does not indicate that it was. If it was not, why not? To the layman it seems to have had a very definite bearing on the case. In a matter of such importance, where British justice is being held up to derision, it is obviously desirable that the public should be given full information, and we hold that all the papers, including those of the preliminary inquiries, should therefore be made available to the public, which is deeply concerned in this matter; for the case is not merely one of the "probity of an African individual, but of the whole validity of the present measure of control—or shall we say the lack of it?—over Native authorities and the very considerable sums of money which they handle.

With the principles of Tanganyika's Native policy we have repeatedly expressed ourselves in agreement, but we have as often registered our conviction that too great haste is being made in applying it, with consequent grave risk of failure. Our warnings have already amply justified themselves, for this case of Sultan Saidi is by no means the only one of its kind. That he was pampered in most foolish fashion is undeniable; that he was constantly presented to the Natives of the Territory and to visiting Europeans, including the Prince of Wales and Sir Hilton Young and his colleagues, as a model of what the new policy could achieve, is equally true. Yet almost every experienced student of Tanganyika affairs was convinced of the unsound foundation on which a top-heavy edifice was being feverishly built. The exceptions were those responsible for the hasty general application of the policy, together with the few who foresaw, and rightly, that rapid promotion would be the lot of those who declared themselves enthusiastically in favour of accelerated advance along the chosen road. Their bubble has now burst. Why it should have been inflated and tossed so gaily round the little inner circle of those in authority needs to be established for the sake of future good governance. There is a clear call for the independent inquiry, which, be it recalled, was advocated by the Closer Union Commission.

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Snake-Bite Deaths in Africa.

According to a return by the Union Census Department, the number of deaths in South Africa classified under "deaths from the bites and stings of snakes and poisonous insects" for the years 1922 to 1926 inclusive was only fifty-six. Assuming that all those deaths were due to snake-bite—a big assumption—the death-rate from that cause amongst the European population was only one in about 150,000 annually. Statistics are not available for the Native population.

Another Cape to Cairo Walk.

Since Major E. S. Grogan set the example of walking from the Cape to Cairo—traversed Africa—his feat is modestly records his developments. Motor tours and flying trips across, over, and along the length of the continent are now quite commonplace, and it comes rather as a surprise that anyone should undertake the journey on foot. But two Australians, Messrs. Monson and Wilson, are doing so, and have just arrived in Khartoum, having walked the 1,700 miles from Nairobi. The jaunt took them four months and ten days, and they hope to get to Cairo before Christmas, which will be fifteen months since they left the Cape—and pretty good going!

An African Opinion of Boxing.

The opinion of boxing expressed by an Abyssinian in the train of Mr. Arnold Hodson, then H.M. Consul for South-West Ethiopia, deserves to be given wider publicity than that which it will obtain by inclusion in his interesting book. Mr. Hodson had trekked to Nairobi just when the East Indian Squadron had arrived off the coast and a boxing tournament had been staged in honour of the naval visit. Several of the bouts having ended with knock-outs, the Abyssinian expressed horror at the whole proceeding. "The white people," he said to his master, "have swords and rifles; why do they kill each other with their hands? It is a bad thing for people to hit each other, and soldiers should fight with swords and rifles. I saw two men killed at this fight. In Abyssinia we kill each other with a sword or with a bullet, which is quick, but here they go on fighting a long time with their hands till they kill each other. It is a very bad thing."

It is, no doubt, a very difficult thing to get the African to understand all that a Briton means by "sport." Have we not heard of the enthusiastic District Officer who organised a most successful

symkhana on a King's Birthday holiday and who was stupefied when the participants came up at the close and demanded pay? They had, they claimed, been working for the Government all day, and expected remuneration on an adequate scale. The official's comment was candid, no doubt, but is not on record.

Monkeys Tree a Leopard.

A leopard forced to take refuge in a tree from the attentions of a troop of monkeys must be a very rare incident. On the face of it, and considering the usual relations between leopards and monkeys, one would be inclined to say that the thing was impossible. Yet Mr. Dugald Campbell gives an instance, though the story comes from him not at first hand but through a Mr. Robinson, who lived a day's march from Kasongo-Niembo, in the Belgian Congo.

"Going ahead in the early morning," runs the story, "on turning a twist in the path I heard a pandemonium of noise. I was horror-struck to find myself face to face with a big, vicious-looking leopard, at the top of a low tree, with his back hunched, bristles on end, and teeth showing. A crowd of a hundred or more monkeys were running round the foot of the tree, yelling, squealing vociferously, and refusing to let him down. I had no gun handy, and not knowing what to do I shouted, and the leopard, seeing me, sprang to the ground, and made off, the monkeys after him like a band of forest furies."

One would like to know what kind of monkeys those were—there are so many species in the Congo forest—and just why the presence of an unarmed man turned the scale. Baboons might possibly chase a leopard, but monkeys

Law-abiding Ants.

Since Mark Twain's devastating criticism of the ant in "A Tramp Abroad," that undoubtedly industrious insect has rather lost caste among the general public. Lately his stock, as one may say, appears to be on the up-grade. Entomologists have succeeded in establishing his title to intelligence in addition to devoted labour and a capacity for co-operative action. Unfortunately this tendency is being overdone, and ant anecdotes are now competing seriously with snake stories and fishing yarns. The latest is published in a London evening paper:—

"The success of the white line in regulating traffic depends on the fact that we are an orderly and law-abiding people, but I did not know that this commendable spirit extended even to the ants of England. There is, however, a gentleman of Brighton who protects himself from prowling ants by drawing a chalk line across his threshold over which the well-disciplined little creatures never think of stepping. Presumably they would do so if a policeman were to wave them on, but in the absence of this permission they respect the law."

As a yarn the story has its points. Red-hot cinders and kerosene oil will, we know, sometimes fail to check the advance of *siafu* ants. Who will try the white line?

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East Africa in the Press.

CHAMPION EAST AFRICAN SWALLOWERS.

MR. E. G. BOULENGER, Director of the Zoological Society's aquarium, is a scientist of repute, with exceptional opportunities for observation, so that any statements he makes concerning animals and their feats must be accepted as correct and unexaggerated. In recounting some of the amazing feats of swallowing achieved by various animals he says, *inter alia*, in an article in *The Daily Telegraph*:

"Ostriches are notorious for their swallowing feats, and one which died recently at the Zoo was found to contain two handkerchiefs, three gloves, a Kodak flashbulb, a pencil, a comb, a bicycle tyre valve, a penny, four halfpennies, two farthings, and a Belgian franc piece. Another, which died some years ago as the result of the misguided generosity of the public, was found to have had, in coppers and a pocket edition of the Bible, stowed away inside him."

"Large crocodiles may occasionally swallow whole, small deer, and even human infants, though such feats may be regarded as rare occurrences. At a meeting of the Zoological Society some years ago, Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton, the Game Warden of Tanganyika Territory, exhibited the contents of the stomach of a large East African crocodile. The exhibition was of a somewhat gruesome nature, and revealed the fact that this crocodile was a man-eater."

"Snakes have justly earned the reputation of making huge mouthfuls. Their jaws are hinged and so loosely articulated that the head of the feeding snake loses its normal shape entirely during the act of swallowing. A two-headed snake in the New York Zoo disputed so furiously with itself at meal times that when feeding the heads had to be separated by a cardboard partition to avoid fights, and to prevent the main gullet being choked by two meals swallowed simultaneously."

"The snake's amazing plasticity of skull is seen at its maximum in the egg-eating snake of South Africa. Between meals the head measures little more than three-quarters of an inch across, yet it can surround a hen's egg—a much more remarkable feat than the swallowing of a pig or deer on the part of a python. The unyielding egg is taken entire and remains whole until it reaches the entrance to the gullet. The distorted head then falls into its normal trim formation, and certain enamel tooth-like processes of the under surface of the vertebrae come into play. They crush the egg-shell, powerful muscles force the yolk into the snake's interior, and the shell, cracked in a hundred pieces, but held together by its membranous lining, is presently expelled."

"The feats reviewed above may sometimes, but not always, be regarded as the expressions of mere gluttony. Like the sword-swallowers' feats, they are more often performed simply to make a living in a feverishly competitive world. The animal with a big swallow is usually of sluggish habit and unable to chase its prey, though one must except such creatures as the giant sharks and whales. In all cases, however, digestion is slow, and whereas creatures with small intakes must feed all round the clock in order to keep going, the 'swallower' having once taken every course in one gigantic mouthful, can enjoy a long period of dignified repose."

A LABOUR LEADER ON RACE MIXTURE.

MR. BEN TILLET, M.P., the well-known Labour leader, says in the course of an article written for *Empire News* on the recent shooting of a Goanese in Kenya Colony by a European:

"I have nothing whatever in my mind against coloured people themselves. There are good and bad among them just as there are among Europeans, and I have known men and women of colour whose ideals were as high, and with characters as fine, as those of the best class of European. But the two races do not mix, and in my view never will mix satisfactorily as far as blood is concerned. I do not deny that coloured people can attain a high degree of culture, and there is no reason why they should not be permitted to enjoy any position which can be earned for them by their brains and personality. But intermarriage between black and white is absolutely wrong. This is not merely European prejudice. The best and most cultured type of coloured person disapproves of mixed marriages quite as strongly as do most white people. One of the cruellest things a man or woman can do is to bring a half-caste child into the world."

"There is no man so chivalrous where his women are so numerous as the overseas Briton. He is apt to put them on a pedestal, as fragile and delicate creatures, to be worshipped and protected. It is a terrible blow to him when they fail to live up to his ideal in such a vital manner as forming intimate associations with men of colour. That is why I say that on the facts I have before me, the sentence on Joseph Potter seems unduly severe, and in urgent need of investigation and revision. This poor distraught father committed the offence in circumstances of such provocation that one may well believe his mind to have been temporarily unhinged."

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THE PRINCIPLES OF BANTU MARRIAGE.

MR. E. TORDAY contributes to the current number of *Africa*, the journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, an interesting article on the principles of Bantu marriage.

Bantu marriage appears to be considered as the union of one man with one woman for the begetting of legitimate children in whom one of the two souls of each parent is perpetuated, as a plant is perpetuated by cuttings, and who will, after their parent's death, perform for them rites and offer to them sacrifices, on which their happiness in the world of spirits depends. This union is based on a contract between two freely consenting adults, whom it binds to conjugal fidelity on pain of temporal and spiritual penalties. It is indissoluble and liable to be extended by proxy beyond the grave if necessary to ensure offspring. In practice these principles have been vitiated by polygyny, which, though under ordinary circumstances customary with a small majority only, has attained sufficient proportions to affect the marriage market. The withdrawal of a number of women from the marriage market has led to the lowering of the age of marriage, culminating in infant betrothal and child marriage; and to the deterioration of sexual morals, an increase in adultery, and consequently the toleration, if not the recognition, of divorce. Earnest, originally a purely symbolical action, is assuming more and more the character of a price put on the bride.

He makes a plea that the marriage of young girls should be discountenanced.

Except where age classes survive, polygyny throws into the arms of men past their prime young women who ought to find partners of a more suitable age. It is consequently a great pity that it should be in some places legally recognised, even if this

recognition is based on the laudable intention of safeguarding the interests of the first wife. It is an even greater mistake to make laws permitting marriage at an earlier age than Native custom sanctions. If it is considered proper to fix a statutory age for marriages solemnised according to the white man's law, there is no valid reason why those contracted with Native customs should be exempt from this restriction, or worse still, as in the Belgian Congo, that such absurd ages as fourteen and twelve for boys and girls respectively should be fixed when Native usage imposes twenty and seventeen. English people have recently learned with astonishment that the laws of their country equally allow such early marriages; but there is a very great difference between an obsolete law in a highly civilised community and a new law introduced in a country going through a dangerous period of fundamental changes in its social system. There such a new law may become a weapon in the hands of heedless young people to combat and nullify the restraining influence of the elders, the guardians of tribal custom.

Mr. Torday suggests the use of the term "earnest" instead of "bride price" or "dowry," since those words suggest marriage by purchase, which the Bantu unambiguously declare not to be practised by them. The native word, he says, never implies buying and selling, and he quotes Major Orde-Browne as saying: "The reason of the dowry payment would appear to be a species of guarantee. On the one hand it ensures fair treatment by the husband, who might otherwise be called upon to free his wife with the loss of the dowry in addition, while, on the other side, it tends to ensure good behaviour on the part of the woman, since her relations are all interested in her faithfulness, lack of which might entail upon them the return of the dowry."

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Features of the Year's Operations.

THE forty-fifth annual general meeting of Dalgety and Company Limited was held last week at 65-68, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

The Hon. Edmund W. Parker, Chairman of the company, presided.

The Secretary, Mr. C. D. Mackintosh, Gow, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Hon. Edmund Parker's Speech.

The Chairman said:—

Ladies and gentlemen,

Once more I have the pleasure of rising to address you on the operations of the company for the past financial year. I have very little to say this year in regard to domestic staff affairs. Mr. W. D. Stewart took over from Sir Henry Braddon in Australia on January 1st last, on which date Mr. S. Bennett succeeded Mr. Stewart in New Zealand. I am glad to see under the able supervision of these gentlemen, our operations in the areas under their respective control are being conducted to our entire satisfaction. No doubt difficult times are in front of Mr. Stewart, but we have every confidence in his ability to surmount them.

I much regret to inform you that Mr. R. G. Kelly, who has been our manager in Western Australia for the last nine years, died recently. Mr. Kelly, whose promotion to Perth, rendered valuable service to the company as manager of the Geraldton branch, will be much missed by pastoralists generally in Western Australia. His ability, energy and courtesy have done much to enhance the reputation of the company in his State, and his genial nature won for him general popularity. Mr. R. A. Cameron, late sub-manager, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Kelly, and Mr. F. E. Wingrove, accountant at Perth branch, will take Mr. Cameron's place.

As most of you are aware, the company has held for many years the sole agency in Australia for the very important shipping interests represented by the White Star and Aberdeen Lines; and, during the year, satisfactory arrangements have been concluded with our principals, following on the acquisition by them of the vessels of the late Australian Commonwealth Line for continuing the agency.

Mr. H. W. Richards, our shipping manager for Australia, has just concluded a visit to this side in connection with these negotiations.

An Extraordinary General Meeting Proposed.

I might mention here that it is the intention of the board to ask you to attend an extraordinary meeting of shareholders early in the New Year, for the purpose of giving your consent to the adoption of revised articles of association. Our present articles, which date from the inception of the company in 1884, are obsolete in many instances, and your directors have thought it a good opportunity to bring them up to date and in accordance with the provisions of the new Companies Act which came into force on November 1.

We had intended to have had this extraordinary meeting immediately following the present proceedings, as permitted by the new Act, but we found that this procedure would necessitate the giving of twenty-one days' notice after the date of the Act coming into force. This would have meant that shareholders would not have received their dividends until the end of this month, and as we like to pay the dividend as nearly as possible half-yearly we decided to follow our usual procedure this time

and call another meeting, as I have already said, early in the New Year. Any change in the articles will be of little importance, with the exception of one which we intend to insert which will give the company legal power to recover from the executors of a deceased estate any duty payable by the company under the Queensland Probate and Succession Duties Act.

The annual balance sheet to take the directors' report and balance sheet as read, and as you have been in possession of these for some little time, and have had ample opportunity to study them, I presume you will agree on this occasion to do so again? Is that your wish? (Agreed.) Thank you.

General Conditions in Australia.

I will now say a few words about the general condition of things in Australia. As you will have noticed from the directors' report, the season was again patchy—in fact the conditions are somewhat similar to those which existed when I addressed you about this time last year.

Queensland is still suffering from a severe drought over a large area, but I am hopeful that when the monsoonal rains are due the afflicted areas will receive relief—unless this relief comes a grave situation will arise and heavy losses must follow. In the other States rains have fallen with more or less beneficial results.

New Zealand is enjoying a very fair season, but falling prices for the primary products must affect earnings, and this, of course, applies in a far larger and more serious manner to Australia.

We are able to congratulate ourselves again on very fine results, but, without wishing to appear pessimistic, I cannot help thinking that we shall have to look forward to considerably reduced earnings for the next few years.

Wool prices show a heavy decline, and with a smaller wheat crop and droughty conditions likely over a large part of Australia, I am convinced that our resources will be fully taxed to meet the strain of assisting those of our less fortunate clients who are carrying on their properties in the dry areas. It has, as you know, always been the policy of your company to help its pastoral clients in times of difficulty which so frequently recur, even though this policy should entail a contraction of our operations in other directions. Our reputation for never letting a deserving client down is a tremendous asset to us, and I am sure that, if necessary, you would be willing to face some sacrifice to maintain and strengthen that reputation. (Hear, hear.) I feel it my duty to utter a word of warning, as all thinking men must recognize that Australia will have to pass through troublous times before eventually it can set its house in order. The resources of the country, however, are so great, and the spirit of its people so virile, that I have no fear as to its ultimate place in the comity of nations.

The result of the recent elections has revealed that the mind of the community is unsettled. Mr. Bruce's Government has fallen. For the last six years it has grappled with grave problems with no little success, and it now remains to be seen how the new Government under Mr. Scullin will deal with the even graver problems with which it is confronted.

Hence it behoves us to tread warily. This is no time for expansion and development. Retrenchment and conservation of our resources must be our policy, for that is the course that ordinary prudence suggests, as patches stand. So much for Australia.

As regards New Zealand, my anticipations that the Dominion would continue to make progress and contribute substantially to our profit and loss account have been realised. Results exceeded my

expectations, and I only hope this prosperous condition of affairs may continue.

"In our new field of Kenya Colony I may say that we are holding our own. By maintaining a policy of caution and feeling our way carefully I am hopeful that this new enterprise will one day more than justify our action in exploiting the possibilities of this comparatively young country.

The Company's Main Business.

"Coming now to our main business—namely, our operations in the primary products of the Commonwealth and the Dominion, I will first deal as briefly as I can with the course of trade during the year in wool.

"The selling season of 1928-29 did not go through with the same smoothness as the previous season. Shearing in its earlier stages was hampered by unfavourable weather conditions, with the result that it was not possible to fill completely the initial catalogues. It had been decided to open the selling season at Sydney on August 20, but owing to the wool coming down late the catalogues could not be filled, and the anticipated advantage of an earlier start was lost. When wool began to flow in freely and the demand was strong, shipping troubles came along, and it was necessary to suspend operations at a period of the year when all centres had full stocks, and stores were becoming congested.

"The net result of the shipping strike was the delay of a fortnight in Sydney, a week in Melbourne, and of several weeks in Adelaide and Perth. Sales in Sydney and Melbourne were resumed before the strike was actually over, but shipping was available. It was not a long-lived strike, and the market soon settled down to clearing the clip. Unlike the 1927-28 season, however, at no period of the wool year was confidence a strong feature in the wool using centres, and the Yorkshire woollen industry was in anything but a prosperous condition, while the big Continental sections, such as France, Germany, and Belgium, each had its own peculiar difficulties to face, and "critical periods" were plentiful. Generally speaking, we should say that the Australian clip for 1928-29 was broader in staple and carried more condition than that of the 1927-28 season.

"In New Zealand the season opened normally with the first sale in Wellington on November 16. Climatic conditions in the Dominion during the winter and spring had been in every way favourable to a good growth of the staple, and in comparing the quality and condition of the earlier shorn clips the 1928-29 season showed the wool slightly broader and a shade heavier.

Wool Realised—A Substantial Increase.

"As regards the market, although prices were declining gradually during most of the year, catalogues were well cleared, and the end of the selling season in Australia found only a slight excess of bales in store, as compared with the previous one, the carry-over being 27,302 bales, as against 32,434 bales. It is very satisfactory to report that although the Australasian wool sales during the period under review were made at a definitely lower rate of values, especially during the latter half of the selling season, a substantial increase in the volume of wool realised proved a material compensation, and in the final analysis the wool cheque was the second largest ever received for the Golden Fleece in Australasia.

"In spite of an all-round decrease of £3 9s. 5d. per bale, the total wool cheque was £99,339,438, or a decrease of £4,338,424 as compared with the record result of 1927-28 wool-selling season, when £73,877,862 was secured. I do not wish to weary

you with a mass of figures, but the call for statistics in these days is so insistent that it is, I think, expedient to give you here the production and valuation figures for the last two seasons for purposes of comparison. The net production of the Commonwealth for the season 1928-29 showed a substantial increase of 189,877 bales, the figures being 2,862,877 bales, as compared with 2,673,000 bales in 1927-28.

"The gross value of the wool sold in the Commonwealth for the 1928-29 season (2,645,695 bales) was £57,122,056, against £60,873,662 (2,411,873 bales) in the previous season, or a decrease of £3,751,606. The net production in New Zealand was 698,000 bales, as compared with 665,000 bales in 1927-28, an increase of 33,000 bales. The gross value of the wool sold in New Zealand in 1928-29 was £12,217,382 (575,632 bales), as against a gross value in 1927-28 of £13,400,200 (543,712 bales), or a decrease of £1,182,818. The average value per bale throughout Australasia was £21 10s. 6d., as compared with the previous season's average of £24 10s. 11d., a decrease of £3 9s. 5d. per bale, as already mentioned. It is interesting to compare this average with the highest of the Appraisement Scheme years, which was £22 15s. 7d.

"One of the satisfactory features of the selling season in Australia was the development of a more definite preference shown by buyers at times for essentially fine quality wools than has previously been the case. During the season under review there was a tendency on the part of users to secure the finer types, although at the same time it cannot be said that these essentially fine wools realised extreme prices. All that can be said is that they were at times favoured in the demand, whilst the broader types were more or less neglected.

Conditions in the Wool Market.

"I referred last year to the importance of the Japanese buying in the Commonwealth market, and it was undoubtedly the spirited support of these buyers that kept the range of values up at the beginning of the selling season, especially in the Eastern States. Continental buyers gave their full quota of support before long, but owing to the depression in the Yorkshire trade buyers from home did not operate to any extent in the earlier stages, and this was fortunate for them, as the home trade was able to buy the bulk of its requirements at reduced levels, the second half of the season showing values gradually depreciating.

"As I have already mentioned, the end of the 1928-29 selling season left the small carry-forward of 44,302 bales, and the National Council of Wool-Selling Brokers of Australia drew up a programme for the present selling season on the assumption that the probable offerings would be approximately 2,585,000 bales.

