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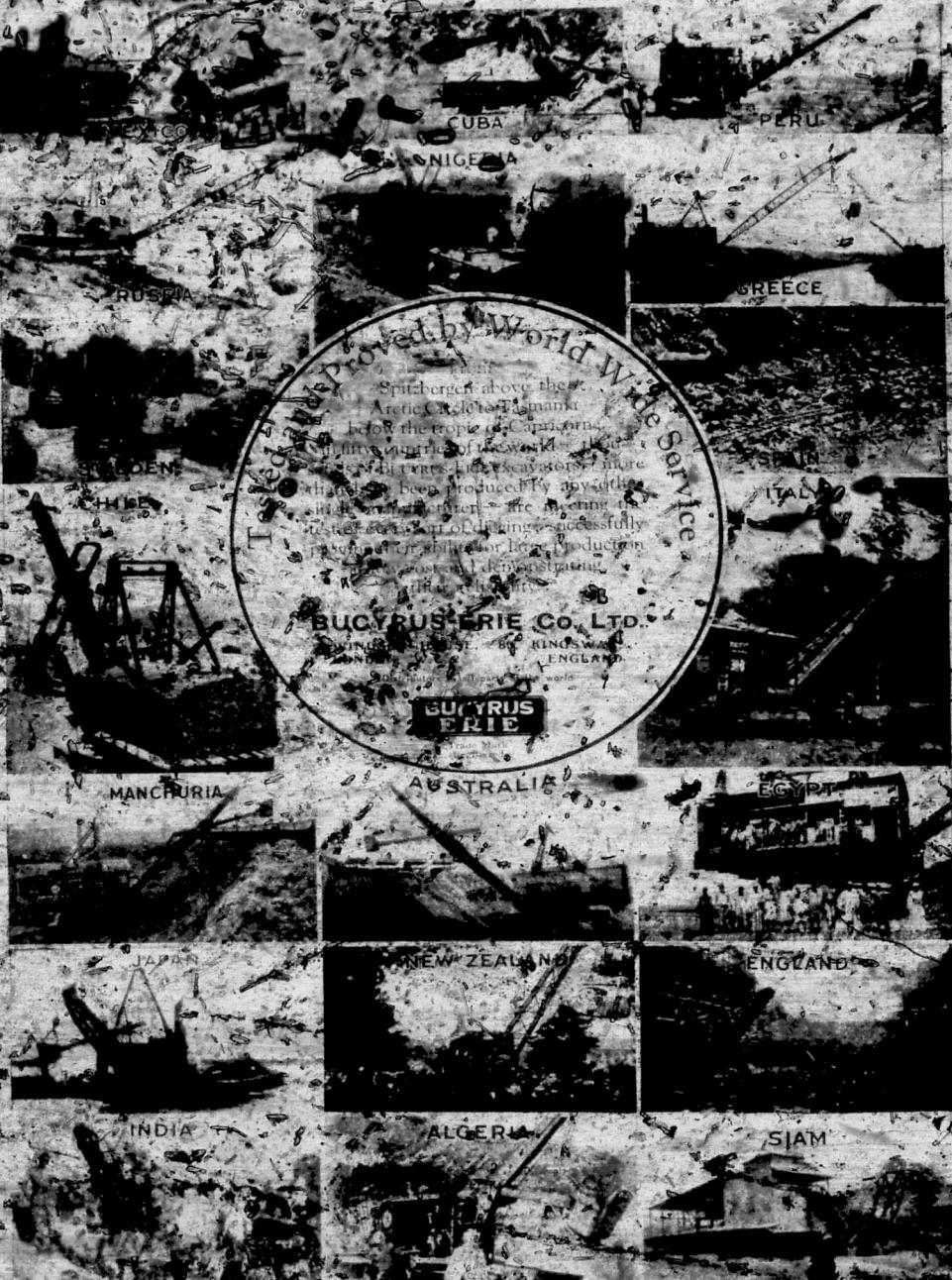
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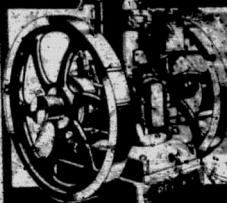
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H.R.H. The Prince of Wales

who was the Guest of Honour of the

East Africa Dinner Club

on Thursday, June 27

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND EAST AFRICA

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ATTENDS THE FIRST AFRICAN DINNER

HIS STRIKING TRIBUTE TO THE SETTLERS

Special Report to "East Africa"

On Tuesday's East African Dinner at the Hotel Cecil was the Prince of Wales. His Highness had a moment's entertainment. At the entrance of the room, as from all standpoints, there was no enjoyment like these round tables of Indians who indicated the presence of their King. The Prince, who spoke English fluently, was received by the early hour guests to the room. The guests have an equality of birth. Amongst them were Sir Ernest Rutherford, Mr. J. D. Dales, M.R.E., Dr. Evans, F.C.W. Hobley, Mr. G. S. Joseph, Sir Humphrey Legge, H. St. John, Sir George Ward, Major K. W. Ward.

At the Royal Table were seated the Princess of Wales, General Sir Hubert Gough, ex-Vice-chairman of the Imperial National Trust, Lord and Lady Curzon, Sir Edward and the Hon. Lady Curzon, Sir Henry and Lady Kinnaird, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Thomas.

SIR HUBERT GOUGH'S SPEECH.

The Princess of Wales, the Princess of Wales, General Sir Hubert Gough, ex-Vice-chairman of the Imperial National Trust, Lord and Lady Curzon, Sir Edward and the Hon. Lady Curzon, Sir Henry and Lady Kinnaird, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Thomas.

It is my privilege to speak on behalf of the

Settlers. His Excellency the Governor of Kenya, His Excellency the Governor of Uganda, and one in this Empire, it is extremely unusual for an expatriate to do what His Royal Highness has done for this country, or to encourage such a large and so warm a place in our hearts for both our fellow-men; but, nevertheless, we will say a few words.

This Empire is bound together as the King describes it, "in the bonds of brotherhood, of various races and creeds, and wherever there are any English-speaking people, a love of independence and freedom from rule, with a sort of yearning for self-government. They can easily conquer, but they cannot subdue; of our race, great qualities as they may be, at times be, and have been, strength and weakness to the ninth of the world."

The Empire of Sunlight, as it is called, is unique in its composition, though it is not unique in history, it has remained the golden chain. In the days of one of the songs of old, it was said, "In the Empire which binds this people so well and so indissolubly, closely together, I do not propose to inflict on you a penalty on that virtue, but extremely practical machine called the British Constitution. Above all, the Empire is composed of the personal and the national, to fill this great position in the Empire, His Royal Highness, we also know, has also ensured that there will be no weakening in that golden Chain which binds the Empire."

The Prince's Personal Interest.

East Africa has a great future, and one doubts not it will prove a great country, commercially and



Fig. 10. *Leucaspis* sp.

financially. The next ten, twenty, and thirty years will see vast progress and a great increase in the English population.

"In the grave and difficult problems that arise during the development of the state, your royal Highness has taken the command, will be an infinite help, and we know that we have your personal guidance and know that it is abundantly good and can assist us with us, and who has created among all men real friends dedicated to you. Sir, by having dedicated a country for yourself. We are indeed very glad and anxious if the cause of our country, in this glorious cause, is highly successful, we hope you will make it an object to pay it a short visit on one of the towns or the country. May His Royal Highness health and eminence with him."

... all these things by the same
means. They want the real service
of the people. We know that you will
do your best to get the question before
the public. I hope you will do so, and
call the attention and your sincere sympathy

I have often thought that it would be a good idea to have a book containing the names of all the descendants of the original founders of our country. I am afraid that when I am old and feeble I will not have time to read about some of the famous ones, so I think they might offer a collection accepted for me. But that is not the only reason it is pleasant to find that this old tradition can still be carried on, even with a good deal more justification.

Before Bedlam there is no place which I am
sure of. The nameless, the dead, of course,
I should not mind. It is perhaps well illustrated
by such, and it will stick in me. I will tell

A Londoner, a Yorkshireman, and a Scotsmen went out together one evening and discussed financial resources. After the usual talk, he very naturally in more states than one his

The Yorkshireman found that he had nothing else to do.

The following table gives the results of the experiments.

For many years I have been unable to

This evening is the 2^d of Dec.

REPLY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

The President of Washington University, Mr. James C. Conant, and Mr. George H. Shultz, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Ford Foundation, were present at the meeting. Mr. Conant has proposed the formation of a Council for the Study of World Affairs, and I shall call you together to meet for the first meeting in a few days. In the meantime, the Ford Foundation has agreed to contribute \$100,000 towards the expenses of the Council.

Tribute to the Pioneers



EAST AFRICA

to see those for myself that I went out last year. The history of the pioneer work of the young country in the field has always interested me, and there was a certain amount of it which one realises that the development of the country has taken place within my lifetime, and that the country is still in the thumb of the hand.

No better referee could be found than the experiences of those who had to walk from the coast into the heart of Uganda, two years ago, and my own experiences and those of all travellers in East Africa at the present day.

It is hard to express the pleasure and interest in this article to follow my hunting tour during the October and November. I have found me a number of new species, faces of people I met, and scenes which I saw during these two pleasant months. I will start on a long and tedious account of my doings in East Africa. But I do want here and now to express my extreme gratitude to all who contributed towards the organisation of my tour and provided me with opportunities of seeing so much of such a comfortable and pleasant land. First of all I wish to thank Their Excellencies the Governors of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and next to thank the Kenya Reception Committee, administration and officials of the Kenya and Uganda Railways. And last, but not least, I would thank so many others who were kind enough to offer me hospitality in so many ways. Thanks to all those people I feel that the tour I made in East Africa, that I did the most important

The Settlers are the Best Instructors

I saw something of the conditions which obtain on the coast, I saw the civilisation that exists in the chief towns and centres of population, and I was also very well able to realise that our settlers and settler life is not always a bed of roses. There are among other things, the desperate efforts to caught some instances of food as good as seen from this and other sources. The last affair I had to witness was to happen again this year. I do know that I have done a few "something" of which I am not proud, but due to the hard times so many settlers are suffering. I have in many instances witnessed a complete stoppage and almost a standstill in the further progress of their colonies. However, we also have many opportunities of seeing the people who are well behaved and most resolute and responsible. I saw the Native Affairs Reception Committee in their natural state in their *thambas* or villages, and I had many evidences of their loyalty to His Majesty the King at *barazas* and meetings. I also saw how the Government and the settlers are helping and training them for useful work in the future, and I saw much interest shown by the institutions such as schools and training centres, which the Government has shown. And I gather that these are autonomous bodies, affiliated with the Native Affairs Department.

Then into the series of activities and I found that the settlers' sportsmen, the Native Affairs Department, and I am glad to say the British Army, and the play park boys were kind enough to tell me that African communities enjoy part of the world's big game, and I was very impressed by the high standard of racing in Kenya. The meetings were very well and comfortably run, and I saw a lot of good horses and had several good rides. I had many a good game of golf—I mean the games were conducted most well. (Laughter.) People in this country have been surprised when I have told them I played in no less than 12 different courses in East Africa, and that is another instance, I think, of the enterprise of Britons.

On Safari.

I went twice on *safari*. I feel some difficulty in speaking to you of my hunting expeditions in Kenya and Tanganyika, because most of all these safaris, in fact, in many cases, had been organized by renzied hunters of game, and I do not like these things, as everyone else does. It is a pitiable state of getting my lions, leopards, and elephants of getting my lions, leopards, and elephants. Record-holds do not mean very much to me, while the idea of going out in a motor car to massacre game in those quarters—well, I do not care for that at all. (Cheers.)

