

EAST AFRICA

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

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EAST AFRICA AS A MOTOR MARKET

Once a year it is our practice to review motor manufacturing developments from the East African standpoint. With this year's report of the Motor Show at Olympia we publish figures demonstrating how attractive a market is offered by the territories with which East Africa is primarily concerned, and we trust that the statistics for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland will prove valuable and stimulating to British motor manufacturers returns for the two Rhodesias, the Sudan, Zanzibar and Portuguese East Africa are not yet to hand. The figures of British motor imports into the East African Dependencies do not make cheerful reading, but the customs returns of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika for the last three years, for instance, is a forcible reminder of the lamentably small proportion of the roads which the Colonial Governments as yet imports from the United Kingdom. During 1929 the proportion of British motors entering those three territories was only 13.5% of the total, and of motor lorries and motor tractors 4%, though parts and accessories rose to 22% and tires and tubes to 24%.

It is well known that the small importation of motor cars, lorries, and tractors is still attributable in some measure to the War, during which British manufacturers concentrated entirely on national work, leaving their American competitors to establish themselves in the British Dominions and Colonies; but though East Africans have every sympathy with those who have been handicapped by their patriotism, they are naturally quick to feel that, even a year after the Armistice, they ought to be better "catered" for by the Mother Country. A common complaint among British exporters of cars is that they are unduly and unfairly handicapped by the present horse-power tax in Great Britain, the

incidence of which is certainly compelling the development of the small horse-power, high-speed engine which is demanded on the level, smooth roads of England, has prevented the general use of high-powered cars such as are produced by the Americans and which favoured in the Oversea Empire. A ray of hope is broadcast to the British manufacturer when the Prime Minister, round Olympia with the Dominion Premiers, he referred to the horse-power tax, though promising nothing definite, but after his remarks "let me know what you want, and I will do my best to help you." Should have been considerably discomfited is not surprising coming, as it did, from the head of a Government which appears determined to repeal the tax, a measure which has helped the motor trade so greatly without detriment to the public purse.

However, in spite of the tax, enterprising British manufacturers have been paying increased attention to the possibilities of Overseas trade, and at the Motor Show there were some outstanding examples of the growing appreciation of Overseas psychology. Certain directors, export managers, and even salesmen did try to place themselves in the position of the Overseas motorist in order to understand his point of view, and those who were still some apprehensive traders at the time, who continued to picture East Africa as a market of lukewarm water, and could not comprehend why their stimulating, nickel-plated cars at from £600 to £800 did not appeal to East Africans, those who did appreciate the situation, some were in a mood of their enthusiasm. They will maintain their interest in that path, they will assuredly have a profitable business, the various motor firms are making their next week we hope to publish the first of a series of articles on motor trade in East Africa. In our special correspondent who recently made an extended tour in those Dependencies.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

A race which the East African settlers do not seem to have with any basis in fact, and which cannot be based on any such basis as that of a 'coloured race' as understood in the States of America and in South Africa, does not exist in East Africa.

It is very necessary that the British public should realise this, for an understanding is easy and is played upon by the all-informed agitators with any success. There are differences in East Africa, and the differences in appearance, culture, language, habits and intelligence. Of many of these the British in East Africa, by daily experience and intimate contact, are convinced that they are no different from him in everything which constitutes civilisation, that they are no different from him and that it is not unbridgeable, but that such differences do not enter into the problem. To say that they do, is the position which the late Mr. Apolo Kagwa occupied in the case of Europeans in Uganda is proof positive of the absence of any bar.

German Women's organisations claiming to have millions of members have signed a manifesto protesting against 'England's' 'REGENERATED' 'GENERALITIES' to take Tanganyika, Uganda, and Kenya under a High Commissionship, and protesting that through such a political union the character of German East Africa as a mandated territory would be lost, thus flagrantly violating the covenant of the League of Nations. The manifesto ends with an appeal to the League to 'take care that Tanganyika remains a free Mandated Territory and does not become part of the British Empire'. These repeated resolutions may, as a German statesman has yet explained clearly how the closer Union permitted by the Mandate is a violation of that document. Loose generalities will convince no unbiased persons, and proofs of the German contention are never offered.

The Society for the Protection of the Fauna of the Empire, losing its ardour and enthusiasm, and though we hesitate to suggest neglecting its 'SOCIETY' 'MATTERS'. The questions are prompted by the fact that the meeting at which the 'BIG GAME' 'LAUGHTER' 'MATTERS' were admitted that excessive slaughter of wildebeest, mulla and zebra was going on in Zululand, pointed out that this region was part of a game reserve, and that the invasion of farms by the beasts, and had been approved by the Government of the Union of South Africa. As such, the Society deplored the slaughter, and felt justified in taking action, as the measures had been undertaken under scientific advice. This, inordinate prejudice is scarcely what we expect from a body which has given incontrovertible evidence of having the protection of wild animals at heart. Apparently the Committee's statement provoked no discussion or protest whatever, though here, as elsewhere, it is hard to find out what the scientists gave the advice, or the obvious question, and that grounds had they for advocating the practice as a method of game preservation. We believe that many authorities, and among them the best informed on the problem of game, main-

tain that the destruction of game is useless and even wasteful. We hope to hear something from such authorities, and know that they are being taken to the extreme by the Government in the hope of excessive slaughter of game is a huge mistake. But is it now too late to have an inland game?