"It was decided to offer 1,260,000 bales before Christmas. Unfortunately, however, the Australian selling season opened with such a hesitating demand and such a fall in prices that the programme before Christmas has had to be substantially curtailed, 33% less wool being allocated. It has now been decided that in offering the balance of the clip after Christmas it should be spread evenly as far as possible to June 30. It has also been decided to review the estimates of the clip at the end of November.

"Since the close of the July sales in London quotations for Bradford tops had been steadily falling, and with the general lack of confidence which was pervading practically the whole of the trade, not only at home but also on the Continent, it was expected that the season would open with prices on a lower basis. We do not think, however, that many people expected such a decline as has taken place.

Adelaide opened the ball at the beginning of September with values about 37% below those ruling at last year's opening sale. Sales followed at Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, and Brisbane, all showing a decline of from 25% to 30% as compared with last year, and in the case of dusty, wasty wools in Melbourne prices were 40% down.

Withdrawals were heavy to begin with, but as growers soon realised that it was better to meet the market, catalogues began to be better cleared. It was soon seen, however, that under these conditions it would be quite impossible for the market to absorb the quantities originally allocated, and hence the curtailment of offerings to which I have already referred. This has evidently had a steadying effect, as the latest reports from Australia speak of a firmer tone with far lighter withdrawals. It should be mentioned that crossbreds have not fallen in value to the extent of merinos, except the fine ones. I should say that average merinos have declined fully 35% to 40%, fine crossbreds 30% and medium and coarse crossbreds about 25% to 30% since the beginning of 1929.

The "Use More Wool" Campaign.

There have been many adverse factors militating against a continuance of the high prices which were ruling for raw wool last year. In the first place, values of the raw material had been forced up to an unhealthy level, which restricted business and inevitably led to the use of cheaper substitutes, such as artificial silk, &c. Then there came the depression in trade, as prices began to fall lower and lower an entire lack of confidence was felt, and stocks of tops on the Continent and of the raw material here began to pile up. It is as yet impossible to say whether bottom has been touched, but with the curtailed offerings in the primary markets, which means spreading out the selling season over a longer period than usual and thus permitting the extreme financial burden of lifting the clip to fall less heavily on banks and financial houses, there appears to be a good chance of wool recovering some of the lost ground; indeed, it has begun to do so already. It is a cheap commodity now, and, all things being equal, I am sure that we would much rather use wool in our clothing than any of the artificial substitutes which from time to time are put on the market.

At this point I might take the opportunity of commending to your good consideration the "Use More Wool" campaign which is being inaugurated, not only in Australia, but throughout the world, and which from a company like yours deserves every encouragement.

I should like to draw your attention to the latest sheep returns from Australia and New Zealand. I am very glad to be able to report a substantial increase in both countries. The figures for 1928 are as follows: For the Commonwealth, 105,747,418, against 98,939,657 in 1927, and for New Zealand, 29,011,447, against 27,133,810. These are important increases and very satisfactory, but I do not think for a moment that there will be too much wool grown in the world. Given normal trade I think every bale can be absorbed, but in order to achieve this I think growers will have to reconcile themselves to a lower level of prices than has been ruling for the last two or three years.

The World's Largest Wool-Selling Institution.

Your company continues to be the largest wool-selling institution in the world. In 1928-29 we sold in Australasia and London 520,189 bales, against 405,122 bales in 1927-28.

The final crop figures for last season's Australian harvest (1928-29) gave a yield of 159,874,000 bushels, as against 116,740,000 bushels for the 1927-

28 season, there being a fair harvest in all States. India during the past year has figured largely as a buyer, and probably six European countries will at the end of the season be found to have taken either as wheat or flour over 50% of the quantity exported. Prices obtained here have been disappointing, and in spite of this ex-European inquiry the average price secured by growers at country stations will only be about 40s. 6d. to 41s. 3d. for this 1928-29 crop, as against, say, 48s. 40d. to 48s. 11d. per bushel for 1927-28. As regards the coming season, prospects in Western Australia are again good. The Eastern States have suffered from lack of rain, and, although some relief has occurred, an estimate cabled at the end of October only pointed to a crop of about 102,000,000 bushels.

Frozen Meat and Dairy Produce.

With regard to frozen meat and dairy produce, I will take these two allied trades separately. Taking dairy produce first, I may say that during the period under review and up to the present time favourable climatic conditions have contributed to the production of butter and cheese. The exportable surplus from Australia shows a satisfactory increase upon the previous year, and New Zealand has enjoyed a splendid season, with considerable expansion. Prices realised during the year were on a satisfactory level owing to a steady and constant demand in the United Kingdom, and expanding outlets elsewhere, noticeably in Canada, which is reported to require at least 15,000 tons of butter from New Zealand during the now current season.

Fair seasonal conditions have prevailed in the pastoral areas of both the Commonwealth and the Dominion, and exports of frozen meat have been normal. There has been a slight increase in the supplies of lamb, with a corresponding decrease in mutton and beef. This is in accord with the demand which is constantly directed more to smaller joints. I regret to say that prices realised have been disappointing. From September of last year values have steadily declined for both mutton and lamb—the latter having fallen by over one penny per lb. There has been a good demand for frozen pork at remunerative prices, which may encourage the development of this industry, to which I referred last year. The following approximate statistics may interest you:

From Australia the exports of dairy produce for the season 1928-29 were: Butter, 51,375 tons, an increase of 4% over 1927-28; cheese, 3,707 tons, an increase of 20% over 1927-28. Value £7,875,339, as compared with £7,164,797 in 1927-28.

From New Zealand: Butter, 78,370 tons, an increase of 5% over 1927-28; cheese, 83,050 tons, an increase of 9.5% over 1927-28. Value £19,734,985, as compared with £17,676,522 in 1927-28.

Frozen meat exports from Australia were valued at £5,054,339, as compared with £3,726,352 in 1927-28, and from New Zealand at £10,273,625, as compared with £9,732,426 in 1927-28.

Balance-sheet Items.

Coming now to a comparison of the items in the balance-sheet with those of the previous year, we find little to comment upon, so, taking the debit side first, I notice bills payable show an increase of £60,600. This item always varies considerably, and on this occasion the increase is accounted for by our having more produce afloat and not realised when the accounts were made up than at the same time last year. Sundry creditors has increased £78,100 during the year, a negligible percentage when you consider the magnitude of our operations. These are the only two items on that side to which reference need be made.

"I will now deal with the credit figures. Cash and Investments.—There is little alteration here, and what there is is to the good. The figures show a net increase of £42,000 over last year, despite the fact that we have disposed of £50,000 Treasury bills during the period under review. The decrease of £36,000 shown under the heading of bills receivable is too small to require any explanation.

"Advances on land, &c., shows a very large increase of over £835,000, and here we find the effects of the difficult season experienced by our constituents. I have already explained that it is our policy to come to the assistance, as far as possible, of those of our friends whose position warrants it, and you have only to look at these figures to see plainly what such a policy costs us and the need of the new capital which we obtained the year before last. This figure accounts for the absorption of most of that. It means, too, that these funds are absorbed for a considerable period. When a client is endeavouring to find his feet after adverse seasons it is, always, some time before he recovers sufficiently to be in a position to reduce his account. Hence it behoves us to go slow in other directions and try to augment our liquid resources. The other likely calls upon us, should they be unfavourable, I may say that your board is satisfied that this sum is amply covered by the properties, stock, produce, &c., of which it is secured.

"Merchandise.—This shows a decrease of £113,000, and does not indicate a diminution of our real merchandise business, but is caused by our holding less grain stocks, which are included in this item.

"Premises.—This figure on this occasion shows a decrease, due to amounts written off in accordance with your decision at the last meeting, and also to sundry sales. I am afraid, however, that it is really an ever-expanding figure, and this current year we have in hand and in view important alterations and additions at Perth, Melbourne, and Geelong, while in New Zealand at various centres building operations are still proceeding. All these will cost in the aggregate a good round sum, but, as I said when last addressing you, expansion is a healthy sign. These operations, however, involve a serious look-up of liquid funds, and we must steadily continue our policy of replacing to some extent the capital absorbed by the process of writing down the book value. You will have noticed that we have asked you again to sanction the provision of £25,000 for this purpose.

Large Reserve Funds.

"The investment of the reserve fund remains unaltered, and, while its face value is £1,000,000, its actual value at June 30 last was £1,151,572. Expenses, &c.—This account shows a small decrease, a very satisfactory movement. Debenture interest shows a small reduction, accounted for, of course, by the repayment of Terminable Debentures. Australasian taxation.—This amount is increased by £7,000, but is the natural sequence to higher profits.

"English Taxation.—This shows a small decrease. I may say here that, as you may have seen in the Press, the company has been engaged in litigation with the Crown over the correct method of calculating the rate of Dominion income-tax relief. The company claims Dominion income-tax relief on the profits made in the Commonwealth and Dominion before deducting anything for Debenture interest. The Revenue claims that the company is only entitled to relief after deducting the excess of Debenture interest over the taxed London income—i.e., investment income. So far the company has succeeded in an appeal to the Special Commissioners

of Income Tax, whose ruling, however, was set aside by Mr. Justice Rowlatt in the King's Bench Division. The company appealed, and its contention was upheld in the Court of Appeal—three eminent Judges giving their judgment unanimously in our favour. However, the case has now been carried by the Crown to the House of Lords, and we hope may come on for hearing early in the New Year.

The Net Profits.

"The net profits, as you will have gathered from the report and balance-sheet, show a substantial expansion, but this, I may say is nearly all accounted for by the sum we received from the liquidators of the British Australian Wool Realisation Association in the way of brokers' commission, and in regard to the distribution of which litigation has been proceeding, or perhaps I should say endeavouring to proceed, for so many years.

"I am glad to say that we are carrying forward a considerably increased amount on last year and are able to ask you to grant the whole of the staff of the company on this occasion a bonus on the same scale as last year. We wish to bring the head office and East African staffs into line with their Antipodean colleagues, as I think you will agree with me that, although nearly all the profits are made in Australia and New Zealand, the work performed by the head office staff is of great importance and deserves equal recognition. East Africa participates on this occasion, as they should be encouraged and are deserving of such encouragement. I know that the staff appreciate to a very high degree the generosity of the shareholders and will always give of their best to uphold the high reputation which your company holds throughout the world.

Latest News.

"I will now read you the latest news received by cable from the other side—

"Australia.—The central districts and north-west of Queensland report that useful rains have fallen. In the south-western area drought conditions are serious and general rains would be very welcome throughout the whole of the State. Agricultural prospects are good and increased production is expected.

"In New South Wales the pastoral outlook in the eastern portion of the State points to a good season being assured for some time to come. In the central-west, north-west and most of the western divisions the country is still suffering from severe drought conditions, and relief is very badly needed. In the agricultural districts, as a result of the dry spell and severe frosts following recent rains, harvest prospects are disappointing, and only about a half crop is expected.

"In Victoria the pastoral outlook in the western and Gippsland districts is good; in the north-east and Eastern Riverina fair; and in the northern area of the Mallee district and in the Western Riverina droughty. In the agricultural districts of the Mallee and in the northern area, crops have practically failed. In Gippsland and the western district and in Wimmera prospects are fair.

"The pastoral outlook in South Australia, except in the south and south-east, where the season is good, is unsatisfactory. Droughty conditions continue unabated elsewhere and losses of stock are fairly considerable. In the agricultural districts, owing to the absence of good subsoil rains, prospects are not favourable.

"In Western Australia the pastoral outlook is good except in a portion of the lower Murchison.

In agricultural districts, owing to shortage of rains in August and September, the crop prospects are disappointing, necessitating considerable reduction in the earlier crop forecast.

The Australian wool clip is estimated at about 128,000 bales below that of last year. The wool in general is affected by unfavourable seasonal conditions and is dusty and thinly grown, while sheep are cutting less per head. The market has recovered about 1½d. per lb. since the beginning of October. Sheep values are 30% lower than last year, and cattle prices are 25% higher. The wheat production is estimated at about 106 million bushels, of which about half is available for export. An increase of 30% is expected in the butter production. The cotton production may be 33% less than last year, but it is anticipated that the next crop is likely to show a large increase.

In New Zealand conditions during the winter have been unfavourable, and late spring rains are needed in all districts except Auckland and Hawkes Bay. Stock is in good condition and the lambing generally satisfactory. Owing to shortage of feed an opened indifferently, but should recover immediately following good rains. A 5% decrease in the production of cheese is expected. Land business has been adversely affected owing to increased land taxation and market conditions. The wool clip is lighter in condition, but the flock increase of two million or more will more than maintain output. The prospects for the ensuing season are unfavourable owing to lower prices for wool and stock.

East African Prospects.

"In Kenya crop production prospects are good and fair rains are now falling. In Uganda there are indications that the cotton yield will be some what lighter than last year, though good rains now might still improve the yield. In Tanganyika there are indications of a more prosperous year ahead.

"That, I think, merely bears out the remarks I have already made. I can supplement that information with further cable news from Queensland reporting general thunderstorms over the State, with falls up to two inches in parts, and shows this be followed by further falls great benefit will accrue. From New Zealand I also have reports of beneficial rains in all districts, excepting the middle Canterbury plain, which will ensure feed and the grain crops.

"Summing up, then, the result of our operations for the year is that, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, current expenses, depreciation, Debenture interest, and taxation, and for all contingencies it is possible to foresee, the net profit for the year amounts to £422,589 16s. After adding to this sum the balance brought forward from last year, £195,351 18s. 5d., and charging the twelve months' dividend on the 5% Preference shares, £25,000, and the interim dividend at 7% on the Ordinary shares paid last May, £105,000, there remains at the credit of general profit and loss account a balance of £487,941 14s. 5d., which the directors recommend should be appropriated as follows—

£45,000 0 0 in payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares, for the year ended June 30 last, of 3s. per share, free of British income-tax, making, with the interim dividend as above, 10% per annum, and

£105,000 0 0 in payment of a bonus on the Ordinary shares, for the year ended June 30 last, of 7s. per share, free of British income-tax, being at the rate of 7% per annum—both the dividend and bonus to be payable on November 18,

£25,000 0 0 to writing down cost of premises,

£25,000 0 0 to the staff provident fund, and

£60,000 0 0 to bonus on salaries of staff,

making £260,000 0 0 in all, and leaving £227,941 14 5 to be carried forward.

£487,941 14 5

"I will now move the adoption of the report and the accounts and the proposals for the distribution of the profits available, after which, if anyone has any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

"The resolution is: 'That the report and accounts now read be approved and adopted; and a dividend of 3s. per share on the Ordinary shares is hereby declared, together with a bonus of 7s. per share, both free of British income-tax—the same to be payable on and after November 18 instant; that a sum of £25,000 be applied to writing down cost of premises; that £25,000 be added to the staff provident fund; that £60,000 be appropriated as a bonus on the salaries of the staff; and that £227,941 14s. 5d. be carried forward.'

Mr. Stephen Fairbairn seconded the motion.

The Chairman: "If any shareholder has questions to ask I will endeavour to answer them to the best of my ability."

Business in East Africa.

Mr. S. Benedictus: "Mr. Chairman, you have referred in your speech to Kenya. It would be interesting to hear whether that business or your investment in that Colony is likely to prove of a substantial nature so that in the event of any setback in Australia it would be compensated for by what we may be earning in British East Africa. You have only referred very lightly to this investment and further information would be interesting."

The Chairman: "In answer, sir, to your question, I may say that our business in Kenya at the present moment is a comparatively small one, and although it is progressing fairly well the profits from it are not very great, and you could not look to Kenya to supply to any large extent any deficiency that may arise in Australia. We are hoping to build up that business slowly and gradually, but at the present time it has not returned us any large amount.

"Well, gentlemen, if there are no further questions I will put the resolution you have already heard read, and which has been duly seconded, for the adoption of the report and balance-sheet."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. Harkness then moved the reappointment of the auditors, Messrs. Gérard van de Linde and Son, for the year ending June 30 next. Mr. James Munro seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Auditor's Remarks.

Mr. W. F. Wiseman, F.C.A., representing the auditors: "Gentlemen, I thank you for kindly re-

electing my firm as auditors. The accounts presented for audit, whether at the head office, Australia, or East Africa, were clearly set out and in order, and, as your auditor, I have pleasure in confirming that good reserves have been made for all balances of a doubtful nature and also for all contingencies. As your auditor, also, it is a pleasure for me again to congratulate you on the results of the year's working and on the strong financial position of the company." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. S. R. Livingstone-Learmonth then proposed that Mr. R. E. Bush, D.L., Mr. S. Fairbairn, and the Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., be re-elected to the board. Sir Lionel Fletcher, C.B.E., seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously passed.

The Chairman: "That is the end of the meeting, gentlemen, and I thank you for your attendance."

Vote of Thanks.

Mr. Aubrey W. Rake: "Gentlemen, I beg to move that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Board of directors, the local boards of advice, and the staff for the services rendered to the company during the year. Having regard to the very difficult and strenuous times through which the company has passed, it gives me very great pleasure to move this resolution. I also, sir, personally would like to thank you for your very interesting and illuminating speech." Mr. R. M. Watson seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman: "Mr. Rake and gentlemen, I thank you very much for the resolution you have so kindly proposed and for the manner in which you have received it. I am sure it has not been an easy year, but I think you all agree that we have come through it most successfully. I am sure the staff will accept with very great pleasure the news that this resolution has been passed, and I can assure you from what I know that they thoroughly deserve this vote. As you know, most of our profits are made in Australia; the staff there have a very heavy time, and I must say that they do their work extraordinarily well." (Hear, hear.)

The proceedings then terminated.

EAST AFRICAN MINING NEWS.

Mr. Leslie Urquhart, Chairman of the Mining Trust Ltd., said at an extraordinary general meeting of the company held at London last week: "Of our North Charterland interest I can only say that our chief geologist, Mr. C. H. White, a man of large experience and conservative outlook, would not have advised us to exercise our option and to form the company in which the Mining Trust will have an 80% interest without feeling confident of favourable results. I personally feel sanguine, from the nature of the highly technical geological information coming from our geologists on the field, that our venture in North Charterland will develop into a valuable stake in the great copper field of Northern Rhodesia."

Substantial falls have been occurring in Northern Rhodesian copper mining shares. At one time recently Bwana Mkuwas were down to 15s. 9d., compared with 30s. earlier in the year and 4s. at one time last year, while Rhodesian Congo Border, which have ranged from a lowest of 18s. 9d. to a highest of £11 3s. 9d. this year, have been under £6.

A BID FOR EMPIRE MOTOR MARKETS.

In order to increase Britain's exports of motor cars and lorries the Prudential Assurance Company has agreed to invest £1,000,000 in Messrs. Rootes Ltd., the well-known Piccadilly car distributors, who intend to extend their existing agencies and to create new representation wherever necessary; in short, to put British motor salesmanship overseas on as high a level as America. "Great Britain," said Mr. W. E. Rootes, Chairman of the company, recently, "is now manufacturing cars able to compete with the best in the world, and with this large amount of finance behind us, we are going to capture the British Empire market."

The motoring correspondents of some of the leading London newspapers consider the decision of the Prudential Company the most significant thing that has happened since the birth of the British motor industry, and there can be no doubt that the provision of such ample funds to this country's leading motor distributing concern promises great and speedy results. Rootes Ltd., founded as a little garage in Maidstone, has grown so amazingly in the last eighteen years that the business is as great a romance of motor distribution as is that of Morris Motors on the manufacturing side. In 1911 the annual turnover of the company was less than £100,000; to-day it approaches £9,000,000. The two brothers behind this striking achievement, Messrs. W. E. Rootes and R. C. Rootes, are both still under forty years of age, and determined to go out after business, instead of waiting for it to come to them; incidentally, they believe in selecting for positions of responsibility young men who have seen much of the world, an undoubtedly wise policy.

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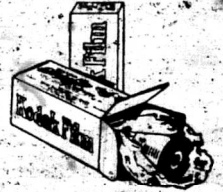
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"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, 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.

Mr. C. E. Bentall, a director of Messrs. Bentall and Co., the well-known machinery manufacturers of Malden, England, is at present visiting East Africa.

It is not proposed to hold another session of the Convention of Associations of Kenya until Sir Samuel Wilson's Report has been discussed by the Imperial Parliament.

The report of the School of Oriental Studies for the year ended July 31 shows that instruction was given in Swahili to fifty pupils, in Luganda to two, in Bantu civilisation to eighteen, in Amharic to one, and in Somali to one.

A remarkable increase in the export of dark fired tobacco leaf is reported from Nyasaland, the total for the first eight months of 1929 amounting to 5,867,974 lb., compared with 3,660,058 lb. exported between January and August last year.

The Kenya and Uganda and Tanganyika Railways have instituted a series of joint circular tours which enable travellers to obtain through tickets covering specified itineraries in the three Dependencies at specially reduced fares based upon the total mileage. A pamphlet giving particulars of these tours can be obtained from either railway.

The report of Tanganyika Goldfields for 1928 states that while a gross profit of £40,397 was earned on realisation of shares and dividends received, losses and expenses under other headings have resulted in a net loss of £1,695. The paid-up capital is now £250,000. Further points from the report will be given next week.

Northern Rhodesia's Postmaster-General is evidently progressive; for we learn from that rapidly developing country that six wireless sets are on order for erection at the more important Government stations, that a further six will be bought immediately the first half-dozen have justified themselves, and that automatic telephone exchanges are to be installed in Livingstone, Broken Hill, and Ndol.

An Imperial Institute report on two samples of dried patchouli leaves grown in the Seychelles shows that by the adoption of suitable methods of distillation it should be possible to produce patchouli oil in the Seychelles which would compete on the market with that shipped from Singapore. At present Seychelles oil fetches 13s. 6d. to 14s. a lb. in London, as against 19s. 6d. to 20s. per lb. for Singapore oil.

The Lumbwa, Naivasha, and Nanyuki Co-operative Creameries have arranged a pooling system, by which the total monthly proceeds of sales from each of the three creameries are pooled and allocated in the ratio of the production of each over the period. Competition between the creameries for the local market has thus been eliminated. The Lumbwa Co-operative Society's production of butter in 1928/9 is returned at 229,058 lb., compared with 195,322 lb. in the previous year. A dividend of 10% has been declared.

