

EAST AFRICA

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



Vol. 7, No. 37

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1930.

Annual Subscription 30/- post free

Single Copies 6d

Registered under P.O. as a Newspaper

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOHNSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Square, London, W. 1.
Telephone "Museum 7370." Telegrams: "Inimitable, London."

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

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THE GAME SCANDAL IN TANGANYIKA.

WHEN, at a recent meeting of the Permanent Mandates Commission in Geneva, Mr. Rappard, the Swiss delegate, drew attention to reports that indiscriminate shooting of lions had taken place in the country south of the Kenya-Tanganyika border, the Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory was constrained to admit that the allegation was true, but that the Game Department had not passed on the information either to the Governor or to himself. Wide publicity has been given in the last year or so to breaches of the game laws, and it is difficult to expatiate the Tanganyika Government from blame in a matter on which public opinion is, we are glad to say, becoming increasingly sensitive. That the Game Department of the Territory is abnormally reticent as to its activities is undeniable. East Africa has never received any official report of that Department, and inquiries at the Colonial Office Library and elsewhere have failed to unearth any trace of such reports. Yet the Game Department is a considerable spender of public money and as such is under an obligation to give an account of its stewardship. It may, of course, be that the Government has received such reports, but has not issued them to the public. Perhaps an unofficial member of the Legislative Council will press for publication. Meanwhile a truly Cimmerian darkness covers the policy of the Government and the activities of its officers.

In these circumstances the letter from Mr. Arthur Loveridge which we publish in this issue of East Africa is most timely. Our correspondent is a naturalist of established reputation, a sportsman of the best type, and a writer of responsibility. He details cases which have come under his personal observation of the selling of young animals, of roasting, there is no other word for it, of routine slaughter of game from motor cars, of game drives

sale of wholesale destruction of game by Natives using fences and pits, of prodigal dealing in horns and—most amazing of all—an American expedition invading Tanganyika equipped with no fewer than five thousand rounds of ammunition. Justly, he blames white men and Natives alike for wanton slaughter, though when Americans evidently with the mentality of Chicago gangsters are allowed to satiate so repulsive a lust for blood, it seems difficult to blame the Natives if they follow suit.

We fear that the explanation must be sought in the attitude of David Salaam, as summed up by the officer who told our correspondent that "it was the policy of the Administration to take no action in such matters." Under Sir Donald Cameron the Tanganyika Government has shown an exaggerated, and almost exclusive, sympathy with Native customs and traditions, and has demonstrated no anxiety to interfere with such customs and actions even when they involve systematic flouting of the game laws. The result from the humanitarian point of view is deplorable. I saw miles and miles of apparently ideal game country," writes Mr. Loveridge, "almost unhabited, but encountered less than a dozen heads of game." In other words, extermination is rapidly resulting.

Game preservation, to use the official phrase, appears to have been a badly bungled business in Tanganyika. Beginning under Mr. C. F. M. Symonstone, it has trended chiefly towards (a) research, for which its Director is eminently fitted by inclination and training. It is high time for the game section to devote all its attention and energies to the preservation of game and for its officers to be properly supported by the Administration. The excellent reports of the Game Wardens of Kenya and Uganda point the way. The individual officers in Tanganyika are, we believe, equally zealous and

MATTERS OF MOMENT

We publish in this issue important extracts from the speeches of Mr. Roden Buxton to Committees No. 1 of the League of Nations.

JOB-THUMPING—Our readers will, we imagine, vote with some surprise, not unmixed with indignation, at the sentiments therein expressed, the model of their expression, and the technique which apparently governs the reports of that Committee. Mr. Buxton was in Geneva as the official representative of the British Empire—a diplomatically weighty and most responsible post—but we had him not only harping on the views of the present Socialist Government of Great Britain, but emphasising the policy of the Labour Party; the full minutes make that even clearer than our extracts. He forgot, in short, his position as an Empire representative, and acted much more like a party politician. What impression such a partisan made on the Committee in general we can gather only by reading between the lines of the report; for the representatives of other nations, however surprised they may have been, had evidently far greater control of their feelings than Mr. Buxton; nevertheless, they must have been mildly amazed at a job-thumping British Labour politician in full blast.

Stripped of unnecessary verbiage—for the Committee was perfectly familiar with Article 22 of the Covenant and its implications—the

EXTENSION OF THE MANDATE SYSTEM.—“hub” of Mr. Buxton’s speech was his reference to Article 23 and his insistence on its general application. In other words, he wants to secure the extension of the application of the Mandates system to all areas in which Natives are under the administrative control of a higher race. “They have thereby undertaken,” he said, “an obligation of a general character which is incumbent not only upon the Mandatory Powers but upon every State that is a member of the League.” Now the newspaper reports from Geneva at the time gave the clear impression that Mr. Buxton had advocated the extension of the Mandates system to the Colonies of Powers possessing them, and although it is difficult to find in the actual words printed in the published minutes the policy quoted in the Press reports, it is evident from the official record that Count de Panha Costa, the Portuguese representative, did understand Mr. Buxton’s argument to have that importation, for, as we show, he protested vigorously against the suggestion.

Some comment seems necessary on the remarkable method by which the proceedings of such Committees are apparently recorded.

STRANGE IDEAS—When taken to task Mr. Buxton protested that he had not said what he was said to have said, and that even if he had said it, it did not matter all that mattered; he argued, why what the Rapporteur—the official who submits the report of the Committee to the League—reported him to have said? It is a matter of no importance what I said. The important thing is what the rapporteur says, to quote the actual words of Mr. Buxton. Such an attitude to the report of the proceedings of a Committee

affrogating to itself international importance, we venture to say, is amazing. If it were allowed to prevail, the speeches of members of the Committee might be judiciously cooked by the rapporteur and then submitted to the League itself, a procedure as destructive of confidence as it would be revolutionary in character. Mr. Buxton, it will be seen, had no sober talker with story.

Recently we recorded that Sir William Gowers, the Governor of Uganda, and General G. D. Rhodes, General Manager of the Kenya, Uganda, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, had visited Brussels to discuss with the Belgian authorities the possibility of the extension of the railway systems on either side of the border, and the most suitable points for effecting connections between the two systems, if and when such railways are built. We learn that the conversations in Brussels were of the most friendly character, and that the Belgian Government gave all the information at their disposal with regard to their own plans for surveys and extensions, in addition for similar information from the British side. General Rhodes and Sir William Gowers have more than once made public profession of their conviction that the next work of extension of the Kenya and Uganda Railways must be westwards from Kampala with Stanleyville as the ultimate objective, since that town is destined a few decades hence to be a most important railway junction in Central Africa. According to our information, the discussions in Brussels have determined the following:—While the object of facilitating through connections it is likely that any extensions beyond Kampala would be so built that at any future date the gauge can without undue difficulty be increased from one metre to 2 feet 6 inches, the standard gauge throughout South Africa, the Belgian Congo and the Sudan, and the gauge to which the East African lines will at some future date, and it is necessary to conform to the new bridge across the Nile. Lines have been designed to permit such modification, and fixed structure, tunnels, and other works on any further westerly extension. All lines are designed to facilitate conversion to a 3 feet 6 inches gauge when the need arises.

So far as the immediate requirements in the Belgian Congo are concerned, it appears likely that a line from Stanleyville towards the Nile at Juba will receive priority over

BELGIAN PROPOSALS—are in a more westerly direction to the southern extremity of the Ruwenzori range, in view of the already considerable development that has taken place in the Ituri, Koper Ituri, and Kio-meto Districts. But such an alignment if built will also permit of an extension to the south of Ruwenzori when circumstances require it.

It is understood that arrangements have been made to continue the policy of consultation and co-operation between the Administrations of the Belgian and British railways, and it is confidently expected that the cordial relations existing between the two railway systems will lead to results beneficial to both parties.

GAME SLAUGHTER IN TANGANYIKA

SYSTEMATIC BREACHES OF THE GAME LAWS

Mr. Arthur Loveridge's Challenge to the Government

MR. ARTHUR LOVERIDGE has been known to East Africans for some sixteen years as a lover of game and as a careful observer of wild life, whose records have always been characterised by objectivity and sincerity. The following letter is a serious but well documented indictment of the Government of Tanganyika Territory in the Game Department of which Mr. Loveridge once served. The facts combined with his extensive personal knowledge of the Territory, enhances the importance of the statement, to which some official reply should certainly be made.

Written to haste before departure

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir: Having returned from an eight and a half months' safari in East Africa, over seven months of which were spent in systematic collecting in the bush away from towns and centres of civilisation, some of my observations on aspects of game preservation in Tanganyika may be of interest.

While fully conceding the necessity of controlling game in certain areas where the state in the habit of raising cultivated crops, I gained a very strong impression that the Government attitude was clearly expressed by the fact that I am not interested in the prosecution of any of the offences against the game laws. I consider the game the property of the natives. Carried to its logical conclusion, this argument should lead over to them other natural resources, such as mines, and they should be permitted to destroy the forests for fuel.

Killing of Young Animals.—On detouring at Dodoma on November 2 last, I saw an M'gogo sending at the exit offering a young dikdik for sale to those leaving the station. It was purchased by a German lorry driver, who told me afterwards that it died within a few days. To my certain knowledge this taking of young antelopes—chiefly dikdik, quiker, reabuck and impala by Wagogo herdsmen has been going on without restriction since the British occupation in 1916. The ultimate result to the game is obvious. As for the young animals themselves, very few are being carelessly carried about in hot sunshine for a day or two before a purchaser is found, dikdik in particular are exceptionally hard to rear. The administrative offices of the Central Province are situated at Dodoma, and it is impossible that the authorities there are unaware of the importance of young game which is so common throughout the Province.

Game being shot at by Drivers of Transport on the Dodoma-Iringa Road.—At a Dodoma hotel I observed the frequency with which game meat is served to guests. This venison is supplied probably sold to the proprietor by one or other of the many transport drivers who make the hotel their rendezvous and headquarters. I engaged one of these men to drive me the 60 miles to Iringa. En route we saw no game until we crossed the Kinyasi River. Later we came on a group of half a dozen impala which were grazing on the freshly sprouted green grass beside the road. The driver immediately applied the brakes. I asked him why he was stopping. His reply was "Shoot quick." By this time the animals had raised their heads and were earnestly surveying us from a distance of less than

hundred yards. I told the men that I preferred to have the animal alive. He replied that had he known this before he would have brought his own rifle with him, adding that he rarely travelled without it. I thought that I understood that shooting game from cars was illegal. He laughed, shrugged his shoulders, and replied that he did not know. Only twice again we saw antelope at close quarters, whereupon he mechanically put off the petrol, or exclaimed: "Don't you wait that one." To number of infringements of this type would not be difficult.

Illegalities tolerated by the Administration.

Game Driven by Natives accompanied by Dogs.—As a bus was being driven from Iringa to Dabaga in the Iringa-Kilimanjaro mountains I passed a party of armed natives who, accompanied by a dozen turks, were waiting in line through the open bush, obviously engaged in hunting. As I well know, this type of hunting is extremely destructive to game, especially to females in young, or accompanied by young, and their devotion to the latter renders the mothers a more easy prey.

That night an Assistant District Officer dined with me and I related the incident to him. He replied that it was a common sight in these parts. They asked if it was not illegal? He said that he supposed that it was, but that it was the policy of the Administration to take no action in such matters. Marching through the Usungwe Mountains for a week, I saw miles and miles of apparently ideal game country almost unharmed but encountered less than a dozen head of game.

A few days after the previous incident I was enjoying the hospitality of a Government official in this area and observed that we were eating game meat. Knowing that my host did no shooting, I commented on this. He told me that it was bushbuck meat which he had bought from a Native who had supplied him on previous occasions. I am also in the condemnation for the next day a Native brought a very young bushbuck to my camp, saying that it had been killed by his dog. I bought it, entered it on my licence, and preserved the skin and skull. Legally this was in order, but to protect the game it is very necessary to prohibit all sales of game, whether by Europeans or Natives.

Slaughter of Colobus Monkeys.

Colobus Skins freely hawked for Sale by Natives.—It is no uncommon sight to see rugs or karosses of colobus skins in the houses of Europeans, such rugs being composed of more skins than could be obtained on a licence in several years. I noticed one exceptionally fine rug of colobus skins which were not of the local species. On my comment on this, I was told that the owner had suggested that he had advanced a certain sum to a very willing hunter, and he would take the journey to Lukhya (about 200 miles distant) and bring them back some skins. The owners were thus proceeding on leave and asked me frankly if I thought that there would be any difficulty in getting them out of the country. I was asked the same question by another official in regard to a coat of blue monkey skins, in both cases I had to answer in the negative.

In the somewhat remote Kamwaga District colobus are still abundant in various patches of forest, I was very near one where I camped in the district. Natives came to my tent and offered colobus skins for sale. I invariably refused to purchase and asked the would-be vendor if they were aware that it was illegal to sell skins. In some cases the answer was in the negative. In the same way skins of

one monkey was hawked about, one man brought to my camp a pair of black skins, and besides those of the... in fairness, I must add that the... at the meat of both colobus and the monkey.

Nearby Information

... District Officer... An Assistant District Officer... 5,000 Natives clearing... of land from the... told me that when clearing... about twenty miles west of... in... of 1930. I think he came upon a game... twenty miles long. Following this up he destroyed 140 traps and pits during the first day and some spots of camp of hunters together with four tons of meat and 110 freshly skinned hides, including giraffe, eland, wildebeest and zebra. At the camp he arrested three two Watuska who were running a regular business exchanging the meat for cash, grain, groundnuts and other marketable commodities. His own boy came to him and said: "Master, we hear that this is not the main camp; there is a larger one further along the fence." He cautioned them to say nothing to the local people; they would start for it at dawn. This he did, destroying 250 more snares or pits on the way. The other camp proved to be several hours' march away and when he reached it he found that the Natives had evidently been warned of his proximity the night before, for there were signs in plenty that they had spent the night in carrying off quantities of meat and removing their belongings, for the camp was abandoned.

The assorted Natives were charged at Shinyanga and fined from five to fifteen shillings each, a ridiculous amount in view of the fact that the current price for a buffalo in Shinyanga is 200 shillings. The sale of meat from a few of the 110 animals would be sufficient to pay all the fines. It is obvious that the present Government policy of imposing inadequate fines is useless as a deterrent, for the Natives stand to gain while he is deterred; and moreover, the Natives gain the impression that the Government is not seriously in earnest or greatly concerned about game protection.

Rhino Horn Smuggling

Rhinoceros Horn Smuggling... Mr. Wigglesworth... told me that an Indian... came over from Dar es Salaam to Zanzibar with two trunks full of rhino horn... disembarked at Zanzibar on a Monday but left his trunks on board, presumably having tipped one of the crew to look after them, so that they went on with the boat to Pemba Island. When the boat returned from Pemba on the following Thursday, he boarded her, examined and removed his trunks, Pemba being under the Zanzibar Administration. There is no Customs inspection of the... of passengers landing from Pemba as is the case with those coming from Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory.

At Bukoba was told that a white man had been summoned about 1924 for employing a gang of Natives to shoot rhinoceros for him in the Saragwe district. He was charged with the possession of 10 horns and fined 2,000 shillings.

A Veterinary Officer stationed in the Central Province told me that in that Province it is customary for the officials of the Administration to pay rewards to Natives... found rhino horn... the horn may be found...

fresh. This he considered was a direct Government encouragement of rhinoceros poaching. He related the following as typical of the attitude of some District Officers. Either he, or a friend came on a Native out in the bush miles from any... with a gun, was... which he had shot. He took the name, etc., and reported the matter to the then Assistant District Officer at Mpwawa. The young gentleman replied with words to this effect: "You don't mean to say he tailed a rhino with that old muzzle loader? Stout fellow to congratulate him; I shouldn't like to have tried it." And that was the end of the matter.

Killing of Game and Sale of the Meat by Game Scouts... One... told me that the... Bukoba... for the protection of game... practice of... game, even land, and selling the meat to the Natives, and that scarcely a week goes by without the local... killing a situation in the vicinity of... the latter is an... told that an amendment to the Game Laws... Native to kill game for his own immediate needs, on the other hand the... is considered such an interesting and... trophy that a sportsman... only allows the killing of one or two.

Purchase of Ammunition for Kenya for use in Tanganyika

Purchase of Ammunition for Kenya for use in Tanganyika... on board the... "Isoga" on board met Herr Jungblut, probably the leading German in Mwanza, Province. He discussed with me and deplored the present game situation and said that a hundred rounds of rifle ammunition would do for a year or more. Quite recently he had applied to Messrs. Charles A. Heyer and Company of Nairobi for the particular size of millimetre... cartridges which he required, and was told that they were extremely sorry but that their entire stock of five thousand rounds of this size had just been taken by an American party proceeding to Tanganyika. If this story is correct in detail... got him to repeat it to me—it is quite true that some check should be devised. If the... were good shots, they contemplate killing a complete thousand head of game... were poor shots, can we contemplate the possible... of a thousand animals, supposing that five thousand were fired at during the course of the safari?

Effect of Protrusion Buffalo and... Animals

The following extract is from a letter written to me by a friend who is a Government official. It is dated May 23, 1930: "I have not even been able to afford a... licence yet." (Another fellow and I spent last week and shooting buffalo in... We shot... and wounded two more.)

In the correspondence which appeared in The Times and in East Africa last year some... blamed the Europeans and others the Natives for the destruction of game. Personally I think the blame should be shared by both classes. The Natives, by reason of their greater numbers and opportunities, probably accomplish more... one needs with... with the... leopard a list for... the possibilities of such when armed with modern guns is immense.

Cambridge... faithfully...

... of this subject of... appears in this... E.A.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER LEAVES

To attend Ethiopian Coronation.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER leaves England to-day to attend the coronation of Emperor of Ethiopia of the prince so well known for the world as Ras Tafari. The mission will certainly be one of the most interesting experiences which has yet fallen to the lot of the King's son, who is reported to have been studying authoritative works on Abyssinia, so that he can acquire knowledge useful to him on his coming tour. If those volumes have included the records of such writers as Mr. G. S. Rex and Mr. A. W. Hodson, and Mr. John Boyes's "Company of Adventure," the Royal envoy will have been well prepared for a lot of what he is bound to see during the next few weeks.

Medievalism.

Abyssinia is unique. It is the last survival of true medievalism in the world, and its crude magnificence, upon which the British Press has been glowing, is, in practice, considerably discounted in modern eyes, and noses, by the inevitable concomitants of medievalism. There is no need to be more specific.

Addis Ababa, the capital in which the coronation ceremonies are to take place, is the first permanent capital Abyssinia has had. Previously the Emperor was continually on the move, for, with no proper sanitary arrangements, it can easily be imagined that the heads of the Abyssinian State found it desirable not to prolong unduly their stay in any one locality. The journey thither from the coast port of Djibouti, in French Somaliland, will be performed in comfort, and more expeditiously than usual, for even in this year of grace that railway does not normally work at night; passengers sleep at a stopping place, as until a few years ago, they used to feed at given stations on the Uganda Railway. But whereas the peasant little Native habit of stealing fish plates, bolts, and even rails to make into spear heads and other ornaments has long been effectively discouraged in Kenya, a like degree of security has apparently not been achieved in Ethiopia.

Aladdin's Palace.

The Duke is to travel to Aden by the P. and O. "Ranpara" as an ordinary first-class passenger, and is to cross to Djibouti in H.M.S. "Emfingim," though, not content with permitting him so precise a means of sea-faring, some enterprising, widely circulated, and not very sound London journals have announced that the Royal party will have an adventurous journey across the sea (to the African mainland) in a native vessel.

Accompanied by the Earl of Argyll, Major Ronald Stanforth, Major A. T. Miles, Mr. E. W. Brook, and Mr. A. N. Noble (of the Foreign Office), the Duke is due at Addis Ababa on Wednesday, October 20, in good time for the coronation, which is fixed for Sunday, November 2. A magnificent suite of apartments, with marble floors, gilded fittings and stained glass, and ebony walls hung with rich blue hangings, has been reserved for the Duke and his suite at the Mareik Palace, and a pair of gilded coaches provided to convey them to the cathedral for the coronation ceremony. After the usual simplicity of Buckingham Palace, such splendour will be quite impressive. The Duke's suit is described as the example of the work of British goldsmiths, as well it may be for an Emperor whose crown is reputed to be worth £100,000.

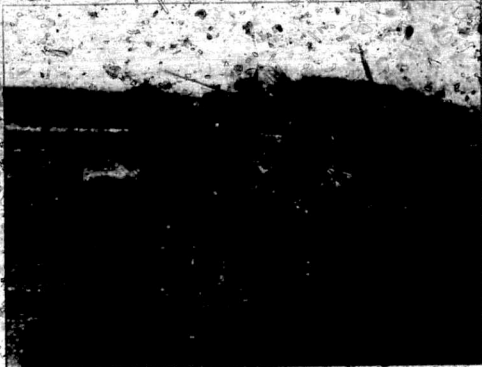


Photo: John Boyes.

DANAKIL HERDSMEN WITH CAMELS, ABYSSINIA.

As to the "gilded coaches," it is known that emissaries from Ethiopia have been searching Europe for suitable conveyances for the occasion, and that, with really unbelievable irony, they have procured the Imperial chariot of the ex-Kaiser; it has been redecorated to the Abyssinian taste. Addis Ababa will be a good station for King Tafari on the morning of November 2.

A Raw Meat Banquet.

The coronation over the whole week will be devoted to feasting. By rigid custom Abyssinians eat their meat raw, the habit being said to date from the Muhammedan invasions of Ethiopia, when the Natives were so harried that they dared not light a fire to cook their victuals. However that may be, the Duke and his suite will be regaled by the sight of some thousands of the Emperor's loyal forces feasting on raw meat, and, moreover, golloping it with zest, teste those authoritative works on Abyssinia already mentioned. After that the cutting and devouring of the giant, three-tier cake which is to grace the British Minister's banquet will indeed be a nursery tea-party business!

His official duties and visit completed, the Duke will come home hunting, but, as East Africa exclusively announced, time will not permit him to revisit Kenya, and the Duke will therefore be accompanied in British Somaliland by the Duke's own camera. The royal envoy will be in London on Boxing Day.

Our Weekly Caricatures.

Caricatures have appeared in this weekly series of Brigadier-General G. D. Rhodes, Mr. D. J. Jardine, Major G. B. Anderson, Major H. Noel Davies, Captain H. E. Schwartz, Dr. W. Small, Mr. T. Campbell Black, Mr. G. A. S. Northcote, Mr. E. Harrison, Mr. Henry Valou Clark, Lord Delamere and Mr. H. Newell. The artist's original sketches are prepared in the finest and largest size as the printed reproductions are for sale at the best price. Applications may be made to the Secretary, "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

EAST AFRICA AND EMPIRE FREE TRADE

Killed by Dominion Premiers.

How many of our readers realized that Kenya quite settles... in their growing anxiety over the restrictions placed on the Colony's trade by the Congo Basin treaties... have turned to Empire Free Trade as the only solution of their difficulties... Those who were aware of so momentous a change in public opinion have been strangely silent about it. But one man stands valiantly forth to proclaim his discovery: he is the Nairobi correspondent of The Daily Express.

From the standpoint of his chief, Lord Beaverbrook, the message could scarcely have been more timely, for it arrived a few hours after the Prime Minister of Canada had proudly declared... what was evident for everyone who would face facts that "Empire Free Trade is neither desirable nor possible, for it would defeat the very purpose we are striving to achieve. All that is helpfully secured by Empire Preferences, all that is hitherto enjoyed in this way be avoided." Thus clearly did our great American Dominion expose the hollowness of a newspaper stunt policy which East Africa examined in detail some months ago, and found to be totally inapplicable to East African conditions and aspirations. The British Ministers of the other Dominions made it clear that they too were not prepared to waste time, or even words, on an obviously unworkable proposal.