It is an invidious task to annul an error committed by our contemporaries, for every generation is liable in the heat of public passion to make mistakes. Some of the things that have been perpetrated by the 'World' which caterers for instructors of youth. Its statements, delivered with a categorical assurance, no doubt accepted by the average reader as authoritative and are communications such as the helplessness of the 'The Flashes' 'World' then, inspired by the imperious coronation of Negus Tafari, comes out with a full page article on 'The New King of Kings' and 'describing the realms of Tafari, whose coronation as King of Kings and Emperor of Ethiopia is to be attended by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester'. The titles are ours. After a short history of the country, which makes no mention of the Muhammadan invasion that came near to exterminating the Christian population altogether and is perhaps the most important event in Abyssinian history—the anonymous writer declares that the chief town is Harrar, the terminus of the railway to Jibuti on the Gulf of Aden. Adis Ababa, the new flower, although the capital is said to be at all but a kind of royal enclosure built by Menelik II on bare, grassy slopes, 8,000 feet above the sea. Adis Ababa has a population of 60,000 and is the terminus of the railway, which does not touch Harrar at all.

We have already commented on the demand of the Secretary of State that departmental reports from the Colonies should be framed on a 'DIRECTION' 'MATTERS'. Within limits that 'EDUCATION' policy may do good, quite a number in difficulty of the reports which come to us from East Africa are verbose, diffuse and badly arranged. The conditions and circumstances of the many British Colonies vary so enormously that even Downing Street, we imagine, must hesitate to order that all their reports should be stamped within a rigid official framework. We inspect the latest report of the Kenya Department of Education. In his introductory note the Director, Mr. H. S. Scott, protests that his report is drawn up as far as possible on the lines required, but it has not been possible to complete the tables in the manner prescribed. It is believed that the information which the tables cover the ground required by the position in Kenya is such that much of the information required under the different headings cannot be obtained because the schools are not yet organised on the basis indicated in the table. As a non-resident that explanation fairly covers the ground, as the war of departmental chief towarded by reality it has a very poignant appeal—but as a piece of English it is scarcely worthy of a Director of Education.

THE MOTOR SHOW FROM THE EAST AFRICAN STANDPOINT

GRATER ATTENTION TO EXPORT TRADE

BY DONALD STANLEY

Editor, "The Standard"

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa"

Why do not more motor agents in East Africa arrange their leave to coincide with the Motor Show at Olympia? The showmanship, show-room fit-out and service in East Africa motor distributors are, I am convinced, from my own experience, second to none. My visit to Olympia would say them not only on the business and financial standpoint, but also by establishing personal contact with manufacturers whose cars would be attractive to motorists in East Africa. I spoke to many executives on different stands, but got one to report an East African distributor among his visitors.

Handicap of the Horse-Power Tax.

American cars can unquestionably attribute a great deal of their popularity with East Africans to the fact that they were built in a country in which Colonial conditions apply over vast areas. The result that a car suitable for use in U.S. is usually equally suitable for use in Tropical Africa. English manufacturers, on the other hand, have not only been faced with the necessity of building special models, but have been restricted in their response by the whole basis of motor taxation in this country, which is saddled with a tax of £20 a year for each horse-power of the car.

Last week, however, the Prime Minister, when conducting a tour of Dominion, remains round the Show hinted at a possible change in the method of taxation, saying that he had been of the opinion that the present system of taxation did not encourage the British manufacturer to produce the best engines cars suitable for export. The trade is naturally catching a gleam of the light, and will do much more than a year. Many representatives stressed to me the difficulty of building small engined cars to compete with those turned out by the big countries, not to mention the similar taxation difficulties.

Importation in East Africa

But British manufacturers have now been compelled to bemoan their lack of access to Colonial trade as beyond their power. They have focused their attention more and more on the export business, and have to do the best of their ability to see their models put up excellent displays under the worst of conditions. East Africans will remember that a year or two ago, a car was driven from East to London, and that a car had been brought to Cape Town for £25, which was driven to Cairo by 1000 miles of women.

At some stands at the Show a very definite increase in export trade was noticeable. I was told that a Ford Land-Ranger car now fits a better fan for export to the tropics; another provides an extra two and half inches clearance spring by removing the front fenders; and yet another well-known manufacturer has turned out a 4-wheeled vehicle for use in rough country, graphically represented on the stand by a number of cycles and tricycles, over which, by the use of special springs, the chassis were maintaining the body level while the wheels are

sorts of ruts. Admirable for many parts of East Africa, but the price is £1,500.

Some of the Salesmen

Some of the salesmen I found well acquainted with the export side of their business, but in a surprising number of other cases, although a fairly thick and varied geographical distribution, a lack of interest in export business, for obvious reasons, the stands which displayed their goods were in the favour of my visit, received no mention in this report. Why waste space on people who had it too much trouble to seek for overseas business?