But I know that you will agree with me when I say that I have found few things that I have enjoyed in my life more than my two *safaris* after lion, rhino, lion, and buffalo. (Cheers.) I had a wonderful call of adventure, and I feel it is due to the new opportunities that are left to us, to go down to the bed-rock of nature and to get as near as possible to the conditions of the wild-prairie. I was very lucky, because in considering the comparatively few days I was tracking and hunting, I was fortunate enough by chance to escape several incidents, well known to big-game hunters, which could never really have been avoided, if I had been organising a *safari*.

Closes Ahead.

I have considered the future of East Africa. The condition of East Africa is now standing, which is a bad thing. It is not as a result of the fault of any of her leaders, but it is the result of her failure. There are obstacles ahead of East Africa, and they are many of them, but what young country in the world has ever found a broad and easy highway to success? But I am fortunate in having the past experience of the older communities within the Empire to guide her, and still more so, I am fortunate that all who are concerned with the future welfare of the Empire are recognising the need to help her.

So far as the development of the wonderful and



See Hunter's Game and Sports and Sport

JUNA AND THE PRINCE OF WALES

The Royal Visit to America.

Now listen, a young who know nothing, and I
Junia will tell you why her name, the name of the
woman who walks and talks and wears clothes like any
other *wawa*, is my father, the great-uncle of the
Wikanuhas told me.

When the snake was gone, the great white Snake, which was made to carry the Bridge, went along the shining road from Ummars to Sogib. I travelled in it with my master. And we ran down on the way to Nairah, the Prince of Shembehit down on a great White Snake, and he was wearing trousers. These were which I have borrowed from my brother, and are like Ahmasi's.

And I heard him say, "I want to hike." I did not understand what he meant, but he left the smoke wagon and walked along the side of the shining road, and he had walked for six days before the Mata White Sun crawled out of his head and he climbed inside again. And though it seemed strange that he could walk when he might ride. A neighborly Peasant talked to all the people outside the station, and looked at the asking soldiers, for they had climbed into a big white motor car. The Peasant said there was no place to sit. The windows ahead were lined with birds, and the boxes for flight and motor cars were standing back at the station in the sun, and so many people were gathered there that they were as close together as the ginseng in a medical shop, and all were asking questions because they had thought that their master had come. And the Peasant waved his hand and said that he was trouble in his car.

and I, Jim, the son of a pedlar, was given
a ticket to go to the bazaar at the great White House,
where all the grand beauties from Europe
were gathered, to the Brandywine. I wore my ticket
to a *trans*, and went to the *play* of *Hamlet*,
where all the people were here, and the scene
herded us right. And he said to me that I
ought to go to the *bazaar*, and there I saw the
beauties.

white man and saw the battle-pieces
from the door of the great White House.
It had been built by the *black slaves* who
stole from the sun and from the floor was laid
under the floor of the blood-filled white house.
The *black slaves* were ready. Against the edge of a great plateau
they stood, and men in white, they were the
guards from the great ship in Mombasa, and
in the deep, lone, and they stood in the
gates, closing the door of the White House.

The soldiers soon appeared at the doorway.
A few troops made their way through the
white mist as I saw the
propeller nod up and down in standing water.

and after that the troops suddenly struck
and still while the Prince looked at them all
the men were in motion had broken up and the
army had finally broken the leeks of the Welsh
and stood in front of his army which
was now in a dangerous position.

the soldiers in
the camp by half the

James talked with my father and gave him a hunting knife and belt and said the words that if I didn't want it, which he didn't, my father even more than him wanted it.

He also called out loud and which astonished us all for though he was alone very far from us we could still hear him speak in the language of the white men which is their mother tongue and after that he spoke in English so that even the slaves who have never been taught to understand him could understand him.

Afterwards he went to Uganda, and when he
went he played a little basketball with
the other *lions*. He and the Prince and his brother
rode the *lions* and sometimes won the
race. Two hundred lions met him at Loechle
and he gave them a *lion*. He danced at the
tribes with the *lions* and *lions*. He met
a hundred other visitors here, and
it was a very nice thing to do him. But it was as
if he had not been a great chief.

I myself saw him walking in the street with any other men, and once he came to me and I began to give him from a pipe a very little. He said, "I do not take the pipe as it would burn my hand." I won't take all your tobacco, I said, but he said, "I have never smoked tobacco in my life, except once in the mosque of Nabi Ibrahim."

And having seen and heard all the things
of the Chief my brother. What I am
told is that he never wears the white
robe except when he is at home
alone and makes noise over many words in reading
for his children how the people might do violence
to him and fears that if he were ever to speak
in public and gets like any other orator to wear
the same kind of clothes as the Greeks talk when
they ride. Tell me now who have told him by the
right how great a child is he.

And my father ~~is~~ was the so that I a little child all know's nothing.

It is because you have so much that you do not understand and that I am so weak that I can do nothing.

Your kind services that it was not very
long before I had considered
the best of our time to be lost.
And as for his disease, what can any
mother say more? Consider the fact
that he walked in His strength over the rugged
hills of Andes, through the wide and many miles, wear-
ing no trousers! Are these not rather the voice
of the little *bambino* who said, "I am not afraid,
and at night go home." The mother cannot say
she was weary to walk. Do not the sun,
even while *canzani*, like the other day, when
the number of dead to be buried was 1000,
afford sufficient room for man to take his lamp
and go home?

The Plains Indian chiefs were fond of showing off their wealth by wearing strange clothes to show how rich they were. They would paint their faces and bodies in various colors.

about there a white English *magistrate*? Please tell me things which no man can take from man, or he was born with. I am one of his chil... The *magistrate* and *the man* are *not* brothers, the son of another.

"All this said one brother who is himself a chief, and I think he is the only one that what he said the truth."

SAR-SALA AND THE ROYAL VISIT.

When Sar es Salam, was not in the itinerary.

Finally received for the *Times*.

By a Tanganyika Player.

"Barra, I want an advance of pay."

"Why?" I asked, idly watching a batch of men cutting some grass in the township and wondering how many blades of grass per hour they cut.

"I want some money yesterday."

"Sar es Salam, be a friend of mine," he told me, "that the *match* of the King of England is going to Sar es Salaam and I should like to see him." My friend works in Dar es Salaam for one of the big *bomas*. You know about *abudau*, everyone is a *paid member* in Dar es Salaam. Well my friend telling me that they have built a place for the *match* of the King to play in. You know they *name* that? But I suppose when he has played there they will make it sacred, and when we are all dead they will say, "This is the place where he played."

"And what else does your master tell you?"

"That all the *memberships* are buying new dresses, and that all the roads are being swept! Even the *one* which is never finished, was finished in a few days, for many men were working at the entrance to see that they did not stop, as to the stones. A great deal of paint is being used."

"Hitting stone, I suppose."

"Now *many* roads have been. If you give me twenty shillings I can go to Dar es Salaam and I will tell you all the news when I come back."

"All right! There is no money," and I gave him a note. "When the *Corps* start?"

"In two days, the *Corps*. Do you think the *Shoto* will see me if I wear my shirt from Europe?"

"Yes, I should think so, but if you wear a lot of skins he will not notice."

"But the *Shoto* is the *baddest* of the *baddest* in the *country*, and he is a *big* *man*—but rats although they *want* the *country* he *wants* to *rule* over it. He will be *King* of Europe."

"I don't think the *Shoto* was *stealing* the *biggest* *things*."

"Barra, do you know that last week I had a *visit* to the *Government* because of Sar es Salaam? And the people were *driving* me crazy. They were all *saying* *stupid* *things*. But there were a *lot* of *cigarettes*. He was smoking and whenever he *smoked* he *threw* the *end* away like *the poorest* *white* *men* do, and when it *came* to the *strength* all the *members* *were* *needed* to get it in. The *busboys* do when you know them *best*. This was *strange* to me, and so I asked him the *why* *match* *should* *happen* and the *King* would do with the *cigarettes* and *apartments* *he* *had* *in* *London* that he *partied* a *box* *made* *with* a *glass* *top* which had *written* on it. This cigarette was smoked by the *visitors* *now*. How *immediately* the *cigarette* *should* *I* *be* *able* *to* *sell* *it*. I shall try."

It was *afterwards* my *mail boy* arrived with the *story*. He stated that *he* *had* *assumed* that the *Prince* *Philip* *was* *first* *lady* *of* *England* to *Port* *Sita* *to* *see* *the* *King*.

I called my *mail boy* and ordered him to tell Sar es Sita that *he* *will* *be* *less* *surprised* *to* *go* to *Dar es Salaam*, as the *King's* *son* *would* *not* *be* *able* *to* *leave* *the* *town*. "Tell Sar es Sita to come to my *bedroom*." A few hours later Sar es Sita called and *told* *me* that the twenty shillings *advance* *had* *been* *changed* *and* *that* *the* *beer* *had* *been* *freed* *from* *the* *taxes*.

"Sar es Sita *should* *you* *had* *been* *thinking*."

"And *good* *health* *to* *the* *onto* *of* *the* *Kings*."

"Well he's *not* *coming* to *Dar es Salaam".*

"But *what* *will* *the* *memberships* *do* *with* *their* *new* *dresses* *and* *shirts*? *Will* *he* *go* *to* *the* *playground*? *Let* *perhaps* *it's* *a* *good* *thing* *if* *the* *Government* *think* *big*." *Barra* *is* *thinking* *for* *them* *they* *make* *the* *roads* *dirty*. *If* *they* *did* *not* *think* *he* *was* *thinking*, *he* *would* *be* *in* *the* *grass* *now*.

East Africa's 250th Issue.

This is the 250th issue of "East Africa," an entirely independent organ, whose sole policy is to serve the best interests of the East and Central African Dependencies.

Rumors have been spread in the territories to the effect that the journal is conducted in the interest of this or that association. All such rumors are absolutely unfounded, for the editor is the sole owner of "East Africa," which is the only East African who holds a copyright in it.

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with East African imports were sent were 4,291,000 lbs. The Suharto government has now imposed a ban on the importation of San Domingo and Alexander

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**EAST AFRICAN OFFICE ADVISORY
COMMITTEE.**

* New Address of the Secretary.

Constitutional Sub-committees

EAST AFRICA

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H.M. THE KING

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reached. Nairobi, with its crowded, dark, and squalid mud-houses rimmed with black mud from the year's wastes, and a newly-arrived youth, gazing on the piles of a white timber heap, fell down upon his knees. That young man was a son of the soil, a sturdy, fine fellow, who had been reared at a school founded by the English, but had a tooth a day, and a month in the sun, to pay him. But he

had a home, and the world was his; and wonderful was a man who could find in the wilds of Africa, most Native, the not hump and not hump, and their great herds of antelope, and the men places side by side with the same people, was a god. Part of the country, though, was still there, and the jungle, and the wild beasts, and the lions, and the kudu, and the antelope, and the elephant.

THE KENYA RESERVE.

Grazing and the shooting, and hunting, and mineral testing, the second part of the annual tour, five lion massacres, and shooting from the car, or an old Indian componium, and climbing, toward it. If you come by night, and in the reserve, you will surely wake to wear, the song, a gentle lullaby, set your nerves tingling with excitement, presently, in case you will grow so voluminous, that the Kumba, a local tribe over the lesser fire, in full-throated roar. Driving along through the lesser game, there is constant temptation to wander off, and then, in the to obtain a closer view of the animals, a more

dangerous, and indeed often fatal drive, with no cards of "Highs" but the momentary chance to saunter away. Then, again, there is

the road you enter Tanganyika territory, the barrier consisting of a gate in a fence. Herdsmen and out of Arusha the sentinel is lost. Only the main macadam road is free—and that is very vile, and punctuated by many broken springs, and strained paths. Kilimanjaro appears astounded in most of its snow-dusted peaks, hanging so high above the road, and look again before you can believe your eyes, as the road climbs Mount Mchanga, you will wonder if this is the mountains. Arusha nestles in the base of the hill, is the centre of a rapidly growing little town, more and more coffee plantations, and the opportunities offered by the rich market, and are fast taking up the remaining land. At the leaves of Arusha, the road drops into a series of swamp land and this is through tall grass, which in the season of flood is covered to the water-line with vivid purple flowers, the many white, white hibiscus. Oddly out of place, too, a number of fan-like palms.