Explained away.

But Empire Free Trade is now being energetically explained away by its sponsors. For "Empire Free Trade," please read "Imperial Preference." Since the Nairobi message is of such great consequence to the Empire Crusaders that it is given double-decker headlines on the centre news page of the Express, let us quote it in full. The words cited in this first paragraph of this note are followed by:

"The existence of the Congo Basin treaties, which must continue in force for at least another six months, makes the adoption of a policy of Empire Free Trade impossible at the moment, and until such time as the British Government can ride the East African Colonies of the shackles imposed by these obsolete agreements."

"The fact that there is a definite movement in Kenya itself towards Empire Free Trade is now being made clear in a resolution passed at the annual session of the Union of Associations representing the interests in all parts of the colony. This demands that steps be taken to try to devise some method by which Kenya may be given a free hand in making Customs preferences."

Following the message, and presumably written in London, we find:

"Kenya has been long an Uganda Premier energetically campaigning for the revision of the Congo Basin treaties under the terms of which our East African Colonies are tied out of agreement with any of the Powers associated in the treaties in the matter of trade."

"Meanwhile, letters and telegrams have been received at the Empire Crusade Offices in London from many public bodies in both Colonies, including the Planters Association of Uganda, pleading, who begged support for the policy of Empire Free Trade the moment that the opportunity comes for its adoption."

Kenya and the Mandate.

The very last thing Kenya, Uganda, or any other East African Dependency could possibly contemplate would be Empire Free Trade. Extension of Imperial Preference is an entirely different affair, with the principles of which we believe East Africans do not in thorough agreement. One of the reasons which make Kenyans, for instance, so stoutly opposed to the idea of extension to that Colony of the terms of the Tanganyika Mandate is their refusal to be bound by terms of which they cannot later

are... of preference to the Mother Country on her exports to East Africa.

Why has the Uganda Planters Association pledged itself to support Empire Free Trade? It is that its members failed to understand the term, probably the reason is to be found in a circular letter received by a number of Settler Associations in the territories from Sir James Park, Lord Beaverbrook's right-hand man in his "crusade."

A copy of that communication has reached us from Africa. It reads:—

"I am directed by Lord Beaverbrook to communicate with your Association on the subject of Empire Free Trade. He would be greatly obliged if, after considering the matter, your Association could see its way to give the new policy their support. As the subject is growing in importance every day in Great Britain, may we hope that you will consider Lord Beaverbrook's policy and express your opinion thereon. A resolution from your Association would greatly assist the campaign in this country."

In the short space of some six months a remarkable public interest has been created in Great Britain, and it is no exaggeration to say that everywhere the policy is gaining ground. Recent elections have been fought largely upon this issue. At Fulham and Nottingham victories were recorded, at Glasgow the Socialist majority was reduced from 7,000 to 370, and at Norfolk the Socialist majority was reduced from 2,000 to 170. In each case Lord Beaverbrook entered the field personally, and the fight was almost entirely upon the issue of Empire Free Trade, and specially upon the question of England imposing a tax on foreign foods and goods.

"The question is, indeed, becoming the dominating issue of English politics, and it is well therefore that the Colonies should begin to understand its implications properly."

Lord Beaverbrook's view is that the Colonies should come into a fiscal Union with the Home Land on the basis of free trade on both sides. This course, I should explain, does not imply the removal or abrogation of the duties imposed in the Colonies for revenue purposes.

"Under Lord Beaverbrook's scheme you would still retain unaffected, all duties imposed for revenue purposes to direct from protective purposes. Nor would your right to levy purely revenue duties in future be in any way impaired. Lord Beaverbrook recognises that in many of the Colonies the only practicable method for raising the bulk of their revenues must be by a tax on imports, and that taxation as a rule, we know, under present conditions, is unpractical in Burmah cases. Under the circumstances, should raise their tariffs from the present level to that of the foreigner, so as to give such a real and effective advantage to British goods as to permit of their successful entry into the Colonies against foreign competition."

Lord Beaverbrook believes that the Colonies would reap from his scheme a benefit as thus outlined would be very substantial. Great Britain would still continue to let into her market Colonial products quite free of duty, but would impose a tariff against and upon all foreign goods. A most valuable sheltered market would be created. The Colonies would have the advantage of entering into the fiscal terms of the needs of Great Britain, and to have no tariff barrier. On the other hand, the Colonies would enjoy the advantages of a most effective protection of their goods against foreign competition. One can safely visualize a mutually profitable and ever-growing trade."

The Scheme is Dead.

Could anything be more unconsciously disastrous than the suggestion that the East African territories should come into a fiscal Union on a basis of Free Trade, which does not imply the removal of duties imposed for revenue purposes? Since these duties rest upon most articles, and incidentally provide the chief source of revenue, the term "Free Trade" is farcical.

The scheme, however, is dead, killed by the Dominion Premiers, and we need not examine the above letter more closely. It has seemed desirable to put the above claims of the "Crusaders" on record solely that East Africans may be made aware of the strange constructions placed in interested quarters upon their own proposals.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WORK OF THE PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.

TRIBUTE TO SIR SEFTON BRANCKER
His Interest in the African Air Service.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, I should like with your permission through the medium of "East Africa" to pay tribute to the memory of one in particular who laid down his life in the R.F.C. and who, as a man, I claim to know. He is the air commissioner of East Africa (formerly at Nairobi). I refer to Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Branner, A.F.C., Director of Civil Aviation.

East Africans will remember his steady countenance, his infallible good humour, and the enormous enthusiasm he evoked in his proposals for the early establishment of an air line to Central Africa and the Cape.

I find it difficult to do justice to his memory in my association with him in connection with that project. It gave me many opportunities of proving his amazing goodness and his determination to overcome all difficulties, no matter how insurmountable they appeared to be. No trouble was too great, as his flight to Kenya showed some three years ago, if he saw that he could help matters by a visit in person.

It possessed a great gift of inspiring others with his own spirit, and his name will deservedly go down through the ages as one of the pioneers of Empire air communications. He devoted his life to the utmost for and was killed in the furtherance of that object. I feel it is the end he would have preferred to the death of honour helping the cause he had so keenly at heart.

Yours faithfully,
T. A. GLADSTONE.

Nairobi,
Kenya

SUNSET ON THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON
M. D. S. M. A. S. P. S.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, in a footnote to a recent letter you have given that your readers should describe the attractions of towns, hills in East Africa.

From a geographical and scenic point of view, would it not be difficult to beat Fort Portal? The granite mountains of the Moon, the quietude surrounding the famous crater lakes, and the wilderness who often visit the market are just instances of its attractions from a tourist point of view. Another great attraction to the lover of Nature is the fact that very remarkable sunsets are often seen there: after the sun has slipped behind the high mountains the light becomes dim; inside a house artificial light is necessary and it seems that night has fallen, when suddenly the whole countryside is lit up with the flaming red reflection of the sun setting behind the mountains. Little by little the glowing red gradually fades and the flaming red changes to purple, the outlines of the top of the mountains become clearer, and eight or ten minutes after the first glow of red in the sky it is pitch dark. Never have I seen such a sight anywhere else.

To the farmer the rich soil of Tozo is to be compared only with that in the coffee growing districts near Nairobi. He could do much for more.

I am not fortunate enough to own an estate near Fort Portal. I write only because so many East Africans to whom I have spoken have no knowledge of that part of Uganda.
Yours faithfully,

Newcastle

Reader's Tribute to Efficient Services of the Editor of "East Africa".

Sir—Rather a serious omission is noticeable in your issue of October 2. To those who read beyond these lines, the account of the East African Delegation's first week in London, even a piece of quite exceptionally efficient staff work by the Propaganda Committee responsible for the arrangements. No doubt the fact that you, Sir, are a member of that Committee is responsible for the editorial reticence on the subject, but it certainly should not pass without an expression of appreciation. To have a conference with General Heintz and the Delegation fixed within twenty hours of Lord Delamere's arrival was a notable achievement, and hardly less so was the arrangement for the interviews given by Lord Delamere to six of our most influential newspapers.

East African interests have not always been handled with such refreshing efficiency, and respectful congratulations are due from all East Africans to the Committee, a full list of whose names I hope you will publish in your next issue.

Yours faithfully,
SHIRLEY H. ... J. A. WATSON.

Lymin...
I wish to thank you for the appreciations expressed of the work of East African bodies in London, and the letter of Mr. Watson in regard to the Clerk of Nairobi, it is so that account likely to be particularly pleasing to the members of the Propaganda Committee. For obvious reasons we have been recent as to its activities, but some of us are now in law and East Africa in general has reason to be grateful to its members for a good deal of unobtrusive work. The good press obtained by Lord Delamere on his arrival can certainly be placed chiefly to the credit of the Propaganda Committee which, however, must be chiefly to Lord Delamere of the achievement of so many of the convincing General Heintz.

Members of the members of the Propaganda Committee have already been published in "East Africa," but we accede to our correspondent's request to repeat them because it is well that readers intimately acquainted with one or more of the members might make us some suggestions for the common cause which they would be efficient at submitting officially. Suggestions and offers of assistance, financial or personal, may be sent to many of the following members of the Committee: Mr. Cranworth, Major W. M. Crowdy, Major C. G. Grant, Mr. C. B. Burroughs, Mr. C. S. Jackson, Mr. G. A. R. Little, Mr. G. H. S. D. ... Mr. Geoffrey D'Arcy.

Colonel W. H. Brankin, H.M. Trade Commissioner in Eastern Africa and Commissioner to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies. Trade and Information Office in London will, we learn, arrive back in this country from its present East Africa tour on about December 1.

You should always ask for EAST AFRICAN COFFEE by name. If all East Africans at Home would do so, and get their relations and friends to do likewise, the demand would be so great, that East African Coffee Planters would soon have a finer, better market for their crop. Issued by the Nairobi Coffee Co. Ltd., Nairobi.

Bill on Leave

No. 32 - MY VILLAGE

In East Africa you have walked and been over the camp life of the little village at England to which you will retire in the evening of your life. Of the tankards of good English ale you will consume a pound or more of which come then to my mind. I do not recall how I found the one spot in all the world where petrol pumps do not despoil the landscape, where the whistling and rattling of trains is heard not except when the evening breeze blows over from the west, and where the grocer's van which visits us twice weekly is still surrounded by admiring villagers as the acme of modern scientific progress.

Yes, we appreciate things here, not being palled with over-civilisation. We live close to Nature and Nature has given us a better understanding and respect for herself and her laws than it does in towns. There is so much to be seen in my village. These total earnings exceed thirty shillings a week, and I can tell you that they are happy on it. There is enough to eat, there is a good wife and mother at home, and the grass is green, and the trees of the hills give in profusion of their branches and boughs for the winter's rest. What more do I want? There is no picture peace within four miles, no bush or hussies with under-developed, over-exposed limbs, and if the day is too short for the accomplishment of a task, well, there is no violent hurry anyway. To-morrow is also today.

The Simple Life

Our population consists of seventy-three souls, old, young and indifferent. But most of them are very old or very young, the more adventuresome having gone out into the world to work to provide a few more shillings per week to supplement the Old Age Pensions on which their parents live. The rent of a cottage in my village is six shillings and ninepence per week, and a good landlord, no doubt inspired by tales of fabulous sums to be made out of house property, recently put up the price of my local cottage to that again; there was a hearty protest, but it was possible to get a really pleasant one.

You will have heard of the most economical community. Our oldest inhabitant boasts ninety-five summers, and is treated by his frivolous young daughter to a seventy-four shillings a day of a girl's life, and according to the old man, constantly to be kept under supervision, and her independence of the world should be to her incitement. The old man has had over children too, and of one who died recently he gave me the details. A frail girl this, apparently, and after regarding the intimate details of her last fatal illness, the old man signed. "I know I should never fear that child," he said in conclusion.

How old was she? I asked sympathetically. Only sixty-eight, he replied.

I have also a village pump, and around this on the evenings I find many a woman to start with, and there discuss the latest scandal, the latest news, and that the abominable people like the fumes.

But of all the blessings that are here the chief is the absence of any rich people. There are no big landowners no retired profiteers with their expensive motor-cars, their chickens in a cross the road and their dirt-clothes worms in the centre of the grass, and no one with complete sets of

hanging, and all atrocities have their own way to play.

Two Desirable Houses to let

It seems a pity, though, that more retired folk do not settle here where Nature is unspoiled. There are two houses, to my knowledge, in the vicinity of sufficient ground surrounded by little brooks and streams—houses of which tired East African officials and sometimes settlers dream, and any day like the sound of them, and promise actually to preserve the quiet and solitude of my village, and not to use a motor-car of more than normal horsepower, and colored in sombre hues, and to keep your fingers clean. I will give you its name, but not its address.

Tappers pass us by—for there is no sin against humanity to expose our nakedness to the touring camera—and those who have once penetrated our fastnesses have gone away with a roaring of engines and a billow of blue smoke, vowing never to return, for approach which way they will there is a grueling hill to climb. If you follow the road, however, and can take a delight in these things, there is a secret way—a way tortuous and difficult, but in reality a far easier way. But this we do not tell to visitors, for they will rob the bluebells from the hedgerows in the spring, and the blackberries in the summer. Also they will frighten the little white-tailed rabbits that play and scurry in the adjoining fields.

Another secret we keep is the brewing of home-made wine. Religion plays a strong part in the village messages pronounced by the leaders of the church and the Nonconformist chapel, being about only conflicting topics of conversation, but in one thing they are united—abstinence. Our home-made wine, therefore, is official, non-alcoholic. Even if there is no alcohol in it, then there is some new form of spirit, for a flunkier first, once again purring, yet comforting effect. It is made from—no, first, you must come here and taste it, and if we approve of you, maybe we shall give you the recipe.

The night comes in the wood fires from the village emit their thin pillars of smoke and the sun has set over the ridge behind the valley beyond which lies the Atlantic. It is time to put on the slippers that have been warmed for me in front of the fire to sit in an arm chair until dinner time. And after dinner? There is the cot-bed in the world.

A memorial has been erected at Macequece to the early settlers of the Mozambique Territory. The first name is that of Francisco Barreto, who reached the county in 1572; the most recent name is that of Pedro Andrade, whose service in East Africa began in 1900.

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STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING

"Big bodies of policemen are no means an indication of big crime. The *Quarterly Review of Police, Kenya*, Report for 1929.

"Coffee at the present price is almost 247 per cent as profitable as the production cost more than half a century ago." *West African*, article speaking at the Rhodesian Selection Conference at Harare, 1930.

"The declaration of the Native interest must be paramount and be dictated by the highest motives, but it is compatible with being conducted in a way which furthers the prosperity and well-being of the natives." *A leading article in the 'West African' Telegraph*.

"Since the commencement of white settlement in Kenya it has been a tradition that the Europeans should carry out elementary medical work amongst the Natives, who are young, healthy, and amenable. The Natives have given far more than the white man's medicine. Mrs. *Alfreda Lawrence*, in her Report to the British Red Cross Conference, 1930.

"When the sports and customs of the last half-century European ideas of peace and decency, the Native is peaceful and law-abiding, and unless the breaking down of his belongings results in the acquisition of wickedness he should eventually become a model citizen." *Walter Hannell, Colonel J. Stephen*, in *Journal of the East African Police Journal*.

"I suppose that it was this look of fear of motor-cars that led to the sportsmen to indulge in the disgusting and cowardly practice of hunting lions and other animals from the security of their luxury cars. I fully realize the value of polite language, but I can only say that the man who is afraid to stand up to his game in the open is a poor creature and that the wild animals of Africa are far too fine a character to be shot down like vermin by people infinitely less noble than themselves. I thank God that the days of such things have now illegals, the despicable and vulgar slaughter." *Major Court*, in *'Out of the Beaten Track'*.

"One fact which stands out more distinctly than any other is the amazing achievement that has been accomplished by our fellow countrymen on behalf of the Native race for whose uplift and advancement we have become responsible. Any man who doubts this—and I am well aware that such doubts are fashionable—should read this book. The date of Jackson's landing at Lamu is but forty-five years ago, and yet to read of this righteous indignation at the sight of the gangs of child-slaves yoked in chains in the streets. Later, we learn of the cruelty of Masai raids on peaceful villages and of the pillage and slaughter that ensued, while throughout the pages famine, disease and epidemic stalk rampant. Contrast conditions to-day with those of that time and not ashamed that Britain be proud of them, the transformation is shown in his *Foreword to 'Six Months' Days in East Africa'*.

WHO'S WHO

13. Major Arthur Trevelyan Miles, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.



Major Arthur Trevelyan Miles affords an example of excellence of the virtues of an official who endures the complex and just deserves confidence and sympathy and of his colleagues in the East African military services. Going to Kenya in 1900, he took up a private post as a staff officer at Kericho, and continued until the outbreak of the War to raise, equip and grow the 1st Battalion, East African Mounted Rifles, which was soon transferred to the East African Scouts and then to the 1st K.A.R. serving with all these units on the northern frontier of what was then German East Africa. In 1915 he was given command of the King's African Rifles, a great victory, and after serving throughout the Campaign, joined the 5th K.A.R. He acts with them on the Northern Frontier of Kenya from 1919 to 1921, when he was appointed British Consul in Southern Abyssinia, on which he held office until 1922. He was invited to come to Kenya as Sir E. Grigg, Governor of Kenya, in 1922. Major Miles won the D.S.O., M.C., and the Chevalier Cross of the Legion d'Honneur during the East African Campaign, and was awarded the O.B.E. in 1923. He is now in Southern Abyssinia. He is the son of the Duke of Devonshire, and is a member of the Imperial Order of the Emperor.

Mrs. and Mrs. Marshall Field, who have arrived in Nairobi by air, left the United States a few days ago for the serene Florida, where they hope to secure specimens for the Chicago Museum. Captain Hugh Blatford is in charge of the party.

Mr. J. F. McIntyre, who is now on leave from his regiment, has served in Kenya and Uganda for the past thirty-one years. Recently as postmaster of Kampala, before coming to East Africa in 1909 Mr. McIntyre had served in South Africa for over six years.

Miss Julia Chapman, the composer, who has set to music the task of collecting folk songs of the world, and who has collected more than one thousand specimens in half-a-dozen countries in the last few years, hopes to visit East Africa in the near future.

Dr. J. H. Siffert, who is returning from the medical department of London to take up his post in this year, served in Sierra Leone, Nigeria and the Cameroons from 1909 to 1915, being attached to the Cameroons Expeditionary Force. He was appointed to Tanganyika ten years ago.

In the competition by members of the U.S.A. Rifle Club for the Pohnsby Cup, Mr. J. Minnery was the winner with a score of 118 points, the second and third being Mr. C. Redfern and Captain B. Dowling with scores of 84 and 82 respectively. Mr. Minnery has shot at Bisley on several occasions.

The marriage will take place on November 20 between Sybil Barbara, daughter, second daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel Francis Farquhar and Lady Evelyn Malcolm, and Lieutenant-Commander Anthony Blay Combe, eldest son of Major Mrs. Boyce Combe of Great Horse Dock, Farnham.

Major G. I. Kirkham, M.C., Commissioner of Police, Tanganyika, who is on his way back to Dar es Salaam, at one time served in the South African Constabulary and the Transvaal Police Force. During the War he was with the South African Forces in France.

The engagement is announced between Mr. E. Tully, of Tanganyika, and Miss Winifred A. Richardson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Richardson, of Annandale, New Bridge Hill, Bath. Mr. Tully is now on his way out to Tanganyika, where he has been a Stock Inspector for the past two years.

The South African Consulate lately announces that the following missionaries are shortly leaving for East Africa on their first tour: Rev. D. and Mrs. J. N. Greene and Mr. H. Lodge; *Uganda*, Rev. W. J. Church; the Rev. A. H. Butler; and the Rev. G. C. L. Orpwood. *South Africa*, the Rev. G. L. Arnold.

Mr. A. W. Haxter, who is motoring from the Cape to Cairo, recently arrived in Hararoum on the last stage of his journey. He discovered many road difficulties, and also the Bahora Plains in Southern Tanganyika, took a new road running from Mbera to Iringa, which, although a longer route, was in excellent condition.

The Rev. M. George Robert Hodge, O.B.E., who served as a missionary in Germany for some thirty-five years, has been appointed Hon. Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, Kampala. Canon Edward Seabrooke, who has been appointed Archdeacon of Uganda in succession to the Ven. G. B. Blackledge, and Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Not a few East Africans served in Salonika during the War. Do they all know that the Salonika Reunion Association issues an interesting quarterly journal, named the *Movimento*? Specimen copies are, we believe, obtainable on application to the Secretary, Mr. G. B. Bunning, 63, Third Avenue, Paddington, London, W. In the current issue appears a letter from Captain E. R. Mulphy, of Mikindani, Tanganyika.

Messrs. W. H. and R. G. Lewis, the sons of Mr. W. H. Lewis, the well-known Eastern African building contractor, are on their way back to South Africa after a holiday in this country, New Zealand, Canada, and the United States. They intend to manage the Dar es Salaam and Morogoro branches of the family business, but the elder brother shortly expects to go to Nairobi to take charge of the business, so that his father can come on leave next spring.

Mr. R. Harding Webster, who has just been appointed to the District Commissioners in Kenya, is shortly to be married to Miss Evelyn V. Sater, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Kyrle Sater and of Mrs. Sater, of Rosemead, Shropshire. Mr. Webster was a student at St. John's College, Cambridge, from 1925 to 1928, in which year he was appointed house tutor at Kell College, Tavistock. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and of the Royal Anthropological Institute.

Lord Ingham, who in addition has with a few other members of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum go to meet the Presidents, Council and Fellows of the Royal Anthropological Institute at the International Institute of African Languages and Culture and the African Society. Among those with East African interests present were Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen, Mr. Henry and Lady Galway, Major and Mrs. P. O. Cotton, Lieutenant Colonel G. de Saige and Sir Alfred Sharpe.

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PERSONALIA (continued)

Mr. T. Campbell Black, who is now flying a new flight survey machine back to Kenya, had an unpleasant experience when he landed at Nairobi to pick up his two passengers, Major Cyril Court and Captain Babe Swaine. Unaware that he intended landing at that aerodrome, which is reserved for the use of the French Naval Air Service, the authorities were decidedly perturbed at taking the detouring the plane. After long explanations, however, Mr. Black was able to proceed.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. B. Sanders criticised Nyasa land tobacco planters at the annual meeting of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association held recently in Blantyre. He characterised as "ludicrous" their membership of 125 out of a total number of 200 air-borne tobacco planters, pointed out that only fifty even had paid their wholly inadequate annual subscription of 10s. 6d., and said that the poor performances at their lectures demonstrated the apathy of the members. He urged that each planter should undertake an intensive campaign for new members.

Mr. M. A. Pinto, who has just retired after thirty-three years' service on the Kenya and Uganda Railway, had the honour of driving many distinguished visitors up-country from Mombasa, among them being the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and Mr. Winston Churchill. During the East African Campaign he was mentioned in dispatches, and was recommended to the Colonial Office for his courage and pluck when his train was bombed five times by the Germans. He is to settle on a coffee plantation in Moshi.

Among those with East African interests present at last Thursday's banquet given at the Savoy Hotel by the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire in honour of the members of the Imperial Conference were Mr. W. F. Abbott, Mr. A. E. Adams, Sir John Sandeman Allen, Sir Ab. Bailey, Mr. Basil Blackett, Mr. R. R. Buckfield, Sir Henry Dale-Croft, Sir Edward Dawson, Colonel H. V. B. de Sa, Sir Gilbert Grindle, Lord Lindsay, Colonel Weston Jarvis, Mr. P. S. Johnson, Sir Daniel T. Keimigh and Major F. A. de V. Lacey, Sir Halford Mackintosh, Mr. F. A. Miles, Mr. G. M. Morgan Smith, Mr. A. T. Peckham, and Mr. G. W. Wynn.