Kenya and Tanganyika are two of the Oversea territories in which experiments are to be made in the production of tung oil, until recently produced almost entirely by China. Tung oil is an essential constituent of certain types of varnish, being especially used for special water-resisting varnishes needed for aeroplane work. In the hope of securing adequate supplies from within the Empire, the Empire Marketing Board and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, are co-operating in the distribution of tung oil seeds to various Dominions and Colonies.

We are often asked for particulars of Native labour wages, and a number of our readers may therefore be interested to hear that the Engare Rongai Estates, the new sisal plantation near Arusha, is paying 18s. per month of thirty working days, and giving its labourers free housing, free blankets, free hospital and medical service, free cooking utensils, 2 lb. of *posho* and 4 oz. beans daily, and 4 oz. of salt once weekly. Politicians, publicists, and tub-thumpers who delight to depict the alleged enslavement of the Native by the voracious white capitalist might bear such facts in mind.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa reports that during the first six months of the current year imports of artificial silk piece goods into Kenya and Uganda amounted to 609,901 yards. The chief contributors were Germany, 199,264 yds.; Italy, 127,820 yds.; Great Britain, 70,915 yds.; Austria, 59,290 yds.; India, 48,909 yds.; Holland, 40,087 yds.; Czecho-Slovakia, 32,789 yds.; and Japan, 24,276 yds. During the first half of the current year imports into Tanganyika totalled 211,193 yds., and were distributed as follows: Italy, 65,437 yds.; Germany, 60,774 yds.; Great Britain, 43,673 yds.; Holland, 16,809 yds.; and Japan, 5,795 yds.

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In sizes from 220 to over 2 million gallons:

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4. Capacity for extension.

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Scotch **OATMEAL**

because of its unique, nourishing and appetising qualities.

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Established over 5 Centuries.

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Herrings in Tomato
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Appetising Nutritious Economical

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THE VINEGAR, WITH THE DELICIOUS
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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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"Eastern Africa To-day" You will find it invaluable.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

GOOD qualities continue in request, and full prices have been paid, but the medium and lower grades were in poor demand, and mostly had to be retired.

Kenya:—

"A" sizes	90s. od. to 140s. od.
"B" "	83s. od. to 98s. od.
"C" "	68s. 6d. to 85s. od.
Peaberry	100s. od. to 140s. 6d.
London graded	
Smalls	70s. od.
Ungraded and mixed	67s. od. to 75s. od.
London cleaned	
First size	103s. 6d.
Second size	82s. od.
Third size	68s. od.
Peaberry	90s. od.

Uganda:—

Toro:—

"B" sizes	93s. od. to 94s. 6d.
"C" "	53s. 6d. to 70s. 6d.
Peaberry	85s. od.

Tanganyika

Arusha:—

London cleaned	
First sizes	94s. od. to 100s. od.
Second sizes	94s. od.
Third sizes	64s. od. to 73s. od.
Peaberry	95s. od. to 122s. od.
Kilimanjaro	
First sizes	110s. od.
Second sizes	73s. od. to 97s. od.
Third sizes	60s. od. to 86s. od.
Peaberry	85s. od. to 131s. 6d.
Mtumbura	
First sizes	108s. od.
Second sizes	76s. od.
Peaberry	118s. 6d.

Nyasaland:—

First sizes	113s. od.
Second sizes	101s. od.
Third sizes	71s. od.
Peaberry	116s. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffees on November 13 were 31,633 bags, compared with 21,747 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

The markets are all exceedingly quiet owing to the uncertainty on Wall Street.

Woolax.—Prices ranging from 145s. to 150s. per cwt. on a very quiet market.

Castor Seed.—Prices rule lower, being about £16 10s. per ton.

Chilies.—Quotations are between 72s. 6d. and 80s. per cwt. according to quality for both Zanzibar and Mombasa.

Cloves.—Quiet, with 1s. 1d. quoted for Zanzibar spot and sellers of October-December shipment at old c.i.f. Stock: 770 bales, against 5,855 bales a year ago.

Cotton.—Moderate business has been done between 6d. and 11d. per lb. for East African.

Cotton Seed.—Nominal prices ex-ship are £7 10s. to £7 15s. per ton.

Groundnuts.—November-December shipment is quoted at about £18 per ton.

Simsim.—Prices are much lower at £18 15s. per ton for November-December shipment.

Sisal.—No. 1 Kenya and Tanganyika is quoted £36 10s. for good marks for November-December shipment, with No. 2 at about £35 5s. Very little business is passing.

LAST WEEK'S RAINFALL IN KENYA.

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE has received an official cable stating that rainfall in Kenya during the past week was as follows: Thika, 4.75 inches; Machakos, 4.13; Kiambu, 3.1; Naivasha, 2.75; Nairobi, 2.5; Rumuruti and Songhor, 2.3; Moihei, 2 inches; Fort Hall, 1.8; Nanyuki, 1.6; Kericho and Kisumu, 1.5; Limuru, 1.33; Kori and Nyeri, 1.16; Eldoret, 1; Nakuru, .8; Ravine, .3.

PANGANI FALLS ELECTRICAL SCHEME.

The issue of *The Tanganyika Times* which arrived in London on Monday stated that that Dar es Salaam newspaper was informed, on the best authority, that there was no foundation for the statement made by *East Africa*, that the Tanganyika Government has decided to reserve the whole subject of the development of electrical power from the Pangani Falls for discussion at the December session of the Legislative Council, and that no tenders will be accepted meanwhile.

That information was published by *East Africa* on the authority of a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, but, as we have indicated in the meantime, representations against such delay have since been made to the Colonial Office and the local Government by the parties chiefly interested, as a result of which decision was promised by the end of October. Our readers will further remember that last week we were able to make the exclusive announcement that discussions were proceeding between the Tanganyika Government and the African General Development Company, formed by Sir Montague Barlow, as a result of a tender submitted by that company.

EAST AFRICA'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Capt. H. C. Duett, the Editorial Secretary of "East Africa," who recently arrived in Nairobi from London by air, may be addressed c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, Nairobi, until January 31. Any readers in East Africa who would like to discuss any matter with him are invited to write him to that address.

Delicate Children and Invalids need VIROL

Virol is the well-known nutritive food which the most delicate digestions can absorb with ease. It is a scientific food containing the essential vitamins, and it has been saving the lives of infants and delicate invalids for more than 20 years.

For NERVES and SLEEPLESSNESS

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

VIROL AND MILK

ALL STORES STOCK BOTH

VIROL LTD., FILING, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOME LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The whole of last season's Nyasaland tobacco crop has now been shipped to this country.

Dwa Plantations have just paid an interim dividend of 5% less tax, on account of the year ended June 30 last.

A new daily and weekly newspaper is now in process of establishment in Dar es Salaam. Publication is planned for the beginning of January.

The Ross Institute is now arranging short courses of instruction in malaria control for planters. The next course is to be held at the Institute from November 25 to 29 inclusive.

A conference to consider the colour bar in Great Britain is to be held under the auspices of the Society of Friends at Friends House, Euston Road, N.W. 1, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, November 27. Any of our readers who may obtain tickets on application to Mr. J. P. Fletcher at Friends House.

The new motorship "Franklin Castle," built for the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company Ltd. by Messrs. Harland and Wolff Ltd. at their Govan Yard, will leave the Clyde to-morrow on her maiden voyage to London, where she is due on Sunday afternoon. The company is entertaining a number of guests on the voyage.

A new passenger ship, named "Jean Laborde," has just been launched for the Messageries Maritimes East African service, and will probably begin her maiden voyage in February. She is a motorship of 14,450 tons displacement, will be capable of a speed of 15½ knots, and will accommodate 132 first class, 90 second-class, and 72 third-class passengers, in addition to possessing de luxe cabins for nine persons. These luxe and semi-luxe cabins, which have private bath and dressing-rooms, have been designed to permit families to live as in private suites.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on:	
November 21	5.5. "Mooltan"
28	5.5. "Kaiser-i-Hind"
December 3	5.5. "Leconte de Lisle"
5	5.5. "Mantua"
12	5.5. "Ranpura"
17	5.5. "General Voyron"

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 November 23 per the s.s. "Maloja," and on December 1 per the s.s. "General Voyron."

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Aviateur, Roland Garros," which left Marseilles for Mauritius, on November 7, carried the following passengers for

<i>Mombasa.</i>	Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Rose
Mr. and Mrs. D. Deby	Rev. S. H. Schönten
Captain R. G. Fox	Rev. Fr. F. A. Van Agt
Mr. Goodson	Rev. W. Van Oerle
Rev. K. J. Griffin	Mr. F. W. Vimey
Rev. J. Hall	Mr. D. Webb
Mr. H. P. Huck	
Mr. Morrison	<i>Port of Saladin.</i>
Miss Paul	Mr. K. S. Houston
Mrs. M. Robertson	Mr. T. E. Pullen

The s.s. "Gratully Castle," which left London on November 14 for the Cape via Tenerife, Ascension, and St. Helena, carries the following passengers for East Africa:

<i>Beira.</i>	Mr. J. N. Paton
Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Bacon	Mrs. H. W. Porter
Mr. J. Cameron	Mr. J. S. Porter
Mr. J. Carey	Mrs. E. Robertson
Mr. and Mrs. F. H. J.	Miss Robertson
	Mr. W. P. Tylor
Mr. M. Goodson	Mr. and Mrs. L. H. A.
Mr. A. J. P. Knowles	Watson
Mrs. J. Morrison	
Mrs. A. Pallister	<i>Mombasa.</i>
	Mr. W. G. Aspland

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.

- "Modasa" left Marseilles homewards, November 15.
- "Madura" left Beira homewards, November 15.
- "Matiana" left Aden for East Africa, November 16.
- "Karoo" left Lourenco Marques for Mombasa and Bombay, November 20.
- "Karapara" left Mombasa for Bombay, November 15.
- "Ellora" arrived Mombasa, November 19.
- "Karagala" left Mozambique for Durban, Nov. 21.

CLAN EDLERMAN-HARRISON.

- "Navigator" arrived Dar es Salaam, November 7.
- "City of Bombay" left Aden outwards, November 14.
- "Clan Murdoch" left Birkenhead for East Africa, November 9.
- "Governor" left Newport for East Africa, Nov. 15.

HOLLAND AFRICA.

- "Bilfion" left Antwerp for East Africa, November 8.
- "Klipfontein" passed Gibraltar for Antwerp, Nov. 11.
- "Grypskerk" left Mombasa homewards, November 8.
- "Ryepkerk" arrived Durban for East Africa, Nov. 11.
- "Glekerk" arrived Amsterdam for Cape and East African ports, November 12.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

- "Bernardin de Sa Pierre" left Mauritius, Nov. 18.
- "Leconte de Lisle" arrived Marseilles, November 14.
- "Chambard" left Antwerp homewards, November 14.
- "Aviateur, Roland Garros" left Port Said outwards, November 15.
- "General Voyron" left Mombasa homewards, Nov. 17.

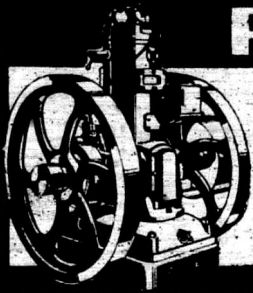
UNION CASTLE.

- "Glenorchy Castle" arrived London from Lourenco Marques, November 16.
- "Dundrum Castle" arrived Natal for Beira, Nov. 16.
- "Gratully Castle" left London for Beira, Nov. 14.
- "Plantiff Castle" left Genoa for East Africa, Nov. 17.
- "Llandoverly Castle" arrived Lourenco Marques for Beira, November 17.
- "Plantestephan Castle" left Beira for Natal, Nov. 17.

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REGULAR SAILINGS FROM NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK, to ALEXANDRIA, PORT SAID, RED SEA, BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS, and REUNION.
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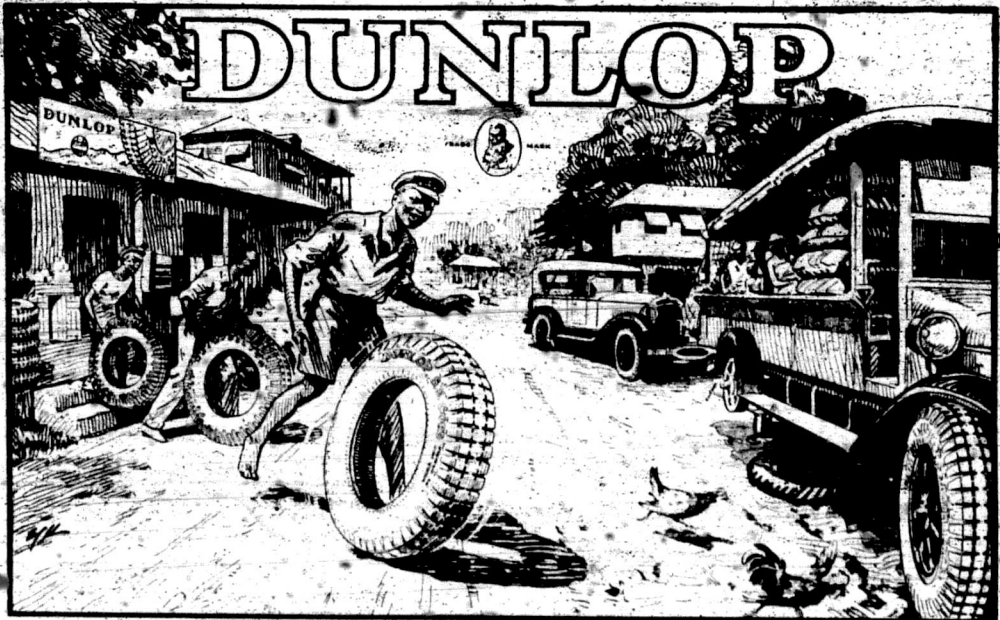
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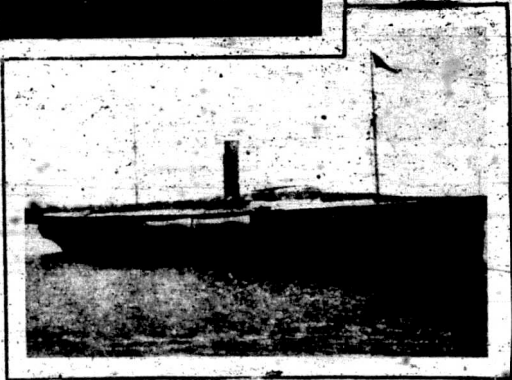
THE KENYA and UGANDA RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS



Shipping alongside Deep Water Quay, MOMBASA



Interior of Dining Car



S.S. Clement Hill on Lake Victoria

For information apply to:-

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building, Cockspar Street, London or the General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, Headquarter Offices, Nairobi, Kenya.

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A Perfect Winter Resort

Khartoum, at 1,100 feet above sea-level, enjoys an ideal winter climate. Constant sunshine, tempered by invigorating breezes, acts as a rapidly effective tonic on those in search of health and pleasure.



KHARTOUM is a modern town with handsome buildings and gardens along the banks of the Blue Nile. The Grand Hotel is under the management of the Railways and Steamers Dept.

OMDURMAN, the wonderful African Metropolis, distinct with all that is most characteristic of native life, lies near by stretching for seven miles along the shore of the great river. Nearly every African nationality and tribe are here represented practising their arts and crafts in the markets.

The journey between Cairo and Khartoum is one of continued interest and is performed by Express Steamers and Dining and Sleeping Car Trains, in which the catering is of the highest order.

BIG GAME SHOOTING

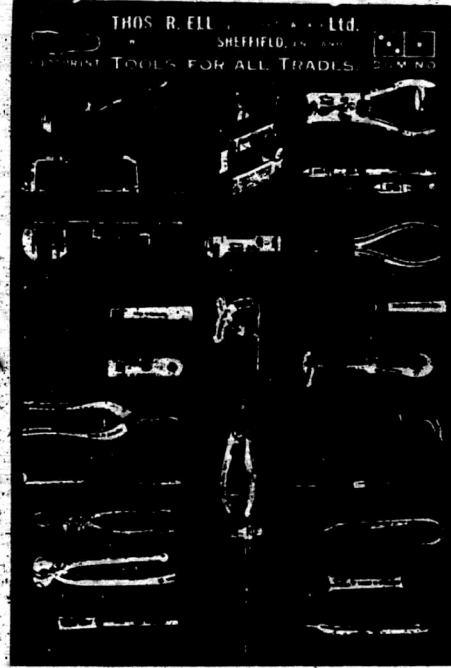
The Sudan is one of the most easily accessible countries in which Big Game abounds, and its large territory offers a most varied choice of shooting grounds.

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Telegrams—Sudanology, Bowest, London.

Telephone—Victoria 9013



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KENYA, NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND
TANGANYIKA, UGANDA, or
ZANZIBAR

are invited to apply to the above address for the latest information.

The Commissioner will always be glad to give any assistance, in his power to anyone in any way interested in Eastern Africa.

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Tell your friends you saw it in "East Africa."

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

Another film so misleading in its title, its atmosphere, and its incidents, as to constitute a gross

A LIBEL ON AFRICA.

libel on Tropical Africa is now being shown in the West End. It can have passed the film censors only because those individuals have presumably not the slightest personal acquaintance with Africa, for if anyone in the department had such knowledge, he would assuredly have opposed the public exhibition of so grotesque a misrepresentation. Millions of Britons will probably see this American screen-story in the next few months, and most of them will, in their innocence, regard it as a true reflection of life in out-of-the-way parts of Africa. Far from being that, it is a ridiculous travesty from start to finish. If the censors cannot or do not prohibit such pictures, we suggest that the Commissioner for H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London should take the first possible opportunity of viewing the film, and communicating his impressions of it to the British Press.

Such an official condemnation would at least do something to neutralise the ill effects of "West of Zanzibar," the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

HALF-WITTED FUTILITIES.

production to which we refer, and which we went to see on its first day in the belief that the setting would be Tanganyika Territory or Kenya Colony. The producers, however, stretch the meaning of words as lightly as they do the credulity of their audience, and so most of the scene is in the Congo; whether the Belgian or French Congo is not disclosed. Zanzibar comes into the picture only to show us an unwashed European bar-tender and the proprietress of the town's "lowest dive," in the polluted atmosphere of which a young girl has been brought up. She is tricked into leaving the island by a tale that the father she has never seen is living on the mainland and has sent for her. Then the lurid impossibilities succeed one another with rapidity. To narrate such half-witted futilities would be to insult the intelligence of our readers, and to attempt to describe the film in the King's English would be hopeless, for, fortunately, our language was not made for such purposes. Inelegant but expressive terms in general use in the land whence this creation hails must be utilised. Three of them will suffice: "West of Zanzibar" is slush, bilge, and bunk.

East Africa has consistently and strongly urged the establishment in East Africa of National Game

SHOOTING GAME FROM MOTOR CARS.

Parks, and we are glad to note that the same plea was voiced last week in the House of Lords by Lord Onslow, who, particularly concerned at the destruction of game by so-called hunters in motor cars, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps were being taken to enforce the laws which already existed to curb the disastrous activities of these brigands. That such laws do exist is admitted, but that they are not sufficiently enforced is illustrated by the astounding occurrence which we quote elsewhere from the Report of the Kenya Game Warden for 1928. That three motor cars could be driven helter-skelter through the game reserve near Nairobi for half an hour at midnight, that the occupants of the cars

could fire indiscriminately at the herds of practically tame game dazzled by the head-lights of the cars, and that no clue to the criminals could be obtained, seems incredible. Yet no arrests were made in the case. The Kenya Game Warden himself seems to assume an attitude of resignation. "True," he writes in that Report, "our law prohibits the use of a motor car for the purpose of pursuing or capturing game." That does not help us very much; it is difficult to see what can

such an attitude is unlike Captain A. T. A. Ritchie, who has proved himself an enterprising

Head of Department. Motor cars are

A SCANDAL not taken out at midnight without the THAT MUST knowledge of boys on the domestic BE STOPPED, staff of the owners, and such a spec-

tacular crime as that described is not perpetrated without being known to Natives, who talk among themselves and from whom some useful clues should surely have been obtainable. Murder of game from motor cars must be stopped; legal process is provided to stop it, and it is up to the officials concerned to see that it is stopped. The worst offences have occurred in Tanganyika Territory, the Government of which has been undeniably slow to take effective action. Indeed, not until the power of the Press was invoked did that Government bestir itself. Then it ordered steps which should have been taken years earlier. That the matter should have necessitated a full-dress debate in the House of Lords is unfortunate, but if the local authorities are stirred to constant vigilance and the exemplary punishment of offenders, the raising of the question will have been well worth while.

Opposition is accumulating on the subject of slavery in Abyssinia, which, it is increasingly clear, the Negus Tafari has found it impos-

SLAVERY IN ETHIOPIA.

sible to suppress. He has promulgated high-sounding laws and is known to be sincere in his wish that Ethiopia should progress along humane and enlightened paths, but overt and covert opposition to his plans are too strong for him. The true position needs to be faced. His writ runs only in a restricted area near the capital, and the chiefs as a body have no intention of giving up their slaves. The Abyssinians, who have always been warriors, despise all manual work, and look upon the tribes which they have conquered as mere cattle, unworthy of consideration. The seriousness of the question is emphasised by periodical raids into Kenya and the Sudan by bands of Abyssinians over whom the Addis Ababa authorities exercise not the slightest authority. Yet Ethiopia has managed to become a member of the League of Nations and to hoodwink the Powers in this matter of slavery. Why do not some of Kenya's ever-active critics divert a little of their attention and devote some of their oratory and enthusiasm to exposing the real state of affairs in Ethiopia? Better still, if a few of them would constitute themselves a delegation to visit some of the *dajinitches* well away from the capital, they would have some startling experiences, would no doubt acquire some sense of proportion, and would be able to assert with conviction that Abyssinian slavery is the genuine article.