One immediate salesman, asked if his company turned out a local model, hesitated for several moments, and then said readily, indeed, grudgingly, "Yes, yes, for Colonial use, we have an extra springs for the East side." Of course, we have an agent in Johannesburg, was another repeated answer. I heard more than once to my chagrin whether they were represented in East Africa.

Local Representations

A diplomat, one company whose car is shown all over the world told me that his agent in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika was in Kampala, and seemed to think that now, in the motor show, to sit down and wait for orders, the salesman may be perfectly satisfied if the agent travels through about the adjoining territories with adequate frequency, that it is hardly likely to be very productive if that is not the case. In another stand I was told that the company had an agent in Cairo and one in Johannesburg, but nobody, between the two, for the particular make in East Africa is a very good market. When will British exporters learn to study big maps? And as they do not realise that a specialist newspaper, such as "The Motorist," is always glad to help them in their sales problems.

The standard of motor salesmanship at Olympia had, I thought, fallen. The motor salesman is usually pictured as a perfectly dressed, not infrequently overdressed individual, adept at flinging open the hood of an expensive limousine and slinging it with a careless indifference. If that has changed for the better, many of the salesmen at the show compare unfavourably with motor salesmen in East Africa. They certainly showed no knowledge of the country, but more salesmanship demands much more than that. Some were good, particularly a couple of representatives of one stand, and although I made it clear that I was seeking information for their benefit, studiously perceiving my aim to sell some of their cars. Every question put with the object of discovering something of interest to East Africans was answered with the suggestion that I would find the car useful in this country.

Relief

East Africa has, of course, thousands of new cars, and some very old. Belief cannot be in prolonging their way along. But they are not as old as some of the entries in the Show in the historical exhibit. That little section demonstrates the tremendous improvements of recent years. The oldest exhibit, a Lanchester made in 1895, was fitted with Dunlop tires, had a single-cylinder engine, with a 20-horse power. The "star" car, made in 1909, was fitted with two cylinders, speeds, reverse, and was a car, extra at twelve guineas, and was not a tremendously fitting, although pointed out that it was "equally efficient in any weather," and that its "petrol tank had a capacity" of about a hundred miles under favourable conditions. It was priced at 180 guineas.



THE DAIMLER, SIX-CYLINDER TOURER

Another company which is planning to expand its export trade is Clement Talbot Ltd. makers of the famous Talbot cars. At their stand several types of the cylinder model were exhibited, the most extensive being the 1905 to 1906. The cars are in the "cut" model, the water-cooled has a great clearance of 6 inches and riding roof, electric light on the roof, and other modern accessories.

Tires, Chains, and Accessories

One of the most prominent stands in the tyre section was naturally that of the Dunlop Company, which can point to itself that no fewer than 50% of the cars shown at Olympia were fitted with Dunlop tires. Standing was so of the accounts of the courtesy that our motorist reads ought to welcome the fact Dunlop tires which has an extra stabilizing run-in prevent skidding. These tires are so well able to stand up in the rough conditions of East Africa that it is encouraging, but not surprising to know of the lead they are making in the territories.



Another company which is determined to increase its business in the East African market, and which has given special attention to this question of skidding, is the Light Tyre and Rubber Co. (Great Britain) Ltd. of Lagmann, Scotland, at whose stand I was told that of extra heavy layer of rubber is placed on the tread and has been found to make tires stand against tread separation. In this country the manufacturer has adopted a separate department of manufacturing of commercial vehicles, some months ago of private vehicles for twelve months. One of their representatives recently found East Africa, Messrs. Motors Ltd. of Kampala, have been appointed sole distributors.

Chains are seldom used in East Africa, but one manufacturer was literally amazed when I mentioned that no motorist in East Africa would dream of proceeding on a journey without chains. In East Africa these chains were made usually of iron, but in some places where a patch of black cotton soil, or some other equally an-

nostrum piece of road has been encountered, and the job of the chain is to be used. It is also that the African motorist will certainly be interested in the emergency chains manufactured by the Wharton and Co. Ltd. which can be used on any car, are rust-proof, and will support a load of 1000 lbs. and the retail price in this country is 10/- and 15/- (10/- is each pair and 15/- is each pair) for the 1000 lbs. weight of East Africa.

Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. of 170, Victoria Street, whose air compressors are well known in East Africa has some special large equipment, complete tools for repairing cars among their exhibits. Paint sprayers, tools and accessories were also shown, as well as fittings to adapt standard air line tools to other purposes, such as creating and repairing cylinders and valves. Air compressors for operating paint sprayers, fire inflation and pneumatic tools were likewise exhibited.

The Ingersoll-Rand Co. Ltd. exhibited a special compressor suitable for the work of sand blasting and driving rivets and in many ways were likewise similar.