EAST AFRICAN POLICY

Uganda Planters' Views

The Uganda Planters' Association has passed unanimously the following resolutions in reference to the recent White Papers on East African policy:

- (1) This meeting emphatically protests against the principle enunciated in the Memorandum on East African policy in East Africa in that the Government stated that the interests of the African Native shall be paramount. If it is of the opinion that the interests of such natives should be considered paramount, and that the language in which the Memorandum is couched is unnecessary and untrue.
- (2) The association reiterates its opinion expressed at the time of the meeting of the Council of the Union to the Government, namely that while it is of the opinion that the time has not yet arrived for federation, yet it believes that a policy of co-ordination of the interests of the various territories might be effected, which would be to all and at a cost which would not be prohibitive.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments to the East African Public Service were made by the Secretary for State for the Colonies during the month of September:

KENYA COLONY.—*Assistant Magistrate*, Mr. G. C. Robinson, *Assistant Magistrate*, Mr. C. A. Thorold, *Principal Education Department*, Mr. G. R. H. Webster.

MAURITIUS.—*Master of Classics, Royal College*, Mr. J. S. R. Cole.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.—*Inspector of Native Education*, Mr. P. B. Cagoy, *Administration*, Mr. R. W. Fairs.

NYASALAND.—*Medical Officers*, Mr. L. C. Mayne, Mr. R. H. Wilcox.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—*District Agricultural Officers*, Mr. J. B. Cury, Mr. N. R. Fuggles, *Superintendents of Education*, Mr. N. W. Eades, Mr. W. W. L. Jones, Mr. A. St. G. Walton, *Entomologist, Forest Research*, Mr. H. M. Lloyd.

UGANDA.—*Cadet, Administration*, Mr. M. J. Besson, Mr. J. D. Rankine, *Assistant Draughtsman, Survey*, Mr. F. W. Chippingham, *Assistant Conservator of Forests*, Mr. W. J. Eggings, *Medical Officers*, Mr. J. G. Floyd, Mr. A. J. Garde, Mr. W. A. Wilson, *Agricultural Officer*, Mr. H. L. G. Milne.

ZANZIBAR.—*Nursing Sister*, Miss M. E. Cleaver.

Recent transfers and promotions include:—

Mr. G. A. S. Northcott, Chief Secretary Northern Rhodesia, to be Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast.

Mr. P. B. Petrides, Puisne Judge, Nigeria, to be Chief Justice, Mauritius.

BROADCAST TALKS ON AFRICA

Every Friday for three months.

Descriptions of talks on Africa are to be broadcast at 7.25 p.m. on Fridays until December 1. The speakers and their subjects are as follows:—

- Oct. 4 "The African Looks at the White Man," by Mr. L. S. B. Leakey.
- Oct. 11 "The Missionary Looks at Africa."
- Nov. 7 "Africa Goes to School," by Major Hanns Fischer.
- Nov. 14 "Black and White: Two Civilisations Meet," by Mrs. Ruxton.
- Nov. 21 "The Settler Looks at Africa."
- Dec. 5 "African Transport: Today and Tomorrow," by Sir Robert Williams.
- Dec. 12 "Destines of Empire."
- Dec. 19 "Africa and the World Market," by the Rt. Hon. W. G. Ormsby-Gore, M.P.
- Jan. 2 "The Question Mark of Africa," by the Marquess of Lothian.

MONSOL BRAND PASTILLES

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Monsol Pastilles prevent irritation and soothe the morning cough, so dreaded by smokers.

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East Africa in the Press

A VOICE OF NO CONFIDENCE

UNDER the title "Colony Opposites" our London contemporary *South Africa* says in a leading article in its current issue:

"In their attitude towards the white community that stands for British enterprise beyond the Zambezi, Lord Passfield and the authors of the White Paper and subsequent Memorandum on East African Affairs adopt that very superior air to which we have become too much accustomed whenever the interests of the Empire engage the Socialist mind. Nothing that the settlers in Rhodesia do in the Native relation satisfies them; and without knowing the nature of their duties they are ordered to stand down."

"It is tantamount to a vote of no confidence in the white man's title; it challenges his soundness of heart and places upon him the stigma of exploitier, and it proposes to sacrifice his anxious achievement of years on the altar of extreme emotionalism and exaggeration in economics. There is in it even a suggestion of spite against those of our own race who have gone bravely forth to the spacious lands in the great spirit, proved themselves true sons of Empire, developed vast resources for the common good, and in the process bestowed many blessings on the black man—not least among them the blessing of peace. In Kenya and in Rhodesia proud records have been established in the Native relation: policy has been marked by humanity at every stage. In the Rhodesias especially, the Native enjoys a status in every way superior to that of the Native in the Union; and we do not hear of the Imperial Government applying its lofty and brand-new principles there."

"On what does the theory of the Native's right to come first rest? Has he demonstrated to the world at large his fitness to be a civilizer? Has he beneficially occupied land anywhere north of the Zambezi and developed it for the common good? Has he fine fellow that he is—initiated anybody anywhere? Has he advanced his own people, improved their health, contributed to their prosperity, advanced their education? The course of his first and last is the white man, who, with a great gesture to the Labour gallery and the world of sentimentalists, is to be deposed in the Dark Continent."

"Once again we are back among the Little Englanders who appear more anxious to impress Geneva than to do justice to their own countrymen; to the men who have justice to their own people. The white man, they say, is to be snubbed. In future the white man, save in a proper attitude of approach, shall take any good thing to him. Development, which is "exploitation" in the vocabulary of the Little Englanders, shall stand still. The contacts of the white man shall cease; enterprise and emigration come to an end. The rule of kral and tribe shall return. The sun shall shine down on sloth and disease and dark ness—all in the sacred cause of Native Supremacy. Bridges shall not be built, or roads made, or railways constructed, or schools set up, or hospitals established. There shall be no great example for the black man in their works and wisdom. Black men shall rule through black men for black men; and the European will look on from the lowlier place assigned him by an emotional Government and the sorry company of stay-at-homes. Does it sound exaggerated? Yet this is what the White Paper must mean if its principles are applied in lands where for generations the white man, his industry, his initiative, his institutions and his example have spell salvation for the unuttered and wretched. He is to be deprived of status and authority, and denied even the barest justice. The party politics of Westminster cast a blight upon even the farthest places of the Empire and the rare spirit of adventure and enterprise is recklessly destroyed."

Four French police officers are on their way to Addis Ababa in connexion with the forthcoming

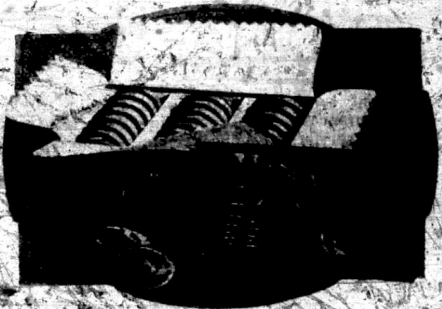
ANOTHER COMMISSION AS THE REMEDY!

"WHILE it is true enough that home-keeping Englishmen cannot properly appreciate the problems by which East African settlers are faced every day, it is not beyond possibility that the settlers are insufficiently considerate of the Native point of view," says *The Christian* in an editorial note, which ends with the statement that "What is needed to meet a difficult situation is not for delegations in this country, but for an exhaustive commission of inquiry to be sent from Britain to East Africa to examine the problems on the ground."

Last week we were obliged to accuse another influential Church newspaper of ignorance of an East African subject on which it had not hesitated to pontificate. Now *The Christian*, another Church newspaper, shows itself ignorant of the elementary facts of the case; for surely no one who was aware that in the last half-dozen years East Africa has been visited by the Ormsby-Gore Commission, the Phelps-Stokes Commission, the Hilton Young Commission, and Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, could ask for an exhaustive commission of inquiry to be sent from Britain to examine the problems on the ground. That was exactly what the Hilton Young Commission was appointed to do. The trouble does not spring from inadequate knowledge; indecision in high places, not unmixcd with preconceptions and prejudices, is the stumbling-block.

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. announces gross receipts during July of £11,920, compared with £10,763, during the corresponding month of 1929.

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"BUTTER PUFFS"

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF

LIFE IN ENGLAND ON A PENSION.

Interpreting Experiences of a Retired Official

Are you a settler or business man in East Africa thinking of retiring? Are you an official hoping one day to draw a pension? Have you retired on pension? In either case: "How to Live in England on a Pension" (Thacker, ss. 6d) is the very book for your needs. Written by a retired Indian official, who adopts the *nom de guerre* of "Mauser," it embodies the results of his own experience. He writes:—

"The author makes a plea for confidence, by his readers, in what he outlines. He left India three years ago, thinking all would be easy. He has arrived at his solution by hard personal experience, and by a succession of bumps and jolts. He is still healing his bruises. The solution has, furthermore, been arrived at with the help of the most rigid system of accounts, in which the smallest daily items were noted down. The assurance for argument's sake that he is addressing a civil or military officer within a reasonable time of his retirement. Should the reader be a Government servant in a portion of the Empire which is not India, it is anticipated that he will, by adjusting the wording to his own local circumstances, arrive at conclusions as reliable as those now offered to his Indian brother."

"Mauser," then, postulates a retired officer, with wife and two children of opposite sexes and of school age. The gross pension is £800 a year. Quite a comfortable income, you may say, which should suffice with a good bit over. But you'd be surprised. Post-War England is full of snags.

Take income tax, for example. It may be news to colonists that not only is income taxed, but income *plus* property. The retired official buys a house, because he cannot rent one. —

"The money with which you bought your house was a portion of the money saved out of your past income—an income which was taxed as you earned it. Now you buy a house. The same money is taxed once more as house value. Inevitably the same stuff has been taxed twice over. There is no remedy. The lawgivers of the land have the people with the maximum number of votes, to be profane. They neither save nor buy houses, so all that the State does not value after them. Once more, be it noted, there is no remedy for you."

So the £800 a pension, after allowing for all "abatements," is whittled down to £709 13s. 6d. "Essential services" as outgoing rates, light, coal, insurances, etc., come to £ 38 5s. 5d. and "optional services" such as laundry, clothing, etc., to £233 16s. 2d., so that the balance left over for school bills comes to £97 12s. 8d.!

The details shown throughout these sections are, we may remember, the lowest and rock figures. They provide a margin whatever. Furthermore, they cut out amusements, presents at Christmas time to ones who are chicks, little jamae which make such memorable and marks in a year's doings, travelling, having an occasional friend to stay, all alcohol, all renewals of the man's wardrobe, and any possibility of putting by a little against a rainy day, an illness, or an operation. They, further, involve resignation from any club to which the reader may belong. Here—be it finally and definitely emphasised—we are not trying to pile on the misery. Frankly, you cannot afford to live in England, unless you're rather brutal, but there is no doubt about that!

"Not a very cheerful picture, you will say, but read 'Mausers's' book. The author offers through his publishers (A. Greed, Ltd., Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4) to answer queries, give free and unbiased advice, and/or to clear up any obscure points.

But why retire to England? There are other countries—including British East African territories—in which income tax is reasonable or unknown, where servants are to be had, where life is free, and where a man can call his soul his own. "Mausers's

FOR EAST AFRICAN STOCK FARMERS.

Diseases of Animals in Tropical Countries.

A book which will appeal to all stock farmers in East Africa is "Diseases of Animals in Tropical Countries," now issued in a second edition by Messrs. Baillière, Tindall and Cox, at the price of 25s. Written by Mr. C. R. Edmonds, M.R.C.V.S., late Assistant Chief Veterinary Officer, Southern Rhodesia, in collaboration with Mr. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., F.R.C.V.S., late Principal and Professor of Veterinary Medicine at the Punjab Veterinary College, India, it carries a full weight of authority and experience, and it is written in plain and lucid language entirely understandable by the layman. The history of each disease is set out, its nature, symptoms and treatment are explained, and the methods of treatment are propounded. The illustrations are clear and well reproduced, the heavy art paper used in the book lending itself to this desirable result. As a reference work for those handling livestock in any capacity throughout East Africa this work can be strongly recommended.

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JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

October Meeting of Executive Council.

The October meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P. (in the chair), Mr. D. H. Barden, Mr. H. H. Benjamin, Lord Cranworth, Major W. M. Crowdy, Major G. H. Dale, Lord Delamere, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Mr. C. Hauburg, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, Mr. A. A. Menain, Mr. J. de la Motte, Mr. W. Nowell, Mr. T. J. O'Shea, Sir Philip Richardson, Major H. Blake Taylor, Major C. Walsh, Captain Vivian Wood, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, Mr. W. MacLellan Wilson, and Miss James (Secretary).

The Chairman offered a hearty welcome to Lord Delamere and the other delegates from Kenya and Tanganyika Territory, also to Mr. Nowell, Director of the Amam Institute. The sympathies of the Board, he stated, were undeniably with those who are standing for the maintenance and progress of white civilisation, but the Board had maintained, and must maintain, a judicial position; its Closer Union Committee would be very glad to hear all that their visitors from Kenya and Tanganyika had to say and discuss matters with them.

Lord Delamere on the White Papers.

In the course of a *résumé* of the case, Lord Delamere said that the two recent White Papers had frightened people. It had been their hope that by Closer Union, which entailed obvious risks, the Mandated Territory would be brought more definitely within the framework of the British Empire, but now it seemed that the intention of the present Imperial Government was to extend all sorts of rules and regulations from the Mandated Territory to the neighbouring British States. That very real danger had to be faced, and it could not be too definitely emphasised that those States could not afford to tie their hands for the future in the matter of Customs duties, and other matters which would permit of Imperial preference.

The one rock from the political point of view was the fact that Kenya was a Crown Colony, with a comparatively strong White element on the Legislative Council, which had definite privileges and rights, and it would be the height of folly to surrender such powers to a federal council constituted on anything like the lines proposed by the present Government. Closer Union now offered empowered the Secretary of State to do practically whatever he liked with the federal council, and no one thought that a Secretary of State always did the right thing.

The Meaning of "Paramountcy."

In the 1928 White Paper, the word "paramountcy" was a general term meaning that first thoughts must be given to those people who could not stand alone. Just as in family life, everyone had to recognise the necessity for the protection of children. But when it came to dotting the "i's" acrossing the "e's" of rules and regulations, as the Prime Minister of Australia had said of another matter, it would inevitably mean trouble, and it was for that reason that the present attempted definition of "paramountcy" which took no account of the real facts of life in East Africa, was so bitterly resented. The political difficulties had slowed up settlement, interfered with business, and the investment of capital, and detracted attention to politics which would other-

wise be devoted to economic ends. It was essential that East Africa should know where the stood.

It still remained true that the ultimate goal was Closer Union some day, but it must be a right kind of Closer Union. Though there might be some slight difference of opinion between Kenya and Tanganyika as to the value of Closer Union, Tanganyika refuses even to consider it under the present proposals. His (Lord Delamere's) own view was that a more satisfactory scheme at present would be a non-statutory board, composed of two or three unofficial members of the Legislative Councils of each territory, with perhaps representatives from Chambers of Commerce, to deal with matters which affect their inter-colonially. This Board should meet at regular intervals, at the same time and in the same town (though separately, of course), as the Governors' Conference; and that the meeting place should be in each territory alternately, and should be advisory to the Governor's Conference. With such a Board, working *pari passu* with the Governors' Conference, much of co-ordinated importance for the three territories could be effected. It has been found in practice in East Africa that inter-colonial differences are easily settled round a table, and that once an inter-colonial matter is settled by reason and agreement, it is almost sure to be passed by the respective legislatures.

Lord Cranworth reiterated his opinion that a more unsuitable body than a Joint Parliamentary Committee could hardly be found to consider the points at issue, for those appointed must either have formed definite opinions, or be entirely uninterested in East Africa. But as certain invitations had already been issued inviting people to serve on that Committee, it appeared that the issue was to be left largely to such a body. It seemed to him extraordinary, indeed, unconstitutional, that certain invitations should have been issued, for Lord Bessell had withdrawn his motion from before the House of Lords in the summer, and no committee should be set up until it has been reintroduced and adopted.

Mr. Menkin failed to understand how the Joint Parliamentary Committee could possibly discuss intelligently the Statement of Conclusions of His Majesty's Government without considering also the implications of the Memorandum on Native Policy, which Paper the Secretary of State was so anxious to withhold from the Committee. To intelligent study of the issue it was essential that both Papers should be considered. The White Papers were a definite threat to white colonisation. Tanganyika had been keen on federation as a step to the further development of the Territory, but all public bodies in the country had declared themselves against the present proposals. He thought that for the meantime a non-statutory body for the discussion of inter-colonial problems might, as Lord Delamere had suggested, meet the pressing need for a forum for the discussion and arrangement of urgent common difficulties.

(Continued on page 163.)

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KILOSA-IFAKARA RAILWAY RECOMMENDED

Sir Sydney Hemin's Minority Report.

Mr. Hemin's "African" correspondence of "The Times" cables last week that the report of Sir Sydney Hemin, the Chairman of the Tanganyika Railway Commission, recommends the immediate construction of a line from Kilosa to Ifakara, that the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland be consulted at an early date regarding the projects of railway development interesting all three territories, that a junction between the Central Railway and the Tanga Railway be effected at Kilosa or Kimamba and go to Korogwe or Mombo, and that pending the completion of this work, branch lines be built northwards from Kilosa or Kimamba and southwards from Korogwe or Mombo when the state of development justifies this expenditure.

The Chairman and another member, dissenting from the Commission's report, recommend the construction of a Dodoma-Iringa-Ubena line should negotiations with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland fail. As for the extension of the Kilosa-Ifakara railway to Manda, it is stated that this recommendation is based on the assumption that the British Government will provide the necessary capital free of interest for at least twenty years, as it is not expected that this railway will pay its running expenses before that time, nor can Tanganyika undertake this burden without serious detriment to her other interests. The Chairman and the member dissenting base their dissent on the infertility of the country between Dodoma and Iringa and the unpromising character of the country between Iringa and Ubena. They think that more fertile areas south and north-east of Ubena could be effectively served by the alternative Kilosa-Ifakara-Manda line. No construction westward of Ubena should now be undertaken but it might be further considered should there be general developments in that area or as a result of negotiations with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Opportunities for Private Enterprise.

The Commission considers that better railway feeder roads are urgently required and this matter should receive special consideration at the earliest possible moment. The Commission is opposed to the principle of uneconomic railway rates as a means of subsidizing particular industries. It recommends an early investigation of problems of transport and irrigation in the Kilombero Valley.

From another source we learn that emphasis is laid on the desirability of affording an opportunity to private enterprise in railway and road-building schemes.

The report, furnished with maps and plans, is now on its way to England.

[As the above telegraphic message does not make the exact position very clear, we withhold comment pending receipt of the actual report. — E.A.]

A NEW MAP OF AFRICA.

A NEW map of Africa has just been published by Messrs. Edward Stanford, Ltd., of Long Acre, W.C.2. It has been compiled from the latest Government and other official surveys and engraved on a scale of 64 miles to one inch. The map is 65 by 58" is printed in colours showing territorial and political boundaries, and should be of great use in Government and business offices. The price is £2 15s. for copies mounted on rollers, while for copies mounted to fold in case the cost is £3 3s. Copies can also be had mounted on spring rollers at the price of £6.

"GAME SLAUGHTER" TO CHECK TSETSE.

Attitude of the Fauna Society.

At the week's meeting of the Executive Council of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire a resolution was passed in the following terms:

"The excessive slaughter of wildebeest, nyala, and zebra in Zululand, which has been in progress during the last year or so, has been the cause of great concern to many of our members, and we have frequently been urged to make representations. The slaughter is, however, part of a campaign designed to check the invasion of farm lands by tsetse flies, and has been approved by the Union Government and the cost of the operations defrayed by that Government. In March, as we may deplore, therefore, the lamentable slaughter, the Society does not feel justified in taking any action, as the measures have been undertaken under scientific advice. We are, however, in full support of the proposal that the neighbouring Umvoti Reserve, which contains the few surviving rhinos, should be placed under the control of the National Parks Board of South Africa, when a greater measure of security would be attained. We again communicate with the Wild Life Protection Society of South Africa on this matter.

There is little doubt that the war in Africa is indirectly the cause of much antagonism to the conservation of wild life in a great portion of that Continent. We appreciate this fact, and will continue to watch the question of research into fly control with the deepest interest. The whole situation, year by year, becomes more complex and difficult, new factors arise continually, and if our campaign is to meet with success more public support must be forthcoming. If the position is allowed to drift it will become irreparable."

MWANGA AND A MISSIONARY'S DOG.

ARCHDEACON A. B. LLOYD, who first went to Uganda in 1894, in addressing a Richmond missionary meeting, said:—

"On my first visit to Uganda I had with me a little black poodle dog, which was quite new to the Natives. Soon after I received a letter from the King of Uganda, who addressed it to 'The white man with the little black devil.' The king was the most notorious wretch in Africa. A beautiful polo pony was sent to take me to the king, whom I found in a thatched building, clad in fantastic garb. King Mwanga was more interested in Sally, my dog, than in me, and he was very pleased when the dog, dressed in his little coat and tinsel-gawny bonnet, gave him a royal salute.

"As we were leaving the king foolishly took hold of the dog's hind legs with a view to keeping her, but Sally turned round and bit his finger. Next morning he came to me, sending two calves and two cows in exchange for the little black devil. I called on him again and told him he could not keep the dog, and after some argument he said, 'Oh! keep your dog.' And what about the cows and calves?' I asked. 'Keep them too,' answered the king.

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NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION

QUESTION OF LAND EXPLORATION

By H. J. Spiller on the Position.

The ordinary annual general meeting of the North Charterland Exploration Co. (1909) Ltd. was held last week at Westminster House, 120 Strand Street, E.C.4. Mr. Harvey J. Spiller (the Chairman) presided.

The Chairman, after dealing with the accounts, proceeded to refer to the question of the Native Reserve, in regard to which he said: "A report dealing with this matter has been in your hands for more than a week. At the outset I desire to make it plain that your directors have no complaint against the judgment of the Court of Chancery in the matter of the Petition of Right. The case on the demurrer had a thorough hearing and was exhaustively argued on those strictly legal grounds which alone apply in such a matter. Your directors were indeed impressed by the fairness of the manner in which the Attorney-General opposed our own able counsel."

"If you will place our present memorandum alongside all the information that you have received on this subject since you appointed a joint committee of directors and shareholders to investigate it at the end of 1927, I do not suppose there is a person in this hall who has ever before read such a formidable indictment of a British Minister of the Crown and a Department of State."

A Bargain for Good Faith

Your grievance may be summed up as follows: You paid for your concession in the good faith of the British Government's recognition of your grant and on the fact that under Clause 3 thereof you would be paid for any land which might be expropriated for public purposes. In 1926 after you have spent large sums of money and laboured thirty-one years in developing your concession it is discovered that three years previous—that is to say, in 1923—your secretaries of the British South Africa Co. had negotiated an agreement with the then Secretary of State for the Colonies purporting to surrender to the Crown so much of your land as the Crown deemed fit (same).

"Immediately your directors became aware of the terms of the 1923 agreement they approached the Secretary of State, who instead of dealing with them as they ought to have done, threw their doubts on the authority of the British South Africa Co. to make the grant to your company. The Secretary of State further asserted that unless the agreement had been made with the British South Africa Co. it was possible the Crown might have refused to recognise your grant."