That the shares of Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies have been heavily overvalued has long been the opinion of many men of intimate Northern Rhodesian experience, who considered that the future was discounted for years ahead, and that the share market, led by professional operators, was ignoring such questions as possible labour difficulties, timber shortage, the high cost of fuel, and the risk of over-production of the metal, with a consequent heavy fall of world prices. In the last couple of weeks most Northern Rhodesian mining shares have fallen heavily, one authority estimating that the total market capitalisation decreased in fourteen days from £74,000,000 to £50,000,000. That even at this lower valuation dividends cannot be expected for years is only now beginning to penetrate the consciousness of the investing public. In the summer spectacular rises occurred, chiefly as a result of optimistic market talk. Rhodesian Congo border shares, which were under £3 at the beginning of January, went to over £10 in September and are now back at £6 10s. Loangwa Concessions went from 8s. 6d. to 11s. 3d. and have touched 4s. 6d. Bwana Mkubwa advanced from 14s. 6d. to 33s. 3d., fell to 15s. 6d. and have recovered to 21s. Nchangas, 32s. in January, stood at 71s. 3d. six weeks ago, went just over £1 four weeks later, and are now 30s.; and Rhodesian Anglo-American, the shares of which were 40s. in mid-September, are now around 30s., though only a few weeks ago a further issue was made at £2 for the £1 share.

It is therefore no exaggeration to speak of the Northern Rhodesian "collapse," but as the companies are managed by experienced and well financed groups the ultimate future need not cause alarm. That the country contains one of the world's greatest copper deposits is certain, and plans for the extraction of the metal are not likely to be seriously hindered by the present share market position. Sober authorities, Mr. Amery among them, have expressed their confidence that a second Witwatersrand will arise in Northern Rhodesia. The last few weeks have pointed to the great danger that some of these properties are being regarded too much as Stock Exchange counters. Mining shares are always liable to severe fluctuations, but for the sake of Northern Rhodesia we trust that the present collapse will have taught its lesson to the public. We do not, of course, mean in the slightest degree to underestimate the importance of the deposits or

LESSONS OF THE COLLAPSE.

"East Africa" is an entirely independent organ, whose sole policy is to serve the best interests of the East and Central African Dependencies. Rumours have, we learn, been spread in the territories to the effect that the journal is conducted in the interest of this or that person or this or that association. All such statements are absolutely unfounded, for the Founder and Editor is the sole judge of "East Africa's" policy and is the only East African who holds or ever has held any financial interest in it.

of the great influence which their exploitation must have on the development not merely of Northern Rhodesia but of British Central Africa as a whole. Our purpose is to direct attention to the dangers of the present position.

One very effective way of combating the poisonous propaganda which is being steadily pursued against British settlers and officials in East Africa is to quote authentic and convincing instances of what Natives themselves think of the British. An excellent example is given in his new book by Mr. R. C. F. Maugham, at the time British Consul in Mozambique. Portuguese rule extended but a short distance into the mainland behind the islands and a certain chief, one Maravi, had repulsed expedition after expedition sent against him by the Portuguese, who had come to regard him almost as an ogre. While shooting duck in the Limpopo marshes a few miles inland from the head of Mozambique harbour, Mr. Maugham suddenly found his camp surrounded by strange Natives of fearsome aspect. Their specks so deeply slashed by ornamental cuts that their teeth showed through the gashes. They were, however, very polite, and the headman asked Mr. Maugham in Swahili whether he was the representative in Mozambique of the Queen of England. Assured that that was so, the headman invited him, in Maravi's name, to visit that chief's headquarters. Mr. Maugham accepted the invitation, found Maravi a courteous and hospitable host, spent a couple of days with him, saw a big dance by the multitude of Maravi's people who came in from far and wide to see the Englishman, and returned to Mozambique to report the matter to the incredulous and exceedingly mortified Portuguese Acting Governor-General, who could not help comparing the British Consul's delightful experience with the probably painful fate which would have befallen any of his own race who had been captured by Maravi. Such incidents deserve to be placed on record and widely disseminated, they carry weight.

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IMPROVING NYASALAND'S COMMUNICATIONS.

Important Report on the Zambezi Bridge Scheme.

Who was responsible for locating the present Zambezi ferry service at Chindio and Murraça? Why was it necessary to take the Central African Railway across the ZurZur river and over the alluvial island of Inyaganta to Chindio, when that island is well known to be subject to floods? Why was Murraça chosen as the opposite point for the ferry, when it was clear that the channel is badly obstructed with sandbanks and the foreshore on the Murraça side is obviously shoal? And, finally, why were all these things done when some twenty-five miles up-stream, between Sena and Baue, the Zambezi is confined between well defined banks with a permanent navigable channel and where the approaches to a possibly future bridge are better than at any other spot?

No answers to these very pertinent questions are given in the official "Report on the Nyasaland Railways and Proposed Zambezi Bridge" (H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2, 7s.), in which Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond, Major F. O. A. Newcombe, and Mr. E. P. Carter give the results of their investigations into the problem and discuss it in all its implications. Yet they are the first queries which will occur to the average man on reading the Report.

Why the Bridge is Necessary.

African rivers are notoriously liable to fluctuations; apart from annual rises and falls, there are periodical variations in volume which completely alter their character, and the Shire and the Zambezi are outstanding examples of the African type. The facts seem to have been quite overlooked in choosing the site of the Zambezi ferry, with the result that while in the early part of the year 1924 the ferry steamer was able to use the berths opposite Murraça station, where goods transit sheds had been erected, by the end of that year she had to moor on the further side of the sandbank opposite Murraça; in August, 1925, traffic had to be handled at a site half a mile up-stream from the sheds; and in 1926 the landing place for cargoes had to be altered three times, the final site being three-quarters of a mile down-stream of the station. Incidentally, the Trans-Zambesia railway line from the Zangwe bridge to Murraça is also on terrain periodically flooded by the Zambezi.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the three eminent engineers engaged to report decide emphatically in favour of a bridge.

"Even if by the construction of terminal works the ferry could be made adequate for the service of a considerably increased Nyasaland traffic, there is no security that it will be permanent, or that any expenditure on improvements would not be money thrown away. We are

thus forced to the conclusion that if it is decided to adopt the policy of development into which we have been asked to inquire, and which we believe will result in a traffic of not less than 50,000 tons, a bridge is the only practical method of solving the problem of the Zambezi crossing.

The type of bridge selected, out of five submitted by the consulting engineers, is thus specified:—

"A high level bridge across the navigation channel, 508 feet long, placed at such a level that steamers can pass under the bridge, which would then, by means of an easy gradient of one in 230, run down to a level about five feet above the highest flood and then be continued as a trestle across the flats. Such a bridge offers every advantage, as it affords uninterrupted navigation of the river by boats, and a trap service across the bridge not likely to be affected by floods.

Essential Complimentary Works.

The cost is estimated at £935,151, or with interest at £1,177,750 during construction, at £2,052,901—a figure roundly stated by the reporters as £1,060,000.

But the terms of reference given the investigators were based on the conclusions of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to advise on the various development schemes that might be paid for out of the £10,000,000 East African Guarantee Loan, one of which reads:—

"Our view is that the bridging of the Zambezi is a project which cannot be considered by itself, but only as part of a comprehensive plan which will provide for the proper development of Nyasaland (including the extension of its internal railways) and for the simplification of the whole system of its communications with the sea."

This the experts did, and their summary of the capital expenditure is thus set out:—

New railway extensions and surveys, including interest during construction	£ 695,000
Lake services	60,000
Road construction in Nyasaland	100,000
Capital improvements to the Shire Highlands railway and Central African railways, including new rolling stock	230,300
Capital improvements to the Trans-Zambesia railway	119,000
Zambezi Bridge, including interest during construction	1,060,000
	£2,333,300

This programme, says the Report, covers construction in a tropical country extending over a minimum period of four years. Moreover, many of our estimates have been based on uncertain data, and we therefore propose to take a round figure of £2,500,000 as the capital required for the services enumerated above. In addition, in order to place the whole undertaking on a proper financial basis, a further sum of £270,206 will be required to make good the shortfall as on December 31, 1925, in the Renewals Fund of the Shire Highlands and Central Africa railways, to which has to be added the shortfall for the year 1926. Although, strictly speaking, not a capital charge, new money should be found for this purpose."

The Railway to Lake Nyasa.

The railway extensions in Nyasaland recommended are firstly, from Blantyre to Balakas—seventy miles—and thence a branch for forty miles



PROPOSED ZAMBEZI BRIDGE AND APPROACHES

to Fort Johnston, Balakas being the junction of a possible future extension to Fort Jameson, in north-eastern Rhodesia.

A railway to Balakas would intercept existing traffic which now goes to Blantyre and Limbe by motor transport and would earn an immediate return. It would save sixty miles of road haulage and would also enable a wider field to be opened up behind the present cultivated areas in the north-west. The line from Balakas to Fort Johnston would be about forty miles long; it would pass through country which would become productive, with irrigation; it would serve the tobacco-growing areas lying to the east of the Upper Shire Province, and it would be the shortest rail route to the Lake.

Fort Johnston is chosen as the terminal on the Lake in preference to Domira Bay, as the latter is unhealthy and exposed to the north winds, whereas the former, with some dredging, would suit, and is well sheltered and suitable for harbour works. The reporters do not fail to note that a more easily graded route could be found starting from Chirima on the Shire Railway and proceeding up the Shire river valley to Balakas, which would save traffic from the steeply down the heavy gradients of the Shire highlands, and they suggest that a reconnaissance survey be undertaken of that route, as well as of the route from Balakas to Domira Bay.

Expenditure on Steamers and Roads.

The present fleet on the Lake is obviously incapable of dealing with the traffic they anticipate, and owing to the heavy storms which prevail on the Lake between May and October tugs and barges are unsafe. They consider that:

"A steamer of, say, 400 tons capacity would be sufficient, and we are informed that a vessel of this type, drawing about seven feet of water, could be purchased, shipped in pieces, and erected at site for about £40,000, and that another £20,000 should be allowed for a slipway and additional machinery."

As for roads, they note that a programme of road development, extending over three years and costing £55,000, has been approved by the Nyasaland Government, but this programme deals only with the Central, Zomba, and Southern Provinces and does not affect the northern part of the country.

"In the north," says the Report, "roads to the Lake must be built. It is proposed to begin with to make earth roads capable of carrying four tons gross weight in the dry season, of the same type as are common in the rest of the country, but to put in bridges up to a ten-ton weight so that if the roads are subsequently metalled to carry a higher traffic all the year round, the bridges will not need alteration. It is useless to develop the service on the Lake without also providing adequate means of getting to the Lake."

The physical condition of the three railways is examined at length, and certain works are recommended as necessary if the railways are to be made secure against interruption for uncertain periods from inundation by the Zambezi floods and from washaways in the rainy season. "These works," remark the reporters, "should properly have been part of the original construction of the railways, or should have been a capital charge." They consist chiefly of relaying the track with 60 lb. rails, especially on the Shire line; in raising the railways above flood level; in replacing steel sleepers, of which, in some places, 60% are defective; and in providing effective drainage culverts. The old 47 lb. rails, they suggest, would be available for the extension.

Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure.

The Report goes very fully into economic conditions in Nyasaland, dealing with both high and low priced products, and a forecast is made of the revenue and expenditure following the building of the railway extensions and the bridge. The consulting engineers state that the maintenance and

painting of the Zambezi Bridge should not be more than £3,000 a year. An estimated summary of revenue is given for the year 1937, by which time the reporters anticipate that the figure of 50,000 long tons of goods—21,000 tons exports and 29,000 tons imports—will have been reached.

	Northern Railways and Extensions	Zambezi Bridge	Trans-Zambesia railway	Total
Exports	£ 105,704	£ 10,025	£ 90,995	£ 210,724
Imports	104,054	22,805	100,625	206,785
Local traffic	40,000		2,000	42,000
Passengers and parcels	30,000	3,000	25,000	58,000
Misc. receipts				
(Actual, 1925)	7,773		5,200	13,473
Total	188,131	45,230	235,221	626,582

For an estimate of the expenditure, a ratio of 45% of gross earnings is taken for the northern railways and extensions, and of 57% for the Trans-Zambesia railway, these proportions being founded on actual experience. The net earnings are thus arrived at:

	Northern Railways and Extensions	Zambezi Bridge	Trans-Zambesia railway
Gross earnings	£ 148,131	£ 45,230	£ 235,221
Expenditure (incl. renewals)	150,650	3,000	132,036
Net earnings	101,472	42,230	100,285

A Balance Sheet for 1937.

The Report then considers whether the net earnings are sufficient to meet the services of the new capital, and sets out the following balance sheet—

	£	£	£
Net earnings (1937)			101,472
Deduct:			
Renewals, Shire Rly. and Central Africa Rly. at end of 1925		25,675	
Renewals, rolling stock, 1927		3,332	
Renewals on new capital		5,364	
Renewals on new extension		7,562	
			39,133
Add net earnings from Bridge			42,230
Net revenue from N. Rlys. extensions and Bridge			104,565
New capital		2,500,000	
Deduct:			
Lake Services		60,000	
Capital improvements to Trs. Z. Rly.		110,000	
			170,000
			2,321,000

Assuming 5% interest and 1% sinking fund on this £2,321,000

£30,260

Balance 55,305

If this new money is advanced on terms which give a first charge on the whole undertaking of the Northern railways, extensions and bridges, it appears that after a period of ten years the necessary services should be secured with a fair margin.

Trans-Zambesia Railway

Net earnings (1937)	100,285
Deduct renewals	5,000
	95,285
Charges on capital improvements of £1,000,000 at 5% and 1% sinking fund	140,000
Balance	78,145

This sum of £88,145 compares with the best net receipts to date (1921) of £27,445, which includes reserve for renewals. That is to say, there would be a further £60,600 for the services of the Debentures guaranteed by the Nyasaland Government.

What Nyasaland stands to gain.

The following Summary of the effect of the railway extension policy on Nyasaland finances is given—

We compare the years 1932 and 1937. We take 1932 because (i) if nothing is done, the normal production of Nyasaland by that time should be as much as the present ferry can handle, and (ii) if the extension and bridge are built, that is the date by which they should be complete and from which their effects should begin to be felt. We take 1937 because that is the date by which the figure of 50,000 tons of traffic, on which we have based our calculations, should be reached.

A conservative estimate of the revenue from import duties and road and river dues is £1,170,257 in 1926—

1932	1937	Increase
£1,170,257	£1,310,000	£139,743

Estimated savings available to reduce the guaranteed liability will be (£20,500 in 1930)—

1932	1937	Increase
£0,000	£20,500	£20,500

At present the Nyasaland Government has no share in the earnings of the Shire Highlands and Central Africa railways.

1932	1937	Increase
Nil	Nil	Nil

In 1937 there should be some earnings from these railways in which the Government can share.

Also by 1937, if not sooner, it should be possible to increase the Hut Tax, an increase of two shillings would produce over

Against this must be set the increased cost of administration services due to railway development

These figures, concludes the Report, are an attempt to deal with the state of affairs ten years hence and depend on a number of uncertain factors—they can obviously be no more than a rough estimate—but in so far as they show anything they indicate that if the railway and other extensions are carried out, then about 1937 Nyasaland may expect



THE ZAMBEZI FLOODS

to be not less than £115,000 per annum better off than it would otherwise have been, without taking into account any share in the profits of the two northern railways.

The Report is illustrated by some excellent maps and a most illuminating diagram of the Chindio ferry. In view of the Government's decision to proceed with the construction of the Zambezi Bridge scheme at a cost stated by Mr. J. H. Thomas to be £3,000,000, this is a most important and timely document.

PROPAGANDA FOR COFFEE.

What Brazil is Doing.

Now that Kenya coffee planters are again considering the question of raising much increased funds from the industry for the purpose of research and propaganda, it is of some importance to note what Brazil, to which country coffee means everything—is doing to advance its staple. Probably no State in the world is so dependent on one crop as is Brazil. Until recently Uganda's dependence on cotton might have been even more complete, but coffee is now being extensively grown in that Protectorate.

Brazil believes that funds are best raised by a cess, and the San Paulo Coffee Institute is authorised to put a tax of 200 reis—a little more than one penny at the present rate of exchange—on every bag (of 132 lb.) exported from each of the Brazilian States, taking the average price of Brazilian coffee on the world market at 60 shillings per cwt., that cess thus represents only about 0.1% of the value of the product, but as Brazil exported over 15,000,000 bags of coffee in 1917, the sum realised by the cess is a substantial one—some £25,000 annually.

Internally, an intense propaganda is being carried on among the planters to obtain better types of coffee through improved culture, preparation and handling. Technical experts travel round the estates explaining methods and giving advice, while at the principal producing centres conferences are held, placards are posted, and points emphasised. Every inducement, including preference in export and railway carriage, is given to "fine coffees."

The propaganda abroad aims at "boosting" Brazilian coffee by Press and poster publicity, special issues of publications which will devote entire issues to Brazilian coffee, and the setting up in exhibitions and fairs of stalls where cups of Brazilian coffee are distributed free to drinkers and the making of good coffee is demonstrated. One great point is the exposure of "coffee substitutes" which are much in vogue in the poorer countries of Europe. It may not be generally known that in Czecho-Slovakia alone there are coffee substitute factories which can produce annually 2,400,000 bags of "substitute" made chiefly from roasted figs, oats, or barley, containing not a trace of real coffee. So far the propaganda campaign is reported to have been a great success.

"EAST AFRICA'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Capt. H. C. Druett, the Editorial Secretary of "East Africa," who recently arrived in Nairobi from London by air, may be addressed c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, Nairobi, until January 31. Any readers in East Africa who would like to discuss any matter with him are invited to write him to that address.

"LIVINGSTONE AND AFTER."

General Smuts's Tribute.

LIVINGSTONE and "After" was the subject chosen by General Smuts for his addresses last week to the Scottish Royal Geographical Society at Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Scotland's greatest gift to Africa was David Livingstone. He and Rhodes did more to spread the name and fame of Southern Africa than probably any others. Livingstone taught the world that this sub-continent existed, and his plain, unvarnished reports seemed such wild romance that Africa almost immediately became the Mecca of adventurous spirits from every part of the world. Livingstone placed Africa in the limelight, and it had been there ever since. Beyond this superb advertisement he made geographical discoveries which placed his name among the select few. He added more to the knowledge of Africa's mysterious interior than any other man. In recognition of his work the Victoria Memorial would in the near future be erected near the Victoria Falls to the memory of the great humanitarian who more than anyone else could claim the honour of having abolished African slavery.

"It has always been to me a source of grief," said General Smuts, "that he fell out with the Transvaal Boers and never had a good word to say for them. I once took the opportunity to discuss the matter with President Kruger, and his explanation of the differences which arose between the Boers and Livingstone was that Gordon Cummins—another of your errant countrymen—had supplied the border tribes with rifles and ammunition in exchange for ivory, and that the Boers, finding the Natives armed, concluded—erroneously—that Livingstone had done so, and treated him accordingly. For this rough treatment I made some small amends after sixty years when I was a Transvaal Minister, and the remains of Livingstone's mission station at Mabotsa were discovered in the Transvaal. I had the ruins restored as far as possible and fenced in and put in charge of the local Native chief to look after, in that way a record is still preserved of the place where he spent two happy years with his bride, Mary Moffat."

Early Explorations.

Describing Livingstone's early explorations, General Smuts said that when he started on his first journey the vast Congo basin was a sealed book. Eastern and Central Africa, with its lakes and volcanoes, its Rift Valleys and rivers, was unknown; the Zambezi was known to the Portuguese as far as Tete, and there was some vague knowledge through Jesuit missionaries of Mashonaland, with its kingdom of Monomotapa, its gold-mines, and its ancient ruins. The map of the African interior still looked like a picture of a menagerie rather than a piece of geography. It was strange to think that eighty years ago that was the extent of our knowledge of Africa—apart from the territory occupied by whites in the south and Egypt and the Mediterranean regions of the north. In thirty years a revolution in our knowledge of African geography had been brought about; except for details, the vast framework of its lakes, its rivers, and its mountain systems was fully known. The work in Southern and South Central Africa was done almost single-handed and with the slenderest resources by Livingstone, while to the north of him a whole array of geographical genius, equipped in many cases on a lavish scale, was carrying on the great work.

Livingstone's books, apart from his geographical discoveries, and their interest as a great traveller's story, were mines of accurate information. His

original object in the exploration of the Zambezi was to open up new communications to the interior of Africa. He had learnt that here was not a desert, as had been supposed, but a huge fertile portion of the earth with a high rainfall, great rivers, and high, healthy plateaux, which would present magnificent opportunities for commerce and development generally. The Zambezi struck him as the obvious new line of communication from the East Coast.

Livingstone and the Slave Trade.

His trek across Africa had opened his eyes to a fresh problem, which struck deep chords in his humanitarian soul. On the Zambezi, and more so as he travelled farther north through Angola, he came across the ravages of the slave trade. His missionary instinct at once fastened on to this terrible situation, and thereafter it was difficult to say whether his passion for geographical discovery and commerce or his intense desire for the suppression of the slave trade was his strongest impelling motive. Livingstone did not live to see the fruit of his labours, and the last years of his life were spent in the region of the Lualaba River and in Tanganyika, amid the horrors of this curse and its fierce, expiring convulsions. But if the question had been put to him whether he would rather be the great African explorer or its liberator from the slave trade, he would unhesitatingly have chosen the latter. Fate had willed that he should be both; and it would be difficult to conceive higher double honours for any single man.

Livingstone soon realised to his horror that he was unwittingly a potent means of facilitating the slave trade; for the discovered routes which the slave-drivers had not ventured to open up for themselves, but which they were only too eager to follow up in his wake. His name and character proved not only a passport for himself, but also for the enemies of his work, who followed after him, and it was a tragedy that the slave trade extended its terrible ravages on a large scale, both on the Zambezi and in the area of the Lakes, as a direct result of his discoveries. But in spite of appearances the end was near; and within a little more than a decade of Livingstone's death the slave trade had been practically exterminated by the Powers on the African Continent. It was sad to think that its last refuge was with the only independent Native State in East Africa, and one could only hope that the League of Nations, of which that State was a member, would not tolerate this situation much longer.

The fates of Livingstone and Stanley, said General Smuts, were curiously linked, and it was Stanley's lot to complete the work of Livingstone in both aspects of discovery and suppression of the slave trade. In fame, too, they stood out above all other African travellers. In actual geographical results the work of Stanley probably ranked first of all African discoveries, and if the lecturer felt inclined to award the palm to Livingstone, it was because he was the first, the pioneer of African discovery, and because he achieved his colossal results single-handed, with no material equipment and by sheer moral force, while the expeditions of Stanley were equipped on a lavish scale and were carried on mostly like military expeditions. The two men were so different that it was difficult even to compare them, but he would say that in Livingstone's place, and with the equipment with which Livingstone achieved his marvellous results, Stanley would in all probability have done worse.