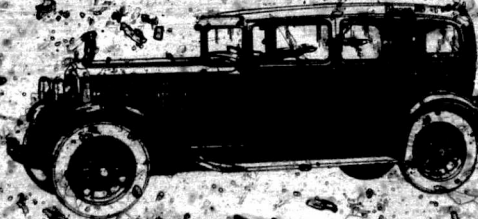
The Shell Company's Enterprises

Bearing in mind the excellent distribution arrangements they have in East Africa, I was interested to see the Shell representatives at their stand. It was able to give me some news of the progress being made in the erection of the handsome building for the company's office in Nairobi. The artist's drawing indicates that it will be a real addition to other architectural amenities of the Kenya capital. One feature of the building will be an underground garage to accommodate cars of visitors and staff, while inside the building will be a spacious reception hall. In the three organizations in the territories suffice to say that their familiar red pump can be seen in many villages. The Shell Company's office in Nairobi is particularly suited to the climate.

The Shell Company has also devoted much thought to cater to the requirements of local flying, for which they supply a special aviation spirit. Here I can speak from personal experience, for in my flight with the Campbell-Black from Nairobi to Nairobi an advance order was guaranteed that petrol would be awaiting us at the next aerodrome. On two occasions we had telegraphed to the next Shell depot for petrol to be awaiting us, and on arriving over the village we found that we had made such excellent progress that we could proceed to the next landing ground without coming down. On two occasions the local branch manager, acting on his own initiative, telegraphed promptly to the next aerodrome, telling them they were to expect us and to have supplies ready.

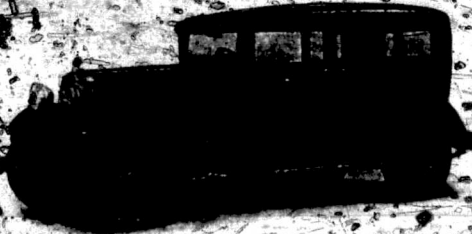
I understand that Mr. M. D. Kelly, the East African general manager of the company will transfer his headquarters from Mombasa to Nairobi on completion of the new building. Mr. Rusey spent some time in Singapore before going to East Africa some three years ago.

Any student desiring further information regarding any exhibit at the Motor Show is invited to communicate with East Africa.



The Morris 15, built specially for use in the Oberia Empire (Nacht)

One of the Wolseley-Cars used in East Africa by the Prince of Wales.



OPENINGS IN THE MOTOR TRADE

Will Britain's Manufacturers Please Note

What strikes one most forcibly in the Customs returns of Kenya and Uganda for 1920, writes Mr. Gordon, Chief Secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association, is the lamentably small amount of goods that the motor trade imports from England. In motor cars it is 13% of the total, in motor lorries 4% and motor tractors, parts and accessories 22%, and in tires and tubes 24%. There is some reason for the small importation of cars, motor lorries and tractors as, unfortunately, to date there are but few English vehicles which can compare in price and load-carrying capacity with American competition, but this does not apply to tires and tubes as British material and manufacture are second to none, and their prices are similar to competition.

Quite apart from this, however, in these hard times when only 12% of the East African motor trade imports come from England—i.e., only one shilling out of every eight is spent for the purchase of English goods—it is really surprising to see how few British vehicles they can buy. The only British sports motor cycles of which 90.5% are imported from England; but even this shows a drop of 1.5% over the year, and the whole business does not amount to £18,000.

Another interesting figure is the one of petrol, the increase in total figures being from 7,000,000 gallons in 1919 to 11,000,000 gallons in 1920, and this shows better than anything else the tremendous strike which the motor trade is making in East Africa.

Table 1, the three territories, includes the following statistics as given:

MOTOR CARS			
	1919	1920	%
Total value	£310,026	£310,026	100
Number of vehicles	1,050	1,780	169
Percentage supplied by			
England	23.5%	25.0%	23.5
U.S.A.	30.5%	40%	30.5
Canada	4.5%	28%	4.5
Continent	4%	4%	4

MOTOR LORRIES			
	1919	1920	%
Total value	£50,857	£50,857	100
Number of vehicles	137	163	120
Percentage supplied by			
England	7%	8%	7
U.S.A.	22%	42%	22
Canada	1%	4%	1
Continent	1%	3%	1

MOTOR TRACTORS			
	1919	1920	%
Total value	£116,858	£128,446	109
Number of vehicles	340	331	97
Percentage supplied by			
England	3%	4%	3
U.S.A.	87%	59%	87
Canada	6%	23%	6
Continent	5%	14%	5

MOTOR CYCLES			
	1919	1920	%
Total value	£17,633	£20,002	113
Number of vehicles	455	683	151
Percentage supplied by			
England	90.5%	90.5%	90.5
U.S.A.	1%	1%	1
Canada	0%	0%	0
Continent	0%	0%	0

MOTOR PARTS AND ACCESSORIES			
	1919	1920	%
Total value	£107,000	£176,851	165
Percentage supplied by			
England	6%	6%	6
U.S.A.	6%	10%	6
Canada	0%	10%	0
Continent	4%	6%	4

	1919	1920
Total number	176,355	175,364
Percentage supplied by		
England	2%	2%
U.S.A.	41%	41%
Canada	16%	16%
Continent	19%	19%

NYASALAND'S MOTOR REGISTRATIONS

Half her Motor Cars are British-made

The Chief Police Commissioner of Nyasaland has just issued his statistics of motor vehicle registrations in the Protectorate at the end of 1920. They show a total of 616 motor cars, an increase of 21 over the previous figures; 80 lorries, an increase of 31 during the year; 98 tractors; and 1,167 motor cycles, an increase of 248. Vehicles owned by the Government are not included in the above figures.