"We referred in our report to the Buxton Committee, which was appointed to advise the Colonial Office as to whether the British South Africa Company in regard to Northern Rhodesia should be settled by reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council or by an agreement. You will recollect that the Committee recommended that the question should be decided by reference to the Privy Council and not by agreement. It is obvious that had the Committee's advice been followed, there would have been no agreement affecting your company and the present position would never have arisen. The rejection of the recommendations contained in the majority report of the Native Reserve Commission again imposed an injustice upon your company."

The 1923 Agreement

"I will now deal with the circumstances surrounding the 1923 agreement. There have been so many contradictory statements made to your company in regard to them that it is almost impossible fully to explain them all. I will therefore deal with two—one emanating from the Colonial Office and the other from the British South Africa Co. As I believe these are the only statements coming from those parties in the matter which can be looked upon as *bona fide*—"

The first is contained in Clause 7 of the Crown's Answer and Plea to your Company's Petition of Right, namely:—

"The North Charterland Exploration Co. (1909) Ltd. stood by and allowed His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to negotiate and enter into the said agreement on the footing that the British South Africa Co. were the managers and secretaries of the North Charterland Co. and the said Secretary of State entered into the said agreement on the footing that the British South Africa Co. had authority to agree to terms which would be binding upon the North Charterland Co."

"Plainly stated, that is an assertion that the directors of this company had been made acquainted with and had acquiesced in the negotiations which were proceeding, or that, your directors having given their blessing to the negotiations, the Secretary of State for the Colonies entered into the agreement upon the understanding that your secretaries had been entrusted with the negotiations and were authorised to agree to terms which were to be considered as binding on your company."

Right Against Might

"I will now deal with the circumstances surrounding the Order in Council which gave effect to the agreement, depriving you of your property. I would remind you that Orders in Council should be looked upon as very solemn Acts, as they are not subject to debate in the Houses of Parliament. I wonder whether there is on record any instance, but one, of a reasoned protest having been lodged against a proposed Order in Council on the grounds that it was being made to give effect to a document which in itself carried the stamp of deception and forgery. Your company's protest was exceptional, and I assert that it was a national scandal to put the Order before members who sat in Council to advise the making of the Order without first informing them that a protest had been lodged."

"The Order as you know, deprived your company of its land without compensation. However, just before the Order was made Mr. Amery was good enough to inform your company that if any more of your land was taken for Native Reserve you would be paid."

"The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, the Mr. Amery question, Mr. Foster was elected and the Hon. Mr. Cooper Cooper was reappointed."

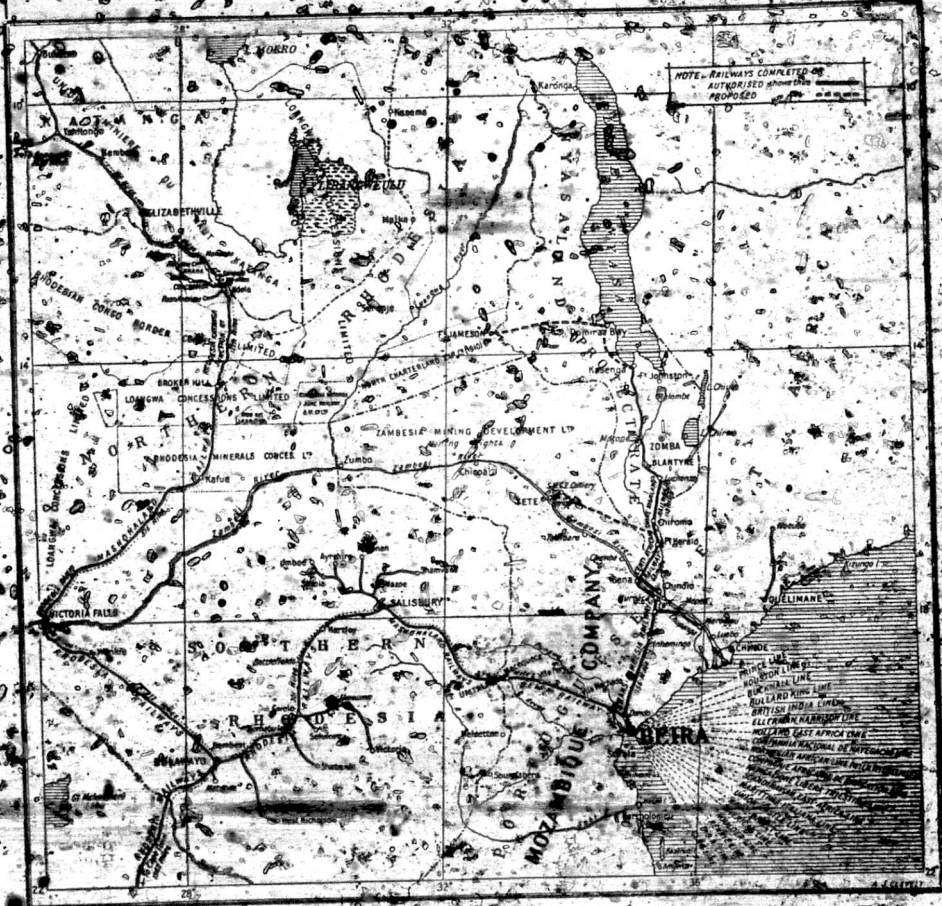
The Snows of War

"On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. J. Clifford Rowe, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That, in view of the disclosures made at this meeting, the Prime Minister be respectfully urged to order a public inquiry into the circumstances under which Clause 3 (b) of the Agreement of 1905, September 1923, between the Crown and the British South Africa Co. purported to dispose of property of the company, without its knowledge or authority, and to which the Order in Council of 22nd March, 1928, was made to give effect."

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THE CHIMVIK WHARF AT BEIRA

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INFORMATION BUREAU.**

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

The Executive Council of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures met last week in Rome.

The new trunk telephone between Nairobi and Nakuru constitutes the longest telephone connection in Kenya being some 123 miles in length.

Customs receipts for the port of Beira during August amounted to £36,706, compared with £27,509 for the corresponding period of 1929.

For the convenience of passengers on the Cape to Cairo air route, the Sudan Government Railways are erecting hotels at Wadi Halfa and Assuan.

At the annual meeting of the Amateur Boxing Association in London it was announced that a new affiliated association had been formed in Kenya.

The 300-foot arch span on the new rail and road bridge over the Nile at Jinja has just been completed. The bridge is expected to be finished early next year.

Speaking recently in Brighton the Bishop of Massey said that two hundred lepers lived near his headquarters. These had been definitely cured but further help was needed.

Wool produced in East Africa during 1930 totalled 925,019 lb, an increase of 310,019 lb. over the previous year. The number of fleecing sheep increased from 176,300 to 211,000.

Uganda Plantations, Ltd., reports a loss of £102 on last year's working. The report states that although drastic reductions have been made, the bank has refused to allow any further overdraft and the outlook is not encouraging.

A searchlight tattoo, originally suggested by the 5th Battalion of the King's African Rifles, was held in Nairobi during the latter part of September. A feature of the display was the operation of aeroplanes in an attack on a Nguvu village.

On the occasion of twenty cadets arriving in Uganda recently on first appointment it was arranged that they should spend a week in Kapinja and Entebbe in order to inspect various public offices and undergo short courses on police and court routine, agricultural matters, and other subjects which would later fall within their sphere. This arrangement appears to be well worth emulation and development.

Northern Rhodesia's mineral output for the first seven months of this year is returned at a value of £88,021, compared with £62,296 in the corresponding period of last year, when, of course, world market prices for metals were much higher.

The Nyasaland Government is constructing a road leading to the north end of Lake Nyasa, from which it will join up with the Great North Road through Tanganyika and Kenya. After completion of this new link it will be possible to motor from Salisbury to Naifali via Nyasaland.

Major Cochran-Patrick, the director of the Aircraft Operating Company in charge of the aerial survey of Northern Rhodesia, is shortly expected back in this country, the company having completed its survey of some 63,000 square miles of unmapped territory. The work, begun in May, took only four months; by ordinary ground survey means it would have taken over eight years.

Tobacco growers in Nyasaland and the Rhodesias who have done business with Messrs. J. M. Macmillan, Ltd. of 31 Minorities, will be interested to learn that their board has been joined by Mr. A. H. Maxwell, formerly a director of Messrs. W. A. & G. Maxwell & Co., now in voluntary liquidation. The company will henceforth be known as Macmillan, Maxwell & Co., Ltd.; the address will be 48/51 Minorities, London, E.C.3, but the telegraphic address remains "Makkanbac."

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS

- Oct. 16. — Departure of Duke of Gloucester from London for Ethiopia.
- Oct. 16-25. — Motor Show, Olympia.
- Oct. 21-22. — National Dairy Show, Royal Agricultural Hall.
- October 25. — Miss Grace Walker, of Boston, lectures on Modern Poetry of the American Negro" at Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1, at 1.30 p.m.
- Oct. 29 and 30. — Sale for Missions Overseas (Kenya and Tanganyika Stalls), Central Hall, Westminster, 2.30 to 7 p.m.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Private and trade advertisements are now accepted by East Africa on conditions as in this column at the PREPAID rate of 5s. per word per insertion; with a minimum of 25. per insertion, three consecutive insertions for the price of two. For Box No. advertisements there is an additional charge of 1s. per insertion towards cost of forwarding replies. Advertisements appearing in "East Africa" on Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, after Tuesday morning will not arrive until the following week. An immediate announcement can be inserted for 25s. on ten words at special rates.

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YOUNG MAN desires appointment Commercial or plantation. Well educated, hard worker. Highest testimonials. Full particulars Box 219, East Africa, 21, Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.1.

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JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

(Continued from page 54)

Amami Research Institute

Mr. Nowell, Director of the Amami Agricultural Research Institute presented a report by a sub-committee of the Colonial Advisory Council which had been considering the programme of the Institute together with the comments and suggestions of some contributors to the Government. To allow full weight to territorial ideas, it had been decided to hold a conference of Directors of Agriculture at Amami at the end of January next, and Mr. Stoddale, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State, and Dr. Hill, of Kev, would be present. It had been definitely decided that Amami's main function was long-term research, and every possible effort was being made to prevent overlapping with the work of the local Departments of Agriculture. It was hoped shortly to be able to announce that an entomologist of established reputation and previous East African experience had agreed to join the staff.

Uganda Department of Agriculture

With reference to the definite decision of the Secretary of State that the headquarters of the Department of Agriculture should be removed from Kampala to Entebbe, Sir Humphrey Leggett pointed out that precisely opposite arguments had been used by the Colonial Office in the cases of Uganda and Tanganyika. In Uganda it was argued that the Director must leave Kampala, the most accessible town in the Protectorate, and move to Entebbe, the headquarters of Government, at exactly the same time the Director of Agriculture of Tanganyika had been banished from Dar es Salaam to Morogoro. There was strong feeling that in the present time of depression Government expenditure of a non-remunerative character ought to be deferred, and if that policy were adopted in Uganda with reference to the removal of the headquarters of the Agricultural Department, the actual move might not be made for some time. It would therefore be wise to endeavour to keep the matter alive.

It was decided to maintain objection to the proposed change.

Representation of the Executive Council

A letter was read from Mr. T. Aratong requesting representation on the Council of the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce, Uganda. It was decided to give the matter further consideration at the next meeting.

An application from the Luddi Province Planters' Association for election of members of the Board was unanimously adopted but the request that Mr. A. Wigglesworth should represent them upon the Council could not be accepted as seats already being allocated. Mr. Wigglesworth being, however, a member representing other bodies, it was pointed out that he could unofficially represent the Planters' Association.

Visit of the "Kariuku" to Tangi.

Sir John Sedgwick, who had been in correspondence with the Board, had passed between himself, as Chairman of the Board, and Government Departments. He had urged that serious notice should be taken of the incident in view of persistent German propaganda against the Mandate and of the disturbing effects of the improper action of the Germans on the minds of the Natives.

COFFEE

There was a good demand at last week's auction for most descriptions, particularly Kenyan, and full prices were realised.

Kenya:-

A" sizes	66s. 0d. to 68s. 0d.
Palé	58s. 0d. to 60s. 0d.
B" sizes	50s. 0d. to 52s. 0d.
C	53s. 0d. to 55s. 0d.
Peaberry	65s. 0d. to 67s. 0d.

Uganda:-

A" sizes	76s. 6d.
B	58s. 0d.
London cleaned	
First sizes	70s. 6d.
Second sizes	54s. 6d.
Third sizes	40s. 0d.

Tanganyika:-

London cleaned	
First sizes	81s. 0d.
Second sizes	51s. 0d.
Mixed peaberry	45s. 0d. to 48s. 0d.

Kilimanjaro:-

London cleaned	
Country damaged, First size	61s. 0d.
Second sizes	54s. 6d.
Third sizes	39s. 6d.

Highland Congo:-

A" sizes, brownish green	75s. 0d.
B	54s. 0d.
C	41s. 0d.
Peaberry	80s. 0d.

OTHER PRODUCE

Castor Seed—Firm, but little business passing at 14 1/2 to 5s. (The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1928 were 17 nos. and 130 1/2s.)

Chilies—No business is passing. Current quotations are at about 45s. (The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1928 were 80s. and 125s.)

Cloves—Small business being done in Zanzibar at 1s. 4 1/2d. (The comparative quotations both in 1920 and 1928 was 1s. 4 1/2d.)

Cocoa—The market is firm at 23s per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1928 were 22 1/2 nos. 0d. and 24 1/2 nos.)

Groundnuts—The market is firm at 5 1/2 nos. (The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1928 were 5 1/2 nos. 0d. and 5 1/2 nos. 0d.)

Almonds—No business is passing, and the price has not still further to rise. (The comparative quotations in both 1920 and 1928 was 37s.)

Tea—No business for October, December shipments is quoted at 2 1/2 nos. while good marks are quoted at 2 1/2 nos. c.i.f. (The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1928 were 2 1/2 nos. and 2 1/2 nos.)

Peas—2028 packages of Nyasaland were sold last week at the average price of 50 nos. lb. (The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1928 were 10d and 1s. 10d.)

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of the "Dunbar Castle" which left for East Africa on October 11 carries the following passengers for

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 Mrs. E. M. Wynter

Marseilles to Port Sudan
 Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Bell
 Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Alexander
 Major & Mrs. A. G. Curry
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Latham
 Capt. & Mrs. J. E. Frichard

Mombasa
 Capt. & Mrs. W. S. Anken
 Master & Mrs. B. Anken
 Miss M. Ashie
 Mrs. A. G. Barley
 Miss P. J. Bailey
 Miss P. A. M. Bailey
 Mr. H. B. Bain
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Baird
 Miss J. H. Baird
 Mrs. E. M. Benson
 Mr. & Mrs. W. G. G. Beveridge
 Miss E. Biddlecombe
 Miss A. Birdsall
 Miss F. P. Brown
 Mr. L. Burdon Sanderson
 Miss M. E. Camero
 Miss L. M. Carr
 Miss W. M. Carr
 Mr. A. A. Coffin
 Mr. R. L. O'Creery
 Mr. R. P. Davidson
 Mrs. M. Fenton
 Miss H. Featon
 Mr. F. G. Grant
 Miss D. G. Grant
 Mrs. & Mrs. E. G. Grant
 Miss E. C. Guller
 Miss E. M. Fielding Hall
 Mr. A. E. Hamp
 Mr. & Mrs. G. H. E. Hopkinsons

Lois Said to Tanga
 Captain D. A. G. Dallas

Zanzibar
 Miss M. N. Charlewton
 Mrs. G. Withycombe

Delos Saboon
 Mr. W. E. Bulmer
 Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Davis
 Mr. C. B. Francis
 Miss M. A. L. Gray
 Dr. & Mrs. G. Kinghorn
 Miss V. M. Kinghorn
 Major G. A. Kirkham
 Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Lake
 Miss D. J. Lake
 Miss E. M. Leapingwell
 Mr. & Mrs. H. E. C. Lexy's Lloyd
 Lady D. B. Sherwood
 Mr. W. R. Willocks

Marseilles to Port of Saladin
 Mr. H. D. Appleton
 Mr. R. E. Garrard
 Mr. W. E. Knolly
 Lieut. C. V. O'Leary
Genoa to Port of Saladin
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Sutherland
 Mr. & Mrs. Templeton
 Miss A. Tufnell
 Mr. & Mrs. Tullagh
 Mrs. E. T. Tullagh

British India
 "Madras" left Port Sudan homewards, October 10
 "Matania" left Port Sudan for East Africa, October 10
 "Madura" arrived Port Sudan, October 10
 "Kasoa" left Port Sudan for Port Sudan, October 14
 "Korapala" arrived Bombay from Durban, October 14
 "Kasapara" arrived Durban from Bombay, October 14
 "Khandalla" left Zanzibar for Bombay, October 15

AN ELLERMAN HARRIS
 "City of Carthage" arrived Zanzibar, October 10
 "Clan Grant" arrived Port Sudan for East Africa, October 7
 "Logician" left Birkbeck for East Africa, Oct. 12

Holland Africa
 "Nieuwerkerk" left Durban for further Cape ports, October 9
 "Nias" left Mombasa for South Africa, October 6
 "Seydlitz" left Port Sudan for East Africa, Oct. 9
 "Hollandia" left Port Sudan for South and East Africa, October 9
 "Meliskerke" arrived Marseilles homewards, October 8
 "Aladabi" left Beira for South Africa, October 8
 "Nykerk" left Amsterdam for South and East Africa, October 7

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
 "General Duchesne" arrived Tamatave for Mauritius, October 10
 "Sphero" arrived Granddidi, left Tamatave homewards, October 9
 "Aviateur Roland Garros" arrived Zanzibar outwards, October 9
 "Bernardin de St. Pierre" arrived Marseilles, Oct. 10

UNION CASTLE
 "Dunbar Castle" left Las Palmas for Beira, Oct. 10
 "Dunluce Castle" left Beira for London, October 11
 "Gard Castle" left Cape Town for London, Oct. 9
 "Grafton Castle" left Mombasa for Natal, Oct. 12
 "Grafton Castle" left Las Palmas homewards, October 9
 "Llandan Castle" passed Gibraltar for East Africa, October 13
 "Landover Castle" arrived East London for Beira, October 13
 "Sandwich Castle" arrived Cape Town from Beira, October 10

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the C.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on:
 October 16 per s.s. "Kasapara"
 " 23 " s.s. "Mooltan"
 " 29 " s.s. "Bernardin de St. Pierre"
 " 30 " s.s. "Maania"
 November 6 " s.s. "Nykerk"

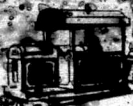
Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the C.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. every Friday.
 Inward mails from East Africa are expected on October 18 by the s.s. "Isokuma," on October 25 by the "Kashgar," on October 27 by the s.s. "General Vigneron," and on November 12 by the s.s. "Kashgar Hind."

Surveys of the proposed main extension of the Tanga-Arusha Railway have now been completed and work on the new line will probably be started at the beginning of the New Year.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



Vol. 7, No. 318.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1930.

Annual Subscription
30/- post free

Sixpence

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. B. JOELSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES,

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.
Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

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"THE TIMES" SUPPORTS THE SETTLERS.

In this issue of *East Africa* we are permitted to reproduce in full a leading article, entitled "Colonists and Natives" which recently appeared in *The Times*. It is with undisguised satisfaction that we note that the world's leading newspaper has convinced itself that East and Central Africa are right in protesting so vigorously against the Government's Memorandum on Native Policy which, as our august contemporary justly declares, "suggests that the non-African communities are to be sacrificed to satisfy ill-informed humanitarianism in Great Britain." The fact that this comment has been withheld for so many weeks since the opening of the controversy emphasises its considered nature, and the welcome such influential support for our cause that these must be a restatement by the Government of its policy and in such terms as will remove all suspicion that the British colonists in East Africa are regarded as intruders and not as welcome pioneers.

The real task that faces the Joint Parliamentary Committee is that of re-establishing confidence in British Africa. Evidence accumulates daily that the present state of uncertainty is injuring business, accentuating depression, and inhibiting the investment of much needed capital in the African Dependencies. Confidence is the great need, but it will certainly not be encouraged if the Government is allowed, as it intends, to withhold the White Paper on Native Policy from consideration by the Joint Committee. Pressure must be brought to bear so that the Committee shall have both White Papers before it. Both have destroyed themselves by their own obvious amateurishness, and the Government, belatedly aware of this, is endeavouring to save its face by withholding the one which it has hastily ordered the Government in Africa to implement. Confidence cannot be restored until so objectionable a document, so objectionable that it has been called the "Native Policy White Paper" is also con-

sidered. The present Government claims to be democratic, in many of its actions, and in none more conspicuously than in its withholding of this Memorandum, it has proved itself autocratic, even obstinately so. Why, we may legitimately ask, should the Government fear the examination of its Memorandum by the Joint Committee?

There is, too, as *The Times* points out, something almost malicious in the phraseology used. To class Europeans and Indians together as "immigrant communities" is indeed to suggest to sensitive European minorities that their own Imperial Government holds them of little account. The repercussions of this attitude, which has been emphasised and elaborated by the more loosely tongued and more irresponsible members of the Socialist Party, are having serious and disturbing results not merely in East and Central Africa, but also in the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia, and the Dominion of South Africa. As to the common electoral roll, with which, apparently, the Government designs to sacrifice British Africa in the hope of peace in Asia, it can be stated emphatically that it is attempting the impossible, and creating dangers whatever will the British colonists in East Africa consent to such a scheme, such their local knowledge and experience recognising as fatal to native interests as well as to those of the European community.

On one point the article we reprint is open to criticism. Its objection to an elected majority in the Kenya Legislatures is apparently based on the power of veto. This is inaccurate. Kenya has always said that the final veto must lie with the Secretary of State. But it is surprising that almost all settlers, even those until recently opposed to an elected majority, are now in favour of greater power for the settlers, so that their status may be stronger against any further folly, by an even more doctrinaire Imperial Government, which the future may produce.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Some months ago East Africa felt it a duty to express entire disagreement with the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce on the subject of East African participation at a Continental exhibition. Remarkable confirmation of our views is now provided by the decisions of the Colonial Office Conference, whose Committee appointed to consider the matter declared emphatically that only in very exceptional circumstances is such participation desirable.

COLONIAL PARTICIPATION AT FOREIGN EXHIBITIONS.

Holding our own conviction that exhibitions within the Empire should be given preference, the Committee warmly recommended that Colonial Governments should take part in Dominion exhibitions where the Dominion in question offers an actual or potential market for the products of such Colony. Of the qualifications essential in any agent employed for such work the Committee reported: "An agent with energy, initiative and tact can perform most valuable work in furthering the sale of the products of his Colony, but without these qualities an agent is of but little service to his Government, and there is a real risk that the expenditure on the agency will be infructuous." The ideal set out is an active and thoroughly efficient agent working in an office in the City rather than a costly display in a West End showroom. As to the products to be exhibited, the Committee is also in entire agreement with our opinion, namely, that the commodities which pay are those which can be exhibited in the form in which they are sold over the counter—such as tobacco, wines, fruit, etc.—and are therefore capable of making an immediate appeal to the public visiting the exhibition. Little advantage is, they say, to be gained by exhibiting raw materials, such as cacao, sugar, sisal and oils, which are normally handled in bulk by established firms, except possibly at exhibitions of a special character. As the recommendations of the Committee were adopted *en bloc* by the Conference in plenary session, they form a definite contribution to the subject which will be read with the public in the Colonies concerned.

That "Transport is Civilisation" is, we believe, an aphorism which we owe to the genius of Mr. Rudyard Kipling; but if we admit that the more rapid the transport the quicker the spread of civilisation, we must realise that there are, inevitably, some inherent dangers, probably the greater of these dangers is the spread of disease.

MAKING THE EARTH SMALLER.