The Partition of Africa.

The partition of Africa, which began with the scramble of 1884, was completed in the twenties, and

as a result practically the whole of Africa, with the exception of Abyssinia, passed under white control. The romantic era of exploration was followed by a period of intensive exploitation. Colonial expansion became a cardinal item in the programme of some of the Powers, and it found forcible expression in the clamour for a place in the sun which helped to produce the mentality that led to the Great War. Africa, which to Livingstone had been a high spiritual quest and to other discoverers an adventure of unsurpassed romance, became one of the apples of discord between the Powers.

To Africa the War meant something far more serious than a fresh partition. Instead of the pre-War collaboration of Europe, which existed even in spite of rivalries, Africa saw the front of European culture broken, the European Powers at war with each other, and the Natives of Africa enlisted in a great war between the whites. Africa had at last been roused from her historic slumbers. The continent was infected with the vague unrest which had universally followed the Great War. For better or worse the old Africa was gone, and the white races must face the new situation which they had created. Africa was going to be one of the major problems of the twentieth century, and the repercussions of that problem on the rest of the world might be very far-reaching.

and Agricultural Development.

One great factor for change in Africa was the mining industry. But for the discovery of rich mines the history of South Africa would have been very different. Now immense copper fields had been discovered and were being opened up in the Katanga and Northern Rhodesia. In the countries where the lonely Livingstone wandered, not far from the lake where he died, a vast network of mines was arising, the effect of which on the future of African development must be immense. What the Witwatersrand had meant farther south these copper fields might come to mean for the development of Central Africa.

Then there was the even more important agricultural advance farther north throughout Central Africa. In countries where practically no foreign trade existed a generation ago, where chiefs and people alike begged for *hongo* from passing travellers and explorers, where beads and the like represented the medium of exchange, we had to-day settled communities with great productive power and with organised Governments.

People in this country had little conception of the great development which had taken place in British Africa in little more than one generation, or of the greater developments that were ahead. It was probable that in another generation British Africa might, with wise handling and proper stimulus, become as important a factor for British trade as India itself. There would be immense tropical production, and there would be a corresponding market for manufacturers. Both from a humanitarian and a commercial point of view, Africa deserved the close attention and steady encouragement of the Governments concerned.

Looking to the Future.

General Smuts concluded:

"Yet one hopes that whatever developments may be in store for Africa, it will preserve some of the old characteristics which have constituted its perennial charm in the past. I look forward to the time when the rage for destruction will have disappeared, when the senseless slaughter of the wild fauna will be as criminal and contrary to public opinion as cruelty to humans, and when those who love the

wilds and their shy denizens and intimate ways will come from all parts of the earth to find peace and refreshment in the wilds of Africa. In the stress and strain of civilisation, the nervous tension of high culture, and the nervous friction of our industrial system, Africa will be a place of refuge, a temple set apart where the human spirit can once more practise Nature worship and enjoy peace and quietude."

GENERAL SMUTS AND MISSIONARY WORK.

The Greatest Influence for Good in Africa.

THAT General Smuts did not intend his criticisms of missionary work in his first and third Rhodes Lectures at Oxford to be taken as a general attack on missionaries is clear from the fact that in the course of his Livingstone Lectures in Edinburgh and Glasgow he said:

"It is difficult to conceive what Africa would have been without the civilising effects of the Christian missions. Mistakes have been made, but the magnitude of the real service is out of all comparison to those incidental mistakes. Missionary enterprise, with its universal Christian message and its vast educative and civilising effort, is and remains the greatest and most powerful influence for good in Africa. The missionary, the trader, the traveller, the railway builder, the labour recruiter and the soldier have wrought vast changes in Africa since Livingstone's day. He was the first, the greatest, and the most beneficent of the new forces for change and progress."

A KENYA "JACK THE RIPPER."

Capt. A. T. A. Ritchie's Denunciation.

WITH commendable indignation, Captain A. T. A. Ritchie, in his Game Warden's Report for 1928, pillories the doings of a "murderer" who has been wantonly slaughtering game in Kenya Colony, and whom he does not hesitate to call "a local Jack the Ripper." Two atrocities are related:

The first took place around midnight in the Game Reserve near Nairobi, and was, we must all hope, inspired as much by alcohol as by raw cruelty. Three motor cars, for half an hour, dashed round the plain, in and out of the herds of wildebeeste, zebra, kongoni, Tommy, impala and the rest—animals by day as tame and confiding as lowland sheep, and, dazzled by the glare of headlights, as helpless by night—spraying lead broadcast during their mad career. Several dead and a number of wounded creatures testified to the truth of the improbable-sounding story brought in by a couple of scared scouts, and the progress of the midnight murderers.

The second was the vicious slaughter of four giraffes, two near Athi river and two near Ngong on the new Narok road. In the case of the two latter, one was killed outright while the other was shot in the spine and rendered helpless, lions putting a merciful end to a misery which had put one's mind to contemplate. In neither case was any clue to the identity of the person responsible forthcoming, but the similarity of the doings—none of the animals had had any portion of them removed; apparently not a tail hair had been taken—coupled with the complete wantonness of the acts, made it at least highly probable that a single individual was concerned; a local "Jack the Ripper."

We deeply regret that the criminals were not identified, prosecuted, and given exemplary sentences. While in the case of the giraffe identification may have been difficult, perhaps impossible, it seems incredible that three motor cars could career round the Game Reserve near Nairobi and keep up a fusillade for half-an-hour without some clue being obtained. The Kenya police have done such good work lately that so conspicuous a crime should not have been beyond their power to solve.

LORDS DISCUSS GAME SLAUGHTER.

Establishment of National Parks Urged.

IN THE House of Lords on Thursday last the Earl of Onslow asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies (1) what steps might be taken to make the enforcement of the law against hunting in motor cars more effective in East Africa; (2) that no alteration should be made in the game laws of African Colonies, Protectorates, or Mandated Territories without allowing those interested in the preservation of the fauna of the Empire an opportunity of expressing their views; and (3) that generally the Government would use every effort to further the preservation of game throughout the Empire, especially by encouraging the establishment of national parks and reserves.

His Lordship said that his interest was largely due to his connection with the Society for the Protection of the Fauna of the Empire. Unless timely and strict measures for the protection of wild animals were insisted on, under modern conditions the animals must disappear altogether. There had been reiterated statements in the Press that great damage had been done by people who were too lazy or cowardly to pursue big game in a sportsmanlike fashion, but who thought that they could not return home without having slaughtered large numbers of beasts by the use of motor cars.

A Sanctuary for Gorillas.

In correspondence last summer it had been stated he did not know if it was true that the Colonial Government regarded the game as the property of the Natives to do what they liked with, and that they were entitled to destroy any game as they chose. No one would deny the right of the Natives or anybody else to protect their crops against the depredations of game or themselves against dangerous game, but what they had been told went beyond reasonable protection and amounted really to licence to the Natives to kill game as they liked. It was the duty of the Colonial Government to protect game and prevent that sort of thing taking place if it did occur. A large tract of our territory in East Africa marched with Belgian territory. The Belgians had established in Kivu a sanctuary for gorillas, and had asked us if we would, on our side of the border, institute similar protection.

Viscount Allenby said that civilised man, first with his rifle and now with his motor car, had upset the whole balance of nature. Whereas the old hunter took a month or more to get to places, the modern hunter could get there in a day or two. The old hunter shot to kill, but the modern hunter in a hurry would shoot sometimes just for fun. Wild animals must bow before civilisation, but there were still vast tracts where these animals were not only harmless but did actual good.

Lord Cranworth's Views.

The Marquess of Crewe, referring to the shooting of big game from motor cars and to the reported use of aeroplanes, wondered if it might not come ultimately to the use of poison gas. It was only possible to deal with the position by strengthening the existing regulations. It was wise to set apart as large areas as possible of suitable districts where game could be preserved under proper conditions.

Lord Cranworth said that there were three great causes which threatened danger to the wild animals of East Africa. The first was what he might term "swank." That, he thought, was the cause of the motor game hunting which went on now. Mr. Finch-Hatton's articles must have aroused in the minds of every sportsman, every naturalist, and every decent-minded person feelings of disgust. The massacres he described had been induced by

swank. The second danger to the wild animals was that of killing for meat. The third and greatest cause of danger was the question of profit. When, as was sometimes necessary, game had to be exterminated, it should then be done under the orders of the Government and by Government employees. The profits that arose from the slaughter of the game should go to the Government and not to private sources. We had a great responsibility in this matter, and the Government might set up a small Committee to investigate the question at home and on the spot, and to formulate a definite policy.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking as a trustee of the Natural History Museum, said this was a matter in which the trustees were bound to take a very special interest. They had been in communication with the Government on the question of the Belgian boundaries, and in the interests of natural history, and particularly of the Museum, he hoped that the Government would do everything possible to secure the preservation of interesting and diminishing specimens of animal life.

The Government's Reply.

Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that this was predominantly an African question, and concerned practically only one small corner of East Africa. It was a fact that so-called sportsmen had used motor cars to hunt down animals. It was a criminal offence and was definitely against the law. The difficulty had been for the Tanganyika Government to put these criminals into gaol. As soon as the prevalence of these offences was reported the Government of Tanganyika took measures to check them. They sent an additional game ranger to patrol the area and special motor transport. He understood that a large part of this area had been already declared a game reserve in which hunting was absolutely prohibited. Legislation was being introduced in the Tanganyika Legislative Council under which anyone found guilty of hunting game from a motor car would be made subject to imprisonment without the option, and the motor car and its equipment were to be confiscated. (Cheers.)

No one in future would be allowed to shoot animals in any area specified by the Government without a permit. Finally, the number of lions that could be shot on any one licence was to be drastically cut down. The Governor of Tanganyika was confident that those measures would put an end to offences. So far as he could ascertain no hunting from aeroplanes in Africa had ever been reported. Hunting from aeroplanes was specifically forbidden in some of the East African Dependencies.

The indiscriminate or cruel slaughter of wild animals was forbidden by law in Tanganyika, and the Administration had no evidence that it took place illegally to any extent. The Tanganyika Government had not declared game to be the property of the Native or that it could be shot at will for food or any other purpose. They had no intention of making any such declaration or of departing from the policy of protecting those animals against extermination wherever possible. The Colonial Office almost invariably solicited the advice of the authorities of the Natural History Museum before important action was taken with regard to the preservation of species generally, and that practice would be continued. The representations of the Belgian Government as to a gorilla reserve had been referred to the Governor of Uganda, who was considering the question. No amendment would be made in the game laws in the African Dependencies without the fullest consideration of all the facts concerned. Lord Passfield added that the suggestion for a Committee would be considered.

CONTROLLING NATIVES IN TOWNSHIPS*

LESSONS FOR EAST AFRICA FROM DURBAN.

What Governments and Large Employers of Labour might Note.

By a Special Correspondent of "East Africa."

(n) Accommodation for Married Natives is of a very high standard. It is economical in space, practical, and comfortable. The cottages are built in blocks of twelve, each having a small veranda, a living room, and bedroom. At the back is a small yard containing in one small building store room, latrine, shower bath, and tool shed. The cost of the later type of these cottages has been £240 each. They have been roofed with corrugated asbestos sheeting which does not seem to be entirely satisfactory, since it leaks round the screws which hold it down to the framework of the roof.

I visited a number of these cottages, of which there are a hundred. The rental is £1 per month, including electricity and water laid on. Owing to the cost of building the cottages are not a paying proposition at that rental, but the Municipal Native Affairs Department is not prepared to raise the rent at present.

The cottages are very well furnished by the residents; the living room usually containing a modern cooking range. All those I saw were very well kept, the women appearing to take a pride in their home. Tables and chairs, well-stocked bookcases, pictures, flowers in pots, and pretty chintz curtains on the windows go to make a bright and homely ensemble. The bedrooms in most cases have substantial double bedsteads covered with clean linen and bedspread. In a word, the standard of home comfort and home life is high, and compares favourably with that of the literate wage-earners and cottage-holders in our English towns.

Only families of approved repute are leased cottages, and as the waiting list is a very long one, competition to obtain a cottage is keen, and once in a family rarely moves out. Much has been done to improve the look of the cottages by the laying out of small gardens with creepers and shrubs.

(o) The *Togt Barracks* are situated in close proximity to the docks, and at the time of my visit housed 2,000 men. A new building to hold 500 more men was in course of erection, but owing to the shortage of accommodation some old corrugated iron buildings had had to be adapted for use; they will disappear shortly. The only difference between these barracks and the other locations is that they house one type of labourer only and provide only one class of accommodation. Further, no set hours can be enforced, as some of the men are always employed on night shifts. These barracks are the least modern in type, but every effort is being made to bring them up to the standard of the others.

The Beer Monopoly.

(5) *The Beer Monopoly*.—In 1908 Durban decided that the brewing and sale of Native beer by private persons should cease, and that the municipality itself would undertake the entire business. By 1910

The problems arising from the congregation of large numbers of Natives in towns and on mining properties in East and Central Africa demand careful study. If the Dependencies are to avoid the evils which in some other parts of the continent and "East Africa," therefore, tends its columns to this detailed review of what has been done by the Durban Municipality for the administration and comfort of the Natives within its gates. We regard this contribution by an experienced East African correspondent as of real East African importance. The first part of this survey appeared in our issue of last week.

the system was in full working order, and from that time all profits from this industry have been devoted entirely to Native welfare, beer profits having always been the main revenue of the Native fund.

The reasons for the bringing into force by the municipality of this system were:—

- (a) The alarming increase of Native drunkenness;
- (b) The consequent demoralisation of the Native town population;
- (c) Complaints by Native chiefs as to the bad habits their tribesmen were introducing into the villages on their return from towns;
- (d) The vile traffic of liquor which was being sold;
- (e) The prices charged, and the unhealthy surroundings in which it was consumed;
- (f) The fact that the beer trade had fallen into the hands of low-class Europeans, especially Greeks and Italians; and
- (g) Loss of control over the Native population in the town, and a general increase of serious crime.

The legislation upon which the system is based is now contained in three Acts—the Royal Instructions of 1840, the Native Beer Act (Natal) of 1908, in part superseded by the Union of South Africa Act 21 of 1923, which may be called the "Administration of Municipal Native Affairs Act," and which allows of the monopoly system being introduced in any urban area in the Union. Thus we may presume that after a long trial in Durban the seal of approval has been placed upon the system by the Union Department of Native Affairs and by Parliament.

Success of the Policy.

The system has been much criticised and condemned by certain religious and philanthropic bodies, but these criticisms have always been of a general nature, and directed against the system as a system, not against its operation and results—undoubtedly for the very good reason that the latter defy adverse criticism. I have never seen such quiet and unostentatious discipline maintained amongst such a large number of tribal Natives thrown together in the strange surroundings of an industrial town and seaport. The beer monopoly is responsible for this. It provides the Natives with clean, wholesome "food-beverage" at a reasonable price amidst congenial surroundings. The Natives appreciate the system, have learned its advantages, and themselves to a large extent prevent its abuse. It has carried them a long way forward towards becoming good citizens. I was in Durban a week, sleeping on a ship at the docks. I visited all the locations, beer-halls and barracks, was abroad at all hours of the day and night, and though on the lookout for drunkenness, never saw a drunken Native the whole time.

Financially the success has been equally marked. Approximately £175,000 worth of capital expenditure has been incurred on buildings entirely for the benefit of the Native population. Most of these funds are profits from the sale of beer. These now average £30,000 a year, or 17s. per head per annum of the Native population. Serious crime has decreased, as has drunkenness.

Beer is made in the brewery and distributed daily to the eating houses, which are large buildings divided into dining-room and beer hall purely for the use of Natives.

The *Brewery* is a four-storied building, built and equipped in 1906 at the cost of £7,000 on the plans and under the supervision of a Brewer who came from England. It has been much altered, especially as regards machinery, and is considered to have been unnecessarily expensive. The manager has erected several very efficient plants for the smaller towns of Natal at a cost of £1,000.

The staff consists of two Europeans, and some twenty-five Natives. A beefier, healthier, and fitter

lot of Natives could not be seen anywhere. The process of manufacture takes eight days. On the ground floor are office, cooling room, store rooms, and engine room; on the first floor fermentation is done, on the second floor milling and cooling, and on the top floor mixing. The output is at present 2,000 gallons a day. This is placed in locked beer barrels and delivered by horse van to the various eating houses in the early morning.

Though the Act of 1908 allows 4% alcohol in beer, the actual figures show the percentage to vary from 2% to 2.5%, being generally nearer the lower figure. The beer is retailed at 3d. a pint, which gives a very good margin of profit. The sale of the waste product, i.e., the meal left over after the liquid has been extracted, as cattle food, etc., pays the salaries of the two Europeans. The beer is made of *mtama* (millet), and proves an excellent drink. We all know its great value as an antiscorbutic and as a food.

FROM CAIRO TO KHARTOUM BY AIR.

Fourth Article by Capt. W. C. Druett,

Editorial Secretary of East Africa.

Khartoum.

In the early morning flying is an ideal form of transport: to glide steadily forward under a cloudless sky while the sun comes up over the horizon is an experience that will never be forgotten.

On a long journey, such as ours, it is desirable to snatch every hour of daylight, and so our departure from Cairo took place before 6 a.m. After climbing to about 3,000 feet we flew directly over the Nile, but soon dropped to 300 feet to avoid a sharp head wind at the lower altitude we secured the advantage of a southerly wind on our tail. Beneath us herds of goats fled at the roar of the propellers; Natives in small villages by the river bank gazed up at the plane; and vessels like Arab dhows, rigged with huge white sails, were mirrored on the dark waters.

The land over which we sped at 110 m.p.h. is divided into small plots by a vast network of canals leading from the Nile. Gradually the green areas tapered to a narrow strip on each bank and then disappeared, leaving nothing but sand. On either side of the river were big hills, their jagged edges standing out in striking contrast to the smooth and soft appearance of the desert. Now and then we passed long, narrow villages standing a little way back from the Nile, the intervening spaces green with cultivation.

The Valley of the Tombs.

Climbing to over 1,000 feet above high rocky hills, we could study huge debris winding their way down to the river, and more than once could see caves cut deep into the rock half-way up a steep precipice. We were over the Valley of the Tombs, in which remain many opportunities for discovery by Egyptologists.

The rocky regions disappear almost as suddenly as they appear; there is practically a clear-cut line where the hills and the sand begin. We are now approaching Assouan; the aerodrome for which is some six or seven miles out of the town, though the only sign by which it is distinguished is the customary wind balloon and a small hut for the Native watchman. We have taken only 4 hours 40 minutes from Cairo; the train journey occupies eighteen hours.

On the aerodrome we find the framework of an

aeroplane lying on the ground. It appears to be an Army machine, but the watchman does not seem to be able to say when it crashed. Or else he cannot understand our Arabic—which is perhaps the more likely explanation.

Petrol supplies—the absence of which has caused our greatest delays hitherto—are now greatly improved. As an indication of the initiative of the Shell Company's agents it may be mentioned that before leaving Cairo we asked that instructions be sent to their agents at Assouan. But as the wind had helped us so considerably, we did not require to land at that place, and the petrol agent, seeing us pass the town, telegraphed to the next aerodrome, which in turn wired Assouan that we were on the way.

Our next stop was Wadi Halfa, near the boundary dividing the Sudan from Egypt. It is an uninteresting stage of the journey, for not even a hut was to be seen as we ate up mile after mile. Sand stretches as far as the eye can see, black rocks here and there alone breaking the monotony.

We reached Wadi at 4.45 p.m., and as the sun sets at five o'clock, and it is dark a few minutes later, we had not a moment to spare. But our luck was in, for a Sudan Government steamer was in the river, and we were able to arrange to stay aboard for the night.

A Cinema Show on the Edge of the Desert.

At the Club we were privileged to meet Mr. Jackson, the Governor of the Province, who is very keen on flying, and who told us we were fortunate to choose that day for our arrival, for a cinema show had been arranged—an event which occurs only once or twice during the year at Wadi Halfa. After a brief rest, we boarded a train which had stopped outside the Club doors to take the little party of Europeans into the town, a mile distant.

There, in an enclosure outside the station, a screen had been rigged up between two trees. In front sat hundreds of Natives, who had paid one piastre (2½d.) each, while on a hard wooden form at the back sat our group, among them the Veterinary Officer in Wadi Halfa, Mr. Macintyre, Mr. Emery, and Mr. and Mrs. Gay. Most of the films were news reels, one was of bird life, and a third a picture of Omdurman. These films are shown by the Government as a means of educating the Natives in outlying villages—a scheme which might well be emulated in other territories. From one point of view alone it is admirable that the Government should be in a position to select the films shown, thus, for instance, preventing the exhibition of a picture showing the white man in an undesirable light.

We dined on the steamer, a most comfortable vessel; it was strange to forget the sound of three propellers roaring in one's ears, and drop to sleep to the sound of the Nile lapping gently at the ship's side. The catering arrangements struck me as exceptionally good, particularly considering that Khartoum is practically six hundred miles away.

Next morning we had risen by five o'clock, and after filling the tanks, set off for Atbara at 7.30, reaching that station half an hour after noon. The journey had been over desolate country, the only means of direction being the railway line. Even the stations have no means of identification beyond numbers. By 4.50 that afternoon we were in Khartoum, having covered the two hundred miles from Atbara in less than two hours.

Travelling over the route to-day has been rather uncomfortable and somewhat lumpy. At one point the hot air made it impossible to climb to any height, but even so it was remarkably cool in the plane.

PERSONALIA.

Sir Robert Williams is visiting Lisbon.

Nagadras Makonnen has taken up his duties as Abyssinian Minister in London.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G. A. Swinton Home are on their way back to Kenya.

Major N. J. C. Farmer, of the P.W.D., is on leave from Nyasaland, prior to transfer to Uganda.

Mr. R. A. Bartholomew, well-known in Kenya as a former Nairobi editor, left London a few days ago for Cairo.

Mr. Campbell Rodger, recently scored 149 runs for the Limb Country Club in a match against the Rest of N.

Sir Neville Chamberlain, M.P., is to leave Marseilles on December 12 for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

Mr. A. MacMillan, of the Kampala branch of the National Bank of India, recently arrived in this country on furlough.

Mr. W. J. Gordon, who has opened a new branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) in Iringa, was until recently acting manager in Nakuru.