Nyasaland sets a splendid example to the rest of East Africa. In 1919, the percentage of British cars last year was 44%; American 26%; Italian 17%; and German 17%; this year the percentage of British cars has risen to 49.35% of the balance of the trade American claims 32%, Italy 13%, and France 4%. Of Nyasaland's lorries 20% are British, 6% American, and 11% Italian. The percentage of British motor cycles has increased slightly to 92%, while the American percentage has fallen to 8%.

The following tables are of interest as showing the growth of motor transport in Nyasaland:

Year	Cars and Lorries	Trailers	Motor Cycles
1919	146	10	308
1920	366	12	1,167
1921	486	31	81
1922	570	82	1,063
1923	702	82	1,052
1924	1,034	163	1,187
1925	1,000	208	1,187

Nyasaland, with a total of 2,361 registrations to 1,631 Europeans (men, women and children) and 1,117 Asiatics, has thus one motor vehicle per 81 Europeans, or 46 Asiatics, or 170 to 20 if Europeans and Asiatics be taken together.

Christmas Mails for East Africa

LETTERS intended for Christmas delivery in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar should be posted at the G.P.O., London, before 5 p.m. on November 26, while Christmas parcels for these countries should be posted by London before November 24 on a day or two earlier in the country.

Letters for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be posted before the expiration of Nov. 28, while parcels for the same territories should have been forwarded to the postal authorities in London before October 31. The route is via Bara on 23rd November 1920, the route via Cape Town

THE MEN WHO CAME ASHORE

TRIBUTE TO THE PIONEERS OF AFRICA

By the Rev. Edwin W. Smith

Warne seems to have made her mind to keep the white man out of Africa. But the white man has defied Nature. Across the widest part of the continent she spread a great desert, and for thousands of years it blocked approach to the interior. Now the white man flies over it and drives his motorcars across thousands at the rate of forty miles an hour.



Nature once found the coast a barrier of high mountains and fever-infested lowlands. But the feverers tumbled down to the sea. They shall never pass the scented bay. But the white man has pushed his railways past the barriers. Nature spread about vast miasmas and killed the land with evil flies and worms which carry diseases. She rained down burning rays of the sun. In short, she did her best of her worst. And the white man accepted the challenge. Of all his adventures the opening of Africa is one of the most amazing. Whether he could beat the white man is the long run remains to be seen; but he has won the first round. It is no contempt over rapidly some of the milestones that mark the white man's progress in Africa. How slowly at first—how rapidly in recent years!

Roman Centurions of Fasilaka

Three hundred years ago the Egyptians were sending fleets down the Red Sea to Somalia. Merchants and monks provided stations along the northern coast, and the Ethiopian General, Habelo, ordered that sixty ships explore the west coast as far north as Asmara. A century later Hanno one of the Phoenicians sent ships to find out what lay in the unknown ocean beyond. On their return three years later the mariners reported one detail which reproduces the Greek historian's refusal to believe but which agrees in that the void actually sail round Africa. The sailors on the first voyage sailed northwards to the Nile and westwards to the coast. But this voyage was passed before another ship pushed the northern extremity of Africa; and the coastline was not known accurately until the sixteenth century when the captain Owen of the Royal Navy surveyed it. Ancient mariners had heard of courses but they did not go far into the interior.

As if you stand on the Kasr-el-Nasr bridge at Cairo and see that mighty stream of the Nile flowing past you and imagine how its sources far away in the highlands thousands of years ago people were striving. Where does all this water come from? The Greeks and Romans tried to find out but failed. In the Roman centuries made their way to the Nile as far as Fasilaka, where centuries later Kitchener had his little camp about with the anchor. All that was known, or was guessed, about the interior of Africa was put into a map by Ptolemy. He showed the Nile flowing through two lakes he put in the Mountains of the Moon (now identified with Ruwenzori) and as named the Niger. In the south he wrote across his map 'Terra incognita'—an unknown land. The unknown land it remained till almost yesterday.

We must now leap over five centuries. The modern history of Africa began when the Portuguese captured Ceuta on the northern coast of Morocco. Prince Henry was English. He sent out his navigator, and in many ways they actually pushed their way further and further down the coast. They found the mouth of the Congo and explored it to the

Atlantic. They found them. Then Bartholomew Diaz rounded the Cape. In 1482 Vasco da Gama accomplished one of the greatest voyages in the story of the sea; he sailed from Portugal round South Africa to India. During the next fifty years the Portuguese made themselves masters of most of the African coast outside the Mediterranean. Then their power declined and other nations took over. They did not come to explore—they did not come to found colonies—they came chiefly to trade. Their trading stations fringed the shore for almost a hundred years. They traded in spices, land, gold and other commodities, and took men and women. To-day our colonies are mostly the result of the thought that Englishmen would never have engaged in the same amount of commerce, indeed, led to it. We are still suffering for the sins of our fathers. It has been said that what won Europeans and Arabs, the slave trade cost Africa a hundred million lives. Almost all over Africa to-day the cry is for labour—labour—labour! What would we not give to have the progeny of those hundred millions to produce for our raw materials and surplus of our goods!