Morbid critics of the impact of British culture on Native African races are fond of harping on the diseases which they allege, quite wrongly, in most cases—we have brought to the Native, quite ignorant the many and exceedingly unpleasant troubles which the Native suffered from before we arrived, and which British medical men have done so much to relieve and cure; but those very medical men are the first to admit that with the increase of travel there is a risk of epidemic. Every report issued by the African Medical Services proves that the doctors are fully aware of the fact. We may cite the spread

of sleeping sickness east from the Congo; the voyage of the tigger flea from its home in South America across Africa from west to east; the infection of Central and South America with yellow fever by the African slave trade. More and more is medical work concentrating on prevention. Take as an outstanding example the rigorous inspection by which malaria is kept under in Khartoum; the Nile steamers are so closely investigated that the water which drips from the boilers is examined, for even there mosquito larvae have been found. Now *The Lancet* has drawn attention to the risk of disease being carried from one country to another by aeroplane. We understand that already Australia is becoming anxious about the possible introduction of plague and cholera by "plane" from their epidemic centres in the Far East. The East African authorities are doubtless also aware of the danger, and prospective passengers by air may in the near future expect a very close inspection and possible quarantine, but if they realise the very cogent reasons for such restrictions they will not complain. If we will make the earth smaller, we must accept the implications.

To everyone interested in the economic future of European children in East Africa the Report of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and THE YOUNGER GENERATION encourages all the highlands of East Africa are to become the home of a new and viable branch of the British stock, the rising generation must find there full scope for its energy and adequate remuneration to maintain its standard of life. It is, therefore good to read that European apprentices are finding their proper place on the staff of the R.U.R. and are giving satisfactory service. At the close of 1929 there were thirty-eight of these lads in the employ of the Administration, of whom twenty-five were engaged in the mechanical workshops, the heart of their accommodation was itself, and even the expenditure upon (1930) was almost covered by the small fees levied for the housing and feeding of each youth, which amounted to a total of £740. Lectures on locomotive theory and practice are given to apprentices, and a model railway—an excellent idea—has proved of great value for demonstration purposes. The present generation is undoubtedly mechanical minded, it is really amazing to be able to observe the very quiet young children and able to identify every make of motor car at sight, to name aeroplanes in flight, distinguishing between bombers and fighters, combat aircraft and special machines, while many of these lads beg his son, who is perhaps in the lower form at school, to attend to defective wheels, and find a gear in a motor car.

Which the lad does with a skillful *airbrush* very his, concerning to parental reputations. We can imagine no finer opening for such youths in East Africa than those afforded by the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and with the example of the late Christian Felling in mind it is safe to say that such apprentices will be the possibility of a better management in the kit bag.

Reading between the lines of the Kenya Police Report for 1929, we are reminded that the Commissioner and his staff have a difficult POLICE WORK IN KENYA. The majority of semi-educated Africans decline to face the discipline and training in order to secure and discipline essential to the making of a policeman of any value and the tribesmen are often disappointing; the Kavirondo, it is said, are in the main reliable, but do not possess adequate aptitude for the force of to-day. It is not cheering, either, to think that four European N.C.O.'s resigned during the year and that eight were discharged as unlikely to prove efficient. We can understand with what pleasure the Commissioner is able to record instances of especial bravery, intelligence or tact on the part of his men. For instance, we are told of a Muganda sub-inspector arresting single-handed a murderer armed with a knife; of a Kavirondo sergeant dealing bravely and tactfully with a riotous crowd along a Kavirondo corporal rescuing a child near a flooded river, and though exhausted himself, applying Schaefer's method of resuscitation as taught in the Force, and so reviving the little victim who, when brought to land, showed no signs of life or respiration. This last is the first definite result of the teaching of that method to date, and, writes the Commissioner, "this one life alone has more than made all the effort worth while." We agree, for the case quoted gives a complete transformation in the African's traditional attitude towards the value of human life.

A striking contrast in the character of official documents is afforded by the latest reports from the TWO POLICE REPORTS IN GREAT CONTRAST. The Police Departments of Kenya and Tanganyika, respectively. Comparisons, we know, are proverbially odious, but nothing derogatory is implied in the present comment. Commissioner R. G. B. Spicer of Kenya illuminates his record with anecdotes and personal references which make delightful reading. The humorous incident of the Lumwa man, existing in a body after an incident riot, the sympathetic excuse of famine as explaining many stolen thefts and the wise acknowledgment that the Africans regard crime being not as a crime but rather as a profane pastime sanctioned and participated in by many generations of his ancestors, the little den picture of a "robber" and a "victim" Asiatic of a "robber" who was "fined and flogged and for two months before he was caught re-handled" the district reports which give an opportunity of bringing in good work of local superintendents and the thoughtful state of successful first-aid to Natives, police, such incidents as the detection of a thief by a smart boy of the Police Boys' Brigade, and references to police prowess in sport, all give a human touch to the report and make it interesting to the general reader without detracting from its official value. Grains, too, lighten the feet of Commissioner H. K. Cham of Tanganyika, on the other hand, is filled with a bare recital of the work of his Department, which is so much enough, but apart from one or two incidents, such as the apprehension of a "savage" inspector by an ancient rascal of a Native, is ordinary reading. Above all, the lack of personal references to district superintendents strikes us as unfortunate. A judicious and timely reference back, public and unostentatious, to the merits of ranks and does not detract from the superior

the Deputy Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce must be a merchant, as the proposition put forward by Sir Humphrey Leggett, the Chairman, at his week's meeting. We venture to inquire on what basis such a condition appears to us entirely inopportune, as well as undesirable, that the Section should admit anybody to membership without first influencing discussion and decision by his voice and by his vote, ask him to serve on committees, and then say: "Thus far only may you participate in the well-faring and governing of this body." Remember, you are not a merchant, and must therefore not be entrusted with the duties of Chairman or Deputy Chairman, even though your fellows think so well of you that they would wish to entrust the honour and the responsibility to you." If such distinctions are to be drawn, surely they should be exercised when application for membership is made, not years later.

The Farmer's Weekly announces that a new early maturing variety of maize, to be named "Anveld," has been obtained by the Brechtelstroom A NEW MAIZE School of Agriculture by crossing a fairly early maturing selection of Hickory King and a selected strain of Wisconsin White Dent. In a variety trial conducted at the School during the last four years Anveld matured approximately three weeks earlier than Hickory King or Pearl, and the yields were 12 bags per acre compared with 10 for Hickory King and 12 for Pearl. The ears are of the greatest frequency, but eight-row and five-row are fairly frequent. The size of the tassel will generally permit of its being graded as a No. 2—the most popular grade in South Africa. Anveld is not a final product, for "synthetic method" experiments are being continued with a prospect of turning out an even more valuable plant, but Anveld is an excellent "stop-gap" until the current experiment, which will take at least two years, are concluded. Owing to severe frosts during the trials, only two hundred bags of Anveld are available for sale, and already one farmer has asked for a hundred and eighty bags. The School is charging £2 a bag for the sample cash with order.

The British Ministry of Agriculture is anxious that full use should be made by mycologists and plant pathologists, not only in Great CO-OPERATION OFFERED TO THE COLONIES. Britain but in the whole Empire. The facilities offered by the Bureau of Mycology, which is under the direction of Mr. J. Butler, a new and far more commodious building has been erected for the Bureau in Terry Gardens, quite near the Herbarium of Kew Gardens, and arrangements are being made for substantial financial aid to be given in the future to enable the Bureau to extend the scope of its activities. The British Government has hitherto not made any financial contribution, but help having been in the form of the provision of buildings for use rent-free by the Bureau. The financial contributions have come from the Dominions, India, the Sudan, Iraq, and most of the "Crown" Dependencies. The Bureau publishes a monthly journal, *The Review of Applied Mycology*. Important biological conferences are held under its auspices every five years, and these take under its auspices the identification and study of fungus and bacterial plant pathogens, by the maintaining of a museum of typical plant diseases and a herbarium library for mycologists.

THE IMPACT OF CIVILISATION

STAGES 4 AND 5 IN EAST AFRICA.

By the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kitotingo.

In the opening up of East Africa we might record five stages:



(1) The stage of individual penetration. The heroic explorers of the earlier days—Stanley, Baker, and living stone—entered a land which until then had been blank upon the map, and their names given to rivers, mountains and other natural features of the country stand to claim Africa for the use of the world at large.

(2) Then comes the second stage—the pioneers of what might have seemed at the time a forlorn hope—men like Krampf, Mackay and others. The Cross stands over their resting-places claims the continent of Africa for Christ.

(3) The third stage. The gradual winning of confidence amid the suspicion and superstition of a savage people. Men like Hannington and others of the early missionaries gradually won their way into the confidence of the people and by their devoted lives, many of them by their deaths, won access to Africa for all mankind.

(4) The fourth stage. The prestige of the white man has brought a large number of the tribes of Africa to the stage of imitation, wanting to copy the white man in everything that he does. His superior knowledge, his inventions, his courage, attracted black men to try and follow him. This is not true of all tribes, but it is entirely true of the Bantu tribes and some of the Nilotic tribes, but some of the more northerly Nilotic tribes have an independence of their own, and in many cases show a contempt of all that the white man can bring to them.

(5) The fifth stage. The African is just beginning to walk alone. He begins to show impatience of control, tries to throw off the leading strings, and in many cases to run before he has even learned to walk.

The Five Stages.

Stages 1 and 2 are long past in East Africa. Stage 3—the winning of confidence amid suspicion—is rapidly passing, except in the more outlying regions of the Southern Sudan and around Lake Rudolf. The greater part of East Africa is in the fourth stage, although Stage 5 is just beginning to appear here and there among the tribes of Kenya and Uganda.

The passing from Stage 3 and 4 in the opening up of East Africa has been enormously hastened by the whole-hearted co-operation in evangelism which has been exhibited between white and black, in accordance with Dr. Aggrey's immortal symbol of the keys of the piano. For instance, at the 6000 Adults baptised in the Elgon Mission in 1920, probably 90% heard the Gospel for the first time through the lips of their own countrymen. Probably the same proportion received their instruction in the Christian faith from men, not of their own tribe, perhaps but at any rate men of their own colour.

I wish I could transport you to Nairobi to see the enormous Swahili congregations on a Sunday morning. They may be greeted by a Europeanised, but they are extraordinary, keen in their religion, in spite of very adverse European example. I wish all of you could have been present at the Uganda Jubilee and seen the tremendous crowds gathering together, full of enthusiasm for the Gospel of Christ.

These interesting passages are taken from an address given in the Royal Albert Hall by the Right Rev. A. J. Kitotingo, Bishop of the Uganda Diocese, before he set sail for England to return to his diocese.

or that momentous occasion. A Church young indeed, in years, but with a tremendous tradition behind it, the tradition of martyrs, the tradition of Mackay and those early missionaries. The people of Uganda are in a stage of imitation, but they show an extraordinary capacity to make an original contribution to the Church of Christ, just as they did in the old days, before the advent of the British Government, in organising the political status of their country.

From Cannibals to Christians.

To illustrate the mass movement which is going on, I would like to take you to some of the 2000 village churches scattered about in the Elgon Mission, where 60,000 people gather day by day for instruction in the Gospel of Christ. Three hundred miles to the west of the southernmost portion of the Nile at Yambio, you will see there that wonderful church built by Mr. Gore with its tower and its carefully moulded arches which has just been completed, erected entirely by the Zandi people, who but a few short years ago were notorious as cannibals.

Mass movements have been in progress in East Africa for many years, and the initial is now beginning in the Southern Sudan. The most recent figures that have just reached me state that there are 3,000 pupils in the schools of the Gordon Memorial Mission, 1,000 reading as catechumens, perhaps most striking of all is that while the total number in that mission baptised up to now is just 327, the total number of Christian workers is 67, out of a total number of baptised of 127, 67 of them are engaged in instructing their fellows, about one in five. Look at the proportion in England.

The Impact of Civilisation.

The impact of civilisation wipes out the old sanctions of religion. You cannot have the two things co-existing. Take for instance, the scientific view of disease. The Native during an epidemic of plague sees a "drive" to exterminate the rats, and very soon comes to the conclusion that it is the rats and not the hosts of spirits in the world around to which is due the epidemic of plague.

Or from another point of view. I hold here in my hand the second number of a typewritten magazine which is sent out from the Nugent School at Bahr, in the Southern Sudan to our old boys in order to keep them in touch with what is going on in the most advanced school in the Southern Sudan, and the work there is entirely done in English, so this magazine is produced in English. One of this magazine, I will read you just one sentence: "Khirda is working as a mechanic with the aerial survey, (that is the Englishmen who are taking photographs of the Sudan with the help of aeroplanes) at Rauf." Think of that at the back of beyond in the centre of Africa! A boy leaves school and goes to help in an aerial survey.

The impact of civilisation has brought to the African a freedom from his old fears, his old super-natural fears. It has brought also a freedom from the old social restrictions. It has brought him also a freedom from the tyranny of his old irresponsible rulers.

His old sanctions are "scraps of paper," but why should he adopt the new sanctions of Christianity? What use are they to him? I quote from the Jerusalem Report: "We are assured that Christ comes with an offer of life to men and to societies and to nations. We believe that in Him the shackles of moral evil and guilt are broken from human personality, and that men are made free, and that such personal freedom lies at the basis of the freeing of

Society from cramping, rusted and machine social practices and political bondages, so that the African men and societies and nations may stand up free and complete. Our task is to convince the African of the truth of that.

The Influence of Wealth

The second feature of the situation to-day is the increase of wealth. It is part of the inflow of civilisation, communications and trade reaching one upon the other. A tremendous flood of wealth pours into the hands of people who the other day had hardly even seen the first sign of civilisation. Millions of pounds come in for cotton, and in other parts of East Africa, coffee. In Central Uganda you see large numbers of motor buses running, and in a large number of cases they are owned by Natives who have bought the buses on the hire-purchase system and are all eager to get them full in order to pay their instalments.

As the standard of wealth rises, the standard of life and luxury rises more rapidly. The African sees the European driving his motor car, and says, "Why should not I?" The Native imitation complex is, however, most evident in the copying of European wedding ceremonies, which are not considered complete without white veils, white shoes, orange blossom, and so on.

Again, the demand for education is, to some extent, I think, due to the desire for imitation, and to get more on a level with the white man. They do not want an education worked out as a punishment for the country, but they want to send their sons home to England. They do not want to be fobbed off with what they regard as second best. One feature of this desire to equal the white man is the keenness to learn English. It is the road to advancement. In many cases there is money in it, but there are great dangers. The Government has tremendously nervous of the production of a large class, those known as the "failed B. A.'s" in India, another danger is owing to the importation of a certain amount of literature from the East, and educated boys in Uganda read Bolshevism and other stuff which gives them an entirely secular view of life.

English Inevitable

But the use of English is inevitable. In my diocese, where we have to deal with eight or nine different languages, the only hope of welding the people into a homogeneous Church, and having a fund to which they can all make part, is to have English as our *lingua franca*, and for that reason the work in the Nugent School is all done in English.

The Rev. Edwin W. Smith, literary secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, told a Norwich audience last week that contact with Western civilisation was cutting at the root of the indigenous morality of the Native, because all those old sanctions which had been built up by untold generations, and which really did control the conduct of Africans, were being swept away. Unless something was brought in to buttress the life of the African he was going to become a danger and a nuisance.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

- Oct. 25-26—Motor Show, Olympia.
- Oct. 25-31—National Dairy Show, Royal Agricultural Hall.
- October 25.—Miss Grace Walker, of Boston, lectures on "Modern Poetry of the American Negro" at Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1, at 1.20 p.m.
- Oct. 20 and 30.—Sale for Missions Overseas (Kenya and Tanganyika Stalls, Central Hall, Westminster, 1.30 to 5 p.m.)

ANOTHER TANGANYIKA LIBEL REFUTED.

How Great Britain has extended Medical Services

East Africa S. 1. Ref. 16 Excess of Claims

This absurd statement was recently made in our hearing that the British medical service in Tanganyika is far inferior to that under the German regime, and when the utterer of so mischievous a libel was challenged his only answer was that the opinion is generally held in the Territory. We cannot credit it, but because we believe that all allegations that Tanganyika has deteriorated under British administration need to be refuted, we take up the question. It is not often that such anti-British sentiments can be brought to the test of cold fact, for they are usually vague and general, of the "Look on this picture—and on that!" type, but this reckless assertion is one that can be dealt with in detail.

In German Days.

The Germans owned and administered their Protectorate of German East Africa from 1885 to, let us say, 1914—a period of fully twenty-eight years. The British have ruled Tanganyika Territory for barely fourteen. If 1916 be taken as the date of the establishment of a British Administration—which is surely early enough. It is argued that the Germans had to make a colony "from the raw," the sufficient reply is that the British had practically to rebuild the country anew, so great had been the ravages of the War. As for the inhabitants who came under the respective Administrations, the population of German East in 1913 was officially given as 5,336 whites, 656 Goans, 14,900 coloured non-Natives, and 7,645,000 Natives. (German East, of course, included Ruanda and Urundi, which are now under Belgian Mandate.) In 1923 the population of Tanganyika Territory was returned as 5,274 whites, 14,091 other non-Natives, and 4,740,700 Natives. It will be seen that the Germans had nearly 3,000,000 more Natives to protect and care for than the British.

What provision, then, was made by the Germans for the medical service of their possession, and how does that provision compare with the British medical service in Tanganyika to-day?

When the British took over the country there were hospitals for Europeans in Dar es Salaam (50 beds), Tanga (smaller than Dar es Salaam, but no number of beds given), Tabora (22 beds), Lindi (4-5 beds), Arusha (6 beds), and a small one at Mwanza. For Indians and Natives there were hospitals at Dar es Salaam—the Sewa Hadji hospital (50 beds), Tanga (60 beds), Tabora (75 beds), Arusha (12 beds), Kilwa, Iringa, and Morogoro. There were no hospitals for Europeans at New Moshi, Iringa, Morogoro or Dodoma. There was a fine *Kurhaus* for Europeans at Vugiri, in the West Usambara Mountains, and one lunatic asylum for Natives at Lutindi.

British Improvements

All these were taken over by the British, and they have since been extended, in many cases, and many more added. Thus there are now European hospitals at Arusha, Bakyuli, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Iringa, Kilgoma, Kiwaa, Moshi, Musoma, Mwanza, Tabora, and Tanga, while, in addition, European medical officers are stationed at Kahama, Kibungoto, Kondo, Lindi, Liwale, Mtsusho, Morogoro, Singida, Songea, Tazuvu,

and Campa wellere, as yet there are no special hospitals for Europeans. There are Indian and Native hospitals, mostly in charge of Indian sub-assistant surgeons, but in some cases of a European medical officer, at Bagarayo, Bihara-ano, Bukoba, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Iringa, Kahama, four, with two maternity and child welfare clinics, Kasulu, Kigoma, Koudu, Lindi, Manyoni, Mbezi, Mbulu, Mkwinda, Morogoro, Kisaki, Mesi, Misoma, Nya-Nya, Pangani, Shinyanga, Tabora (also maternity and child welfare clinic), and Tanga.

Thus in the matter of hospitals, at any rate, the people who declare that the position is worse than in German days are hopelessly inaccurate. In fact, there are more than twice as many hospitals as there were under the German regime.

How the Medical Service has Grown

It is not easy to get full and detailed information about the German medical service, for there is nothing in their records to compare with the handsome volumes of over 200 pages which are issued by the Medical Department of Tanganyika Territory, and which set out in detail every phase of the activity of the Department. Nevertheless, official figures are available in sufficient numbers to allow of fair comparison. Thus in 1913 there were in German East only 19 doctors for civilian work, of whom five were stationed in Dar es Salaam, one in Iringa, one in Kilwa, one in Moshi, three in Mwanza, one in Tabora, one in Wilhelmstal (now Lushoto), and no fewer than six were stationed in Ujiji, apparently for sleeping sickness work. There were no private practitioners in German East,⁴ but some missions included medical men in their own staff; thus the Berliner Mission had one at Kidugala, the Leipziger Mission one at Mashame, the Church Missionary Society two, at Mamboia and Kikuyu, and the Universities Mission to Central Africa one at Magila. The C.M.S. and the U.M.C.A. were, and are, British. Certain missions, such as the Evang. Afrikaverien, supervised the lunatic asylum and/or did leper work, but they had no qualified medical staff.

For the Protectorate troops, which were stationed at the *bomas* and forts scattered over the country, there were 42 medical officers (*Sanitätsassessoren*) and 66 *Unteroffiziere*, the latter corresponding roughly to what we should call "hospital orderlies." The number of the Protectorate troops varied within small limits, but 200 white and 2,472 Native rank and file may be taken as the standard. Thus far better provision was made for the handful of troops than for the whole of the rest of the country. There is no mention of nursing sisters, of maternity and child welfare work, of training for Native dressers, or of the employment of Asiatic sub-assistant surgeons.

In 1928 there were 59 British medical officers, 56 Asiatic sub-assistant surgeons—most of whom were licentiates of one or other of the medical schools in India—42 nursing sisters, and an African staff

which included 20 sanitary inspectors and 719 hospital orderlies, nurses and dressers. These figures do not include laboratory staff, entomologist, and dental chemist. The dental surgeons, four do comprise the skilled staff now devoted to maternity and child welfare work for Natives.

Eloquent Figures

Turning to actual work done, the following figures are strictly comparable.

	German, 1913	British, 1928
Total patients	29,377	405,558
Malaria	5,631	133,731
Deaths	26	47
Blackwater Fever	77	60
Deaths	15	14
Askylostomiasis	10,477	26,804
Tuberculosis	140	1,372
Deaths	33	110
Syphilis	no record	23,423
Yaws	no record	187,701

These figures speak for themselves, and in the light of the fully documented facts detailed in this article, he would indeed be a bold, not to say reckless, asseverationist who maintained that the British medical service in Tanganyika Territory today is one whit behind that of the German in German East Africa. Moreover, any fair-minded man must admit that, though there is unquestionably room for great improvement in the medical service of the Territory, much has been done of which Great Britain can be proud. To underrate that work, and particularly to compare it so unfairly and untruthfully with that of the Germans, is a curious way of seeking its extension and improvement. If, as is stated, the general public of Tanganyika is unaware of the true facts, we are glad to be able to supply them.

A PLEA FOR NATIONAL PARKS.

East Africa has repeatedly urged the establishment of National Parks in each of the British East and Central African Dependencies. To those of our readers who are interested in the subject—and from our correspondence we know that the number is considerable—we commend a little pamphlet by Mr. Alfred H. T. Perry, entitled "National and Other Parks" of The Kruger National Park in the Transvaal it is stated.

This Park, established in 1902, includes the old Sabi Game Reserve set aside many years ago. The Park, of which South Africans can justly be proud, is a magnificent area of 7,800 square miles, its length from north to south being 211 miles, and the average width 37 miles. It is certainly the finest game preserve in the world. The Park is estimated to contain over 100,000 head of game, including about 100 elephants, 100 buffalo, 250 giraffes, 600 lions, 200 hippopotami, 10 black rhinoceros, and there are also zebras, impalas, kudus, sable antelopes, waterbuck, wildebeest, and a number of smaller varieties of antelope. The Park, which is under the control of a Board of Trustees, being made easily accessible to visitors by good motor roads, about 100 miles having been constructed up to the present. Doubtless in course of time, hotels and accommodation camps will be provided for visitors, and to make their own camping arrangements. The Park will prove a great attraction to overseas visitors, and it is no wonder that it has recently received the benefit of considerable publicity in the United States, owing to the enterprise of an American syndicate, whose organizer, Mr. J. Lieb, spent about four weeks filming and photographing many varieties of game in the Park, and he obtained many fine pictures of the animals in their natural haunts. These pictures and others taken of South African scenery and interesting features, will probably be shown all over the States, as well as in other countries, which will prove a valuable free advertisement for South Africa.