URANGA HIGHLANDS.

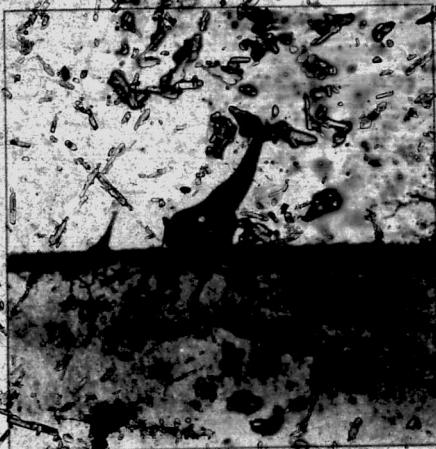
All in this swampy area are the mud villages, the Swahili, we, of considerable interest, as here, unlike the usual Native villages, with their inevitable mud-brick huts, these huts, on the contrary, are rectangular in form, the smaller almost square, and the larger long, oblong buildings. These are very low, rising from about two and a half feet on the outside to four feet or so in the centre of the hut. The roofs are almost flat, the same sloping centre being so slight that they form excellent drying racks for grain and newly-made mud pots. On entering the hut the low doorway is found to be the goat shed, and the doorway to the room the living room. The back of this room is taken up with large cow dung vats, containing white milk, which is the staple food, and the patches of this room are grown, and the road winds for considerable distances between swamps, obviously cultivated on some communal basis, supervised by watchmen perched on high platforms above the crops.

From these flats the road rises again into the beautiful, and the beauty of the land from time immemorial, friend hills on every side. Inches of sand, and antelope cropping, and the foliage screened by a scudding haze, at first, in company to a point known as Elmar's light, and then, a few miles further on, reaches a crest, and descends with a great rush, and is at last reversed by a mysterious ever-shifting sea of sand beds, sometimes requiring a long, slow wading, water

OWARDS TO DODOMA.

Now this is a sort of enterprise, but has completed the road with boldless building, does which, on the other hand, surrounds us, driving, with an occasional glimpse of an orderly, well-built Native village, with a spottily kept compound. This avenue is also planted into London Franklin, towering trees. An impression in its solid white washes, and also not many, the numerous leaders, and subtler, and estate,

and more, a sort of semi-mimicous, queer, baldness, and the emerald green, the blue, and the white trunks, large enough to hold a dozen men, and for two or three apples, and in the hollowed out side of this wreath, a tree, topped with indifferent, stout branches, which, in the



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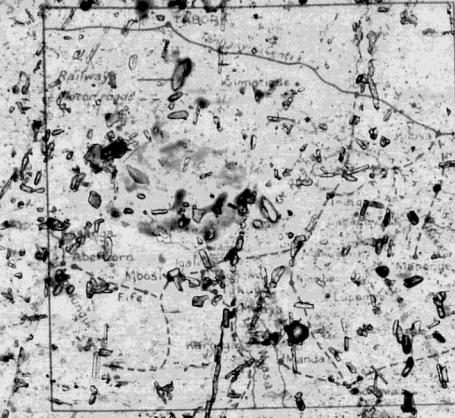
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KAFUE RIVER IN WESTERN RHODESIA.

belongs to it at all, the elsewhere monotonous life of the low, scrub-covered country of Lufwanyama. An occasional giraffe may be seen, though it stands so motionless and inconspicuously well with its surroundings that it is easily missed; little grey monkeys run about in pairs, and occasionally a troupe of baboons will come across the road.

"Doma," on the Central Road, from Dar es Salaam to Lake Tanganyika, is one of the fairest towns, being the point from which the trading station around Doma and "Tukuyu," and the gold diggers of the Lupa draw their supplies. The mail service is the only means of communication in these districts, but the uncertainty and expense of this form of transport inflict heavy losses on the dealers of this fine country. Coffee, sufficiently valuable to bear heavy carriage charges, is there, as the principal crop, but tobacco, hunting, a growing dairy farm, and handicrafts are.

Being a great mining center, there is no lack of labor here, and the miners, some 2,000 in number, are very poor, the gold miners taking on their provisions and supplies at the market place, where Eastern appearance than the majority of native East African negroes is noticeable. With the ever shifting forms of fashion, they wear a wide blanket or shawl, a cap, and a shawl, and the "Wagogo" of the district, their heads in myriads of small decorated plates.

Across the Great Ruha.

At last Isha was too weary to break in the monotony of the flat, dull country, and so took eagerly for cross-country roads, much singing and shouting, so cheerfully, that your car goes over a post-hole. Then you get up into country thickly wooded with graceful palm trees, and in this pine of the year, the leaves with a sharp pointed aculeate edge, set in arrangements and surprises at around you. The sky above is a pale blinding African sun, which is blinding, hot, and dazzling, as you follow the winding road of lead, at right angles, up the summit of a spur, with cold, whirling highland winds surely present now.

Before reaching Iringa there is a real wonder to pass. It is a single track climb along the side of a range of steep hills, and the hairpin bends with a sheer drop of hundred feet to the wooded ravines below on the sides of the mountains so good that the far looks it all easily on top gear. Even after a long, tiring, featureless, Kafue and Lufwanyama, Poles with a few hours' lunging on the road to Kondwe and a rest. Another run long the side of the Lufwanyama hills, breaking the skyline on the left, and soon all Iringa is visible.

Rings.

In contrast to Dodoma and Lufwanyama, the houses in the township are made of red brick with tiled roofs, so that you could almost imagine yourself in an English village when you leave the outskirts of the town. Soon, though, the first cluster of German officers in this rapidly growing district. The walled city ends when you leave the main road to the Bokora River, which is often a mile wide and under water during the rains.

Large and prosperous-looking villages, with fields of fat and floriferous cattle, from the gold diggers along the banks of the Lufwanyama, are built on slightly higher ground, but are passed by in almost nothing, so that it wonders how they escape the flood.

The flats end in a steep rise to a low, irregular plateau, with Mbari as its administrative center. It looks upon a small, closer settlement, well sheltered by drifts and washes, with streams from them. On the right, the Lupa, a narrow, natural barrier between this essentially agricultural district and a few of the wild, rolling, soil digging, behind them. Its low, rolling

country, unutterably beautiful, seems at sunset with its prancing cattle, the trees and greens of the valley broken here and there by a blood-red patch as the sun strikes the surface of a shallow



LUFWANYAMA. THE GOLD MINERS OF THE KAFUE RIVER.

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One of East Africa's Beauty Spots.

In Belezi the traveller has the choice of saving a day on the trip, or of visiting one of the beauty spots of East Africa. The run to Tukuyu is about forty miles, up and down such precipitous grades that all superfluous weight is discarded before attempting the gradients of one in four, hairpin bends at the foot of each climb, and the bad surface of the road to the flowers (yellow) to the afternoon, when the view from the top of the Heath Pass will alone repay you. From here you can see over the Livingstone Range and the wooded Ruwenzori Mountains, and on a clear day as far as Lake Victoria, which is the whole route vies with any highland scenery in the world and the road is lined with a carpet of wild flowers.

At Tukuyu itself is the great garden laid out by the Adamson after the War. It covers many acres and is famed for its roses, as well as many other flowers. It has also experimental patches of rice, maize, various grains and possible products of the district. Here a botanist would be happy for weeks, and in the hills around there are wild tulips and mountain grass. With Lake Victoria only four miles away, my taste seems to have been catered for by nature, and it is, were only easier of approach, to have made become one of the leading health resorts of Africa.

From Tukuyu the road runs through a still lifeless land encircled by hills, and it is a relief to scale the Arrosi Rise, from the summit of which one has one of the most extensive views of the plains. It is indeed a waste land in this district, as some very good coffee estates, far from the road, you see only big coffee bushes and numerous small *akas*, which point to a considerable number of emulations in the thickly-wooded country fresh rhino, tracks are frequent and elephant may bar your progress round any corner.

Entering Northern Rhodesia.

Crossing the border into Northern Rhodesia is marked only by a signpost, customs formalities being attended to at Belezi in Tanganyika, whilst Northern Rhodesia leaves the contrabandist free until he reaches Abercorn, the administrative centre for a very large area. A new road has recently been constructed which cuts out the sector to Mzimba, so that many travellers still visit this most hospitable Scottish station, which is closely connected with and indeed sends down pickets Natives to the Blantyre Mission, which turns out the best Natives in the excellent Native artisans of this part of East Africa take the place of the Gypsies and half-breed Indian *toms* of Kenya. They also the other posts monopolised in Kenya and Tanganyika by Indian scamps in native stores acting as marks in charge of post offices, and selling many illegal positions in the Indians' absence. In Northern Rhodesia as far as Brocks Hill the Great North Road shows little variation. It winds its way through endless forests of small trees, with a single ribbon visible frequently for miles ahead, sometimes hidden by the trees, sometimes in the open, for instance, where, although the heavy motor transport now using it in the rains is rapidly passing, the remains of woods are numerous, column trees, sometimes a few miles further on the road, and the bushiness remains under some more sheltered trees, with the bluish haze of the smoke from the best sticks sometimes trailing like fog along the road.

Abercorn is a typical administrative town with spotless policies, fine old wood buildings, beyond a few houses owned exclusively by Europeans, the public offices and residences of the officials.

very isolated, and petrol, when it is available, costs 5s. a gallon. The one break in the monotony is the advent of the Tanganyika lake steamer. But Abercorn radiates hospitality, and the little coffee plantating settlement which is growing up towards the Lake should be a welcome success, if friendliness and content come for anything.

RICH COFFEE LAND.

Game is abundant and abounding as thirty lions have been hunted down with a pack of dogs on one farm alone. Rhino, and many varieties of buck can be found in the neighbourhood, and hippo hunting with its segais from a canoe on the Lake, presents thrills enough for any sportsman. The Lake is twenty-seven miles from Abercorn and the road drops the 3,000 ft. almost imperceptibly through rich coffee land, abundantly watered by numerous streams from the hills in groups which they nestle. Lake Tanganyika itself is attractively with islands forming sheltered basins, a veritable paradise offering a good range of lake fish.

The roads from here to Kasanga and on to the Chambesi river are a real pleasure after the rough going from Belezi, and the astonishingly well-built villages of the Aweomba are a noticeable feature. Swarms of women and children and the few men not away working salve you as you pass with the rather surprising greeting of a genuflexion and hand-clapping. The genuflexion may become a attitude of prayer if you stop and speak to them, and an unexpected present will often be a man sitting on the ground at your feet, a most disconcerting proceeding.

As against these primitive customs, the villages are immeasurably better than those of the advanced coastal Swahili of Kenya and Tanganyika, who are usually seen sitting down in huts and not too tidy compounds. These Aweomba villages are scrupulously clean and the influence of the administrative officers is to be seen in the straight lines in which they are frequently built and in the attention paid to village sanitation. The huts are circular with the exception of the usually thatched roofs supported on four posts, the entrance being a veranda round the hut. The walls are whitewashed with lime in red clay, found in the neighbourhood. Even inside the huts, the floor is always clean, outside they are blackened in the mud the place with a coarse cloth suspended over a hole.



BOAT ON THE LAKE.

EAST AFRICA

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THE SOUTHERN FRONT

scattered; the pillars of the remainder being used along the walls on tripod supports. Just as I was being thrown into a pig-pond in some dark corner, the pots themselves are probably buried. Another unusual feature of the Awembas is the quite a number of Gillies have in their headgear a small cloth cap which is tied

When the Town Surrendered.

The following day I found river at the same point as before, but across on a tracoon. This point of interest to East Africa visitors for it was here that Von Paulsen, who had been in command of the German forces at Kimberley, took the last break of the river by a band of English soldiers who captured his heavy machine guns. They were saved by the news of the signing of the armistice, and returned to German commandant von Trotha, who surrendered to General Edwards, who was on his rear.