Towards the North.

It was the northward boom over the years. I have an old map of Africa. It is on the map of Africa as it was then. The Orange River, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. It is not correct to say they found empty country. Many Natives tribes were living there.

Moreover, it is quite misleading to say that in the supposed race of South Africa Europeans beat the Africans. The Bantu came from the north of South Africa. The Bantu came from the north of South Africa. The Bantu came from the north of South Africa. The Bantu came from the north of South Africa.

In 1835, then, the white man's movement spreads the north had begun; but the map before me shows the interior a blank. Between Cape Colony and the Sudan stretched a vast inland territory of which the civilized world knew nothing. Johannesburg, Bulawayo, Blantyre, Nairobi, Leopoldville—these centres of European enterprise were not dreamt of in 1835.

In the north exploration had begun some time before this. A Scot named James Bruce has in 1770 explored much of Abyssinia and had reached the Blue Nile down to the junction with the Sudan. Monte Parté set out in 1791 to discover the Nile. He did not reach without a little record of that adventure.

It is not on horseback but only two African servants, in 1822, he was burning sun overhead, hot winds under foot, and a no food, a cask of water, on and on until a year after starting he comes to the majestic stream glittering in the morning sun, as broad as the Thames at Westminster, and flowing eastwards. Sick and faint, Monge Park made his way back, and a few years later returned to trace the course of the Niger to the sea. Other forty Europeans accompanied him, and the sea was reached on the way. With four survivors the other Africans he boldly launched out on the Niger, but he perished except one African.

His work was taken up by others. Oudney, Clapperton and Denham struck across the desert from Fasilaka and discovered Lake Chad. Clapperton's second, Richard Lander, with his brother John, finally traced the Niger to the sea. That was in 1825. The Niger was traced to the sea. That was in 1825. The Niger was traced to the sea. That was in 1825.

Up to the Middle Africa.

Then in 1848 began the great game of conquering Middle Africa. The missionaries started it. Two of them were German, Kiepert and Rebmann; the other a Scot, David Livingstone. Sole trading in the interior Rebmann and Kiepert took sight of the two great mountains, Kilimanjaro and Kenya, crowded with everlasting snow. When they reported this to England they were laughed at. Snow in the equator! Impossible! The pundits. They also said they had seen of a large lake farth in the interior. Was there then something in what these two geographers said? But they were laughed at. The pundits. They also said they had seen of a large lake farth in the interior. Was there then something in what these two geographers said? But they were laughed at. The pundits. They also said they had seen of a large lake farth in the interior. Was there then something in what these two geographers said? But they were laughed at. The pundits.

By permission to quote the passages are reproduced from the 'History of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and the existence in which a large trade from this series of lakes in Africa are appearing.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE EARLY DAYS.

LORD LUGARD AND SIR HILBORD MACKINDER LOOK BACK.

Addresses to the Royal Geographical Society.

Other interesting reminiscences were read before the meeting by Sir Hilbord Mackinder of the Royal Geographical Society, the reports of the early days being given by Lord Lugard and Sir Hilbord Mackinder, and a more lengthy study of East Africa past and present by Mr. E. B. Peakey. The text of the addresses by the speaker printed by the Society. Meantime we receive the following abbreviated reports.

When Mount Kenya was first conquered.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Hilbord Mackinder said in the course of an address on his journey to Mount Kenya in 1890 to the Royal Geographical Society, "I was accompanied by a guide named Ollier, the famous Alpine guide, who recently died, and a great guide, a Kikuyu, and a Maasai, physically and in character. He showed his appreciation in his last travel in my expedition to Mount Kenya. When he and his porter, Joseph Bromberg, were at Marseilles they saw the sea for the first time, having never previously left their native land. I was in the military service for a year at Marseilles. My friend Campbell Hauberg, now a well known planter in Kenya Colony, had joined with me in the expedition. He was a first-rate shot and an admirable photographer. In addition we had two collectors, Standen and Gumburn. Thus we were six white men and our goods were carried on the heads of 1200 natives, half of them stark naked. Part of the country we had to traverse was a main strike, and had been disturbed by events connected with the Emin Pasha episode in Uganda. The temper of the natives was suspicious and dangerous. It took us three weeks with an average advance of five or six miles a day before we arrived on the Plateau of Laikipia on the western foot of Kenya Mountain. I was over our adventures on the road, and our first attempt was to climb the peak, and Hauberg and Standen round the peak taking photographs, but the repeated threat of starvation which in the end compelled us to send to Nanyasha across an unknown country, the greater part of our force under the command of Hauberg. I stayed behind to make a final attempt on the peak, within a limit of time fixed by the supplies which remained to us.