¹ Official German Report, *Deutsch-Ostafrika*, 1912/13.

² Report of H.M. Government on Tanganyika Territory to Council of League of Nations, 1920.

³ First Annual Report of the Principal Medical Officer, Tanganyika Territory, 1920.

⁴ *Deutscher Kolonial-Lexikon*, by Dr. Heinrich Schnerf, sometimes Governor of German East Africa, 1920.

⁵ Annual Medical and Sanitary Report, Tanganyika Territory, 1928.

⁶ Handbook of German East Africa, Compiled by the Geographical Section of the Naval Intelligence Division, Naval Staff, Admiralty (H.D. 1052), 1920.

⁷ The German figures include all "worm diseases."

SETTLER DELEGATES ON THE PLATFORM

*Appeal to moderate opinion.
Warnings against hasty decisions.
Exclusives referred for East Africa.*

On Wednesday of last week three of the settler delegates now in England addressed the British Colonial and Dependencies Committee of the National Council of Women at Murray House, Buckingham Gate, and created a most favourable impression on a large and representative audience. The delegates were Lady Eleanor Cole, the Hon. T. J. O'Shea, M.L.C., and Mr. W. MacLellan Wilson.

There was no "rib-thumping" in pleasant contrast to a feature not common on similar platforms one could mention—no mere appeal to sentiment, no wild allegations, no sign of pomposity. The delegates presented their case calmly, reasonably, and convincingly. Mrs. Patrick Ness made a very efficient Chairman.

Only once was a little heat shown, and that was when Mr. O'Shea rebuked the accusation that the Natives were intentionally taxed to such a degree that they were compelled to come out of their Reserves to work for the settlers. "That," declared Mr. O'Shea indignantly, "is the meanest and most despicable libel which has been told about our country; and I hope to meet during our stay two speakers who have been at pains to spread that libel."

Lady Eleanor Cole's Speech.

Lady Eleanor Cole, who has had thirteen years' experience in East Africa, explains why there were no African or Indian women in the League. African women, she said, were still in a very primitive state; they had no knowledge of the English language, and the chief object of the League was to look after their interests. Indian women did not look on East Africa as their native country, nor were there any colonists; they sent their money away to India, they had their own political organisations, and they had to a certain extent alienated European sympathy by the political attitude they had taken up. For instance, at the Empire Day the Indian children were ordered to take no part, and not to salute the flag. They were definitely hostile.

The Native women had obtained the following advantages from British settlement: (1) Intercourse with the white man had been stopped and home life made safe; (2) the colonists were giving a practical demonstration of what civilised life was and should be, and they was far better than preaching. Especially valuable were the care, affection and respect which they showed towards his wife—a great contrast to their native view of women; (3) for Native culture was very much lower than anything British people at home could conceive; and (4) the voluntary doctoring by white women of the Native emigrants—a service given freely and often at great expense—made a deep impression. Goodwill between Europeans and Natives in Kenya was very real.

Mr. T. J. O'Shea.

Mr. O'Shea touched first on the Indians as being the least likely to prove a permanent factor of importance. They had not permanently associated themselves with the Colony, and there was little doubt that they would eventually be squeezed out and their places taken by Natives.

The question of the permanence of European settlement in Kenya raised the query whether there was space for a large European population. It was certain that there was. Some Kenyans, both in the country for many years without ever leaving it, and already there was growing up a second generation of Kenya-born children. The death rate was low and the birth-rate fairly high, and there was enough land available for European without encroaching on the Natives' Reserves.

As to the presence of white colonists was harmful to the welfare of the Natives, Mr. O'Shea referred to the advantages mentioned by Lady Eleanor Cole, and added that the only possible way of leading the Natives to a higher civilisation was by example and not by precept.

His opinion on Kenya realised that Natives' interests were protected. There was no colour question. The factors in Native life were land, water and cattle. He would possess them in the same degree as was the white man. The Natives had no rights in the land, and how efficient land had been secured to him, Uganda was practically all Natives owned in the early days of the Protectorate and ample areas of land in Kenya, owing to mismanagement and a failure of the law it was originally enacted that the Natives were only tenants at law of the Crown, but by an Ordinance this year that position has been reversed. Thirty million acres had been set aside for two and a half million people.

Cattle constituted the most important point practically. The Native view of cattle was primitive, they had no idea of breeding for quality, quantity or size, their ideal had already the number of head was increasing, so that some Reserves were overstocked, not for women, their attitude was very unsatisfactory, and they were really the cause of progress being stopped especially in stopping some of the more objectionable tribal customs.

Mr. O'Shea emphasised that no solution of East African problems could be found by accepting the ideas of the Government on either side, there were two schools of thought, the one based on experience, the other the ethical. The former represented the less progressive elements, as was seen in South Africa, the latter composed of very vital people who were working for fulfilment of their ethical ideas regardless of practical difficulties. His view was that they should be left to the people of middle opinions. Co-operation between Natives and Europeans was essential for progress.

Mr. MacLellan Wilson Took the Desk.

Mr. MacLellan Wilson, who went to Kenya thirty-five years ago, recalled that Kenya then was very different from what it is now. The Native chiefs and people were by no means so ignorant or uncivilised as their ideas were. They were not so ignorant, and they had an idea of having something to do with our civilisation at all. The missionaries had to bribe children to come to them to be taught and write their object being to enable the Natives to receive the Gospel. Then there was the difficulty of getting the Natives to work, for the men had never worked in their lives, except on the coast.

The great difficulty came from the Great War so that out of that evil good had come. Kenya was the first British possession to call for conscription of the white man and there followed the conscription of the Natives for portage. Thus tens of thousands of Natives came for the first time into contact with the white man and as a result of the war the Natives were attracted to the country and they were happy to have the Natives when they did not know it. They were glad to have their agencies administered. They were glad to have the Natives returned to their own districts, they had had some experience of white men, they had seen and been in our hospitals, they had seen our power, and they wanted to know how to place the present demand for education.

The education supplied at first was on lines not favourable to the Natives, there was too much A.B.C. and too little of the things that would result in making the Natives a real European. Now the process of training the brain through the hand was being adopted, but education was proceeding to such a degree that it would have to be watched to see that it was going on right lines and not being rushed. The scheme must be built up slowly and steadily.

Medical work in the old days was looked upon by the Natives as a huge role, and the missions had very little success. Here again the War made the difference. For the first time the Natives realised the benefits of European medical work. Now a great deal of money was being spent by Government on medical attendance for Natives. All Natives can now Government hospitals and dispensaries free, but settlers have to pay one shilling a day for any of their labourers who go to hospital. Further, Government was training Natives as orderlies, dispensers and so on. But they were still many Natives and would not touch our medicines. Here again it would not do to force the pace. As for education, and agricultural work, the benefits the Natives were getting from Government under these heads would not have been possible had it not been for the white settlers' (Applause).

Questions and Answers.

At the close of the speeches questions were invited. Asked his opinion on the Government's Memorandum on Kenya Policy, Mr. O'Shea said that one of the Memoranda was already in operation and that the question was which should be put into operation, the

representing 2½ contained a definition of 'voluntarily' which they have given as an exception. When the Government of Tanganyika either settles or negotiates with the settler, it is not a matter of policy of abolishing which they would never submit. The London or Government of O'Shea would not be the matter was complicated by Tanganyika Territory being under a Mandate and not being an integral part of the British Empire. At first the settlers understood the matter as a part of the Empire, but that appeared impossible. Then parts of the proposals were considered and it was found that the settlers would consent to that. Thirdly, under the existing constitution the colonies have certain powers of control of their own affairs and under Closser's proposals the Government would be deprived of those powers. The Government of the country and they should share the responsibility. They had a demand forward in demand either for the Government or for the ultimate control of the colony. They recognized that the number of the colony was too small and their position was not strong enough. Still they would be associated with the Government of their country and that the Government should not be left entirely in the hands of a few thousand white settlers.

Tanganyika

As a result of the meeting of Tanganyika and the Native Natives have been treated for years of whom they were completely ignored. The settlers asked that their interests should be protected as well as those of the Native, but the British Government would have them subservient. Does the British Government lose all its chartered rights—his office of justice, of his law, of his land and of his rights? Does he go to Africa? There was he continued to find the difference between Natives and Europeans. The Native was too stupid and was bound European civilization and it was impossible to trust our civilisation. The proposal of an education revolution on the Native. Consideration has to be given to the settlers' experience of the use of the Native and were able to train them, which is not possible. Mr. Lloyd was asked the official view of the meaning of 'barbarism'. The Native of Africa is a barbarian who has no culture, has no people, has no money, has no education, has two sons in the colony, one on a coffee estate in Malawi and one in Nyasa and though he wished to extend his holding in Kenya he had not spent more money there. The experience was that the Natives were not educated and that the settlers, and in every consideration. The settlers were fighting a very uphill battle and feeling in Kenya was particularly strong against the efforts of the present British Government.

Mr. O'Shea replied that they had come to England to find out what the Government really did mean by 'barbarism'. If the worst stood for itself, it would be easy, but it was so wrapped in mystery that no one seemed to know what it did mean.

The Common Roll and Native Taxation.

The Chairman having asked Mr. O'Shea whether the settlers were ultimately opposed to the suggestion. Their argument was that the Native could not be subjected to two different civilisations, that of the East and that of the West. The Indian was the person to carry on the Government of the country. The absence of a common roll was a contention. The absence of a common roll was a contention. The absence of a common roll was a contention.

Replying to a question on Native taxation, Mr. O'Shea stated that the average taxation, direct and indirect, on the Native was about 2s. 6d. per head per annum. Wages on farms were from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. a month, with food, housing, fuel and water. House boys earned from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a month. A Native and his family in the Reserve could, from half an acre of ground, earn 2s. 6d. in the amount needed to pay the taxes. Then it would be the Native who had 200,000 head of cattle, sheep and 200,000 goats. There was no contribution made on the Native to have his Reserve. He had to pay money to pay taxes by working for the settler.

An aeroplane is being prepared at Juba, Southern Sudan. It is to replace the field aeroplane if it is some twenty miles distant.

THE NATIVE ON ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Bar as Chairman, New Native Association

The African Native Association has been formed in Dar-es-Salaam with the object of representing the interests of all Natives in Africa. A telegram published in the *Times* was directed to the Government of Sir Donald Cameron who was referred to as the 'Abraham Lincoln of Africa'. The telegram expressed its gratitude to the British Government for its sympathetic attitude towards the Natives in Africa shown in the recent White Paper and prayed for the long life of the King and Queen.

The meeting of Tanganyika referring to the meeting of the 'Abraham Lincoln of Africa'. The impression clearly discloses that the Association springs from other than purely Native aims. Not only many Negroes in this country will picture millions of sophisticated Tanganyika Natives with their great knowledge of British and American history that the qualities of the Governor of the territory can be spontaneously compared by them with those of well-known statesmen of the past. The notion is held as to how many Natives of Tanganyika, one would be entrants for a prize competition in a story word description of the life of Abraham Lincoln. To pose the question is to expose the absurdity of the idea. If Native associations are to be formed to bolster up the farcical conception of 'Native paramountcy' as the present Government would have the propagators of such bodies should at least be careful to avoid phrases which so patently betray their native influence.

Abraham Lincoln, South!

ZAMBIA BRIDGE CONTRACTS SIGNED

£250,000 to improve Nyasaland Communications. The Colonial Office announced that contracts were signed on 27th March for the Central Africa Railway Company Limited, of the Trans-Zambia Railway Company Limited, of the same name, and the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company Limited, to construct the construction of a 5½ mile bridge over the Zambezi and a 1½ mile bridge over the river to connect the existing lines of the Trans-Zambia Railway and the Central Africa Railway. The total contract price is £1,250,000.

The construction of the bridge will connect the railway which is expected to be at least three years complete, will secure direct communication between Nyasaland and the Port of Beira. At the same time an extension of the railway to Kap Lake Nyasa, which has hitherto been without railway communication to the coast is being planned. A new company, Nyasaland Railways, Limited, has been formed to carry out these schemes.

£250,000 of interest up to £500,000.

In addition, the Government of Nyasaland is undertaking the improvement of the roads of the Protectorate and of the steamship services on Lake Nyasa. The total cost of all these enterprises including the construction of the bridge and approach railway is expected to amount to about £1,250,000.

Bill's Leave Ends

No. 33—Envoy

The time has come, and I must wave back to Africa—so I suppose I have been in London doing nothing and spending money, and it simply can't go on any longer. If only I had discovered my Cornish village earlier I might have stayed another month or two, but after all, a holiday is a holiday. I have had a good time, these things must come to an end some time, and I am beginning to get restless.

There is also a bank manager in East Africa, who, under protest, has been repaying me various amounts of money in reply to urgent cables from who says quite politely but very definitely that it is time for me to come back. Bank managers are like the curlew's egg—excellent in pairs, but the odds that are not so good—very, very bad, and they spoil what would otherwise be perfectly charming people. When you have money in the bank they are so decent. You can go in and sit down in their office, and smoke, and talk at random, but when you are doing them the favour of paying them under an overdraft—an overdraft which you may have taken with the desire to help them along—they treat you so differently. I don't like it. It is so mercenary.

Of Bank Managers.

Why can't they look at it in the spirit in which such things are done? I overdraw my account and place myself in debt to them, or their own good far more than for my own, for no one really likes to be in debt. And then, after having done all that, they paid them enormous sums on interest, they surround and write me the usual nasty little note. You know the thing. In case the matter has escaped your notice, we would draw your attention to the fact that your account appears to be overdrawn in our books to the extent of seven and fourpence, or something equally silly.

A bank manager is a very decent fellow in all other respects; otherwise he and his bank could go to the wall themselves before I could give them my account. And I would find a nice new bank, one that accepts deposits and has a manager that has ideas about money and a business should be conducted. It would be like dealing with a large store instead of with a *duka*. In the *duka* you may not get the selection of goods that you had elsewhere, but you do get well treated, and the proprietor himself usually sees to it that you are given what you want and are well served. In a bank, on the other hand, it is women's work. The old idea has a noble ring too. It does not seem to be anything that is so far from the class like a *duka*—rather than the obvious discrimination between those who have cash and those who have not. Why should the man with a bank account be treated any better than the poor man who has never had a chance. The banks would be well advised to take my warning before it is too late. In the leave of this has been selected as the time for my departure. Now I must get back to my *duka*—but I want to see you first. On the 10th I will set sail for East Africa, and spend a few days in East Town and Johannesburg, on my way through South Africa I may be able to find a few nice *dukas* from East Africa by getting something scandalous about the

in the bank, but what's the good? Let the bank win it.

Friend on board Ship.

Derwent is coming on the same way, which is a bit depressing, for although he is a good chap, and I like him, he becomes a bit of a hard one about the sort of ship. Immediately his work is done, he goes away there, comes into his office sort of hungry look. Almost at once he begins to growl about the deck looking for people who have not the pluck to say "No," and who he goes into a Sports Committee. Invariably he is elected secretary, so that he can curse throughout the rest of the voyage because he has no one to help him.

Don't be taken when I tell you to give if a miss. He does not. Some will rush about at angling tournaments, organising games, nobody wants to play, and making himself a perfect nuisance all round. He will sit in a chair for a day and a night, and I will come to see with a sheet of papers in his hand to tell me I am wanted to play off by him. He picks up some of some such futile game, and then the day is spent in the only three bridge players on the whole ship when Derwent has anything to do with it, and get drawn into making a fourth. It's all very annoying, especially at the end of the voyage he will sigh heavily and say "Never again," knowing that he lies in his teeth. Since nothing delights him more than to disorganise every moment of the voyage, making us do things when normal, he should sleep or read or do something equally comfortable.

Back to Africa.

As we creep slowly out of Southampton, and as the shores of southern England fade away, I shall gaze regretfully at the finest land in the world, thinking of the wonderful time she has given me, and the six months. But the devil drives me to what? To earn some more money for that unfounded bank. To come back in a couple of days, but you know what Africa is, it is the only one in the world in which I can't make plans. I don't want to go back, but—ah yes! I do, sort of.

Bill can judge from the comments of our readers that his readers are very interested in his leave as a result of his trip to Africa in these days. They did *East Africa* will look forward to his return to African affairs as he sees them. In that Africa, he has been so busy and so busy that most East African correspondents with sorrow we can see that dozens of our subscribers have promised before he has left to send regular dispatches of copy from Africa, and that not one of them has fulfilled his promise. The publication of the besting sun of most of our correspondents is a very sad thing. *East Africa*, 1912, 1913, 1914.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PRONUNCIATION OF PLACE NAMES

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—Your note on the pronunciation of place names by the British Broadcasting Corporation leads me to inquire how the names of its staff are instructed to pronounce the names of African names. Do they call Uganda "Yoo-gan-da" or "oo-gan-da"; do they say Ny-asa-land or "Yee-asa-land"; and what is their rendering of the port of Kenya and "Kenya"? Does it sound as though it were spelt with two s's? Of more obscure place names I make no mention, I have heard even East Africans struggle over Mpwapwa!

Incidentally, I wonder if the announcers of the British East Africa Broadcasting Co. have obtained a copy of the useful English booklet, "Ords" for pronouncing the above-mentioned words?

Yours faithfully,
D. C. H.

London, W. 1.

BRITISH TRADE WITH TANGANYIKA

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—The Comparative Table of the Import Trade of Tanganyika Territory, which you have published under the heading of "Trade Opportunities in Tanganyika" is most instructive and valuable.

I was glad to note that you suggest that in future annual reports of the Comptroller of Customs such a Comparative Table ought to be included.

From the point of view of British Empire trade with that important Territory the record is not a particularly glorious one. In my judgment one of the logical deductions from the Table is the urgent need for market research directed to the root causes of the apparent growth of consumer preference for foreign merchandise. Obviously there must be too much guesswork on the part of our exporters in addition to other market defects.

Yours faithfully,
I. C. FLEWELLSETT.

27 Collyer Quay,
London, W. C. 1.

THE GAME SCANDAL IN TANGANYIKA

Some of Mr. Lowridge's statements challenged.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—Your issue of October 16 gives prominence to a letter by Mr. Lowridge on the question of the game laws in Tanganyika and to this his points he quotes certain facts which came under his notice or were told him. I have all heard very evidently much of it in its true and reliable, and he has its consequences formed wrong conclusions.

For instance, his little anxiety about the matter on the Iringa Babaga road was going along with a party recently out on a game hunt sounds dreadfully unappealing. Actually, there is no game at all on that road and never has been (save a few duiker) as it is not the country being 6,000 feet up, very cold and devoid of cover. Those natives were probably after a hare or two, and why not? I must have been invited to join in a run tomorrow in Iringa and the local beagles after a hare or two, just as the Babaga Natives do. Where is the difference, may I ask?

Mr. Lowridge, as a lover of game, might have reported the incident of the lorry driver to the police

on his arrival at Iringa. His report and assistance would have been welcomed.

I cannot agree with his opinion of Iringa, being an ideal game country. It is far too bleak and without cover. Game much prefer the warmer thorn bush country such as the Babora Bay.

Another inaccuracy of Mr. Lowridge, caused by that long jade rumour, refers to the Pukoha incident where he complains that a white man was fined only 2,000 shillings for the destruction of clover or a herd of rhinoceros. I think I am right in stating that the shooting of a rhinoceros was proved against this man. Rumour apparently failed to add that, in addition, all this man's fines were commuted and his licence permanently cancelled. Such and such are the inaccuracies of statements regarding Tanganyika and its game questions.

Pay heed to this story, if you could be so good. The late Sultan Kasasuru of Bilharimulo (rest his soul) once applied to the District Officer for permission to shoot a few head of game for a festive occasion. The officer demurred slightly and Kasasuru mildly enquired why he should have to obtain permission to shoot a few head of game in his own country. The officer explained that it was necessary to control the shooting of game by Natives for the game would soon be washed. Kasasuru reported, "By Allah, my people have been hunting game for countless years and the white man's game is the same finished. I refer to the point, don't you think and difficult to reply to."

The destruction of game by Natives is easily regulated in most districts as the Government is the sole supplier of powder and caps for Native guns. So lovers of game, as we all are, need have no fear on that score.

Yours faithfully,

Bedford.

QUINTUS.

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SAA SITA ON THE "EARLSRUHE"

His Ideas of the German Parade

EAST AFRICA'S

...tional, myself and a few other passengers...

Well, Saa Sita, what are we to do? ... Saa Sita looked at the car. ... twenty men to get it out, and ... wear. Perhaps the men will come down to meet us to finish the work, and then the white men in charge will see what he has caught.

There was nothing else to be done, and as I always travel with food, it was only the morning's worth of my being that worried me. Saa Sita is quite a good bush cook.

You went to Tanga last month, I said to the old man. Who paid your fare? For that, the Saa Sita did not believe in getting his own money for a train journey.

Bwana, a German, sent round to all the plantations, saying that all the old German, as he used to go to, Tanga as the *manoxari* was there.

But you were not a German, asked Saa Sita. Bwana answered Saa Sita very shortly. I was in the K.A.R.

I'm sorry, Saa Sita, I carry on! I went with my friend to one of the plantations, Bwana, and he got an advocate to pay the fare on the train for us both.

But you will have to pay that back. Yes, I'll pay it back sometime, but I am an old man and perhaps I shall not live long enough.

You rascal! Well, what happened in Tanga? I went on the *manoxari* and one of the Germans told us that they were very big people, and if we did not think so, we were to look at their *manoxari*, how very clean it was, and how all the tunnels could be lowered, so when there is another war they could not be seen. I asked if they had an aeroplane, but they said it was only in pieces, not put together yet, but could be done quite quickly.

I wondered if that was true. I went to see a picture of the *manoxari*. And then, Bwana, in the evening there was a big scene, I could not understand, but a friend told me that Bwana said that the Germans had spent much money and blood in this country. I know that it was their money, but whose blood was spent? Was it not the blood of our brothers? The Germans from the *manoxari* marched up and down the streets in their country, Bwana.

No, Saa Sita, it was only a friendly visit.

It cannot be, Bwana, because they march up and down as if going to war and shout and sing. Do you know the Germans were talking about our slaves all night? Two Germans asked me to take them to a certain house, but I said I wanted a shilling first, and after a lot of trouble they gave me it. I took them a long way and they got very tired, so I showed them a house of a German who had many doors. I then went away and hid behind a tree. Now the German who lives at this house is very fierce and has a *pothbe* and his dog is very fierce also. The men from the *manoxari* knocked at the house, but the owner opened the door and made a big noise, and then the dogs ran out and chased the men.

Yes, Bwana, and look at me, and then Saa Sita went to the head, looked up into the sky, and began to laugh. It was the Ghost Spirit. Saa Sita started laughing at his words. If you did that in Germany, you would go to prison.

Take the padre did in Tabora, Bwana. There is nothing the old manian does not know.

WHO'S WHO

The Hon. Thomas Joseph O'Shea, M.L.C.



...since his election in 1922 as a Member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, Mr. J. O'Shea has shown himself an able and outspoken leader in the discharge of his public duties both in the Legislative Council and in the Government of Kenya when he considered it necessary. An Irishman and by nature a fighter, Mr. O'Shea understands the value of organization. He is one of the best public men in Kenya. He is able to debate, has a strong following and is generally regarded as one of Kenya's future leaders. In the Legislative Council he has shown himself particularly interested in the question of education and in the financial reform of the present terms of office of officials in the Government. The father of a large family, all born in Kenya, he is one of the most ardent advocates of better settlements. Reaching Nairobi in 1909, Mr. O'Shea was in business in the capital until 1920, when he moved to Kisumu where he has established an important cotton and agricultural insurance business of his own. He has now a branch in Mombasa and is managing director of the Mombasa & Nairobi Transport & Trading Co. Ltd. He has for some years been President of the Legislative Council of Kenya and is also an Executive Member of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa.