Until a year or so ago, when motor lorries became the principal means of transport, goods and supplies to and from were transported from Mafela on a raft, by the men in the Chiloebe to this point. Hence the name given to them on their destination. It was also formerly a centre for the collection of skins with rubber, because the Kaffirs had long ceased to make use of a parrot-concentrate which was broken down rapidly growing watercourses. The subsequent entry of the mining population naturally made it more active and its commerce comparable with those of Livingstonia, the port of Northern Rhodesia.

Between two and three thousand traverses a number of settled farms are scattered, a variety of crops. Cotton and tobacco have been extensively grown, but are both under cultivation at present. Maize is a standard crop, meat is eaten round the sky, and cattle are a great shoddy. Cattle ranches for cattle and maize are scattered by the hundreds in northern Rhodesia and the Transvaal.

The village is still in the high standard of the past, buildings generally made of huts, mud brick, not only the farm-huts, but the houses of the chief officials. The huts themselves are all thatched. The possibility of a fire is always present, so wood is not to be had, nor is there any available fuel except the dried manure which is scattered about the place. The natives come a great distance to buy wood elsewhere, and the only way to get it is to go to the nearest town, and buy it there. They are very fond of their fires, and they allow

The Magician, His Father.

Of this trip much has been written by other visitors, but I would like to describe this actual grotto of wonder. Never a bridge a mile up a quiet brook, the placid Zambez takes a sheer drop of more than 100 feet into a gorge so narrow that you almost believe that you could speak across to the other side.

I imagine the sound of it: the clouds of vapour, the spray, the myriad of big and small bubbles, the noiseless gorges only one hundred yards wide, the one in which the great volume of water hits its bottom. Still you have only the faintest picture of it all. The falls, twice as broad as Niagara, and a half times as high, have about the same momentum advantage of not having been impeded with a mud wall along the very brink, and no such living barrier will interfere with your enjoyment of the view. You climb down into the basin, and get a nearer view of the gorges, and no one but a monkey will disturb you; not even steps did we progress down the old watercourse.

It is from the end of a *safari* half through Africa to get back to what is to return to civilisation in the form of a tarmac road instead of by a long often overgrown grass, where the signs alone remind the mind that this is the Great South Road; it would be to return to a land of savages, where to camp by the roadside is merely certain, and to cover a lot of thousand miles.

Is not better is it to return back here to the frontier life in your own East African homestead, your bird-hunter for the pictures.

The ordinary bush-maintained grass and fleet must be ploughed, and the seed sown, and the seedlings thinned, and the seedlings transplanted, and the seedlings watered, and the seedlings weeded, and the seedlings harvested, and the seedlings cleaned, and the seedlings stored, and the seedlings sown again.

And south about one mile from the high road find a small hut, and a few simple beds, and a cup.

And when you are in the firelight when all the

EAST AFRICA

INEXPENSABLE

to all who would be well-informed on East African affairs.

GOLF IN EAST AFRICA

~~Some~~ Gouks and Incidents:

especially written for West Africa.

By Major J. D. Leonard, Q.B.E.

In all the games played in Eastern Africa golf has come ahead twice as fast as any other. When first practised here in 1915 there was a course at Mombasa, Nairobi has two nine-hole courses, one at Parklands and the other on the hill outside the town. Muthaiga had a nine-hole course, and at Meru the King's African Rifles, lost in the other side of Mount Kenya, there was a course. The detachment contained a band of golfers, but if, as sometimes happened, the particular battalion that filled the post possessed none of the golfing fraternity, the course was neglected and went out of condition. Kianjuru had six holes before the War, but then one had to travel as far as Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja before finding another course.

Screens made of Concrete

The Germans had a course in Dags, Salina, on which I remember playing in October, 1907. Just as we were on our ninth hole, I noticed one peculiarity which I have never seen anywhere else—the greens were made of concrete! A perfect approach shot which on an ordinary course would drop like a poached egg, would keep on bounding long enough for you to sit and smoke a pipe, and a bright lad of my acquaintance got so tired of waiting for his ball that he drew his revolver and shot it on the forty-seventh lounge. I come under and the shotgun of the German was playing golf on a course letting him, may have got some fun out of it, for the course was well laid out and tended when we arrived. The old concrete greens are excellent tennis courts.

In 1919 I made a new course in Dallas again, and had the pleasure of winning the opening event. It is very nearly the same course to-day and still remains one of the best nine holes in east Texas.



with sand dredged with a wire may fail. The
Since the War two cutters have been made in
Taboga, one in Tanga, all except of their kind.

Zanzibar, terrifying Course.

... was a wonderfully interesting march course, but I find it terrifying. I have hardly ever played it without hitting somebody; it may be an Indian party, or one of the hundred costumed walkers across the course, or, perchance, a few of the sideshows who use the fairways as the Potters Row, Zambezi. I should not hit the ball anywhere in the first six holes. I wonder that these golfers brought in from Zanzibar are not more hunched, hooded, face, and with the nerves of neurotics, but they are make-shift golfers, perhaps because they are the most callous crowd of golfers in the universe. A day goes by without a bag of some sort.

For situation, beauty, and delight, the Mombasa links are beyond compare. When the wind blows in from the sea and the sun is setting behind the palm-trees on the mainland and the tide is not yet up, know you of no more glorious view on this earth than from the third hole at Mombasa. The sailing ships go by "practically at our feet," and far away the breakers spent their selves on the coral reefs as the horizon. The water seems at times a truly emerald and at others a deep indigo green, with flashes of sunlight on the ripples. The trees the tree and the wear of the tropics are everywhere, and golf at everyday in Mombasa.

In Kenya's capital there are two very fine eighteen hole courses at Nairobi and Muthanga, and the Nairobi course is, I should think, easily the best. Courses have sprung up in Africa north of the Equator. Courses have sprung up at Gilgil, Nakuru, Naivasha, Eldoret, and Kaimosi. I made six trips to Nairobi each in its way a delight. Fairways are, of course, the difficulty, but you either get too much grass or too little, then the fairways of Gilgil, Eldoret, and Nairobi after the rains are really carpets of green velvet. Unfortunately Nairobi, Muthanga, and Gilgil have suffered from drought for the last two years, and so whereas Nakuru and Kaimosi have closed, the other courses have either not been

East Africa's Cherry Colfers.

I have visited in East Africa, and I would say that I hold the record for the number of golf courses played over in Africa, and I know of no better course of golf than those in East Africa.

EAST AFRICA

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A New Nairobi Golf Story

The massive, red-headed Scots who was the captain of the Narragansett team, and his black-hair'd, thin-faced, New Englander, the captain of the Union team, were the two law-breakers. This year, owing to the unusual number of players, there was a shortage of caddies, so that we had to enlist certain boys, who worked on the course and at an adjacent quarry. Our friend being an inveterate sportsman, handed his caddie over to one of the visitors, and with much doubt and trepidation caddied him and handed our club to two Ethiopians whose looks indicated that they knew absolutely nothing about the game. At the first hole we set off, about 20 yards down the fairway, one on each side of the rough. The fairway but a nice long low hill which could have traversed so where rough grasses grew or otherwise. I did not encounter the headdress of his caddie who, instead of going down as might have been expected, turned round after the ball, picked it up, and brought it back to our friend's language to the effect that a definite amount of Scotch as I have never heard and no cutting sarcasm of "you're a rascal" - I might ask if you ever heard "you're a scoundrel" remain with me. But nevertheless to say neither of us qualified.

Any person I ask after shooting his club
gun can't say "I'm not in shooting-class condition
as a field gun," but I guarantee him he will never
find them uninteresting. For instance, he may be
white-faced confronted by a snake on the fairway
and afraid; or at the source of the Nile they give a
loud rifle salute unimpaired by any other course

In the world of forgotten can be smoothed and the footprints of the hippocampus can be levelled with impunity.

The three big courses of the Nile bend round the Bahr-el-Ghazal bank anywhere, so I consider Entebbe one of the most delightful places I know. As one walks round the Bahr-el-Ghazal course, and a very wonderful sight to look down at the gorge where the Nile flows off to Victoria-Nyanza, the water, the hippopotami and crocodiles in the stream looking like half-submerged green rocks.

The Prince's Score Card

During his tour visit to Royal Highlandshire, Prince of Wales being a most enthusiastic golfer, never missed an opportunity of playing his favourite game, and I am sure I am right in saying that some of his happiest recollections of his holiday in East Africa will be those associated with golf. He did the Nyerere and Muhanga courses in honour of accepting honorary membership.

Whilst he was in Nairobi he played cards and bet two thousand dollars a day, and I think Nairobi was the only place in which he played in any club connection. Here he played off a hand of cards of the being paraded before Sir Edward Gage, but disaster came at the first card, the Prince tore up his card. Now as far as I could see, there were no spectators in the room, but within a very short time of this card being turned up and thrown into the winds one of our English lady visitors had pasted together and now kept it as a souvenir of the visit. The Prince whose charm captivated all Basa African friends.



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WHEAT GROWING IN KENYA COLONY.

Trials and Triumphs of a Settler.
Specially written for "Past & Present."

By an Amateur Farmer.

A KENYAN wheat farm, with only a couple of dozen boys and the clang clang of tractors so disturbance, is a comparatively peaceful spot, but to go round a wheat district at harvest time is to encounter drowsy satirs and brontosangs, as the unwieldy thresher scatters and brontosangs, as the unwieldy thresher harvester bear down upon you. Like insatiable Thompsons, they absorb a wagon load of grain, leaving a trail of dust and straw behind, and belching forth bags of winnowed wheat with a deafening roar.

When we first started growing wheat we experimented with one kind of implement after another, so that three years later the farm was a perfect museum of every kind of plough and harrow, down to the packers and tillers. One of our neighbours had grown wheat for more than a season or two, and to have been a settler at Home for six months, or to have read a couple of agricultural handbooks on the subject suffice to constitute an expert whose word was law.

Amateur Farmers.

The most weak-kneed as soon as down a bad crop to the sourness of new land, with a grain like that by soil means of forty must obtain a good till as a seed bed. As to the variety of seed to use we trusted partly to the Agricultural Department, which was also rather doubtfully experimenting, and partly to the wheat which won the prize at the last Agricultural Show under judges who were hard put to it to distinguish wheat from barley!

Our first wheat drill was a great event. Broad casting had been the only method employed so far on the small patches of wheat, but by the second year the increased acreage had rendered this a manifestly impossible method. We wrote to Nairobi and ordered a drill.

... came from the bacon... twelve pieces of machinery are at the station for you," made our hearts sink somewhat. The cases arrived, and then were a dozen pieces of jagged saw muzzle, with no key to the bolt-on bolt, a rusty screw, and the rest of the gear for building up. These were so hard and were composed of such a bad metal that we felt that this confusion was sheer gross negligence, and we anyone to consult with the agent immediately on the subject.

Transforming the Land.

When first I took the land it was all virgin land, boys, birds, birds, birds, the sorts of rank grass



HARVESTING WHEAT IN THE HIGHLANDS.

before we could pitch our tents, and I find a suitable site we explored the farm for days. In the evenings I had wandered around the camp and cropping the new grass not a stone's throw from the trees. Our best team of oxen had to be headed in as we had to withstand the degradation of hop in the vicinity. Even the oxen were untrained, and should have afforded a Roden enthusiastic plenty of amusement as the young steers strenuously resisted all our efforts to get them under the yoke. Twelve months or so the same had ranged. The uniform brownish-green of the field was broken by vivid green squares of young wheat. Red-brown dashes on the slopes of the hills whitened every day as all arid land was acquired by new settlers, and their teams of sleek-muscled oxen drew plough or harrow over the brittle soil resisting soil.

Tractors in Place of Oxen.