"Almost exactly at noon on September 13 we set foot on the summit. We made a slow ascent, and I was the chief cause of the delay, because a spout of soap at night-time, I had nothing to eat for nearly thirty-six hours, except a few morsels of sugar and an occasional bite of Maltinsell. Starvation seemed the only remedy for the situation, and my first attempt. The remedy succeeded admirably during the ascent, but naturally had to be paid for during the later hours."

Chloroquine in the bush.

The light effects were wonderful that evening. On the hanging glacier we had frequently been enveloped in the cloud which shielded us from the equatorial sun, but at sunset we came again into the clear air, and for a glorious while the southern *acacia*. All the golden horizon of the foot of the landscape. Three hours later as we trudged home over the Lewis Glacier, the great features of the mountain stood out as though boldly sketched in black and white crayons. The upper end of the glacier rose in snowy billows to the point of Lenana on the one hand, and on the other skirted the foot of the cliff by which we had descended, now black in the shadow cast by the moon. Below was the white expanse of the cloud roof flowing dreamily beside the solid expanse of the ice. Most striking of all were the sheens and grey blacks in the pinnacle of the Lion's Tooth.

(Continued on next page.)

The explorers' great and small could never have done their work but for the fortitude and endurance of the Africans who guided and accompanied them. We do well to praise famous men, but let us not forget the heroes of their humble companions—the immortal *Pagazi*. They thought of no man and black and white alike, but of co-operation. May they never be forgotten for their good of humanity.

These made a rapid march north from Nyanza and saw another great lake which had been named Victoria Nyanza. When he announced in England that he had discovered this source of the Nile many people, disbelievers of the story, said that he had taken a lake in the howling wilds of the north of the Nile and had named it after a river in the Nile. It was a mighty discovery and placed him among the foremost of explorers. In the Sudan they met Samuel Baker and his very lucky wife who had come out to look for them. The Baker's marched southward and after tremendous adventures reached another of the great lakes—Albert Nyanza.

Livingstone's journey.

Meanwhile great things had happened in the south. In the year that Krupp saw Mount Kenya for the first time, that restless young Scot, David Livingstone, who had already been nine years in South Africa, went out across the Kafupari Desert, accompanied by two game-out sportsmen, Oswald and Murray. They travelled with wagons of oxen, and after striking through the desert and an almost waterless land, reached the great Lake Zambesi. This was the beginning of Livingstone's wonderful career as an explorer. He was pushed from the south to the Zambesi, and then back for a distance and struck across to the Zambesi, discovered the Victoria Falls, and made his way out to the east coast. I knew an old African who accompanied him on part of his great journey.

Subsequently Livingstone continued his explorations to find a highway for commerce and Christianity. He discovered Nyanza and other lakes, and reached the point on the Upper Congo. For years he roamed about, observing and noting things in his careful and unflinching friends with the Nyanza, and taking with him all the horrors of the country. He died at Chitamba in May 1873. He left a name to country with among the Africans that is more than any other man to attract the attention of the civilized world to tropical Africa. He inspired men and women to carry on the good work he had begun.

Dr. M. Stanley.

One of the many who resolved to follow was Henry Morton Stanley. He had led an expedition to search out and succeed Livingstone, and now fresh from attending Livingstone's funeral in Westminster Abbey, he started on his expedition across Africa. He lasted 900 days, and in many respects was the most momentous journey ever undertaken in Africa. First he travelled from Zanzibar to Victoria Nyanza, which he circumnavigated. He spent some time in the Nile, and sent from there the letter which brought the British Colonies and led ultimately to the establishment of the British Protectorate. Then he went on to the Nyanza and the Congo, the print from which Livingstone had had to this day.

Stanley was backed by a strong force of 150 men and ample supplies, and for him there was no turning back. He launched cañoes on the Congo and paddled off into the unknown. It was a pretty desperate adventure. The tribes tried to bar the way, two and thirty fights were fought with them, the only alternative for Stanley was to submit to be killed or to fight with them. But disease and lack of food proved a more serious obstacle, and in August 1877—fifty days after he had started—the first survivors emerged from the mouth of the Congo. A later party Stanley led other expeditions to the Congo, but this was his greatest. The last outstanding mystery of the Dark Continent was now solved.

The immortal "Pagazi."

In this rapid survey I have mentioned only a few of the chief explorers. Scores of others—men and women—ought to be named as the prime in human life has been a heavy one. Many left their bones in Africa, and were missed every period only to meet violent death elsewhere. Thanks to their courage and endurance, the Continent was opened up. They revealed an astonished world that Africa is not the waste howling wilderness that many people imagined it to be, but, on the contrary, an incalculably rich in natural resources and peopled by magnificent, virile folk. Progression results have followed. For hardly had the first explorers from the Congo than the Powers of Europe began to scramble for territory, and now, for years, for years, almost the whole continent has been under the white man's dominion.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

The midnight scene as we snuggled by the camp fire shall never forsake me. The south of the Albesta, a great swelling suddenly from the hills, the fire, the moon, the clouds, and even the mountain, all of an awful, maddening white in the glare of the setting moon. The Pleiades twinkled over the tented of the Lewis Glacier, but over head the stars in the black vault were steady and without twinkle. Our camp was on the broad floor of a deep valley, shut in by steep slopes to north and south. To the west was a no-man's-land of great blocks and tree groundsel. To the east were the hills, and to the north-east the Lewis Glacier and the peak.