East Africa in the Press.

"THE TIMES" ON EAST AFRICA.

Under the heading "Colonists and Natives" *The Times* has published the following leading article:

No one can have read without the gravest anxiety the consequences steadily accumulating during the last few weeks of the latest Government statement of policy towards Natives and Europeans in British Africa. The dispatch of a delegation from Kenya, the truculent attitude of Mr. Goble, the South African Minister of Lands, the temperate but emphatic declaration of General Hertzog that it is a matter of expediency to the Union and the letter from the High Commissioner of the Union bringing the South African policy into sharp focus, the statements of the Chief Justice, Sir James Macpherson, the African Southern Rhodesia, and the Imperial Government, the history of the unmet demands for union with Southern Rhodesia, and the officials and favourable response of the Southern Rhodesian Government—all these events following directly upon the issue of the White Papers. There is no room for doubting that blameless as may be the intentions of the Government, unobjectionable and far from novel as may be the substance of their Native policy, their presentation of it is having the most deplorable results. It is never to be forgotten that the proposals embodied in the White Paper in the Kenya Council would welcome the adoption of any views but their own, but the evidence is so plentiful that throughout British Tropical Africa, in Northern Rhodesia no less than in Kenya, the ordinary European, whether he is particularly interested in economic, political, or financial matters, has been profoundly and generally disquieted by declarations which suggest that the non-African communities in countries controlled from the Colonial Office are to be sacrificed to satisfy the unformed humanitarianism in Great Britain.

As a matter of fact, so far as substance goes, there is really nothing in either of the two papers embodying Government policy to justify the uneasiness which is now being felt and pressed. The Native policy laid down in them is not new. The main points to secure to the Natives sufficient and to guarantee their liberty of action and to build up in the Reserves economic and political institutions have often been enumerated before. The proposals on Closer Union are so widely and so generally forward for Parliament to consider, that it is not for the Government to speak its mind and to do so. But unfortunately it allowed to creep into the philosophy of its declaration some terms which may seem innocuous to honest people, like "immigrant communities" classing together Europeans and Indians as groups of inferior standing in Tropical Africa, and these phrases were bound to suggest to sensitive European minorities that their own Imperial Government holds them of little account.

The British Government has made and must keep its own solemn declarations of its attitude towards indigenous races, but in the past it has also been wise enough to encourage white immigration, and the only true and fair thing to say to-day is that three different races have now their different rights. The Natives are entitled to protection, to land, to restriction in economic activities, and to political education. The Europeans are entitled to security of tenure, to guarantee that they are not victimised in East Africa, and to the knowledge that they will not be discriminated against by Indians or Africans. The Indians whose claims to political representation are based well grounded than those of the Africans or Europeans, are nevertheless entitled to the protection of the Imperial Government, and to the provision for expressing their special point of view.

An immense amount of unnecessary harm has been done in Africa by attempting to use the African situation to ease political difficulties in India. Declarations in favour of a common electoral roll for Europeans and Indians are of obvious and to Europeans in Africa, and are perfectly valueless, such as to Indian Nationalists. For that particular faith, which would actually sacrifice British Africa to the hope of space in Asia, the Colonial Office can hardly be held responsible. But a mischievous blame for the most of the consequences of its handling of some of the most difficult and delicate problems in the world.

The truth is that the situation in East Africa suits

no simple solution. While the Government's present policy is the mirror of the differences in the not necessarily clash, and that the presence of white settlement with its economic and agricultural and business experience in an enormous part of the territories is not temper so quickly engendered in these discussions is itself a confirmation of the palpable fact that the two sides there can be no conflict of interests. The question of how to supply the question of a common budget and of the location of taxation, are two conspicuous instances of fields in which the economic advantage of white landowners is immediately conceded. For this reason the Hilton Young Commission led down at the groundwork of its African policy that the Imperial Government has an arbitrary sanction to perform. What machinery it uses is open to doubt, but from the fact that the entire as well as nominal power of executive decision must rest with the Imperial Government there is no solid ground for dissent. There is as yet neither the population nor the *Despatch* over the settlement of Kenya to take account of the administration of the country, even if it were admitted that the settlers are entitled to some say. Nor are they really entitled to claim a veto on what is done, such as in elected members of the Council would confer. The immediate responsibility for Kenya, and in other territories, rests upon the Government, and white men are to agree to a plan which consists in the sense of security, and in participating favourably with the Imperial Government ought to do so, and to co-operate. It is a very real problem, and it constitutes the chief task facing the Joint Committee of both Houses, which is to be set up when Parliament meets.

The actual terms of reference of this Committee are to consider the proposed appointment of a High Commissioner for Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika, what his powers should be, and what sort of Council should assist him. But in fact the Committee will be charged with a far more momentous task, which is the re-establishment of confidence in British Africa. It is really a most fortunate circumstance that the intricacies of Closer Union in East Africa call for such a body just when feelings in Africa have been so badly stung by an ill-judged declaration of Native policy, with its suggestion that the unofficial European is to be so completely watched with vigilant suspicion. No doubt the attitude of suspicion has its history and its justifications, but it is grotesque as the main basis of British policy, and the champions of the Native are doing him a poor service if they create the very real good will he enjoys from the Europeans whom he has actually to meet. Unofficial opinion in British Tropical Africa has little sympathy to day with the "colour bar" policy of repression, and it is of enormous importance that it should never become the typical white point of view. Disastrous as may be the effects of a further slighted repression south of the Limpopo, they would be far more disastrous in Tropical Africa, where the whites must be supported by thousands, even if the mines of Northern Rhodesia surmount their tens of thousands, and the blacks by millions. The one thing that might produce the old, poor attitude is the belief that opinion in England will consider that the African races cannot be protected or developed unless Europeans in Africa are thrust ostentatiously into the lower seats at the table.

The premises of British policy are so unanswerable, its merits on grounds of expediency no less than morality so demonstrable, that it is astonishing to find from its opponents so long as its friends will temper their easy idealism with a scrupulous regard for other claims. The Joint Committee should be able at once to reaffirm British policy and to restate it in such terms as to remove all suspicion that the British Colonists in East Africa are regarded as intruders and not as bona fide pioneers.

Our Weekly Cartoons.

Cartoons have appeared in this weekly series of Brigadier-General G. D. Rhodes, Mr. B. J. Daines, Major G. H. Anderson, Major H. Noel Davies, Captain M. E. Schreiber, Dr. W. Small, Mr. T. Campbell, Black, Mr. G. A. S. Northcote, Mr. B. Harrison, Mr. Henry Vialon Clark, Lord DeMere, Mr. H. Noyce, and Major A. J. Miles.

The artist's original sketches, at approximately these times as long as the printed reproduction, are for sale at 20s. per set. Applications may be made to The Secretary, Bushy Park, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.

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THE NEW EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA

CONOR E. T. ETHERTON, writing in The Star of the forthcoming visit to Abyssinia of the Duke of Gloucester, says, inter alia:

...Ras Tafari at home is a curious mixture of East and West ...

...It is strange to think that his black ...

...When the ... in Addis ...

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DEPUTY CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE EAST AFRICAN SECTION

Last Week's Chamber of Commerce Meeting. Specially Reported for THE EAST AFRICAN.

MR. HUMPHREY LEGGIE, president at last week's meeting of the East African section of the London Chamber of Commerce, to which he reported receipt of a letter from Mr. A. W. Wiggleworth, who had been proposed as Deputy Chairman at the last meeting—stating that he was overburdened with office work and could not stand for reelection as Deputy Chairman.

Mr. Basden's suggestion that a committee of three or four members be formed to select the right man was adopted. Mr. C. Ponsoby thought a Deputy Chairman really unnecessary, but Mr. Humphrey replied that the position of Chairman entails considerable demands on his time that it was certainly desirable to appoint a Deputy Chairman. Mr. Campbell Campbell's name having been proposed by Major Walsh, the Chairman said it was essential that a man should occupy the position. Major Walsh asked if that meant that certain members were precluded from being Deputy Chairman, to which Mr. Humphrey replied that the view of the Executive Council was that it was a trading and not an agricultural or plantation Section. Mr. D. Basden, Mr. C. Ponsoby and Major C. L. Walsh were appointed a committee to consider nominations.

From Kampala to Entebbe.

Receipt of a cable was reported from the Uganda Chamber of Commerce stating that a representative class meeting in Kampala had protested against the removal of the headquarters of the Agricultural Department to Entebbe. It was suggested that the Section should view Mr. A. W. Wiggleworth on the subject. Sir H. H. Leggie, Chairman of the Uganda Agency, and the Joint East African Board had come to the conclusion that the decision of the Colonial Office was final, and he did not feel that more could be achieved at this stage by further representations, though they would certainly bear the matter in mind. To interview Mr. Basden would be likely to be very effective.

Mr. Basden urged that members of Parliament should be approached. The issue of the Colonial Office was that they were only moving the Director, and not the office, from Kampala, but the fact remained that it was wise to interview him. Mr. Hausburg said the position was the reverse in Tanganyika, where the Director had moved from Entebbe to Dar es Salaam. Mr. Basden said the Government in Uganda would be anxious to transfer him to headquarters. (Laughter.) Mr. T. Aratoun and Mr. W. E. Holl, whom the Chairman welcomed as visitors from Uganda, did not feel that anything further could be done in the matter.

Reducing Seal Charges.

The Chairman read a letter from the Colonial Office stating that the Tanganyika Railways had reduced seal rates of 18s. and over by 5s., with a minimum of 5s., but that the Tanganyika Government was unable to meet the charge rate, which did not pay the cost of seal wharves and other services. The exceptional financial position of the Kenya and Uganda Railways did not admit any reduction in rates on seal, neither could they reduce rates at Mombasa Harbour; indeed, if the loss on the working of the port increased it would be necessary to increase the freight charge on the railway. Sir Humphrey Leggie said that the whole question would be considered by the Sisal Sub-Section, though the Colonial Office and

the Chamber of Commerce should know that this was the only way to reduce seal rates. Mr. Hausburg regarded it as leading to say that the Tanganyika Railway figures represented a reduction of little size, but thought there would be considerable delay to which the Section might be voting. Mr. Hausburg said the companies were independent concerns, but that they were going on in regard to their financial situation. Further light might be thrown upon that question by the fact that the Sisal Sub-Section would probably not issue a report. Mr. Hausburg said the subject would be discussed by the Section at a future meeting. Mr. Hausburg said the advice from the Kenya and Uganda Railways rather short-sighted in fact. They seemed to be doing their best to shut down the industry, and some dispute had shut down. It must be remembered that the sisal industry was the biggest importer of machinery in Kenya.

Tanganyika Exhibition Accounts.

A communication was read from the Chairman of the Tanganyika Trade and Information Local Advisory Committee in Dar es Salaam, stating that the final report of the Exhibition Committee showed a surplus of approximately £1,000. A number of accounts which had been approved since being received, and approved, and the balance at the moment was £300, but further accounts would probably bring the final balance to about £1,400. It had been recommended by the Committee and approved by the Government that the balance should be placed under the control of the Chamber of Commerce for further expenditure in the Territory. Mr. Hausburg said that he had no doubt Tanganyika would surpass the Tanganyika Exhibition, but the position was unsatisfactory, the Chamber had asked for accounts and had been given no news. The Chairman added that as many London firms had subscribed towards the Exhibition, they had wished to have audited accounts.

Removal of an Official from Jinja.

Mr. T. Aratoun, objecting to the removal of the District Traffic Superintendent of the Railway from Jinja to Kampala, emphasised that Jinja was the administrative headquarters of the Eastern Province, the Revenue headquarters of the gineries in the Province, and that the Revenue obtained from that Province was far greater than from the rest of Uganda. He pointed out that Jinja was accessible to all parts of the Province by road and rail. The district covered by the District Traffic Superintendent comprised 1,100 to 1,200 square miles, and extended to Lake Kioga and Mbale. Statistics showed Jinja as healthy as Kampala, and the town had ample space available for building. The General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways had intimated that the subject would receive his consideration, but up to the time of the meeting of the Associated Chambers in June nothing had been decided. Mr. Aratoun now understood that plans had been drawn up for the building of a road from Jinja to Kampala. This transfer meant that Jinja business men, wishing to consult the District Traffic Superintendent, would have to go to Kampala, though the official in question was responsible for the Eastern Province. The commercial community would thereby be inconvenienced. Would the Section take the matter up with the General Manager of the Railway?

The Chairman suggested that there might have been some disagreement on the subject between the Chambers in Kampala and Jinja, but Mr. Aratoun said that there was not. Mr. Humphrey expressed grave doubts as to the wisdom of Mr. Aratoun's proposal, but he and Mr. Basden thought it purely a local matter, which should be thrashed out by the Uganda Chambers.

The removal of the goods sheds from Jinja, near the railway station, was agreed by Mr. Aratoun to be a local matter. The goods sheds at Jinja were two miles out of town. The present goods sheds were situated near godowns, for which many business concerns had secured a lease for five years' lease. The removal of the goods sheds to the new station would mean that they would have to close down their godowns, or alternatively have to arrange transport of goods between the station and the warehouses, such transport being a serious cost. The goods sheds were considerably used. Mr. Hausburg said Mr. Aratoun had asked him to ventilate these matters to the London Chamber.

The Cost of Glass Union.

The Chairman reported that the Colonial Office had agreed to their request for information as to the cost of the Glass Union Scheme, and had asked for the attention of the Chamber to the estimate contained in Sir Samuel Wilson's report, extracts from which had been circulated to members.

Had Mr. Wiggleworth intimated at the previous meeting a desire not to stand as Deputy Chairman, would have been shared the duty of standing in his stead? October 10, whether he would have a wise choice of the challenge, which he would have made, and whether the previous challenge remained unanswered, and whether his bold decision to withdraw his name—Ed. "E.A."

Camp Fire Comments.

What Major Court-Preatt Does not Know.

In his new book on his "impressive" trip in Africa, Major Court-Preatt sentimentally remarks in his preface on "with the exception of such authors as Selous, Bell and Lyell, the majority of books on African hunting have not been written by the real African hunters, but merely by men who have visited Africa for a short hunting trip." The Major's knowledge of books on African hunting is sadly inadequate: one can recall, off-hand, such famous sportsmen-authors as A. B. Percival, Major A. R. Dugmore, Major G. H. Maxwell, A. Chapman, Sir Jackson, J. L. Puxley, Lieutenant Colonel G. G. G. Jackson, and last, but not by any means least, John Hume, who will be immensely shocked at the notion of his being classed as an author who has only "visited Africa for a short hunting trip." Does Major Court-Preatt represent a modern generation which needs reminding very forcibly that there were brave men before Agamemnon? A whole crowd of them.

The Abyssinian "Chief of Aviation."

Abyssinia is in the news just now, and the American Negro, a thugster by instinct and training, is the one to seize the occasion. *The New York Herald* announces that a coloured gentleman who left America eighteen months ago as plain Hubert Jahar has returned to New York as Colonel Hubert Bauntleros Jahar, Chief of Aviation of the Abyssinian Army. He landed resplendent in uniform—a pith helmet, a monocle, a pink polo shirt, white breeches with green stripes, and spurred riding boots, size 12, of deep blue. Julian had done some flying in America. He started on July 4, 1927, from 125th Street, New York, on a flight—so he said—to Liberia, but landed a few minutes later on the mud flats of Flushing Bay. Colonel Julian explained that he had been in Abyssinia about three and a half months, so his promotion was rapid. According to his account, Ras Tafari had heard of his exploit in aviation. "Brother," said Jahar, "once I got there it was just will-power and persistence—that's the Alpha and the Axis."

The Hotel on the Equator.

A correspondent writes: "Your Comment on the house in Kenya which is situated right on the equator no doubt refers to the hotel at Nanyuki, now lost by Commander Hook, R.N. (retired). Down the bar runs a red line marking the exact position of the equator, and it is really true that your refreshment, liquid or otherwise, is handed to you by a man in the southern hemisphere, while you are marvelling, absorbed in the northern. The hotel is a unique enough; a cluster of buildings, primitive perhaps but comfortable, surrounding a beautiful lawn; over all lies during the day a heavy shadow of the Union Jack, and a few miles away gleam the snows of Mount Kenya—a wonderful and gracious sight. Fishing is one attraction, and many a casual caller is waster on the fat trout caught by keen anglers in the narrow river. Rights on the edge of the hotel, beyond the hotel's place, in which for a while travellers from Kenya's Northern Frontier, and a jolly crowd they are. Unique in position, the caravanserai has for its defences which are so few, unique."

Incorrection.

Our dear contemporary has put upon a happy expression which deserves to take its place in the ever-increasing vocabulary of the English language. An incorporation, it says, has been made in the Annual Trade Report of the Zanzibar Government for the year 1929. Note that the crude mistake, the possible error, the blundering, or the vulgar "howls" are rejected in favour of "incorrection," which, if original, is Slave Courtiers. We welcome the word.

The Mystery of Lake Naivasha.

Out of the jumble of good stories and weird fancies contained in Sir Frederick Jackson's poem, "The Book of Early Days in East Africa," a gem of the first water may be extracted. In 1802, while encamped on the shore of Lake Naivasha, opposite Great Island, one of the officers shot a hippo. While it was being cut up several of the porters seen round in about three and a half feet of water looking on. Suddenly one of them disappeared under water without a struggle or cry, just sank out of sight. There were no crocodiles nor have there ever been crocodiles in Lake Naivasha, and though the water was thoroughly explored, no deep mud, hole or steep ledge was discovered at or near the spot where the man disappeared. His body was never found. Four years later, almost exactly similar disappearance occurred at the north-east shore. While cutting a channel through the reeds, a man holding a bucket suddenly sank and vanished. The bucket was recovered, but not the man, though the water for a long way out was only a few feet deep. For real mystery those two incidents will take some beating. Rumour ascribed them to a fabulous sea serpent which only adds to the mystery.

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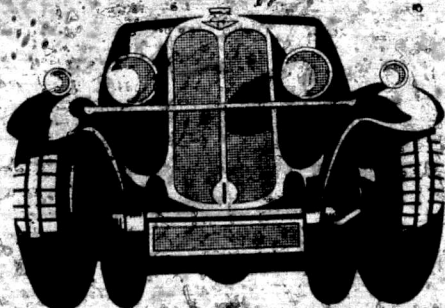
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EDUCATION IN KENYA

Policy Definite and Progress Marked

Kenya will certainly become the centre for the education of European children in East Africa, and Makerere in Uganda the institution for the advanced training of Natives, seem to be the outstanding points in the Report of the Kenya Department of Education for 1929 (Government Printer, Nairobi, shs. 2). The policy of the Kenya Government is to provide for European children schools, of which any country might be proud, in the larger centres of population and to enable children living at a distance from those centres to make use of the facilities by means of admirably equipped boarding houses.

The programme in 1929 was already in part complete. The new school buildings at Nakuru were already in use. The buildings at Eldoret were opened during the year. The foundation stone of the secondary school for boys at Kabete was laid in August. The boarding house at Kitale was opened before the end of the year. The school buildings at Kitale were well advanced by the end of the year. In Nairobi there existed already an excellent school building, and additional provision was made available during the year by the opening of junior schools at Parklands and Westlands in new buildings. The third junior school, at Kiliriani, was completed by the end of the year. At Mombasa the junior school was available, and was added to during the year. The enumeration of these buildings indicates that a definite plan has been formulated as regard to the provision of educational facilities, and that Government had given effect to the policy underlying that plan.

The increase in the number of European pupils in Government schools was 181, from 806 to 987, or 23.5%.

There is no reason from an educational point of view, writes Mr. H. S. Scott, the Director, in this able, thoughtful and most informative report, "why boys and girls should not remain in Kenya and receive an efficient education at least up to the stage of a first public examination and beyond that stage for the two years which are necessary to provide a full secondary course."

Indian and Native Services.

The general policy adopted is that the different communities should receive the education which they can finance through direct educational taxation and a special indirect tax, and through fees. Though the Indian community demands a type of education exactly similar to that provided for the Europeans, the educational revenue for Indian education falls short of the amount required to fulfil Indian aspirations. There is the difficulty of the two vernacular languages, Swahili and Kikuyu. The Government has acted generously in making additional provision for Indian education from its own resources, and the number of Indian pupils in Government schools for Indians was, in 1929, 2,051, as compared with 1,671 in 1928, an increase of 22.7%.

The number of Native pupils in Government African schools increased only from 2,230 to 2,564, due largely to the severe conditions which prevailed in the Native Reserves during a portion of the year. The definiteness which characterised the general policy in regard to European and Indian education was lacking in the African. That was bound to be the case. The circumstances in which the education of the Africans has been undertaken and in which it has developed have made it impossible to secure definiteness of policy. Nevertheless, the bulk of the report is given up to the consideration of Native education and to the activities of the Jeanes School.

Costs.

The very pronounced desire of the Natives to have their own schools, backed in the most practical way

by their subscribing thereto and their own financial aid for their schools, and the complications introduced by the insistence that part of the subscription should be those shocking to the Government, whose schools are recognised by and in which schools are fully discussed in the report, and must form the subject of a special article in *East Africa*.

The total cost of the European education was £40,993, and the net tuition cost per pupil in a school was shs. 170.60; the cost of Indian education was £23,780, net cost per pupil shs. 186; and Arab and African education, £74,043, net cost per pupil shs. 338. The average cost of each Native pupil at the Jeanes School was shs. 1,051.

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- Oct. 24 "The African Looks at the White Man," by Mr. L. S. B. Leakey.
- Oct. 31 "The Missionary Looks at Africa," by Dr. Donald Fraser.
- Nov. 7 "Africa Goes to School," by Major Hans Vischer.
- Nov. 14 "Black and White, Two Civilisations Meet," by Mrs. Guxion.
- Nov. 21 "The Settler Looks at Africa."
- Nov. 28 "African Transport: To-day and To-morrow," by Sir Robert Williams.
- Dec. 5 "Trustees of Empire."
- Dec. 12 "Africa and the World Markets," by the Rt. Hon. Mr. G. G. D'Oyley-Gore, M.P.
- Dec. 19 "The Question-Mark of Africa," by the Marquess of Lifford.

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

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

EUROPEAN DRIVERS

P. GETHIN,

Box 39. NAIROBI, Kenya Colony
CABLE NOW "GETHIN, NAIROBI"

Here's the Way to polish up dull teeth

Dental Authorities advise—
Film Stars use it

HERE is a marvellous scientific way to give your teeth a brilliant whiteness. A tooth paste, specially prepared to remove the film that discolours teeth. You will be amazed at what Pepsodent, this special film-removing tooth paste, can do.



Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a slippery coating. That is film. It clings to teeth and absorbs discolorations. It is a source of many tooth troubles.

Pepsodent is different in formula, action and effect from any other dentifrice. It first acts to curdle film—then removes it by gentle safety to enamel. Try Pepsodent. Get a tube today.

Pepsodent
TRADE MARK

The Film-Removing Tooth Paste

A. H. Wardle & Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 903, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

She cut her teeth easily, thanks to—



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

Our famous book, "HOMES FOR MOTHERS," gladly sent post free
JOHN STEEDMAN & CO., 272, Whitehall Rd. London, E.C.4.

STEEDMAN'S POWDERS



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Headmaster, W. H. A. WHITWORTH, M.C., M.A.
late Exhibitioner, Trinity College, Cambridge.

PUBLIC SCHOOL OF 200 BOYS.

Fees £99 per annum. Entrance Scholarships.
FINE SITE—BRACING CLIMATE—Apply HEADMASTER.