Mr. Frank C. Batting, whose death in Wynberg is reported, had spent many years in Southern Africa and was well known in Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

Lord Salvesen, the Scottish Judge, who is President of the Scottish Geographical Society, and a keen zoologist, and Miss Salvesen are to visit East Africa at an early date.

The Eldoret branch of the Kenya Caledonian Society is to hold its annual dinner at the Pioneer Hotel on Saturday. Mr. McNab Mundell, the Chieftain, will take the chair.

Mr. A. H. Kirby, whose retirement from the office of Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory he recently announced, has arrived in England on leave, accompanied by Mrs. Kirby.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Fitzgerald, C.V.O., formerly of the Royal Horse Guards, who is now Chairman of the Northern Rhodesian Cotton Company, Mazabuka, is on his way back to the Cape.

Lady Victoria Feilding, youngest daughter of Lord Denbigh, who has been abroad for the past two and a half years, during which time she visited Kenya Colony, has just returned to this country.

Dr. Alfred Golland, of Holly Mount, Boshury, and Miss Kathleen Howard Rogers, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Cecil M. Rogers of Nakuru, were quietly married at Boshury Parish Church last week.

A luncheon, in honour of The International Institute of African Languages and Cultures is being given to-day at the Hotel Cecil by I.M. Government. Lord Passfield, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to preside.

Mr. M. H. Kell, who has spent the past twenty-four years in Kenya, has written a trenchant letter to *The Glasgow Evening Citizen* in repudiation of criticisms made by that journal of the methods and constitution of the Kenya Government.

Messrs. Frederick Arthur Buckley, William Gemmel Fairweather, John Smith, and Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Stephenson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., have been appointed Nominated Official Members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

An adult lioness shot in the Kruger National Park has been presented by General Smuts to the Natural History Department of the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, where the lioness is being mounted as part of a life group illustrating a lion family in natural surroundings.

Among those now on the water for East Africa are Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Barling, Mr. F. G. D. Bailey, Messrs. R. Bell, Mr. P. N. Dearlove, Mr. A. Duncan-Gray, Mr. R. G. Ridley, Major A. C. Sayer, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. G. Somerville, Mr. L. S. Tappin, and Mr. R. Udall.

The present elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council are Captain the Hon. J. Brown, M.B.E., Major the Hon. H. L. Goodhart, the Hon. K. E. W. Harris, the Hon. F. H. Law, the Hon. L. F. Moore, Capt. the Hon. T. H. Murray, M.C., and the Hon. G. Chad Norris.

Sir Geoffrey Archer, formerly Governor-General of the Sudan, and His Highness the Maharao of Cutch, have just begun a big-game shooting expedition in Tanganyika Territory. It will be remembered that when Sir Geoffrey and the Maharao were on a shooting expedition in British Somaliland and Abyssinia a couple of years ago their caravan was attacked in Abyssinian territory and several of their Native followers killed.

In explanation of his views on Christian mission work in Africa, General Smuts has written to Mr. W. Bryan Brown, Honorary Secretary of the Oxford Diocesan Missionary Council and of the C.M.S. for the Archdeaconry of Oxford: "I have ever been a strong supporter of the Christian mission, which I look upon as the greatest force for good in Africa. Criticism of incidental mistakes does not betoken indifference or hostility."

AFRICA

AS I HAVE KNOWN IT

East Africa - Nyasaland - Liberia - Senegal

By R. C. F. MAUGHAM

Mr. Maugham has had a long and distinguished career in Africa as administrator, consul and sportsman. His book deals mainly with East Africa and he also tells of his early days in Nyasaland, at Chand and Lourenco Marques, and afterwards on the West Coast, including the remarkable State of Liberia. Much that he writes is now of real historic interest, as changed and more civilised conditions make such experiences impossible in the future.

Illustrated, 21s. net.

LONDON: JOHN MURRAY

Mr. T. B. Fletcher, who has spent the last thirty-six years in Uganda as a missionary of the C.M.S., and who has been home only once in that long period, has just formally retired from the service of the Society. Even now, however, he does not intend to return to Great Britain, but to spend the rest of his life in Uganda.

Most British newspapers reported last week that General Smuts was likely to be the first High Commissioner for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, but *East Africa* having reason to disbelieve the statement, did not give currency to it. Now General Smuts himself denies that there is the slightest foundation for the rumour.

Among those who have travelled overland to Marseilles this week to join the "Malda" are Mr. and Mrs. A. E. T. Imbert, Major and Mrs. G. J. Keane, Major J. W. Milligan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rankin, Major and Mrs. W. H. Sibley, The Countess of Shrewsbury, Major and Mrs. S. R. Wybrants, and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. M. Wood.

East Africa learns that Mr. A. W. Fagan, a partner of the well-known London East African house of Messrs. Robert Brooks & Company, who is now on his way to East Africa by the "Llandaff Castle" is to reside in Kampala to supervise the interests of the firm in Kenya and Uganda. Mr. Fagan is an old Indian Civil servant, who during the War served in Mesopotamia.

The marriage arranged between Robert P. Feeval, Kenya Administrative Service, elder son of Mr. Frank Armitage, C.I.E., Indian Police (retired), and Mrs. Armitage, of Whitchurch, Herefordshire, and Lyona, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Mayler, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., and Mrs. Austin, of Canford Cliffs, Bournemouth, will take place in Kenya in February.

When Mr. Joseph Sheridan took his seat on the Bench of the High Court of Tanganyika for the first time as Chief Justice, of the Territory, he was formally welcomed by Mr. C. B. Francis, the Attorney-General, as Leader of the Bar. In his reply the Chief Justice said that he was sorry to leave Kenya after sixteen years, but glad that his transfer had been to a territory on its borders.

Mr. L. R. P. Lawford, son of Commander Lawford, D.S.O., R.N. (retired) and Mrs. Lawford, of Thika, has just passed direct from Kenton College, Kenya, into the Royal Navy, and is now at Dartmouth. He is thus the first Kenya boy to pass direct from an East African school to the Royal Naval College. Congratulations to the young cadet, his parents, and Kenton College, Kijabe.

Among those who left London on Friday by the s.s. "Malda" for East Africa were Major and Mrs. R. Napier Clark, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Haarer, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Henfrey, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Humphries, Major B. Holyoak, Lady Leek, Commander S. L. Lawford, Major T. E. Longhurst, Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Mertens, Mr. C. W. T. Montford, Dr. R. R. Murray, Colonel R. Page-Croft, Lady Peek, Major I. Kenton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Riddock, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Skinner, and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Titman.

Dr. R. R. Murray, who is outward-bound for Beira *en route* for Northern Rhodesia, is well known in that country as a Medical Officer. He has been long stationed at Kasama, and was in Abercorn when, soon after the outbreak of war, it was unsuccessfully attacked by the Germans. Mrs. Murray is not returning until next year.

The All-Services Dinner held last year in Katale is long likely to be remembered, for it was attended by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who brought with him over the border Sir William Gowers, the Governor of Uganda. This year's dinner is also worthy of note, for the organisers generously decided to fix the tickets at a price which would enable 5s. per head to be remitted to Earl Haig's Fund. Will other districts of East and Central Africa please note? This good example deserves to be widely emulated in future years.

Mr. C. H. Tritton, whose East African interests are well known to many of our readers, is a director of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, whose shareholders have received an offer for the purchase of their holdings by Imperial and International Communications Ltd., which company is prepared to pay £55 cash for each £25 share of the Indo-European Company. The offer provides that the present directors shall be paid compensation for loss of office, and of the £27,000 ear-marked for this purpose, Mr. C. H. Tritton's share would be £7,325.

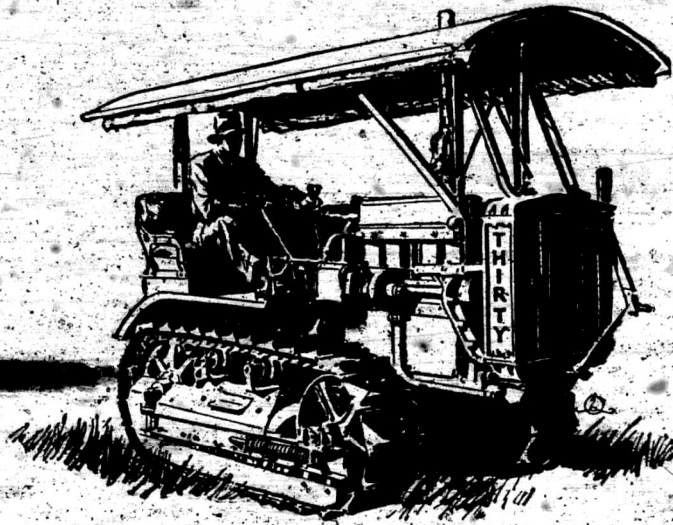
Mrs. May P. Draper, widow of the late Mr. Walter Draper, the L.M.S. medical missionary at Kawimbe, Northern Rhodesia, died in her sleep at Malvern at the beginning of this week. For twenty-three years Mrs. Draper had assisted her husband in leper work at Kawimbe, where the injection method of treatment was meeting with considerable success and had earned Government grants. By her devoted labours Mrs. Draper, who before her marriage was a Miss Ballantyne, of the Scottish Livingstonia Mission, was known to Europeans over a wide area as "The Florence Nightingale of Central Africa."

East Africa learns that Sir Alan Cobham expects to leave London next week by air for Northern Rhodesia, via the Nile route, Nairobi, Arusha, Dodoma, and Mbeya. Between December 17 and 21 he will meet at Broken Hill of Livingstone Captain A. T. Hadstone, Captain Tymms, and Mr. Wolley Dod, who, as we recently announced, are travelling north from the Cape over the whole route to Cairo to complete the ground organisation. Sir Alan Cobham's aeroplane will be taken over in Northern Rhodesia and flown back to Cairo by Mr. Wolley Dod, the chief-pilot of the Near East section of Imperial Airways. After handing over the machine Sir Alan will spend a short holiday in South Africa and then return to England by sea.

SIR CLAUD HOLLIS TO LEAVE ZANZIBAR.

Promoted to Governorship of Trinidad.

At the moment of closing for press we learn that the King has approved the appointment of Sir Alfred Claud Hollis, British Resident for the Zanzibar Protectorate, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Trinidad and Tobago in succession to Sir Horace Bvatt, whose resignation has recently been accepted.



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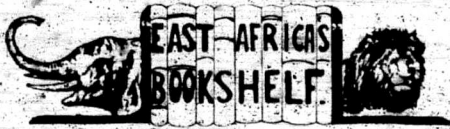
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"THEN I SAW THE CONGO."

How American Travel Films are Made.

MISS GRACE FLANDRAU, author of "Then I Saw the Congo" (Harrap, 12s. 6d.), went out to Africa with a party to photograph "the primitive" provided in the usual American way, with six great packing-cases of kit to which in Paris they added sixty-eight tin trunks of head-loads. But she admits that she was drawn to Africa by her curiosity, carefully avoided being "featured" powdering her nose on the corpse of an elephant, and states with surprising frankness that "the region returning travellers so love to call the Blue" and so often represent as a place "practically unknown to white men" is now scored by motor-roads and illuminated with sign-posts, thus making it a little more difficult to be impressive about your adventures when you get home.

I should like to emphasise the fact that one can now cross Darkest Africa near the equatorial line entirely by train or even cutting down part of the time and distance by flying from Matadi, near the mouth of the Congo, to Elizabethville on its headwaters, instead of steam-boating all the long way up the river. Trips north and south from the line of mechanical transportation can be made on perfectly well-known and well-policed trails. In a word, the only place I know of where you can be an honest-to-goodness Africa explorer is in the Sunday supplement.

I do not say that every square inch of the Ruenzoris—sometimes called the Mountains of the Moon—has been trod by white feet, but then neither has every square inch of the Rockies. The topography of Africa is as well known generally as that of the U.S.A., and most of the Colonies belonging to European nations are infinitely better policed. The only parts of Africa which may be as dangerous as Chicago are the western border of Abyssinia or perhaps the hinterland of Italian Tripoli.

And so I advise all prospective African adventurers to buy, not the books of returning travellers, but the latest automobile map they can find.

The great feature, then, of Miss Flandrau's delightful book is its devastating honesty. She scorns and exposes humbug with the verve of her great countryman, Mark Twain. She and party visited the Ituri forest and filmed the Pygmies, whom they found quite familiar with the procedure and practically a trained-movie troupe. The film experts had laid out a plan of campaign. "I tell you there's no use making a straight travel picture; nobody wants to see Native life and Africa as they are; they want to see them as they are hot," was their point of departure.

So saying, a scenario compiled by the advocates of film melodrama was taken out. Our Mungbetus had become actors in a highly elaborated plot: there was a Pygmy sequence, a cannibal sequence, an elephant sequence. There were shots of ladies approaching cannibal village, close-ups of ladies looking into boiling pot and of human bones boiling in pot, shots of ladies rescuing Native about to be buried alive. The ladies protested, but without avail. Close-ups of Pygmies about to shoot party with poisoned arrows.

"Oh, come, we can't put over anything like that!"

"Why not? They do have poisoned arrows."

"Yes, but if they were about to shoot us with them it certainly wouldn't be in front of Charlie's camera! You'd have to arrange—"

"Well, how do you suppose most of the African films are made? Do you suppose the lion when he is really charging does it in just the right habit, with

the hunter in the proper place to compose the picture and the lady hunter with all her movie make-up on? Or that any human being grabs a camera on the ground when a bull elephant, who is stronger than a locomotive, as fierce as a tiger, and as quick as a greyhound, is charging twenty feet away? Rubbish! These things are staged.

"Is it all like that?"

"Not all; only when it's necessary, which is usually. What difference does it make, anyhow?"

And so the tame elephants of the Api were roped in for the film, a tarpaulin stuffed to look like the great bulk of an elephant seen through the brush, doing duty at the critical moment of the death-shot.

Then, after traversing Africa from west to east, from the Congo mouth via Stanleyville, Kabalo, Albertville, Ujiji, Kigoma, Dodoma, and Nairobi to Mombasa—a trip which took just six months—the party arrived in New York and interviewed an Authority of the movie world shouting for "suspense" for comic relief, for "menace." Unmercifully Miss Flandrau "blows the gaff."

Pardon me, remarked a gentleman present, made known to us as the biggest cutter in the business, "I believe I can take care of that. All we gotta do is to graph the interest, redistribute the peaks, and potentize the threat. We'll feature the two ladies as having made the trip alone, run a title about the danger of exploration in the forest, show the tame elephants for wild, say that Teddy Roosevelt discovered the okapi, and play up that place where the Pygmies are shooting the party with poisoned arrows."

It would be a mistake to give the impression that the whole book is devoted to the exposure of the film fakery. Far from it, Miss Flandrau is a real artist in words; her appreciation of African scenery is sincere; her descriptions of it are beautiful; her sense of humour never fails her, and her comments on men and things are penetrating but never malicious. For originality, for freshness of view, and for a liquid and most readable style, this book deserves the warmest commendation.

A. L.

INSIGHT INTO BANTU LIFE.

A Native Commissioner's Sympathetic Study.

As Native Commissioner in South Africa, as one who has lived for many years among South African Natives, attending their marriage celebrations and ritualistic ceremonies, hunting with them, spending nights in their huts, and initiated by them into blood brotherhood, Mr. Frank Brownlee has had exceptional opportunities of studying the African. In "Ntsukumbini, Cattle Thief" (Jonathan Cape, 7s. 6d.) he tells through the mouth of his old friend, the erstwhile cattle thief, episodes in Native life which have an interest and a value for everyone who comes into contact with the Bantu. Police officers, especially, will find it good reading, for there are many hints which will help them in their work. It is not everyone who knows that: "The man who takes the goat of another and ties it with a rein (a leathern thing) is a fool. All reims differ from one another and may be traced to the owner. Grass cords are all alike, and none may say this is the cord of So-and-So."

Mr. Brownlee is careful to explain that all Natives are not thieves, but that some, such as his hero, have a Robin Hood, or perhaps Scottish Border, tradition in the matter. Certainly he makes Ntsukumbini a lovable fellow, in spite of his acquisitiveness. This is a good book, written with insight, sympathy, and knowledge.

A. L.

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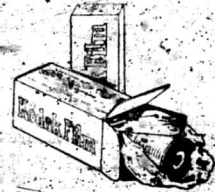
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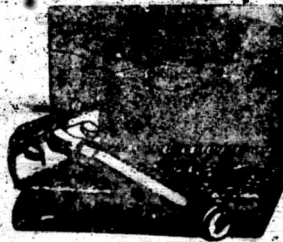
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LONDON CHAMBER URGES APPOINTMENT OF HIGH COMMISSIONER

And a Declaration Regarding Tanganyika Territory.

Special to East Africa.

At the monthly meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce held last week it was unanimously resolved:

That this Section, consisting of 275 firms, companies, and individuals engaged in trade in and with East Africa, having studied the economic points raised in the Reports of the Hilton Young Commission and Sir Samuel Wilson, desires to urge His Majesty's Government to proceed at the earliest possible moment with the appointment of a High Commissioner for the purpose of carrying out the proposals for the co-ordination of services in the East African group of Territories; and

That, if and when such appointment is made, the Section presumes it will be accompanied by some declaration on the issue of a White Paper, by His Majesty's Government as to the scope and functions of the High Commissioner. The Section urges that opportunity be taken in such a statement that it is the considered policy of the Imperial Government that Tanganyika shall be included in perpetuity in the administrative Union or Federation of East African Territories, in terms of the Mandate.

Road and Rail in East Africa.

The Chairman, Sir Humphrey Leggett, reported that at the request of the Section the Council of the Chamber had instructed the Secretary to write to the Prime Minister in the following terms:

"The Council of this Chamber, at their last meeting considered a recommendation from the East African Section that an Imperial Committee should be set up to study problems of road transport in Central Africa (Rhodesia to the Sudan) and put forward definite proposals for the construction and financing of a satisfactory road and bridge system.

"The Council unanimously endorsed this recommendation and resolved that it should be placed before you, as the head of His Majesty's Government, with a request that it may receive your earnest consideration.

"The Council fully recognise the deep interest which is being taken by His Majesty's Government in East African affairs, and it is therefore unnecessary for them to emphasise the growing importance of the East African groups of territories, with their immense area, large Native population, and their great productive potentiality. In the view of my Council those vast areas can only be adequately opened up by a carefully designed system of road communications as adjuncts to the rail system, and whilst recent discussions in the Chamber by experts familiar with the territories have given full recognition to the existence of a well-organised system of railways, they have emphasised the fact that comparatively little attention has been paid to the importance of road construction, particularly in Kenya and Tanganyika. The Chamber is in no way biased in favour of one form of transport as against the other, but it feels that in the light of modern transport developments, British interests overseas demand that every form of communication, particularly where mobility is an important factor, should be explored, and their facilities utilised to the fullest possible extent. My Council suggest the appointment of an Imperial Committee in order that the services of those who have had experience of transport problems in other parts of the Empire may be secured."

The Use of Empire Sisal.

It was reported that, following the Chamber's resolution in favour of the use of Empire-grown fibres in Government contracts for cordage and canvas, the Colonial Office had intimated that the Crown Agents had standing orders to give such preference wherever possible, but that the Director of Army Contracts had replied that Empire-grown sisal had hitherto been found unsuitable as a raw material for cordage, canvas, etc., required by the War Department, and its use was therefore not permitted in War Department specifications for such articles; the Department was, however, prepared to make trials under service conditions of articles manufactured from Empire-grown sisal in the hope that it might be possible to permit its use. The Director of Navy Contracts had written that the Admiralty is fully alive to the desirability of encouraging the use of raw

material produced within the Empire, and that trials in the manufacture of Empire-grown sisal are in progress in the dockyards.

Native Defalcations in Tanganyika.

Major Conrad Walsh called attention to the public protest of Mr. Gilbert Alexander, a former Judge of the High Court of Tanganyika, against the Ordinance which left capital charges to be tried by unqualified men, instead of by men trained in the law. That emulation of the Nigerian system was, said Major Walsh, a corollary to indirect rule, and under it hundreds of Natives had been executed in Nigeria by amateur tribunals. That matter, it was suggested, was a political issue more suited to discussion by the Joint East African Board, but Major Walsh argued that it was linked up with the whole question of Native administration and Native treasures in Tanganyika. Large thefts of public funds had occurred in the Tabora and Malenge districts especially, and such defalcations were of importance to all interested in the economic development of the Territory. The audit of Native treasury accounts should be considered, he placed in the hands of the Colonial Audit Service. It was agreed that Major Walsh should submit a memorandum for the consideration of the Section, and that Chambers of Commerce in East Africa should be asked whether the subject adversely affected the economic situation.

In reply to a question regarding the case of Sultan Saidi of Tabora, the Chairman said that his sentence had been quashed by the Court of Appeal on a technicality. In thirty years' experience in East Africa he (Sir Humphrey) had seen many legal quibbles, as a result of which there had been many acts of injustice through Native criminals escaping the punishment for their wrongdoings.

The Port of Tanga.

Major Walsh asked permission to narrate the "adventures of a boiler." (Laughter.) While a twelve-ton boiler was being lifted at Tanga wharf, he said, the boiler once crane, and a Native attendant had fallen into the water, the Native being killed, and the machinery still remaining in the sea. His information was that the boiler was now to be hauled aboard a ship, taken to Mombasa, and thence railed *via* Voi and Moshi back to Tanga. (Renewed laughter.) It was agreed to ask the Colonial Office what arrangements now existed for the landing of such machinery at Tanga.

The Chairman reported that at a recent meeting between General Hammond, General Maxwell, and the Commercial community of Tanga it had been indicated that four lighter berths were to be built within the next four years, and that more cranes, more shed accommodation, and better road access was to be provided shortly. At the meeting it had been revealed that £147,000 had been spent on relaying the Tanga line. Laughter was caused by the statement that the braking systems of the Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika Railways differed, so that the rolling stock of the two Administrations could not be combined.

Independent Chairman for Customs Conference.

It was resolved to urge the Secretary of State for the Colonies to appoint an independent Chairman for the Inter-Colonial Customs Conference to be held in East Africa in January.