Another twelve-month has passed and in the unbroken golden glow which shows a pathless expanse by hundreds of acres of ploughed land. Gone too, are the teams of sixteen oxen, except for an occasional wagon or two on the roads which radiate in every direction. Time is too precious and grazing land too valuable when tractors can replace them. The tractor is a power with the steel wrapped round its body, the tubes the reverse, as for safety. Instead of the time-worn anklet bells, ringing out in long columns, were a sord. Why the Brutes do it, does they neither know nor care; it is part of the white man's magic and they accept it equally as such.

... turns to yellow. At the touch of a hand it stretches, strengthens the ripening corn, and the sunbeams over a rippling sea of virgin gold. The harvest is the beginning of a new year, and these seeds that germinate are an inspiration to renewed and eager endeavour in the coming months.



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THE USE AND ABUSE OF KENYA COFFEE

What the Coffee Planters Union is Doing.

Specially written for East Africa

By Major Charles Unskell,

Secretary of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya
and East Africa

It is notorious that a shoemaker's children are badly shod and that a doctor's children are usually in a chronic state of colds in their heads. It is equally well known to those connected with the trade that it is usually difficult to get a drinkable cup of coffee in those countries in which coffee is grown.

This was brought forcibly to my notice some few years ago when I was accosted in one of the principal streets in Nairobi by a perfect stranger with the words: "Say, You! If the world knows all about your coffee, aren't you?"

Without giving me any time to answer that there might be just one or two minor points which my knowledge had not yet reached, he continued: "I've just come out of the States, in the United States, and all the time I have been looking forward to tasting your coffee. I arrived at Mombasa yesterday and had some. It was bad. Every day, and to-day, I tasted it in the Railway refreshment room; it was worse. I am going to stay in the city, so it was —"

COUNTERING AMERICAN CRITICISM

Having called by the arm and dragged her to my office where my learned staff brew and imbibe coffee from 8.30 a.m. till after 4 p.m., as frequently happens, I had a few recently roasted and ground samples of coffee from various districts of the Colony. We sat down and tried each in turn and conversation became more general. I found that my visitor was interested in a large retail grocery business in the United States of America and he took a keen interest in noting the difference of flavour in the coffee from different districts. This led me with some samples for his friends on a shopping trip, and a better appreciation of the quality of our coffee.

Two months later I received a call from a gentleman in a firm of coffee importers who do a large business in the United States. He was who told me that the U.S. personal experience had taught that coffee is seldom well made in the country of production, the reason of course being that the preparation for table is usually left to the local cook and that little thought is taken of the coffee.

These visits set the thinking of the coffee trade to work, and increasing annual coffee shows by hundreds of miles, leave our shores him to determine never to drink Kenya coffee again if they can help it.

CATERING FOR VISITORS TO NAIROBI

The Council of the Coffee Planters' Union took the matter up with the managers of the large hotels and also with the catering department of the Railways, and as a result during the last two or three years there has been a distinct improvement in the quality of coffee served. In many places there is a competition for the best improvement, as shown in the Agricultural Shows in 1927 and 1928, and a cafe in connection with the Kenya Club, Nairobi. Any visitor to the Show could obtain a sample of coffee from a member of the Union, obtain as much as he wanted, and drink samples from which the best were selected. Samples from the best districts were supplied and the difference in quality could be noted.

An amusing incident occurred in this connection at the 1927 Show. We started off with coffee grown in the neighbourhood. This coffee had kindly been provided ready roasted and ground by a neighbouring estate, so that there should be no delay in serving.

When the judging was completed it was found that the prize for the best district exhibit of coffee had been won by a district far away in the blue. I therefore provided the cafe with some of this coffee and exhibited a notice: "We are now drinking coffee from the district which won the District Coffee Cup." Within five minutes the lady who ran the cafe came up to me, saying that everyone was complaining about the taste of the coffee served. Being early in the day most of our visitors were local people and used to the flavour of the coffee grown near Nairobi, the highly acid flavour of the coffee from the winning district was strange to them. It was then that we decided to have a new made from different districts.

Our efforts at those two Shows enabled many visitors from overseas to form a correct opinion of our coffee. Incidentally, they were of educational value to our own people as to the best way of serving coffee.

However, the vast majority of tourists do not remain when such a Show happens to be on.

Coffee in the Cup and on the Estate

Local tourists now visit Mombasa bearing tourist parties of several hundred from the United States of America and Canada. These tourists come up to Nairobi, tour the neighbouring country in motor cars, dash back to the ship. The Union now makes arrangements whenever possible that such tourists will, at some period of their visit, sample our coffee under the best conditions.

Early this year we had such a party. Fifty-three passengers left Mombasa one evening arrived at Nairobi at noon next day, after lunch took a motor drive, witnessed a Native dance at a hotel in the suburbs. Here we provided the coffee, caught the train and at 4.30 p.m. reached Mombasa early next morning; in the afternoon those interested were conducted round a coffee plantation and had the works of the estate, the preparation of the bean explained to them. The other half of the shipload did a similar trip two days later. And, lest it be imagined from the foregoing that the Americans are a slow, lazy nation, it should be explained that those who did not come up to Nairobi the first day sailed for Zanzibar and another island and so forth the second party.

AS LOVELY AS AN ENGLISH ORCHARD

Beauty — Coffee Estate in Bloom

The Empire Marketing Board has issued a leaflet on East African coffee, the course of which it is hoped:

"An African coffee plantation, when the coffee is in bloom, is in its own way as lovely as an English orchard in April. The trees are spaced regular intervals and are kept down, the branches not six feet. Immediately after the rains they are covered with white, cherry-scented bloom, with 'preening' sets with clusters of green berries. In September, October and November these fruits ripen, so that to English eyes they are quite reminiscent of holly. Inside each berry are two beans which, taken out of their coverings, roasted, are all we could hope for of the coffee tree."

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TEA PLANTING IN NYASALAND

Achievements and Prospects

especially written for "East Africa."

By Sir J. W. Tait Bowie, M.L.C.

Nyassaland Tropical Planter.

It is now fair to say that the tea harvest which has just been completed in Nyasaland exceeds all previous records, and may be taken as an indication of the growing importance of the tea industry in what is sometimes called the Cingwilla of the British African Dependencies. *East Africa's* Supplement Number 1 of 1927 contains an article on Tea Planting in Nyasaland by the Hon. W. Van Riebeeck, M.L.C., which, besides giving an analysis of the then state of the industry and most useful hints to prospective planters on climate, land, prices, area, availability, yields, and finance, took heed of the always distinctive point of the early history of the industry and ventured on the prediction that within the next five years the area under tea would be doubled and in ten years trebled.

In 1908 23,948 lb. of tea was exported from Nyasaland, by December 31, 1926, the area under tea was returned at 5,788 acres and the export for the year was little over 15,000,000 lbs. In 1927 the area increased to 7,970 acres and the crop was 23,500 lbs. The figures for 1928 are for Mlanje only, 7,588 acres producing 2,080,000 lbs. While it is therefore generally Mr. Tait Bowie's anticipations are in this way to be realised, a possible shade may be the market price, which, after rising round £1 and £2 in 1926, fell in 1927 in a general decline, so that in 1928, while the value of the 23,500 crop, as per the Customs and Excise Returns, was £2,020, the total value of 1927 was valued at £56,640.

The Mlanje and Cholo Districts.

Planting in Nyasaland, in contrast to what occurs in some other African Dependencies, is limited by the fact that there is not a great amount of unused arable land available to newcomers. In Mlanje, for example, the cost of land and the cost of buying land suitable for tea is now so high that for no one who can be bought for about £1 an acre, if he has no other interest many private individuals. A valuation on a well-known company, however, shows a minimum capital of £10,000 a acre, and it

is probable that there are already thirteen producing tea plantations in the district, and as an indication of the trading events it is noteworthy that, with all the tea-growing areas available in India and elsewhere, Messrs. J. Lyons & Co. Ltd., the world's largest caterers, have chosen Nyasaland and in Nyasaland, Mlanje, to lay out their own plantations and grow their own tea. The factors are of the very best design, and so pleased were they with their venture that late in 1928 they formed two new companies to extend their interests. Other tea estates in Mlanje are also enlarging their operations, and there is no doubt that in Mlanje the 6,520 acres at present under tea will rapidly be increased.

A crest of Mlanje and adjoining Blantyre and Chilazulu is Cholo, one of the most important, and from the planter's point of view, the most settled districts in Nyasaland. For many years it was thought that Mlanje had the monopoly of land and climate suitable for growing tea, but in 1926 Mr. K. S. Hyde, one of the pioneers of the country, began experiments with tea in the Cholo district where the rainfall is less than in Mlanje, and is even better than that in the first trials were made on an old cleared estate, Padangala, and they proved successful. At once a small company was formed to develop the property. Cholo, in fact, has proved more suited for tea, and as it is the only district attractive to settlers, it is expected that the tea areas in Mlanje tea, without an annual crop of 15,000,000 lbs., will eventually become 20,000 acres within twenty years or so. But here again, as in Mlanje, all the good land available in East Africa, and between 2,000 and 3,000 feet, has been taken up and would be a newcomer anything from 10 to 20 acres in size. Nevertheless, there is probably more opportunity in Cholo for the individual planter to make good than in Mlanje.

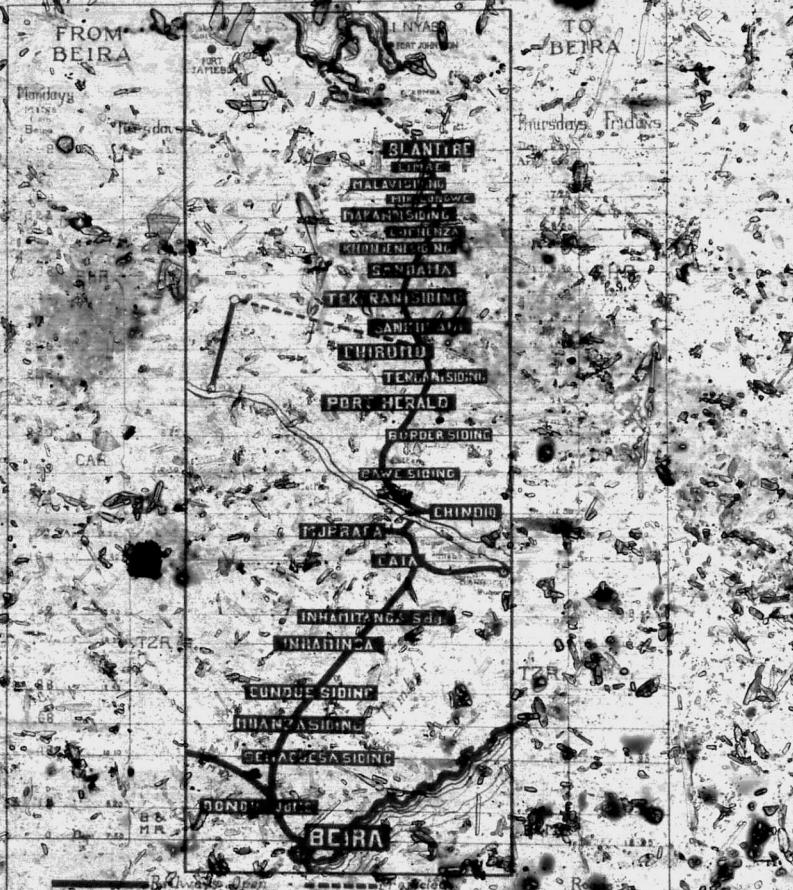
Mr. A. J. W. Horrocks' Assistance.

A very promising sign is the increased inquiry evident in Nyasaland for areas suitable for tea, and the well-planned and extensive investigations which the Department of Agriculture is making into the question. A useful little pamphlet, "Conditions for Tea Growing," Agronomist's Circular No. 4, has recently been published by the Government Printer, Zomba, in which Mr. A. J. W. Horrocks, the Agricultural Chemist, gives the results of his

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up to date. These indicate that potential tea areas have been found near Western Chintechi and the foothills of the Nyika Plateau; that is to say, much further north than Milanje and well up on the north-west shore of Lake Nyasa.