FOR LAND IN THE KENYA HIGHLANDS WRITE TO

THE NYANZA AUCTIONEERS
ATTORNEYS H. E. WATT P. H. CHITTLE
NAKURU KENYA

ESTABLISHED 1920

**LAND AGENTS,
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS,
GOVERNMENT VALUERS,
LIVE-STOCK SPECIALISTS.**

□ □ □ □

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

THE NORTH CHARTERLAND CASE.

Directors obtain Further Amazing Evidence.

THE NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION CO. (INCORPORATED IN U.K.) at the recent annual meeting of which Mr. H. B. Spiller strongly criticised the action of the Government in dispossessing the company of large areas of its concessions in Northern Rhodesia without any compensation has sent to its shareholders a circular which states, *inter alia*:

"In forwarding a record of our annual meeting I am instructed to express the regret of your directors that it has been found impossible to send you a full report of the Chairman's speech dealing with the question of Native Reserves. Although every statement has been fully substantiated and justified, it is of such a nature that we cannot get it printed.

"I am instructed to inform you that since the state of the meeting evidence of a truly amazing character has come into the possession of your directors. It is now being dealt with, and shareholders will be kept informed of further developments.

"I am instructed to inform you that in accordance with the resolution unanimously passed at our annual meeting a letter has been addressed to the Prime Minister requesting an investigation into your company's grievance."

B.E.A. FIBRE COMPANY'S REPORT.

THE B.E.A. FIBRE AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD., reports a net profit for the year 1920 of £1,753, which, together with £1,764 brought forward, the directors recommend to be carried forward. Owing chiefly to the drought of 1920, the output of sisal and sisal tow dropped to 1,087 tons. At the end of 1920 the company had 7,613 acres under sisal, an increase of 770 acres in the twelve months. The average price obtained for sisal and tow was slightly higher than in 1918, but this advantage was completely balanced by the Conference Lines raising the ocean freight rates during the last six months of the year.

Further cash was required at the end of the year to finance the company's operations, and Redeemable Debentures to the value of £2,700 were offered and subscribed in January last. The issued share capital is £135,470. The report refers to the death of Mr. J. M. C. Sturgart and states that Mr. H. Fortlock has ceased to be a director of the company. The annual meeting is to be held at the company's offices on October 30 at noon.

LEWA RUBBER ESTATES REPORT.

A PROFIT of £2,128 0/0 returned by the Lewa Rubber Estates, Ltd. for the year to June 30, 1920, which with the balance brought forward, gives a total of £26,474, 10/0. At the directors' recommendation payment of a dividend of 10% on the issued shares and further dividends of 2% on the deferred and deferred shares. These distributions will absorb £6,845.

The issued capital is now £205,122. The Lewa property stands in the books at £183,000 and investments included in £37,125 shares of £1 in American Estates, Ltd. at £20,263. The annual meeting is to be held at 4, Elford Avenue, E.C.2, on Oct. 29 at 12 o'clock noon.

COMPANHIA DE MOCAMBIQUE.

FOR the year 1920 the Companhia de Mocambique reports a profit of 465,508 escudos (gold) against 665,005 escudos (gold) for the previous year, the lower figure being due chiefly to reduced Customs revenue. Nevertheless, the profit for 1920 represents a rate more than 8% on the issued capital.

"Strange as it may seem to us as Socialists whose great desire is to escape from capitalism into socialism, what these people ardently want is to escape from Socialism into capitalism." Dr. Norman Leys in "The Reds."

COMPANY WITH 11,000 ACRES UNDER COFFEE

Chairman's View of Export Restrictions

EAST AFRICAN coffee planters will be interested in some of the statements made at the annual general meeting of the Sao Paulo Coffee Estates Company, which has over 11,000 acres of land and nearly 3,000,000 coffee trees under coffee in Brazil.

Mr. F. C. Banks, the chairman, said that the recent Sao Paulo loan issue had definitely benefited Brazil, but these facts reflect had better to change Brazilian coffee policy from restriction of sales with a view to maintenance of price and consequent large accumulation of stocks to orderly and regular marketing of each crop spread over the whole crop period.

The old-fashioned theory that when price falls below cost of production, production by the least efficient producers will cease, has been shown by experience to be incorrect, or to be so slow in its working that restriction schemes are considered by some to be a more effective method. The difference between coffee plantations and other plantations producing other commodities is that in the case of coffee the trees which grow with great vigour smother and kill the coffee trees, rendering the whole estate derelict. In the case of rubber, however, the trees do not smother through being tapped, but on the contrary smother in condition.

Brazil's position is not only the largest but the cheapest and most successful producer puts her at a disadvantage under any scheme of restriction of her exports which is artificial, maintaining prices. Such schemes can only result in making a better market for the products of Brazil's competitors and stimulating their production at the expense of Brazil. How prices brought about by temporary over-production are better for the industry as a whole than any measures of restriction of output.

JACOB & CO'S



CARNIVAL ASSORTED

Something new in Assortments not merely a collection of everyday biscuits, but a choice selection of Biscuit Novelties made specially for High-Class Assortments such as this.

BISCUITS

W & R JACOB & CO., LTD., DUBLIN, IRELAND
ESTABLISHED 1851

London Comfort in Darkest Africa!

TORR'S HOTEL NAIROBI

IS THE LARGEST, MOST COMMODIOUS, AND MOST MODERN HOTEL IN THE COLONY

The only hotel IN AFRICA which provides music and dancing nightly throughout the year.

64 Bedrooms, electric and cold water in every room, 22 Bathrooms.

LUXURIOUS GALLERIED RESTAURANT

Telegrams: JETV NAIROBI

Spend your holiday in Eldoret

and stay at the

ELDORET HOTEL

SITUATE IN THE HEART OF THE KENYA HIGHLANDS, ELDORET IS ONE OF THE HEALTHIEST SPOTS IN THE COLONY.

Under the personal supervision of Mrs. D. Weason.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. EVERY COMFORT.
HOT AND COLD WATER IN ALL BEDROOMS.

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AFRICAN MARINE & GENERAL ENGINEERING CO. LIMITED.

MOMBASA (KENYA), EAST AFRICA

Ships Repairs, Turning, Welding,
Casting, Fitting and Engineering
Work of all kinds Executed.

Cable: "Amexco," Mombasa. Telephone: 8.
P.O. Box 120, Mombasa.

General Managers:-

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., Killindini, Mombasa.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

P.O. BOX 100, MOMBASA,

and at

NAIROBI, MOMBASA, DAR ES SALAM,
ZANZIBAR, TANGA, LAMU, LINDI.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

STEAMSHIP CLEARING

FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS,

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO US

BONDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS.

BAGGAGE CLEARED AND STORED.

TEL: "MACKENZIE"

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New Gillette Blade

and

The

New Gillette Razor

The Greatest Shaving Improvement in 26 Years

WHEN we introduced the New Gillette Blade, we knew that it had the keenest shaving edge ever produced. If you have not yet experienced the thrill of a shave with this new blade—even in your old Gillette—stop at your dealer's today. No other blade offers you its valuable shaving improvements.

Prices: 1/6 a packet of 10—2/3 a packet of 5.

NEW GILLETTE 5/-
RAZOR

OBTAINABLE FROM YOUR LOCAL AGENT OR

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR, LIMITED,

1045, GREAT PORTLAND ST., LONDON, W. 1.



EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

The Nairobi aerodrome is being enlarged.

Sisal exported from Kenya during July amounted to 6,600 tons.

A new six-hole golf course has been opened at Victoria Falls.

A house to house delivery of letters and newspapers has been started in Zanzibar.

Over £26 was recently raised for the Eldoret Hospital at a ball held at the Eldoret Hotel.

The new Standard Bank building in Sixth Avenue, Nairobi, which cost some £80,000, is now open.

The railway extension to Nanyuki from Narro Moru, which cost £55,000, is now open for traffic.

A Bill to establish an Institute of Architects and Quantity Surveyors is being introduced into the Legislative Council of Kenya.

The rateable value of the Nairobi Municipality, which covers approximately 32 square miles, amounts to over £3,500,000. The 1930 rate is expected to be fixed at 1%.

Two hundred aeroplanes have landed in the Halfa Province of the Sudan during the first eight months of this year. Last year only sixty machines landed during the same period.

The total revenue of the Tanganyika Railways from January 1 to September 6 last amounted to £367,003, compared with £338,343 during the corresponding period of last year.

The Centenary of the Royal Geographical Society is to be celebrated on October 21 and the two succeeding days. At the Centenary Dinner on October 23 the Prince of Wales will preside.

The Union-Castle Steamship Co. have issued an illustrated souvenir brochure in connection with the visit to South Africa of the M.C.A. cricket team, which sailed for Cape Town last week.

The partnership between Mr. George Frederick Illman and Harold Walter Clarke, trading as Kahawa as the Kenya Coffee Curing Works, has been dissolved. Mr. Illman is continuing the business.

A new hotel has been started in Tanga under the proprietorship of Mrs. N. S. Davis, formerly of Cairo.

The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has drawn the attention of the Government to the deplorable state of the manure beds in the Protectorate and has suggested an Advisory Committee to investigate present conditions and propose remedies.

The Ryland Manufacturing Paper Mills Co., Ltd. has just placed an order in this country for eleven 400-h.p. synchronous induction motors for use in Northern Rhodesia. The machines are required to drive the ball mills in which the paper ore is ground in preparation for the chemical extraction processes.

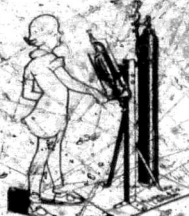
The area planted up with cotton in the Eastern Province of Uganda amounted to 405,605 acres at the end of August last, compared with 419,922 in 1929, according to a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture. The planted cotton area in the Buganda Province totalled 203,010 acres, against 199,835 acres in 1929.

I. M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office states that approximately 66,000 tons of sisal had been sold for export and shipped from Kenya at the end of July last. This figure included six full charter shipments of about 5,000 tons each, of which four were sent to America, one to South Africa and one to London with options.

Imports into Tanganyika Territory during July included: Cigarettes, 35,040 lbs.; cement, 1,121 tons; galvanised iron sheets, £3,700; and cotton piece goods, £80,000. Exports from the Territory during the same period included coffee, 1,720 tons; sisal, 5,237 tons; groundnuts, 2,905 tons; hides, 4,273 cuts; gold, 1,058 ozs.; ivory, valued at £3,967; and diamonds, 24 carats, valued at £1,411.

At a recent session of the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland a resolution was passed expressing alarm at the rapid increase in the production of fire-cured tobacco; and the opinion that any increase over the present production figures would result in a slump which would react on the Native Grower and have a serious effect on the future development of the industry. The Convention urged that the Native grower should be watched by Government that increased production might mean low prices, with the possibility of having unsold tobacco left on his hands.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER



at 1d. per dozen bottles
ON THE
FLUGEL "JUNIOR"
Only £9 9 0

Sparkling Ginger Ale,
Tonic Water, etc.
made just as easily

Write us once for particulars

FLUGEL (LONDON) Co. Ltd. 225, Acton Lane, W.4

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(Non-Poisonous and Non-Irritant in Use)

For Governments, Railways, Mines, Institutions, Farms and General Household Use.

HYCOL No. 1. Germicidal Value 18 to 20 times Greater than Carbolic Acid. A magnificent Sheep Dip at dilutions 1:100 to 1:400. The latest form of disinfectant for household and farm use.

HYCOL No. 2. Similar to above but less highly concentrated. Three to five times germicidal value of Carbolic Acid.

Representatives for East Africa, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Uganda: The Kenya Agency, Ltd., P.O. Box 781, Nairobi.

PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC COMPANY, LTD.
61, Mark Lane, London, E.C. 3.

DUX BLACK CANVAS

Proved by Government and other tests to be specially suitable for Tarpaulins in Tropical Conditions.

Durability twice other canvases.

Absolutely waterproof, rot proof, insect proof.

Other varieties: Brown, Green, Blue, available for all requirements, and all with same properties.

Samples on application.

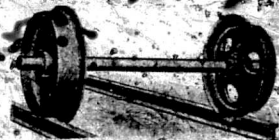
The DUX CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS Co., Ltd.
Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. 3.

WAGONS, TRUCK & LOCOMOTIVES

FOR RAILWAYS

ALL MATERIALS FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION
WHEELS, AXLES, BOXES, RAILS, SPARE TYRES, ETC.

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154 B, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.
Works: Greenwich.

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EVERYTHING FOR THE FARMER
IN KEEPING STOCK HEALTHY
COOPER'S IMPROVED CATTLE DIP
COOPER'S TIXOL CATTLE DIP
COOPER'S SHEEP DIP

UNVALUABLE TO FARMERS IN ERADICATING ALL PARASITES IN CATTLE, SHEEP, ETC.

KUR MANGE. A perfect remedy of great value in curing parasitic mange in horses, dogs, cattle, and to eradicate lice and cure ringworm.

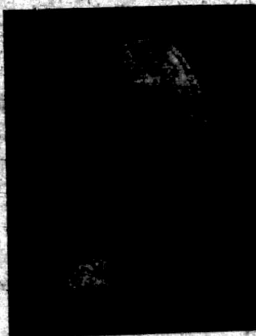
SOPEX. A Shampoo for curing lice and improving the coats in dogs.

DULVEX. Powder for curing lice in horses, cattle, pigs and poultry.

ROSENBLUM, BULLOWS & ROX, LTD.
NAIROBI

WATER SUPPLIES

BORING TOOLS AND PUMPING PLANTS
FOR FIXING BORED TUBE WELLS
FOR PROSPECTING AND WATER SUPPLIES.



Overflow from Bored Tube Well.

C. ISLER & Co., Ltd.

Artesian Well and Consulting Engineers

Artesian Works, BEAR LANE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON

Telephone: Isler, London. Telephone: Hap 4460 (3 lines)

Contractors to Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Specially Suitable for the Tropics.

"BESTOYL" LUBRICATING OIL.



In 1-gallon tins, cases containing six such tins, and in drums.

All inquiries from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika should be addressed to our resident representative Mr. C. C. Ishmael, Box 290, Kampala, Uganda.

CHARLES MESSENGER & CO.
243, Brixton Road, London S.W.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEES

The auctions last week there was a good demand for all descriptions, and full to better prices were realised. Good to fine quality Kenya, particularly attracted keen competition.

Kenya

"A" sizes	60s. 6d. to 128s. 0d.
"B" sizes	40s. 0d. to 101s. 0d.
Palet	46s. 6d. to 68s. 6d.
Mixed, brown and ungraded	26s. 0d. to 62s. 0d.
London cleaned	42s. 6d.
Country Ham	40s. 6d.
Second size	40s. 6d.
Third size	38s. 6d.
Peaberry	53s.

Uganda

Dull brownish mixt.	4s. 6d.
Robusta	64s. 6d. to 41s. 0d.

Togo

"A" sizes	38s. 0d.
"B" sizes	28s. 0d.
Peaberry	37s. 6d.
Pale ungraded	28s. 0d.
London cleaned	36s. 6d.
First size	37s. 6d.
Second size	37s. 6d.
Peaberry	37s. 6d.

Tanganyika

Small grey	50s. 6d.
Dull ungraded	51s. 6d.

Amara

Pale ungraded	42s. 0d. to 48s. 6d.
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Kilimaniro

"A" sizes	70s. 0d. to 80s. 0d.
"B" sizes	68s. 0d. to 70s. 0d.
Peaberry	70s. 6d. to 78s. 6d.
London cleaned	78s. 6d. to 87s. 6d.
First sizes	68s. 6d. to 75s. 6d.
Second sizes	68s. 6d. to 69s. 0d.
Peaberry	58s. 6d. to 75s. 0d.

London stocks of East African coffees in October 15 totalled 1,320 bags compared with 1,420 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE

Cocoa—Good business has been passing at 12s. 6d. The comparative quotation for month 1920 and 1921 was 12s. 6d. The comparative quotations for 1920 and 1921 were 45s. 6d. and 45s. 6d. respectively. The comparative quotations for 1920 and 1921 were 41d. (The comparative quotations in 1920 was 1s.). **Cocoa**—The market steady at £16. (The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1921 were £12.12s. 6d.)

Cotton—Good business has been passing at 12s. 6d. advanced prices. East African is now quoted at from 4d. to 8d. per lb. for quality. **Cotton seed**—Steady at nominal. (The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1921 were 2s. 10s.). **Groceries**—Fair business has been done at £12. (The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1921 were £10 7s. 6d. and £12 2s. 0d.)

Hides and skins—Quiet, with 6d. per lb. quoted for heaves of the usual selection. (The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1921 were 1d. and 1s.). **Maize**—The market is weak, with nominal. October shipment quoted at 48s. 6d. (The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1921 were 36s. 6d. and 38s. 0d.). **Sisal**—Steady with white and orange yellow quoted at 10 2s. 6d. (The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1921 were 8s. 6d. and 10s.).

Wheat—Little business at present. Kenya Governor No. 1 is quoted at 6s. 6d. Maize, at 28s. 6d. Equator No. 1 at 2s. 6d. (nominal). Wheat No. 1 at 2s. 6d. (nominal) and Durum at 2s. 6d.

Wool—The top price realised for 217 bales of Kenya wool recently was 6d. Messrs. Dignity have published a special report on the present situation. Copies of which may be obtained from the Nairobi Office.

EMPIRE ISSUES OF SISAL

In the course of a letter to *The Times*, Major C. L. Walsh says:

"As the members of the Imperial Conference are now considering among other questions that of Dominion and Colonial trade, may I venture to plead on behalf of Empire-grown sisal. This fibre is applied largely to the manufacture of binder twine, an essential to the harvesting of the world's crops. Were the Dominions to consider they would receive a considerable benefit if they were to receive a consignment of additional stock of themselves. Mexican production is very small, and it is probable that the trade link as between the Empire and East Africa with its vast resources, the industry is a most important one in East Africa, at year's sisal exports totalling 200,000 tons."

MEXICO WANTS TO BUY SISAL

According to a telegram published by *The Times* on October 15 from its New York correspondent, the Regional Economic Commission of Yucatan has recommended to the Governor of that State that 100,000 bales of sisal fibre now warehoused at Progreso should be burnt in order to relieve the market of a surplus of more than 200,000 tons of this material. That action should seriously suggest the Government of Mexico's whole stock of sisal will interest the African market. Incidentally, we are told by a leading London authority that the present Mexican stock is about 20,000 tons, not 200,000 tons.

Christmas Mails for East Africa

Letters for East Africa for Christmas delivery in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar should be posted at the G.P.O., London, before 6 p.m. on November 26, while Christmas parcels for those countries should be posted in London before November 23 or a day or two earlier in the country.

Letters for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be posted before the morning of Nov. 28, while parcels for the same territories should be sent by air to the postal authorities in London before October 14, if the route via Capetown, before November 13, if the route via Cape Town.

You should always ask for EAST AFRICAN COFFEE by name.

If all East Africans at Home could do so, and their relations and friends to do likewise, increased competition would result, and East African coffee planters would soon have a safer, better market for their crops.

Produced by the Nairobi Coffee Co. Ltd., Nairobi.

MESSENGER FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Chambard" which left Marseilles on October 17, carried the following passengers for

- Mombasa.**
 Mr. & Mrs. T. G. Reece
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Sear
 Mr. & Mrs. R. V. Stones
 Mr. C. A. Throld
 Miss S. M. Tont
 Miss O. S. Walker
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Lockyer
 Mr. W. A. Winter
- Dar es Salaam.**
 Mr. & Mrs. H. Johnson
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Passy
 Mr. J. Chabot
 Mr. W. J. Mitchell
 Mr. V. L. Roberts

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Tanganyika" which arrived on Southampton on the 16th inst. brought the following passengers from

- Beira.**
 Mr. A. F. Badel
 Miss Alice Badel
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Guilio
 Miss M. MacDonald
- Mis. Helen Scotland**
- Mombasa.**
 Mrs. Elizabeth Harris
 Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Wilson

The s.s. "Subania" which is due to reach Southampton on October 24, brings the following homeward passengers from

- Beira.**
 Mr. Steha Bowles
 Dr. Leroy Gardner
 Miss Julia Slater
- Dar es Salaam.**
 Richard Goddard
- Mombasa.**
 Mr. A. Anderson
 Mr. A. Ball
 Mr. Joseph Borden
 Mr. Gerald Brunner
 Mr. R. Careless
 Miss Joyce Clark
 Mr. & Mrs. A. ...
 Mr. & Mrs. D. ...
 Miss C. ...
 Mr. Roy ...
 Mr. & Mrs. E. ...
 Mr. ...
 Mr. J. ...
 Mr. ...
- Zanzibar.**
 The Reverend Arthur ...
 Mr. Paul ...
 Mr. G. ...
- Malindi.**
 Mr. Barbara ...
 Mr. D. ...

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 5 p.m. on ...
 Mails for Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. every Friday.
 Inward mails from East Africa are expected on October 25 by the s.s. "General Voyron" and on October 27 by the s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind".

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

- BRITISH INDIA.**
 "Modasa" passed Cape Horn homewards, Oct. 12.
 "Madura" left Beira for ...
 "Matiana" left Aden for ...
 "Kara" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, Oct. 21.
 "Chandalla" left Mombasa for Bombay, Oct. 17.
 "Mara" left Lourenço Marques for Bombay, Oct. 17.
 "Karagaja" left Bombay for Durban, Oct. 22.
- CLAN ELLERMAN HARRISON.**
 "City of Carlisle" left Dar es Salaam outwards, Oct. 14.
 "City of Grant" left Beira for East Africa, Oct. 14.
 "Logan" left Durban outwards, Oct. 12.
 "City of Sydney" left Newport for East Africa, Oct. 14.

- HOLLAND-AFRICA.**
 "Rietfontein" left Port Sudan for East Africa, Oct. 12.
 "Nieuwekerk" left Cape Town homewards, Oct. 12.
 "Ryeporck" arrived Amsterdam for East Africa, Oct. 14.
 "Klipfontein" left Beira for East Africa, Oct. 15.
 "Breda" left Port Elizabeth for Beira, Oct. 14.
 "Nykerk" arrived Hamburg for South and East Africa, Oct. 13.

- MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**
 "General Voyron" left Port Said homewards, Oct. 10.
 "Explorateur Grandjean" left Zanzibar homewards, Oct. 10.
 "Aviateur Roland Garros" arrived Diego Suarez outwards, Oct. 10.
 "Chambard" left Marseilles outwards, Oct. 17.

- UNION CASTLE.**
 "Dunluce Castle" arrived Algoa Bay for London, Oct. 25.
 "Durham Castle" left London for Beira, Oct. 16.
 "Garth Castle" left Ascension for London, Oct. 18.
 "Oranville Castle" left Mozambique for Natal, Oct. 10.
 "Llandaff Castle" left Genoa for East Africa, Oct. 18.
 "Llandoverly Castle" left Natal for Beira, Oct. 23.
 "Langibby Castle" arrived Southampton, Oct. 20.
 "Sandgate Castle" arrived East London for Beira, Oct. 10.

TANGANYIKA'S NEW GAME WARDEN.

Last week *East Africa* commented categorically on the absence of official reports from the Game Department of Tanganyika. We now learn that Brigadier General I. L. Batty, D.S.O., formerly the senior staff of Game Warden in that Territory, and that after his appointment annual reports of the Game Department will be published, as is the rule in similar Departments in all the other East African Dependencies. General Batty has been in command of the Bevozevo Brigade, India, since 1927; he was educated at Christ Down School, Bath, and Sandhurst, and entered the Indian Army in 1895. He has seen much service on the North-West Frontier of India, and during the War he was engaged in Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Syria. He is a noted big game hunter.

COMMERCIAL FIRM AND MERCHANTS.

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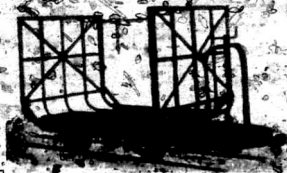
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