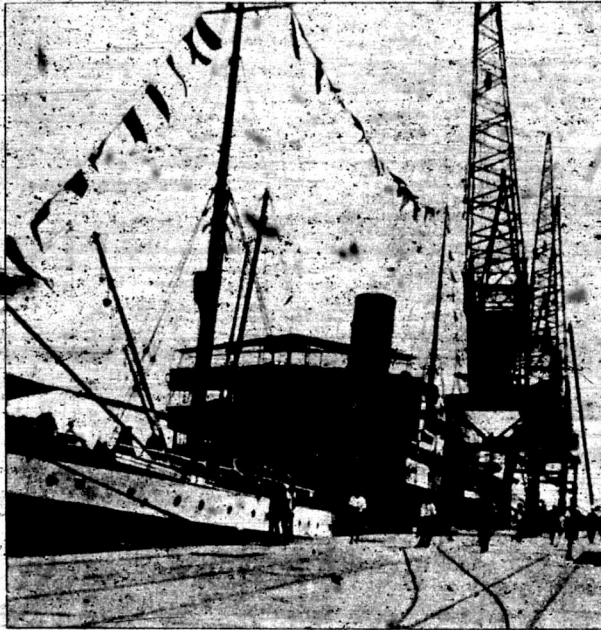
A motion in favour of the construction of a motor road between Tanga and Dar es Salaam was strongly supported, the Chairman stating that independent testimony corroborated the statement of Mr. Gafon Feizi that the part of the road still to be made could be constructed for under £1,000.

A special mission from the Holy See has left Rome for Abyssinia with a Pontifical message of greeting and gifts for Negus Tafari, who, it will be recalled, visited the Vatican when he was in Europe, and who recently sent a gilded silver cross set with precious stones for the newly constructed Ethiopian College in Rome.

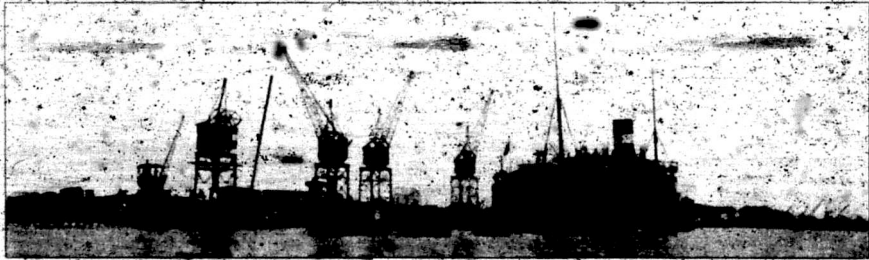
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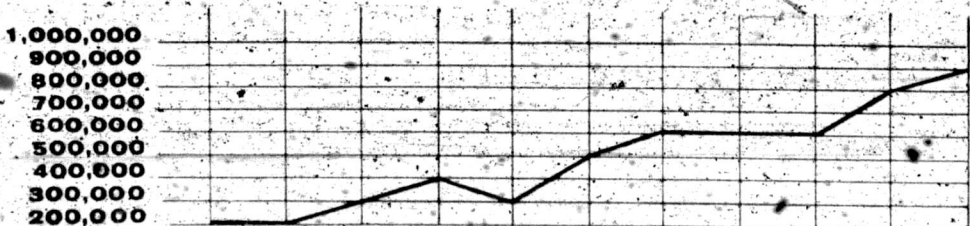
Portuguese Liner "Lourenço Marques" alongside the deep water wharf at Beira, 1929.



The new deep water wharf with British India Liner "Khandalla" alongside seen from the Pungue anchorage.

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SIR SAMUEL WILSON'S REPORT.

THE EAST AFRICA DINNER CLUB.

Criticisms of a Kenya Penitentiary.

Lord Cranworth the new President.

MR. W. Mcgregor Ross, formerly Director of the Public Works Department of Kenya, who has contributed a four-column criticism of Sir Samuel Wilson's Report to *The Scots Observer*, adopts an attitude which those familiar with his writings may have anticipated. It is, however, surprising to note his discourteous references to the chosen rapporteur of the Colonial Office, who is described as "a military gentleman, who, after increasingly valuable services between the years 1893 and 1921, had retired with the rank of Brigadier-General. As, to the latter year, the obsession was still strong in Government circles that a military career was the best training for the rule of peaceful people of diverse races in our scattered Dependencies, he was given a Governorship in the quiet islands of Trinidad and Tobago, followed by another in Jamaica in 1924-25. He was then promoted to a senior position on the permanent staff of the Colonial Office."

Not content with so manifestly absurd an epitome of Sir Samuel Wilson's services to the Empire, Mr. Ross proceeds to describe his Report as "diffuse and woolly," an extensive series of unchecked, unsubstantiated mental wanderings. To describe Mr. Amery's White Paper of 1923 as "a contemptible and inept piece of special pleading," to refer to "the desperate schemers of Kenya's unly political world" and "Kenya's half-wits," and finally to assert that "The Convention of Associations is about as representative of white public opinion in Kenya as Lord Rothermere is of public opinion in Great Britain."

All very amusing, no doubt, to the stay-at-home reader accustomed to see Kenya traduced by a little group of active publicists, a few pensioned-off officials prominent among them; but had a reviewer of his own book adopted similar tactics, Mr. Ross would assuredly have felt, and with justice, that the bounds of fair criticism had been overstepped and that the book was being merely used as an opportunity to work off an expression of his own pet theories.

The impression given to the uninitiated is that Sir Samuel Wilson merely capitulated to Kenya's white settler leaders, whereas, as our readers are well aware, he achieved a surprising measure of agreement in very difficult circumstances. Mr. Ross scoffs at Sir Samuel as "a military gentleman." Probably the very fact that a professional soldier was so markedly and so rapidly successful, where professional politicians had so often failed, is one of the reasons why such virulent criticisms have been launched in certain quarters against his Report.

LORD CRANWORTH has been elected President of the East Africa Dinner Club in succession to General Sir Hubert Gough. General Alfred Sharpe has been re-elected Vice-President and Mr. C. Ponsonby Honorary Treasurer.

At last week's annual general meeting the following Committee was elected: Dr. F. Charlesworth, Mr. E. P. Evans, General Sir Hubert Gough, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Mr. C. W. Hobley, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. J. H. Oldham, Mr. C. Ponsonby, and H.M. Trade Commissioner for East Africa.

It was decided to establish and maintain closer liaison with representative bodies in East Africa, such as the Convention of Associations of Kenya, the Congress of Associations of Tanganyika, and the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland, and to invite such bodies to remind their members at their half-yearly sessions of the activities of the Dinner Club, and of its desire to welcome new East African members.

Anyone interested in East Africa desiring membership of the Club is invited to communicate with the Secretary, Major J. Corbet Ward, O.B.E., c/o H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Office, 34, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1, or with any member of the Committee. The life-membership subscription is £2, and the annual subscription 5s.

BUGANDA WANTS AN ELECTED PARLIAMENT

in place of the present Lukiko.

An interesting political movement is reported from Uganda. The leaders of the political parties in the kingdom of Buganda, after consultation with the hereditary chiefs, have presented a petition to the Secretary of State, to the Governor, and to the Kabaka of Buganda, pointing out the great changes which have come about since the date of the Uganda Agreement concluded by Sir Harry Johnston, especially in the direction of education.

The educated population of the kingdom is stated to be 65% of males and 25% of women. Yet under the present system of appointment to the Native Parliament uneducated men occupy leading positions for which they are unfitted, but the signatories contend that this state of affairs is favoured by the British Administration, which it is alleged is desirous of curtailing the status of the Native Government. The present system is described as equivalent to using a horse to draw a motor car. The petitioners therefore urge the substitution of an elective body instead of the present Native Parliament.—*Times*.

AN EAST AFRICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Africa, the quarterly journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, says of our recently published 420-page volume "Eastern Africa Today."

An encyclopedia of information covering each district of each of the British East African Dependencies. We feel sure this book will usefully meet the needs of those desiring authoritative and up-to-date information. It is interestingly written and so well arranged and indexed that any matter requiring to be looked up can be readily found, and we learn that all information given has been either compiled or corrected by those on the spot.



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THE COLOUR OF RUWENZORI.

Lecture by Mr. Carveth Wells.

MR. CARVETH WELLS, who last year visited Ruwenzori with the object of procuring a record of the colour of the mountains, recently addressed the Royal Geographical Society in London, and showed coloured slides taken during the expedition. Only those who have experienced the damp discomfort, the misery and cold of life on Ruwenzori can appreciate the difficulty of taking any photographs at all, especially with a kinematograph, said Mr. Wells, adding that the constant loading and unloading of the cameras and the setting up of the tripod were one long discomfort. He was accompanied from Europe by Mr. Osborne Goodrich, representing the Milwaukee Public Museum, and in Fort Portal they were fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. George Oliver, who had accompanied Captain Humphreys on his expeditions. They also found four Bakonju who had accompanied Duke of the Abruzzi in 1906, and one of these acted as guide. Of the Bakonju porters Mr. Wells said:

The Bakonju wore practically nothing except a piece of bark cloth around the loins, but each man carried his purse slung round his neck. This was simply the complete skin of some animal about the size of a cat. The skin had been removed from the animal by pulling it over its head, so that it formed a bag. The two hind legs were joined together, making a loop which went over the porter's head, and the bag hung down his back. No two skins seemed alike, they were of various colours and markings. A Bakonju would be absolutely lost without his purse, in which he carries his treasures, especially his pipe and tobacco. In addition to the purse, each man carries a fire-bundle and a peculiar musical instrument, which he could use either for entertaining himself or for signalling.

The fire-bundle was most interesting. Three feet long and about four inches in diameter, it normally showed no signs of fire, but looked like an enormous cigar made of banana leaves. A loop was attached to the bundle, which was worn over the shoulder. Inside this bundle was a lot of tinder and dry grass which was ignited before the bundle was tied up. In order to make a fire, one end of the bundle was opened, whereupon the contents immediately burst into flames. Fire can be carried in this way in all weathers, for as long as a month.

In concluding his lecture Mr. Wells said:

"One of the remarks so often made during the discussion of papers read before this Society is that the authors in their modesty have lightly glossed over the hardships and discomforts they endured. It was not for this very modesty of previous explorers of Ruwenzori I should have been able to equip my own expedition properly. As it was, although I carefully read all the accounts of Ruwenzori I could find, I never dreamed of, and therefore was not prepared for, the great discomfort and hardship that had to be faced. In spite of the fact that several other expeditions had covered the same ground, I had to consider mine merely a preliminary survey to secure information that should have been already available. However, with the experience gained, I now feel confident that, if I am ever lucky enough to revisit Ruwenzori, I shall be able to make such preparations as will ensure that the taking of photographs will be a pleasure instead of a burden."

In all reasonable probability Northern Rhodesia will in a few years obtain self-government," said Mr. G. A. S. Northcote, the Chief Secretary, in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council last week, and with that view Sir James Maxwell, the Governor, associated himself. These important expressions of opinion were made during a debate on a resolution urging a conference between Northern and Southern Rhodesia to discuss the amalgamation of the two territories. Though many of the elected members strongly supported the motion, it was defeated by the official vote.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

The Prime Minister's Statement.

REPLYING TO A QUESTION in the House of Commons last week, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said he intended to make a statement as to the policy of the Government with regard to East Africa, and that the House would have an opportunity of debating the Government's proposals, but he could not promise that these proposals would be laid before the House before Christmas.

Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. MacDonald, replying to Earl Winterton, who asked whether his contemplated statement on the future government of East Africa would include proposals for the future government of Northern Rhodesia, said: "The answer is in the negative."

Earl Winterton then asked whether Mr. MacDonald was aware that there had been a greater increase in the material development of that territory than of any comparable territory in Africa, and whether in the circumstances his statement on the future government of East Africa ought not to include the question of the future government of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. MacDonald: "The answer is perfectly obvious. We are dealing with the report of a Commission or Committee appointed by our predecessors relating to the government of East Africa, and that report is the basis of what we shall have to decide and subsequently report to this House."

Earl Winterton asked whether Mr. MacDonald was aware that the Commission itself visited Livingstone, and made considerable reference to the future government of Northern Rhodesia in its report. No answer was given.

NEW CAPITAL FOR DWA PLANTATIONS.

DWA Plantations Ltd. is offering its shareholders and Debenture stockholders a further £30,000 of 7½% Debenture stock (making a total of £60,000), which can be converted into shares of 25s. each at a premium of 1s. per share up to December 31, 1932; or at a premium of 1s. 6d. per share up to December 31, 1934. After writing off large sums for depreciation and creating an estate redemption account of approximately £24,000, dividends in the last six years have been 10%, 15%, 17½%, 12%, and 12%.

The company, which is one of the leading East African sisal-growing concerns, owns 1,000 of freehold and 10,021 acres of leasehold land at Dwa, 10,000 acres of leasehold at Kedai and Paranga, a concession of 5,000 acres at Voi, and the Sakarre Estate of about 11,000 acres in the Usambara district of Tanganyika. Its estimated sisal output for 1920 is 1,800 tons, two-thirds of which has been sold forward at £40 per ton c.i.f., the all-in cost of production in 1920. Profits from sisal are estimated at £18,000 in 1920, £25,000 in 1931, and £30,000 in 1932. The Sakarre Estate has not yet contributed to the profits, owing to lack of attention to the coffee during and after the War, but the 1920 crop, which is now being picked, is estimated at 1,440 cwt., on that estate 75 acres have been put under tea and a further 150 acres are being planted.

The present share capital of the company is only £105,810 in 28 shares and if the whole £60,000 of Debenture stock is converted into shares at 35s. per share, it will not be increased to more than £145,810, so there should be ample margin to cover the Debenture interest several times over.

TEST ADVERTISING FAIRLY.

Unless he has invested an amount at least equal to 1% of his annual sales, no man has given advertising a fair trial," declares an American business authority.

TANGANYIKA GOLDFIELDS REPORT.

The report of Tanganyika Goldfields Ltd. for 1928 states that Mr. Walter Broadbridge and Sir Alfred Sharpe have retired from the board, and that Mr. Alfred Ewing and Mr. Marcel E. Jacques have been appointed in their stead.

The results obtained by the small milling plant erected at Kilimafera do not justify the erection of larger plant, for in spite of the favourable opinion expressed by the engineer on whose advice the property was acquired, and the adoption of the recommendations of the consulting engineer who visited the properties, the rich ore encountered on the surface has not been found to continue at depth in sufficient quantity to provide regular supplies of ore, while the lower grade ore bodies are too erratic in width and value to justify further expenditure.

Mr. J. L. Popham, who made an exhaustive examination of the possibilities, definitely advised against incurring further expenditure, but he succeeded in acquiring for the company an option of another property in the same district. Known as the Maji Moto Gold Mine, and situated fifty-five miles from the port of Musomia on Lake Victoria, it consists of seven claims and eight exclusive prospecting licences covering a total area of some eight square miles. The opening of twenty-six tons was taken from the various workings by the company's engineers, and 11.2 dwts of fine gold per ton were recovered, leaving 7 dwts in the tailings. On another area two reefs exist, one having a strike of about 800 feet and a width of five feet. Several other areas show promising occurrences of gold, but for the present development work is being confined to the first-mentioned.

"Extensive concessions have been taken up by the company in the Lupa River basin. The eighty square miles taken up cover a length of some forty miles of river flats. Numerous streams carrying alluvial gold feed into the main river flat. Prospectors have worked shallow flats on these feeder streams for some years, but they have not attempted to follow the auriferous gravels down into the main flats, which latter have now been acquired for the company under exclusive prospecting licences. Boring operations have been commenced.

"According to official records, no less than 32,000 ounces of gold have been won from the feeder streams by primitive methods. The gold recovered has been of an exceptionally coarse nature, which gives promise that the finer gold will be found to have travelled much farther than where work ceased; that is to say, much of the area now taken up should carry payable gold."

The company holds a substantial interest in Kagera Tinfields Ltd., a 10% interest in the Central African Exploration Company formed by the British Tin Group to prospect an area of 1,800 square miles in the tin-bearing zone in Uganda and Tanganyika, and an interest in the Ankole Tinfields and Bukoba (Tanganyika) Tinfields Ltd., whose operations have been suspended owing to the low price of the metal, though arrangements have been made to tribute their deposits.

General Rhodes, Acting General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, stated recently in the Kenya Legislative Council that the Railway Administration proposed in time to continue the line from Soroti into the West Nile district of Uganda and thence into the Sudan.

USA PLANTERS ON RAILWAY PROBLEMS.

As a result of a recent visit paid to the Northern Province of Tanganyika by General Hammond and Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, it has been decided to make various improvements at Usa railway station and to bridge the Usa River in order to facilitate the transport of produce from the plantations on the east side of the river and to avoid the present unsatisfactory journey to the station *via* the Chai.

In a memorandum presented to General Hammond the Usa Planters Association stated:

"The state of the Usa station is very unsatisfactory. The accommodation is very inadequate, the approaches to the station are in a disgraceful state in wet weather, and the floor of the godown is in a state of disrepair detrimental to the produce which it is expected to house.

"The planters of the Usa area are very anxious to get a guarantee from the Government that the railway station will not be removed from the Usa River. The Acting General Manager of Railways gave a promise in February last that the Usa station would remain open for at least two years from the opening of the Arusha station. This feeling of uncertainty is very unsatisfactory, and is adversely affecting the development of the area. There are many reasons why the station should be sited at Usa in preference to Tengeru.

(a) There are no European *shambas* at Tengeru, with the exception of Mr. Maxwell's; (b) the main development is centred between the Maji ya Chai and Usa rivers to the east of Usa station; (c) several sisal estates recently opened up stretch for twelve miles S.E. of Usa station, and a glance at the surrounding country is sufficient proof as to the direction in which development is taking place; (d) chief, however, amongst the many reasons for siting the station at Usa is that it is conveniently situated for the many settlers in this district.

"We take this opportunity of protesting against a gross waste of public money in building a station at Tengeru which can serve no useful purpose to the planters whom it is supposed to assist."

To these representations General Hammond replied that the Usa station would be retained for at least two years and that in that period the planters could prove by making full use of it that its further retention was a necessity.

The planters also emphasised the desirability of the early extension of the railway from Arusha to connect with the Central Line, and that "any further line built from Manyoni or Dodoma should be constructed with a view to its ultimate suitability to form part of the main north-and-south line"; that the transit of goods between Kenya and Tanganyika is impeded by the different braking systems used on the two railways; that it is most unsatisfactory that the old German system of kilogrammes and kilometres should be used on the Tanganyika Railways, instead of English weights and measures; and that a cold storage van ought to be attached to all trains between Arusha and the coast so that up-country residents may obtain fresh fish from Tanga and coastal residents secure farm produce.

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KENYA'S EDUCATIONAL EFFORTS.

European Children Well Provided For.

In striking contrast to Tanganyika Territory, Kenya Colony is paying special attention to the education of European children, and more particularly to those who are likely to remain in the Colony and earn their living there.

"It is important," writes Mr. Evan E. Biss, the Chief Inspector of Schools, who acted as Director of Education during the greater part of the year 1928 (Education Department Annual Report, 1928, Government Printer, Nairobi, sb. 7), "that young people remaining in Kenya should submit to tests proving that they are fitted for life and work here. To this end Departmental tests are being developed in domestic and commercial subjects, and in this the overseas examining bodies are generously co-operating so that certain parts of the tests receive the benefit of their standardisation and reputation. When the Senior Secondary Boys' School at Kabete is completed it will be possible to push much further the local character of the education of those who need it, e.g., in agriculture and manual work, and to employ special qualified teachers at Nairobi and Eldoret, and manual work for boys has been developed at Nairobi.

The number of Government schools has risen from twelve to fifteen, and the number of European children in them from 683 to 740; and there are well over three hundred more European children in-aided and private schools. It is gratifying to read that a gradual improvement in the standard of qualification among teachers is taking place. The question of compulsory education for European children is occupying attention, and with the arrival of Mr. H. S. Scott, the new Director, some decision will, no doubt, be reached.

Indian education is not being neglected, but good teachers are difficult to obtain. Some idea of these difficulties may be gathered from the qualifications laid down for the post of an Inspector of Indian

schools. They include a good degree, sound educational training and experience, thoroughly trustworthy character, a knowledge of two Indian vernaculars as well as of the varied qualifications of Indian teachers, and a real sympathy with and understanding of Indian life. "The qualifications required are difficult to find in one person," declares the Report.

"A feature of the provision for African education is the 'sector system,' a school 'sector' being an area which can be served by one school, its size being determined by the distance which a child of seven can be expected to walk to, and from school daily. The problem is complicated by the fact that certain missions find it impossible to agree to limit their educational activities to certain definite areas, leaving others to missionaries of other denominations.

The work of the Masai Government Schools at Narok and Kajiado," says Mr. Biss, "continues to be of great interest. Discipline has proved easy, except for the difficulty of getting pupils to return on the right day. Sticks notched with the number of holidays on one side, to be notched on the opposite side as the days pass, have solved the problem."

Of the Native Industrial Training Depot at Kabete, which is run by Flight Lieutenant G. J. Stroud, M.B.E., and has 520 boys on its books, it is stated that "There is no much doubt that the training given forms the finished part of the finest moral and physical education for the African in Kenya."

Some time ago *East Africa* commented pointedly on the Kenya Auditor's last Report. It is now officially stated that the Government of that Colony has taken action to implement the recommendations of the Auditor.

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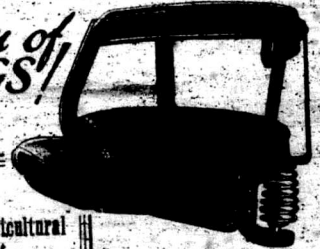
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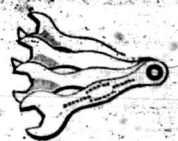
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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

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

A Belgian military mission is leaving shortly for Ethiopia to reorganise the Abyssinian army.

The Rhodesia Railways have placed orders in this country for 250,000 lbs. of rolling stock.

A sub-branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) has been opened at Mufulira, Northern Rhodesia.

The Church Missionary Society has received an anonymous gift of £10,000 in aid of its work.

A polo tournament was held last week to celebrate the formal opening of the Mau Polo Club, Kenya.

The Nakuru Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya is to be held on December 4 and 5.

Mr. R. W. Buswell has been appointed Trans-Nzoia representative of Messrs. Kirkwood & Company, Kitale.

During the first nine months of this year some 6,000 tons of coffee, all Native-grown, were exported from Bukoba.