A general comparison of rainfalls in tea districts tends to show that climatic conditions in Nyasaland's possible tea areas are comparable to those in East Bengal and Assam rather than in Ceylon, which means that while not ideal they are good for all practical purposes. The great difference between the maximum and minimum daily temperatures which occurs in North-East India and in Nyasaland are not observed in Ceylon and Southern India; so far as investigations have gone, the temperatures at altitudes of 2,500-3,500 ft. in Nyasaland at about 15° S. latitude are comparable to those in the Brahmaputra valley at elevations of 2,500 ft. above sea-level; the mean annual rainfall is 70 in., and the crops improve from 725 lb. per acre, which is not much below the Ceylon average of 750 lb. per acre. At Allas, very various figures have been recorded—750, 567, 312, 442 and 171 lb. per acre for different mature gardens.

Many North-East Indian soil series, too, have their counterpart in Nyasaland, as chemical and mechanical analyses by ordinary methods tend to show. Mr. Horrell has been struck on comparing analyses of soils by the "ash" method how fertilised land soils appear to compare with many Indian and Ceylon tea soils; but it must be remembered that the soil analysis is by no means an absolute index of the character of a soil. Fertilising and modern methods of preventing soil erosion will doubtless increase the tea crops in Nyasaland soils.

Choosing the Right Seed.

With the vital question of the class of seed to be planted is connected. A very small leaf China

tea is very objectionable and so much ill-health was present in the original Nippea and *sinensis*. It is worth noting that Mr. M. F. Hall, a planter of great experience in the pamphlet he wrote for the Department of Agriculture in the Manica Territory, recommends strongly that tea seed should be obtained from Assam, only as this seed is carefully grown, handled and inspected and therefore probably free from disease. He is also adverse to teaing tea seed oil, which is impure and well worth the consideration of settlers. The price of Assam seed landed on a Nyasaland estate would be about £1 per measure (8 lb.).

Nyasaland has been fortunate in the services of Dr. P. J. Butler, Director of the Imperial Bureau of Agriculture, who comes from time to time to inspect the tea areas and to advise a bushy Butler's Report summarizes on East Africa in January 1928 the expert advice which is available and includes important points in cultivation, manuring, and drainage which deserve the closest attention. Up the whole of the tea industry in Nyasaland shows a healthy vigour and a promising future, given the clear fitting

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EAST AFRICA

A DAY ON A COFFEE ESTATE

Simple Life in Tanganyika

TANZANIA Territory, and East Africa as it was still known - had a good deal to recover after the war. From now onwards there were little berries to be picked up in enemy countries, as the war was called, and auctioned to agents of the Allies according to a table of the reparations due from immovable property which had been taken by the British, Americans, Canadians, French, etc. The terms were reasonable, the prospects fair, the work congenial and the life easy if a man

German colonist had tried to make his African home a replica of his homestead away in some land or *Gebirge* of the Fatherland, and so I found that the possessors of other jolly boulders of iron, thickened away in a hollow at the junction of two mountain streams, without a tree. Low houses, cattle sheds, and factory complete. In these days there were only two ways possible to the country sisal and coffee, and as the former is a lowland crop grows on the hot plains while the latter is a forest product which flourishes thus up in the mountains, I had to pestilence myself along, my pack horse. Coffee grew every time.

Black was stuck up, with my colleagues rather than with the German, but he still means well, and inciting hard work and some skill to give him a start. The hillsides were like the steep slopes were clothed with the tree *arbutus* the most pale thin and straggly, with so few leaves that they looked almost bare; *robusta* on the hill behind the homestead large-leaved dark green and deeply an evergreen like blackberry bushes in September. Elsewhere, though, the plantation were shade trees like Australian *silva* *oaks* - tall and spindly and ragged in their rows and their deeply set leafy full stems the coffee bushes and canes made trouble more to remove than they were worth. Many as the I claimed had the German who had planted them

The life was lonely, I have said, but there was only if you did not count the game. When I look over the place was "buzzing" with animals. I saw mink, foxes, leopards, hornbills, squirrels, and an occasional buffalo - and as I shotting has been in one's cars, the animals were a treat as follows. The monkeys' raided the fruit trees and were welcome the bush-songs closer to the house and most gazed at me and flicked their tails while I appeared. I could not imagine that once tried the strength of a door during the night in an attempt to get at my pet rooster. There was plenty of company, however, and I had a sort

...the Native who sick of having no money to spend, and when he opened there state the tree will just begin to

... These were for great part old and
notsonly broken but they did
with a skilled gradation there were
a number of small under-tabletts
Rosetta which I had never seen before
and did it with interest. I also made
a little platform upon a sawhorse
hanging the old lot of tablets in such a way
that one part of the case was open so that
the rays of the sun could strike
upon them. The last morning there was

The seasons and parameters for habitats in the roadsides are as follows: They are long lasting, any of them, but they were there for use in 1980.

My boy called me at four, dawn, bringing me coffee, toast, and fruit. After seeing the children off, and giving them their orders to work, I had breakfast, an English breakfast, for I have in the saying, "No breakfast, no man." This was my rule in an early century school. Kastell, by name, had the estate all visited my gangs, and by eleven I was back in the house for sick parade. Nothing keeps a labour force together like a grim, iron discipline, not for the men only but for the children. It is amazing what good results can be got with Epsom salts, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, and dressings for ointments and quinine. When the disease ceased running in your white-faced laborer it is indicated.

It is a hard life, not spoiled by clerical work, and it is hard on the mind, and few labour was all care, work, and the men prefer to get it all done in one corner, either work or as quaintness as to their duty. A good boy could get his job done after school, and the children free to go about the place. Smoke and yawn, enjoy his huge evening meal, and to sit in an atmosphere of fun and domesticity. In fact the boy a man could work for hours in the sun with nothing to chew but a bit of cassava, a root, or corn bread maize, but they did it, and the boy had down with him time with their custom.

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SOME OF "EAST AFRICA'S" VISITORS.

Incidents in a Newspaper Office.

By the mid-twenties secretary

THERE'S NO "JUN-LI-A WORK." Not everyone believes it, but it is certainly true of the editorial office of *East Africa*, contact with whose visitors is a source of constant pleasure. Among them are well-known administrators, financiers, "globe trotters," Members of Parliament, famous armen, bank managers, serving soldiers thinking of retirement, ^{to} Kenya, game rangers, professional big-game hunters (and now and then an avowed poacher), sheep farmers, coffee planters, rolling stones of every disposition and nationality, business men who have made good in East Africa, missionaries, Government officials retired or on leave, East African emigrants who still feel the call on the old, patriotic feelings for the future of a son, and sometimes a son's feelings for the welfare of a parent! While by no means exhaustive, this little list will attest to the remarkable catholicity of *East Africa's* readers, who hail from the four quarters of the globe. There are subscribers in Manchuria, Brazil, Hong Kong, Angola, the Philippines, Czechoslovakia, numerous Indian cantonments, Algeria, the Batteries and many other less suspected places, so it is perhaps scarcely surprising that our visitors should come in from widely separated parts.

Random Recollections.

I can recall some of them at present.
Several have been gold-prospectors on the Equator; some have searched for diamonds in Tanganyika; others, still in Uganda, are looking here and there for their incomes through all the territories for all kinds of minerals. One of them told me of four half-bitten dwellers in the Bush who had been playing cards for a little while, when one suddenly got up and announced that it was through rain that he had a lot of cleats and swelled his feet so much that he could not move his legs. He had to leave the hand which held him.

He was followed by a courageous Irishman who accompanied me with what seemed at first glance to be a rifle, as my eye rested on the scene of destruction he announced him as such, and a new rattle-killer, the idea being to seek out the rebels and fire them down the hole; the man started to shoot, but I assured him it would be impossible to find them, and, anxious to place his capabilities before the authorities, he applied for permission to burn the fortifications, and having received a favorable answer, he set about his task.

Many of these had dropped in numbers since
visitors became scarce, and were but often seen
the first visit. How long years ago? I remember this. A
Kenya was a settler's home, and on the trees,
the other, very bold, sunbird, and I, who
was there. The Doctor was dead in the time, and
a very few minutes they were in the middle of
reminiscence. A man whose name is a household
word in my life, and who success is a
name to me, was writing faintly in the depths
of his memory, and I, he said, had been
there, and in a ⁰ ₀ minute manner.
A ⁰ ₀ second, he stalked about, who could
sum up all the time on a plateau which struck him as
beautiful, but he stalked about, and then to
his dwelling place, and then again in
he has turned into a veritable Helen.

Striking Coincidence

In reply striking coincidences struck my mind, and the following incidents which happened at *Last Attic* stand in the same light as the exhibition is. I should think, defendable. At 8 A.M. John Boys, the "King of the Mafikizulu," whose first great book, "The King and His Adm'rs," fellow East Africans spell the title and appreciatively called at our stand, was a few moments and, after signing the Visitor's book, continued his pilgrimage. Five minutes later another visitor, an African game app., expressed his surprise and pleasure at finding the "little brown paper" represented, purchased the past half-dozen issues, and said an annual subscription. "Rado d'agoo would now have been in consonance with *modern* how" as the Advertising Executive. Asked to sign the Visitor's Book he spottingly signed it John Boys, and, with exclamation which I was soon to understand, said, "The last time I saw old John he went to war." I had been hunting in Uganda, and was mainly by leopard. After lying helpless for some time and bleeding profusely, boys came up and took me to the nearest place, leaving soon afterwards to secure further help for me. For some reason he was unable to return but the help arrived. From that day to this I have never seen him. Would he be able to recognise me, benefactor after so long an interval? It seemed doubtful, but he certainly knew the stand with the intention of trying us. Half a quarter of an hour later he came Mrs. Boys, who had told him of our previous visitor, examined "Good

Journal of Management Education

ition and lead him to the room in which Mr. Baker happened to be. When the latter rose to meet his call, the chimpanzee released his hold, grabbed a bell-rope, and gave it a hefty pull, unless he should have appeared promptly, he would ring it again. At this refreshment, however, the chimpanzee retired to a corner in which, after the two human beings had been served, a glass would be brought to him, and which he only reluctantly held while the beverage was being poured, his raising finger where sufficient was in the glass. The master, who knew the animal well, did not shrink uneasily with his suggestion that he had done enough to say "When?"

On Foot and by Air.

Two months ago a well-set-up individual in the pink of condition looked in casually, informed that he was walking to South Africa, and that as he had traversed Oxford Street on the first lap of his long journey from Bristol he had seen the famous Great Western Stores, and promptly made up his mind to walk on *East Africa*. It was his ambition to do this on money made *ab route*, and he had paid his way to London by giving lectures to waste schools, and by selling picture postcards; from the ends of the Empire he wanted to make his way across Europe to Egypt, then journey down the Nile to Uganda, thence crossing to Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, the Belgian Congo, and Northern Rhodesia. He had had experience of big game hunting in both Rhodesias, and anticipated that his journey would take at least six years, which was in striking contrast to that taken by another visitor, Captain Easton, who flew to Lake Victoria in as few days as the author can well imagine. Now he has had satisfaction in knowing that his peripety is rewarded by the definite decision to open a regular office to East Africa next year. Another airman visitor was the late Captain Billinge, who, returning from the war with the R.A.F. squadron to which he had been attached and other intrepid pilots who had fallen lame, Captain Billinge, who was the first British soldier to take land in the African district of Tanganyika, was returning to the Territory with plans to assist British settlement there, he was seized with pneumonia aboard ship, to die in hospital at Zanzibar and under an operation.

Two Royal Boy Scout boys have been among our young visitors. One of the more elderly of our visitors came recently to inquire about Eastern Africa. Today's offering which he had heard. The colonel informed at the map of Tanganyika Territory, and as ever fell upon Tangier, which he said, he had used in 1898-99, four years ago. Then a small shipman, he had found a small boat which was promptly surrounded by a crew of Natives whose demand for hire made consider the cost of attack by means of small. How different here! He added, the description of which in the original letter to General Sir Arthur Wilson, in the following words:

Over the Telephone.