Messrs. J. Lyons & Company's Lujeri Tea Factory in Nyasaland was officially opened by the Acting Governor of the Protectorate on November 2.

A crop report cabled from Nairobi to London a few days ago estimates the exportable surplus of coffee from the Colony during the current season at 9,560 tons.

Two Lumbwa Natives have been sentenced to four years' imprisonment, and others to three years' imprisonment, for raiding the Masai Reserve a few weeks ago.

In order to expedite through railway connection between Lobito Bay and the Katanga railway system, Le Chemin de Fer du Bas-Congo au Katanga have now decided to commence construction work from the Katanga end. It is expected that the two ends of this extension will meet at Musonoï, some seventy-five miles west of Eshilongo.

It is estimated that the amount distributed to Native cotton growers in the Buganda Province of Uganda during the last season averaged no less than £6 9s. 4d. per taxpayer, or 25s. 7d. per head of the total population; in the Eastern Province (excluding Karamoja, where no cotton is grown) the respective averages were £3 8s. 3d. and 19s. 3d.

The Mozambique Company have asked the Portuguese Government to consent to the transfer to Southern Rhodesia of two plots of ground in Beira, adjoining land already ceded to the Rhodesia Railway.

The Empire Economic Union has been formed to study the problems and advocate the policy of closer economic co-operation within the Empire. The headquarters are at 351, Abbey House, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Lectures on tropical hygiene for men and women proceeding to the tropics will be given at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine between December 4 and 13 from 5.30 to 7 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Council of British Empire Producers' Organisation has resolved: "That, having in mind the desirability of the adoption of a policy for the development of the Empire as an economic unit, immediate steps should be taken to promote the conclusion of extended reciprocal trade agreements between the United Kingdom and the several parts of the Empire Oversea."

An unofficial but reliable report received from Uganda by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London states that the Bunyoro Native tobacco crop is of much improved quality this season, that the average yield per acre was some 558 lb., that the growers received an average of 30s. for their leaf, and that one man received no less than 629s.

The Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce is calling for tenders to ascertain the probable cost of establishing a direct monthly steamship service from Eastern Canadian ports to East Africa via the Suez Canal. The Canadian Government does not bind itself to accept any tender, but considers the trade prospects sufficiently good to justify investigation of the cost of such a service and of a similar service to India.

A manufacturer's agent in Nairobi desires to represent British manufacturers of hardware, small tools, motor accessories, and also grocery lines, and chemists' sundries. The agent in question, who has existing connections in these lines, is at present in the United Kingdom for the purpose of interviewing interested manufacturers, who are invited to communicate with the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1, quoting reference No. 1525.

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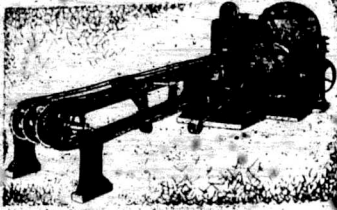
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Enquiries are also invited for Oil Engines and Steam Engines for use as prime movers. As makers of all classes of engines to meet the requirements of various countries, we are always able to supply the type most suited to local conditions.

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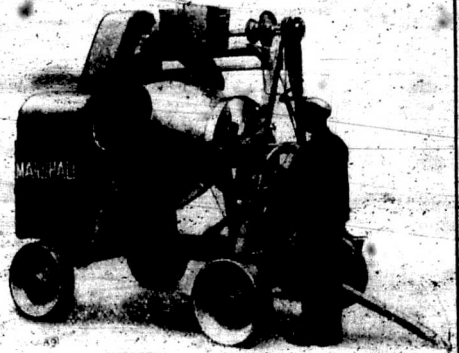
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

THERE has been competition at the last auctions for good qualities, and first sizes and peaberry of some Kenya marks therefore realised dearer prices. Other grades, however, continue slow of sale, and in some cases lower prices were accepted to make progress.

Kenya—

"A" sizes	103s. od. to 145s. od.
"B" "	81s. od. to 112s. od.
"C" "	65s. od. to 83s. 6d.
Peaberry	90s. od. to 150s. 6d.
London graded:—	
First sizes	113s. 6d.
Second sizes	78s. 6d.
Third sizes	65s. od.
Ungraded	64s. od. to 75s. od.

Uganda—

Mixed	55s. 6d. to 65s. od.
Robusta	69s. od.

Tanganyika—

Arusha—

London cleaned	701s. od. to 108s. od.
First sizes	74s. od. to 89s. od.
Second sizes	78s. 6d. to 74s. od.
Third sizes	85s. od. to 100s. od.
Peaberry	

Kilimanjaro—

London cleaned	
First sizes	94s. 6d.
Second sizes	76s. 6d.
Third sizes	64s. od.
Peaberry	94s. 6d.

Rhodesia—

London cleaned:—	
First sizes, good quality	120s. od.
Second sizes	84s. 6d.
Peaberry	116s. od.

Belgian Congo—

Greyish	111s. 6d.
Palish	90s. od.
Mixed brownish	59s. od.

London stocks of East African coffees: total 31,113 bags, as compared with 10,304 bags at the corresponding date last year.

OTHER PRODUCE

Beans—Prices range unchanged from 145s. to 150s. per cwt.

Castor Seed—Prices are still round about £16 75s. per ton.

Chillies—The market is steady at about 62s. 6d. per cwt.

Gloves—The market is dull and easier. Prices for October-December shipment are 94d.

Cotton—East African has been in fair demand, prices ranging from 83d. to 1146d. per lb.

Cotton Seed—Prices are about £7 10s. for November-December ex-ship.

Groundnuts—No business is reported, but the nominal value of November-December shipment is £18 5s.

Hides and Skins—East Africans have been quiet, small business having been done in Mombasa at unchanged prices.

Maize—The nominal price quoted in London for January-March shipment of East African in bags is 33s. per quarter.

Simsim—The market is steadier, with afloat quoted at £18 10s. and sellers of December-January at £19.

Sisal—Quiet, but firmer, with £36 10s. quoted for good marks No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya, and sellers of f.a.q. at £35 10s.

LAST WEEK'S RAINFALL IN KENYA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has received an official cable stating that the rainfall in Kenya during the past week was as follows: Nanyuki, 1.8 inches; Limuru and Thika, 1.5; Machakos, 1.16; Naivasha, 1 inch; Nairobi and Nakuru, .9; Soy, .75; Ravine and Kiambu, .5; Kericho, Nyeri and Rumuruti, .4; Eldoret and Kitale, .3; Lumbwa, Njoro, and Songhor, .25; Vipi, .2; Moiben, .1 inch.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Mr. Arthur Colegate has joined the board of Messrs. Marshall & Sons, Ltd., the engineers of Sainsborough, and has been appointed a managing director of the company to act in conjunction with the chairman and managing director, Major H. D. Marshall.

Peters Ltd., of Westland Works, Yeovil, have issued an excellent illustrated catalogue (No. 1716) regarding their Atomic Diesel stationary type oil engine. The booklet reviews the merits of the two-stroke cycle engine, compared with the four-stroke engine, and is available to any of our readers mentioning this journal and applying to the works.

Fortnum & Mason Ltd. report a net profit of £70,446 for the year ended August 31, against £52,670 for the previous year. A dividend of 22% is to be paid on the Ordinary shares (against 20%). During the year 35,000 new Ordinary shares of £1 were issued to shareholders at the price of 35s. and with the premiums received on those new shares the reserve totals £280,000; the capital is £308,750.

Mr. J. A. King left London in the British-India liner "Malda" last week as service engineer in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika to Messrs. Robey and Co. Ltd., of Lincoln, who are locally represented by Messrs. Dalgety and Co. Ltd., Nairobi. This enterprising move will certainly be welcomed by the many sisal estates and cotton ginneries in Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda which have installed Robey decorticators, oil engines, and other specialities.

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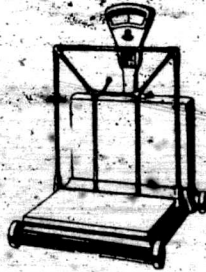
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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The British India liner "Malda," which left London on Friday last and is due to sail from Marseilles on November 30, carries the following passengers:—

- Port Sudan.*
 Mr. R. N. McLeod
- Mombasa:*
 *Mr. and Mrs. G. H. W. Annells
 Mr. D. H. Aldred
 Miss J. S. Anderson
 Mr. R. Adams
 Mrs. C. E. Bell
 *Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Borrow
 Miss M. Brown
 *Major K. A. Brown
 *Mr. P. M. Butter
 *Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Baboneau
 Mr. A. C. Bond
 Mr. and Mrs. E. B. S. Clarke
 Mr. and Mrs. J. C. [redacted]
 Mr. W. H. Cochrane
 Mrs. J. Campbell
 Mrs. M. Davis
 Mrs. A. J. R. Douglas
 Miss C. Duncan
 Mr. D. Dalrymple
 Mr. D. A. Dirk
 Mrs. P. M. England
 Mr. J. C. D. Eglsworth
 Mrs. F. Findlay
 Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Fell
 Mr. C. S. Francis
 Mr. F. U. M. Greer
 Mr. C. S. Grant
 Miss Jean Gordon
 *Mrs. R. W. Gowthorpe
 *Mr. G. B. Gilbert-Smith
 Mr. and Mrs. K. Gough
 Mr. E. W. Gaddum
 Mr. R. H. Howitt
 Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Henfrey
 Miss C. V. Howes
 Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Humphries
 Major B. Hollyoak
 *Mr. and Mrs. A. E. T. Imbert
 Mrs. R. Johnston
 Mr. and Mrs. H. Jordan
 Mr. J. A. R. King
 *Major and Mrs. G. J. Keane
 Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Kerr
 Mrs. M. Lambert
 *Miss Larking
 Lady Leek and maid
 Mr. W. G. Lindeman
 *Miss Lynch
 Miss F. M. Lancaster
 Cmdr. S. E. Lawford
 Major T. L. Longhurst
 Mr. C. J. Mitchell
 Miss M. McLeod
 Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Merttens
 Mr. D. T. Morrison
 *Dr. N. McLean
 *Mrs. W. E. Marshall
 *Mr. G. Mitchell
 Mr. S. Metters
 *Major T. W. Milligan
 Mr. and Mrs. T. R. L. Nestor
 *Mr. H. Schwartz
 Passengers marked * join at Marseilles.
 Passengers marked † join at Port Said.
 Passengers marked ‡ join at Port Sudan.

- Mrs. P. F. Nunan
 Miss J. M. Nicholson
 *Mr. Osborne
 Mr. C. R. Porter
 Dr. E. J. Porteus
 *Mr. J. W. Prestoe
 Col. R. Page-Croft
 Mr. W. A. Plant
 Lady Peck and maid
 Miss M. Queleh
 Major J. Reinton
 Mr. R. Rimoul
 *Mr. C. Robinson
 Mrs. Richardson
 Mr. and Mrs. F. Riddock
 *Mr. and Mrs. C. Rankin
 Miss M. Rudmose-Brown
 *Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Sibley
 *Mr. A. L. Smithson
 *Mr. E. F. Searle
 *Mr. E. G. B. Sams
 *The Countess of Shrewsbury and Talbot
 Miss E. Simpson
 Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Titman
 Mrs. B. H. Tothill
 Mrs. M. G. Templeton
 *Major and Mrs. S. R. Wybrants
 Mr. C. G. J. White
 Mrs. E. K. White
 *Mr. and Mrs. R. C. M. Wood
 Mr. P. H. D. Wraith
 Mrs. E. M. White
 Miss K. M. Wedd
 Mrs. N. C. Yonge
- Tanga.*
 Mr. W. F. Crockhart
 Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Haarer
 *Mr. V. D. Pollock
 Mr. J. B. Wilson
- Zanzibar.*
 *Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Johnson
 Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Skirnes
- Dar es Salaam.*
 Mr. J. Brown
 Mr. E. Burton
 Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Clark
 Miss A. S. Garrard
 Mr. A. H. Garbutt
 Mr. D. Lister
 Mr. C. MacQuarie
 Dr. R. R. Murray
 Mr. C. W. J. Mountford
 Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Shimmin
 Mr. B. H. Smith
 Mr. D. J. A. Tucker
 Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Withall
 Mr. F. Walker
 Mr. J. M. T. Watson
- Beira.*
 *Mrs. M. Burrell
 *Mrs. H. Chamberlin
 Mr. W. Coath
 *Mr. and Mrs. William Roy Smith

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "General Duchesne," which left Marseilles on November 27, carries for:—

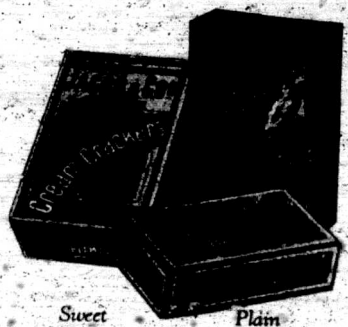
- Mombasa.*
 Mr. David Baker
 Mr. T. Currow
 Mr. J. E. Golby
 Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. G. A. Swinton Home
 Mr. F. H. Knight
 Mr. J. C. Nichols
 Mr. W. C. Richard
- Miss E. Schlossmann
 Mr. S. L. Terrell
 Mrs. J. C. Ware
 Mrs. J. M. Weatherbee
- Dar es Salaam.*
 Mr. Beatty
 The Rev. Chissold
 The Rev. Janson-Smith

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Modasa," which arrived in London on November 23, brought the following homeward passengers from East Africa:—

- Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Adshead
 *Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Anderson
 Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Andrews
 *Mrs. A. Aschan
 *Mr. and Mrs. [redacted]
 Lieut. T. F. Bland
 Mr. Blicke
 Mr. Böhnet
 Mrs. J. D. Brown
 Major and Mrs. Burnham
 Mr. D. W. Busby
 *Mr. W. M. Carnie
 Lieut. A. D. Clinch
 Mr. H. C. Croysdale
 Mr. W. B. E. Dalgairns
 Major J. N. Davies
 *Dr. I. Burtt Davy
 *Captain Dillon
 Mr. A. P. Downs
 Lady V. Fielding
 Mr. A. R. Fortnum
 *Mr. B. W. Friend
 *Mr. G. H. Garbett
 Mrs. W. S. Godfrey
 Mrs. Green
 Miss D. M. Green
 *Mrs. M. Griffiths
 *St. D. and Lady Hall
 Mr. G. E. M. Hanley
 Mr. P. Hennig
- Captain P. Holland
 Mr. and Mrs. A. Kirby
 Mr. Langton
 Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Leakey
 *Mr. and Mrs. J. H. G. McDougal
 Mr. R. MacKay
 Mr. D. C. MacKeggan
 *Mrs. E. Maclear
 Mr. A. H. Maddocks
 *Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Meek
 Mr. W. G. Moore
 *Mr. F. E. Murrell
 *Mrs. J. H. Neill
 Mr. C. C. Newton
 *Mr. R. O. Ney
 Mr. G. J. Partridge
 Mrs. G. Read
 *Mr. J. M. Romeo
 *Mr. H. V. Shepherd
 Mr. H. Shepherd
 *Mrs. R. Smith
 Mr. E. M. Smurthwaite
 Miss M. Stewart
 Lieut. R. Swaine
 Mr. K. E. Toms
 Mrs. and Miss Weatherdon
 Mrs. W. G. Webb
 *Mr. J. White
 *Misses Wiggins
 *Mr. R. Withycombe

* Disembarked at Marseilles.



Sweet Plain
 Royal Afternoon Tea
 Selected Assorted Family
 Assorted Orange Cream
 Lemon Fruit Trumpery
 Mince Assorted
 Cream Crackers, Water
 Biscuits, Butter Puff
 Wafer Crust, Cheese

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"EAST AFRICA" is indispensable to everyone who would be well informed of East African affairs.
Subscribe TO-DAY.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.

- "Modasa" arrived London, November 23.
 "Madura" left Kilindini for London, November 23.
 "Malda" passed Beachy Head, November 23.
 "Matiana" arrived Kilindini outwards, November 22.
 "Khandalla" left Bombay for East Africa, Nov. 20.
 "Karoo" arrived Dar es Salaam for Bombay, Nov. 25.
 "Karagola" arrived Lourenço Marques for Durban, November 25.
 "Ellora" arrived Mombasa, November 25.
 "Karapara" arrived Bombay, November 23.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

- "City of Bombay" arrived Mombasa, November 20.
 "Governor" left Glasgow for East Africa, Nov. 23.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

- "Randfontein" left Las Palmas homewards, Nov. 17.
 "Rietfontein" arrived Durban for further Cape port, November 18.
 "Meliskerk" left Hamburg for East Africa, Nov. 21.
 "Nias" arrived Cape Town homewards, November 19.
 "Hemel" arrived Dar es Salaam for further East African ports, November 19.
 "Alkaid" left Mossel Bay for the Cape and East Africa, November 18.
 "Gickerk" left Rotterdam for the Cape and East Africa, November 17.
 "Jagersfontein" left Hamburg for East Africa, November 20.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

- "Chambard" arrived Zanzibar homewards, November 24.
 "Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Réunion homewards, November 22.
 "General Voyron" left Port Said homewards, Nov. 23.
 "General Duchesne" left Marseilles, November 21.
 "Explorateur Grandier" arrived Diego Suarez for Mauritius, November 19.
 "Aviateur Roland Garros" left Djibouti outwards, November 18.

UNION-CASTLE.

- "Banbury Castle" left Cape Town for Beira, Nov. 23.
 "Dromore Castle" left Cape Town for London, November 19.
 "Dunstrum Castle" arrived Lourenço Marques for Beira, November 20.
 "Dunluce Castle" left Cape Town for London, November 22.
 "Garth Castle" left Ascension for London, Nov. 21.
 "Gloucester Castle" left Cape Town for Lourenço Marques, November 24.
 "Grantully Castle" left Tenerife for Beira, Nov. 21.
 "Llandaff Castle" left Suez for East Africa, Nov. 23.
 "Llandoverly Castle" left Beira for East Africa, November 23.
 "Llanstephan Castle" left Algoa Bay for London, November 24.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 4 p.m. on—

- November 28 per s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind."
 December 3 "Leconte de Lisle."
 "5" s.s. "Mantua."
 "12" s.s. "Ranpura."
 "17" s.s. "General Voyron."
 "19" s.s. "Malolo."
 "24" s.s. "Ranchi."

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 December 4 per the s.s. "General Voyron"; on December 7 per the s.s. "Macedonia"; and on December 14 per the s.s. "Morea."

The new motor vessel "Winchester Castle" built for the South African service of the Union-Castle Line, was launched last week in Belfast. The ship is 630-ft. long, 75 ft. broad, and is of 19,500 tons gross. There is accommodation for 756 first, second, and third-class passengers, mostly in single and two-berth state-rooms. The first class public rooms follow the Cape Colonial style of decoration.

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.

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"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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- EMERALD—ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL.**
 Inclusive charge 18/- per day.
JERSEY—FAIRBANKS HOTEL, Ains Fort. An Ideal Resort. Terms Moderate. Booklet.
LONDON.
EMAUWONT HOTEL, 17-19, Princess Square, W.2.
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- *KINGOLEY—Hart St., Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.1.**
 Bedroom and Breakfast from 8/6.
BEAR KENSINGTON GARDENS—4, Pambridge Gardens, W.2. Luxuriously furnished, Ample. Flats. Sing fr. 2½ gs. Dbl. 4 gs. Inc. Breakfast, Bath, attend., Cent. Heat, Sound Eng. and Cont. exp.

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- *PORTMAN—Portman St., Marble Arch, W.1.**
 Room & Breakfast from 8/6. Pension from 3½ gs.
SOUTH KENSINGTON—St. Bolton Gardens.
 First class Family Hotel. From 3½ gs.
***WHITNESS—Osden's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W.2.** Rm. & Bkfst. from 8/6. Pension from 3½ gs.

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

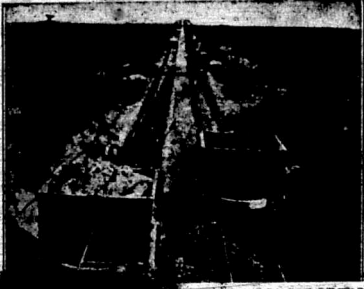
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Apply to Secretary, London Office, or Estates Manager, Gligiti, Kenya Colony.

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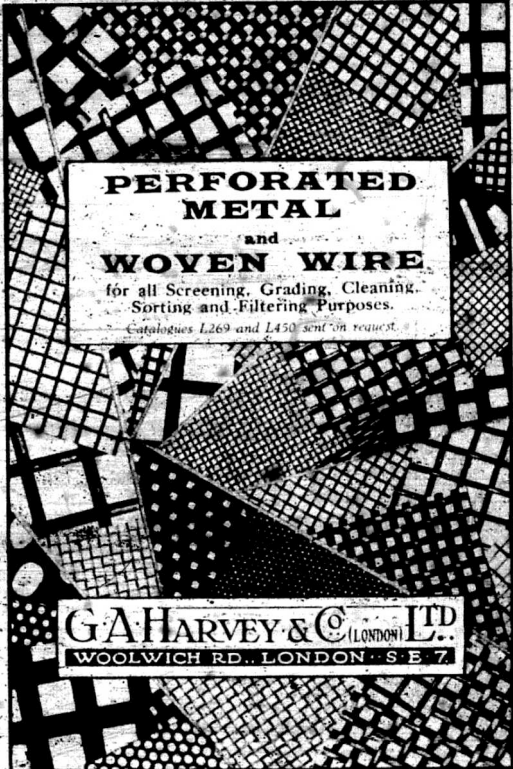
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 Malacca, Penang, and other ports.

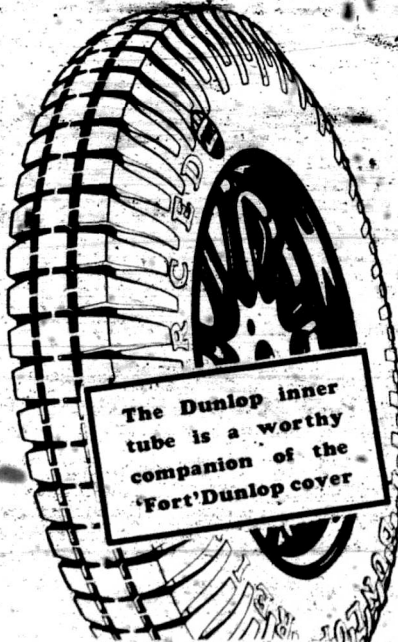


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