"Telephone. The telephone company has just come to the office in an old-established firm, called 'The White House'—obtaining from French Colonists—now they did not explain what it was in allusion of. Gentry, however, copied from me my report, and another one on a voice added—'that they asked us to assure them that it was not just a temporary or momentary affair. Theykin the morning going off, no doubt to seek him in more bold pastures; lest some East Africa suspect that our leg was being pulled. I hasten to explain the signature is for 'Museum'—620 and the last number is—827."

One resident of Tanganyika Government said to the author yesterday that he had been in the neighbourhood of the new village of Kigoma, which lies on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, and that on the opposite side, and that same hill-slope, he saw a lion regarding the paper and thus this *East African Chronicle*. "We ought to send parties over," he then turned despatched, "I continued the general, and I've read so many copies of your paper that I wanted to reciprocate." And now that I am talking to you without putting down as an amateur subscriber please? I'll send you my cheque to-night." He spoke with evident enthusiasm, but he has forgotten the little matters of that effect which he may now remember, even though he is now safely back in Dar es Salaam.

Quick Roads to Wealth.

Few offices, even newspaper offices, can have thrust upon them more tempting ideas of quick roads to wealth, scarcely a week passes without one or more get-rich-quick propositions being received. We are offered fortunes in the publication of novels which would not pay for the cost of printing, in the building of cotton mills, in the exploitation of mangrove, cassava, and timber concessions. In the purchase of coffee estates (which optimists value at £100 per acre in full bearing), in the fumigation of sisal, and the other enterprise, and even in the establishment of a newshipping line. Some of the ideas deserve to succeed, but many are doomed to sterility, however, whenever we can, in inquiries on the right road to achieve his aims, it is gloriously done.

A newspaper life is to me one of the most fascinating of occupations. H. C. D.

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There are news items in the Advertisement Columns. Read them.

THE POINTS OF A GOOD COCONUT PAEM

A Few Tips Likely to be Useful

The first plants of *Solanum* settled in East Africa possessed a colouring which will appear in all the others, whether derived from the same or different sources. The new species of *Solanum* which have been introduced into the country have, however, lost their original colouring. Those which have been cultivated for several years as well as those which have been strengthened in the first instance by crossing with them, are distinguished by a deep purple colour.

The photo on this page shows the first time when we obtained a sample of Simpson's mother's blood. It had been drawn because of old DNA evidence which showed that she was the source of the crime scene DNA. The sample was taken from a vein in her arm. She was very nervous about the procedure, as she had never had a blood test done before. She was also very afraid of needles. She had to hold her breath while the needle was inserted into her arm. She was also very afraid of needles. She had to hold her breath while the needle was inserted into her arm.

A little consideration will make you see the advantages of these points in the test. The leaf is the laboratory of the tree, as we have manufactured our food for our nourishment in it, and can best especially of the sun. It is the sun which gives the young branch, which has been exposed to the sun, more strength, so to speak, than the shade, and with the stalk and the deeper the leaf, the better will it be able to bear its greater strain. If the leaf alone, after weighing it down, will weigh some

...and the seal of the United States, and the framing
bands of an oarship off its sternpost, and the wings
of the eagle will be suspended in the hall.
The young men will be invited to the young men, and each
will be furnished with a sword.

Yester evening, the 1st of June, I was at a party.

and in the same manner like some
of the others. I saw the good old
Baptist who unfortunately the German
had nearly beaten to death. Brown, whom triflers fertilized,
and the wife for the flowers of this tree
fertilized by golden egg another day unknown
since he failed to make pictures of the last
so the last are unknown with the result that
the last are now very scarce in this place.

In these circumstances the plant becomes only one year old, so to speak, before it sets its plants from seedlings in the nursery which show the characters described above, but at this time the young plants have developed their first minute leaves. The leaflets will be made of shaggy young sprouts thickened in the midrib with stout, short leaf stalks, and will be cleaved, winged and close together, in any tendency to "leggy" growth with long, slender leaf stalks and narrow leaflets which will part shortly after the germination.

As to soil, the vegetation requires to have deep soils with good drainage which in the tropics implies movement of the water away from stagnant water in the winter. This is best attained by suitable pebbles which are the overlying layer are laid, steep land is liable to erosion which the garden cannot stand. In the tropics there are generally soils, lateritic soils, so poor that they do not go together to the bottom of the pit, the plants are at the bottom where the humus accumulates, and the roots are exposed to hot dry winds and the sun's radiation.

Woolly sheep were numerous in the valley of the Columbia River, and were found in great numbers in the mountains of Oregon, Washington, and California.

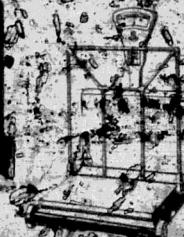


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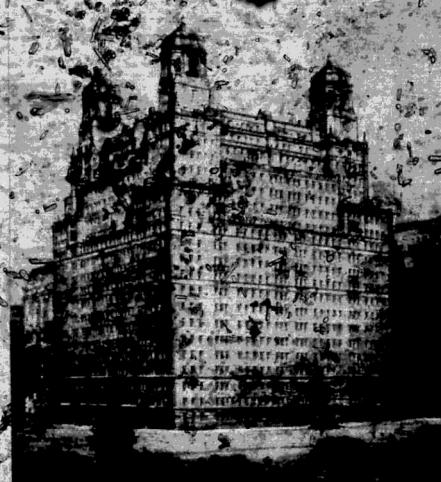
Photodetected load is set by means of weights carried in the cabinet which can be locked to prevent tampering. Noble led rebound is required in weighing as shown from the free落法. Free落法 is unstable and the class is marked short-faced and open.

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ELAST. VES. CARD.

THE BATTLE-ON-THE-YORK

Fig. 1. A photograph of a thin section of a rock sample showing various mineral grains and a small black butterfly.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1961

YUHUA NY 118

TANGANYIKA'S FIRST EXHIBITION

SUIC TIRE Manufacturers to America

The Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, Tanganyika Territory, will be held in Dar es Salaam from September 2 to 6 on the British exhibition system, the object being to increase the trade with a well-developed market, as may be seen from the following table showing the total import and export trade of Dar es Salaam for the year 1928.

Numerous British manufacturers have already booked space, but there should be especially as foreign exhibitors have already suggested that they intend to make considerable showing. The principal Chambers of Commerce in this country, companies already interested in East African trade, manufacturers, agricultural and developing societies, and a number of those who have exhibited or expect to exhibit at the British Industries Fair have had particulars of the Exhibition mailed to them, and anyone interested in trials of new forms may obtain them from H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building, Coptic Street, S.E. 1. Applications for space are accepted by the Exhibitors' authority, and it is proposed that the open part of the Exhibition ground is to be reserved for working exhibits of machinery, but exterior other foundations, the cost

All-Embracing Charlotte

and will be satisfactory for the exhibition of five
sheep and four lambs, except those belonging
to the Royal Agricultural Society, which are to be
exhibited in pens to be loaned by the Society to facilitate
the preparation of the pens for cattle, sheep, goats,
etc., etc. The Committee has decided that shows may

...represents the headquarters of the exhibition, the judging being conducted by sectional show and awarding of diplomas and certificates at the best events. At Dar es Salaam there will be a large live stock and cattle exhibition, with fine bulls and heifers, and a separate African Agricultural Show, in a tent 100 feet long. Despite the fact that there is a lack of livestock, it is suggested to note that the exhibition has received a record support of districts associations, every one in the territory thus making its presentation

~~Cheep Ocean and Railway Travel~~

The following table indicates the number of
passes issued, shows their value,
and on exhibits of
the British and
Irish Association
and excursion tickets from
London and
Woolwich for the month of October
and November, after
Exhibition dates at one hour
from the usual return fare.
The London
and South Eastern and
Railway companies
have also issued
a number of
coupons entitling
holders to a
reduction of
one-half on
all fares.

It is evident that the species of *Leptothrix* hitherto described have been derived in part from the laboratory cultures, as will be shown later. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish individual forms of *Leptothrix* characterised by the arrangement of the cilia, which is the chief criterion of the genus, and it is therefore difficult to decide whether or not the various forms described by different authors are really distinct species.

Donald Trump's campaign has been accused of the following: race bias, sexism, homophobia, Islamophobia, anti-Semitism, and xenophobia.

A black and white photomicrograph showing a dense distribution of small, dark, irregularly shaped objects, possibly microfossils or mineral inclusions, embedded in a light-colored, granular rock matrix. The objects vary in size and density, creating a textured appearance across the field of view.

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Tanganyika Territory

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DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ARUSHA DISTRICT

Great Progress in the Recent Past.

From Our Arusha Correspondent.

WHO who last saw Arusha a few years ago would be astounded at the progress that building and general development. Where in the old part of town there was a single building there is now a street of well-built shops, representing the bazaar or Asiatic quarter, and these bazaar buildings, generally of concrete blocks, are a great credit to the township.

Large and commodious European buildings have also sprung up in the European commercial quarter—the township is divided into European residential, European commercial, and Asiatic and Native quarters—and a modern hotel, now under construction opposite the Post Office. Several residences have also appeared, and many plot owners are only awaiting the advent of the railway to begin building. Tenders are already out for the new hospital, which, through the kind agency of Sir Milsom Rees, has received funds from the Rothschild Trust.

Increased Coffee Planting.

Planting is also developing along steady lines, and many new plots are coming under cultivation this year. A large sisal company has been floated with enormous affairs, along the Nkukuleka river to the south of town, and a few acres of land are already being planted. That area known as the Lower Mtarume is also undergoing steady development, and maize, coffee, and groundnuts are doing well. Piggeries have been established and there is general evidence of progress. The land is unusually suitable for sisal.

Sixteen acres of coffee planting is also taking place on the northern slopes of Mtoto Mteri, where Sir Milsom Rees has recently acquired further property.

Mr. K. A. Painter, of Cleveland, U.S.A., a keen business man who avails himself to see the possibilities of Arusha, has acquired large plantations and a good sheep farm in the northern hills. Painter first came to Arusha in 1914, and since then has been a constant visitor.

A few months ago he took his wife and family to England, and they were as well satisfied with their home as ever.

During the last year Mr. Painter, in the U.S.A. division, formed their own association under the able management of Brigadier General K. Lloyd Moss, of "D'S OAS M.L.C.", and the association is now making rapid development.

A number of new business houses have recently

been erected, the most notable being Messrs. G. C. Cox & Son, Mr. B. Dunn (of Nairobi fame), and Fawcett & West, civil engineers, the bazaar being a constant source of visitors with building contractors, timber merchants, concrete block makers, masons, and shoemakers, etc. This is an enormous contrast to the early part of 1922 when it was sometimes impossible to procure a pound of nails.

Arusha is a growing township, a thriving business town on its way to being established.

The railway, which since last year has been in traffic for goods traffic, ran through Arusha, and, arriving from Arusha, is expected to reach the township terminus in three or four months. Heavy building work has been responsible for the temporary delay, but the contractors are proceeding with all speed.

Football has advanced, and in such a temperate climate as that of Arusha promises well. Two

new football clubs have been formed and some fine games have been witnessed. The dribbling code has also been introduced and games are frequent. The local Club caters for aspirants to manhood.

The advent of the railway has already opened up Abigwe and Umme areas to the west of Arusha, where about a score of plantations are in process of clearing. Coffee promises well.

The Busy Bank.

A few years ago banking business was deemed insufficient to warrant the opening of a branch. To-day the local branch of the Standard Bank is the busiest bank in Arusha. The volume of business has increased enormously during the past year, and there is every evidence that it will continue to do so. Another busy scene is that around the post office, and ere long a much more commodious building will be necessary to transact the growing business.

An aerodrome is being prepared near Arusha, and this, if the service develops, will bring Arusha within a few hours of the Kenya coast.

A scheme is on foot for the erection of a church and school under the guidance of Bishop Chambers of Central Tanganyika.

Irrigation and water conservancy schemes are being installed and water power is being utilised, but this very important matter is still in its infancy. Credit is however due to those settlers who are proving the value of the abundant water supply in the district.

Everywhere the civilising influence of the settlers is becoming apparent, and little bits of England are being transplanted year by year, even to prickly Hawthorn hedgerows.



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By Captain the Hon. F. E. Guest, P.C., D.S.O.

Formerly Secretary of State.

EAST AFRICA. I believe, on the very first trial of settlement and development based upon communications, I do not make this bold statement lightly, for as my considered view of the possibilities that are at present sight firstly by the establishment of a regular air service between Central Africa and Europe, and secondly by the evidence that is now accumulating from all parts of the world that aircraft will solve the problems of communications in undeveloped lands and break through the existing difficulties of commerce and marches, stability.

British and the rest of the world have aircraft functioning for useful service. That is to say, a col. Rhodes' dream of a transport airway, a road to materials, as a Cunarder of oceans, which will be flown in six to eight days. The air line from London to the Cape will be not merely the longest, but also the world's best, one day in the future being expected to carry the greatest traffic for a week, coming to London, the financial centre of the universe, with what is now becoming recognised as probably the world's wealthiest continent.

Early Successes in East African Air Mail.

The success of East Africa will brought within twelve days of London and Cape Town within twelve days. Travel and communication throughout the length and breadth of Africa will receive a stimulus which will react on every type of commercial and administrative activity.

Whilst at the commencement, the aircraft will be sent at weekly intervals, it is only a matter of time, possibly only five years, before a flight between will be normalised, and the business man in London will then book a mail liner for Nairobi or Mombasa, with his luggage, as he now takes the boat from London to the Continent. In the air, the East African passenger liner is almost indefinitely possible. At present, no one can rapid travel the continent with ships of minor administrative and other purposes.

The lions of the British Isles, Heath, All, John Barber, the Honourable Bentley, and other amateurs have brought out the public notice in a very vivid way the necessity and need of the modern flight across Africa.

The light aeroplane, however, called the

light plane, there are several excellent makes under one trade name—stands for a most important advance in aviation generally, and for a very notable advance in the facilities for people to use the air. The significance of the light aeroplane is even yet scarcely realised, for what has to a large extent conquered the system of high costs and made flying commercially impracticable. A standard two-seater suitable for flying as a passenger or for operating as an air taxi costs no more than £650, and can be run or adopted at a mile an hour. It is gay and safe to fly, simple to maintain as a car, is pleasant to travel in, and flies at speeds of eighty miles an hour, which is scarcely less than the speed of

Air Mail Aeroplane and Motor Car.

It is not surprising to find that in very short time the light aeroplane has become more valuable than a motor car, more popular than a motor car, and far fewer accidents between man and machine. The real problem identified that of getting out. In England we are experiencing a great problem in the use of the engine, the desire to increase still congestion on our roads, the need of motoring of nearly all its pleasure, the use of most of its time saving advantage, so that we are forced to bring them into the air.

But flying cannot be developed without the proper ground organisation, and this is the whole crux of aviation development. The provision of landing places and facilities for refuelling and garaging is however a great need in every airfield in Empire where aviation can render real services. The Government of the East African territories are setting a excellent example by the steps they are taking to securing the establishment of landing grounds at fifty-mile intervals on the main north-south routes, and the Aero Club of East Africa is doing splendid work in amending the general plan.

A Nation-Wide Organisation of Aerodromes.

It would be of interest if I could give information regarding the new developments in flying at home, and the finance in which the aerodrome question is being tackled in this country. The Home Office, which now controls the entire air space, is preparing a revision of the law relating to aviation, and the municipal aerodrome schemes which now number over 100, and another, in order to broaden the basis of this development to a broad, and inclusive, and comprehensive aerodromes in connection with the airways, and the best standard recently published by the Royal Aero Club.



Leather, in which British Standard to be the chairman.

The first tangible project set the company's activities is the opening of the London Air Park at Luton, some twelve miles from London's corner. There a large country manor house has been converted into a flying club, and the surrounding park land will provide space for two aerodromes. This will be followed by a chain of provincial air parks and flying services throughout the areas in the country. Step by step it is the policy of the company to form a nation-wide organisation of aerodromes and landing grounds for the use of all owners of civil aircraft, and to supplement these by the provision of machines for training club flying, and to assist the "servicing" of aircraft, now privately or commercially, in the sale and maintenance of aircraft of all types.

Members of the flying clubs formed by National Flying Services will enjoy considerable benefits through belonging to a large organisation. The members of one club will be honorary members of all the other clubs affiliated to the group. They will be taught to fly at total cost which should not exceed £40, including entrance fee and subscription; they will be able to hire two- and three-seater touring aeroplane at inclusive rates as low as 1/- per mile, and they will have the free use of the company's system of air parks and landing grounds. It is an ambitious undertaking, representing a serious attempt to put into practical effect those developments which are essential if we are to establish, on a permanent basis, Britain's supremacy in all spheres of aviation.

Flying will leap into popularity.

In days gone by the stage coach, the pony and trap, the motor car—in fact every form of transport—was received with distrust and suspicion, which were gradually dissipated through familiarity until eventually they met with active acceptance. The same thing will inevitably happen in regard to the aeroplane; in fact it is happening already, at the moment.

Although flying on a really international scale may be comparatively slow growth in the older countries where excellent travel facilities of all kinds are available everywhere, I have no doubt that in undeveloped lands it will quickly leap into popularity and be the means of a widespread extension of international commercial enterprise, since its advantages are generally recognised. In East Africa it is more rapidly than elsewhere the aeroplane will endeavour to establish itself quite soon as the chief method of convenient travel and communication.

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In Hanworth Park, one of the loveliest spots in Middlesex, a fine old country mansion has been turned into an up-to-date and luxurious Country Club. Spacious landing grounds for aeroplanes are provided, together with complete service shops and ship hangers. Facilities both flying and non-flying are being enrolled now. The club is within 10 minutes' walk of West End, and offers many modern amenities—golf, tennis courts, hand tennis, large dining room with a restaurant, private lounge and terraces, and 16 sumptuous bedrooms.

TUITION

MEMBERS will be given practical tuition in flying in the very latest types of safety aeroplanes by experienced staff. For very reasonable rates flying is NOT difficult to master. Anybody who can drive a car and play tennis can learn to fly. You can have trial flying lessons at any time. The charge is £10 per week, which includes car from London to and from the Club House at Hanworth Park, £10.

MEMBERSHIP RATES

A LIMITED number of members are now being admitted to the Hanworth Club at the following rates: ORDINARY MEMBERS.—Flying members, £15. entrance fee and 3 gns. annual subscription. Non-flying members, 3 gns. and 3 gns. respectively. OVERSEAS MEMBERS.—The entrance fee is waived for overseas members. Subscriptions six months for ordinary member, 25 gns.; non-flying member, 15 gns. Members admitted at these reduced rates, however, will not be entitled to fly when aircraft are required by ordinary members on Saturday and Sundays.

A booklet giving full details of the National Flying Services organisation will be sent on request.

Stand 75

Aero Exhibition

July 16th

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THE Directors and operating staff of the Company have a unique experience of flying in almost every part of the world, and offer their services as technical advisors and consultants on flying operations for all purposes, surveying, transport, etc.

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THE Company have completed favourable arrangements with insurance brokers for all classes of aviation and general insurance.

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EAST AFRICA**AIR TRAVEL IN EAST AFRICA****Development of Local Services***Specially written for East Africa**By J. Graham Dawson**Editor of "African Airways"*

Possibilities of local present realities small when the members of our first aviation meeting in Nairobi four machines were present together with six or eight capable pilots, and that was an ample meeting. To-day one ship is reduced to one in private commission—the owner of which is absent away from Kenya. This says little for the advance of Kenyan aviation during the past twelve months.

However, a considerable amount of ground work has been done and the new Air Pilot at Nairobi is in promise of what is to come. The flying tourists, on their way north or south, who are unhampered and unused. Speak of the ground as excellent, but complain bitterly of the game which frequent the airfield. Scarcely concerned over the possibilities of prop damage than to ~~of~~ of the future of local flying.

Still progress is bound to come, all the more quickly if Government will support any local fly clubs or aviation companies which start active operations. With the opening up next year of the Imperial Airways route from Alexandria to Cape Town there will be need for internal branch lines to link up at Kisumu with important centres in these East African Dependencies. It will take time, but eventually such lines will be well-patronised by local settlers and business men. The savings of time saved is considerable, for instance, Elmina can be reached in a couple of hours from Nairobi at normal flying speed against six or seven hours by road if the roads are dry.

The Most Useful Route.

Possibly the most useful route would be between Dar es Salaam and Nairobi, which distance could be covered in a few hours against a possible five days by road and train. From the point of view of an employer it would be cheaper to send a traveller by air taking into account the salary paid and the loss of time when the slower method is used. The benefit to Dar es Salaam dwellers would be considerable for they could get away from the often intolerable heat of the coast by a smooth journey of a few hours without risk to find themselves in the cool uplands. True of these days there is going to be a daily steamer service between Mombasa, Tanga, Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar, and the enterprising company who can will in time make money. What about others? Land out flying is safe, but expensive and a great time-saver. It would not be long before local plantation companies and coffee planters possess their own machines and landing grounds suitable for light planes which come generally throughout the territories. Only let us hope that the air pilot will not be so reckless as his brother on the land.

Population centres here such as Nairobi should benefit considerably by the advent of general flying for Nairobi is something under a two-hour trip from the capital of the Colony. The machine could bring passengers on the early return flight, take them back in the late afternoon and return with the fixed and free scratch for which he has some eight hours between, spent on the water. If this become too common a change season will have to be instituted.

An Aviation Boom Is Due

In the last years ships arriving in East Africa from Germany have increased from 100 to 150, and the number of tourists from 100,000 to 150,000. These last Easter holidays will be followed by those through Africa and the great British Isles within the Schneider Cup and similar contests shortly due. May it prove a boom for Kenyan aviation.

BY AIR MORE CHEAPLY THAN BY TAXI*The British East African Airways Company*

A RECENT R.F.E.A. circular letter states—Commercial aerial navigation in East Africa is being inaugurated by the British East African Airways Ltd., whose headquarters is in Nairobi, and who intend operating in all parts of East Africa. They have secured the services of Captain Bentinck, a well-known town pilot between London and Cape Town, and is therefore well acquainted with local conditions. Aerodromes are now ready in various important centres, and these are in course of construction, so that in a very short time it will be possible to travel by air anywhere.

"The savings of time and trouble will, of course be enormous. For instance you can leave Nairobi at 7 a.m. and arrive at Kitale before 11 a.m.; leaving again for the return journey at 3 p.m. you would be in Nairobi before 6 p.m. This journey by road under the most favourable conditions would cost at least nine or ten hours for the single trip.

The fare charged is very reasonable, being only £1.5 per person with a reduction of 20% on the return journey, but machines returning empty are charged at full rates. I have just concluded arrangements with the B.E.A. Airways Ltd., who have agreed to give all members and their families the substantial discount of 40%—which brings the actual cost to sh. 1.50 per mile. With a reduction of 20% on the return journey, this makes an airfare works out to members three times cheaper than a taxi, which costs sh. 4.50 per mile or less than the land rate, and the saving in time, trouble, etc., etc., cannot be compared. Omissions in places of interest, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar will be given on application.

The B.E.A. Airways Ltd. are also instituting special trips for the hunting and down country members who come to Nairobi, as for instance over the Game Reserve to see game, across the Rift Valley and over the mountain range over Mt. Ngadi, and even over the skating lake near the summit of Mount Kenya.

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