These evenings, this the most wonderful of them all, were spent monosyllabically, watching our hands and feet at the fire amid the mysterious shadows of the tree groundsel and the white mist of the creeping groundsel. Our thoughts and our words were divided between our conquest and the red circles of the Pleiades, which presently the scene, crowded by the beauty of the moon, compelling worship. Then, as the fire died and the feet grew chilly, the bath of a leopard ranging the hillsides opposite reminded us of the early use of the marrow, and with a drink of the cold water from our camp springs we rolled ourselves up in our blankets without undressing, for warmth could not be obtained at camp.

We arrived at Nakuru with our stores reduced to half a pound of tea, like the good driver of an express train who, it is said, could enter the terminal station with white-hot eyes. In his furnace he had a ounce of fuel consumed.

LORD LUGARD REACHES BUWAZOZI.

The first expedition from Uganda to Mount Ruwenzori was the subject of an address by Lord Lugard, who said:



In December, 1900, I reached Uganda with instructions to conclude a treaty with the Kabaka, Mwanga, before Dr. Karl Peters, who had started some time previously for the Vtana river, of Emin Pasha, who had come through German East Africa, should have arrived. The treaty was concluded and signed, not without difficulty, but the tension between the Roman Catholic and Protestant parties grew greater and greater.

Outrages became more frequent, and the country was on the verge of civil war. The Muhammadan faction, worsted by the Christians, had taken refuge in Unyoro, from which they were raiding Uganda with increasing boldness. Hoping to avert civil war between the Christians, I persuaded them to unite against the common enemy.

After defeating the Unyoro, I endeavored to attempt to fetch the Swahili traders, who had been abandoned by Stanley at the south end of the Albesta Lake and to enlist some of them in order to maintain the peace in Uganda.

On August 12 I selected a site for a stockade (Fort Edward) on a spur of Ruwenzori, called Kabuleru, and at last at early sunrise we got our first full sight of some half-dozen snow-capped peaks above the clouds which, as Stanley says, enveloped the summits for three hundred days in the year. Stanley devotes a long chapter in his 'Darkest Africa' to the wonderful beauty and majesty of this mountain, saying that no European would see it again for very many years, since only a powerful army could approach it from the direction of Uganda. However, I was camped at its foot within two years, or when he left it.

I restored my faithful king of the people and recompleted my journey. A few days later we passed the lovely crater lakes of Vijongo and descended a precipitous escarpment of about 12,000 feet to the level of the Albesta Lake. Shortly afterwards we crossed the Semliki, which was here a broad and deep river. A large army arrived just too late to attack before we crossed, but having the river between themselves and us, they let off a prodigious amount of ammunition at us.

The African at his best.

"I was steering entirely by compass, and we were involved in great difficulties, at one time wading through swamp, sometimes wading deep, fording our way through dense pathless vegetation and later climbing the steep escarpment of the Karalli range. Day after day

the year round under Grant's practice of camp only. At sunset having secured an excellent camp, we simply strolled and talked over in the evening. Grant was a simple, lowly and more indefatigable mountaineer. The Swahili porters were amazing. The amount of strength and endurance they performed seemed incredible, fighting their way through swamps of an or down hills with a 70-lb. load on their heads, and though I was ruthless in punishing thefts from the villages we passed through, there was no sign of grumbling or discontent. It is in such circumstances that the African is at his best, and he is unsurpassed.

I brought the whole of the Swahili back with me. As they crossed the Semliki, Grant counted 8,200 men, women, and children. We returned by a more direct route, along which I built five strong forts and garrisoned them with Sudanese to protect the people of Toro from the tyrants of the Wanyoro.

MR. L. S. B. LEAKE'S PAPER.

Mr. L. S. B. Leake, speaking of East Africa past and present, said, *inter alia*:

"Man has been living in Eastern Africa for as long a time as longer than he has in Europe. To-day the Native races differ in every possible respect from the races of Europe, but the farther back we go into the prehistoric present, the more we find a close resemblance between the peoples of East Africa and Europe. The prehistoric ages are intimately connected with climatic changes.

Thanks to the Great Rift Valley, which has many convenient lake basins which have either no outlet or only an outlet at a great height, the evidence of these fluctuations of climate is very clearly recorded in the form of alternating lake deposits and land surfaces, and within these, tilts, and upon the old land surfaces are the tools of prehistoric man, as well sometimes as his bones. So that the study of his successive culture stages can be clearly read. As far as our evidence goes, each pluvial period, and even each minor wet phase, is marked by a definite culture or complex.

So far as the investigations have been carried out within the Rift Valley at an altitude of between 5,000 and 10,000 feet, we have ascertained that as desiccation set in the culture of the time disappears. But it must not be forgotten that East Africa is peculiarly favoured geographically in that it has very large of altitude from sea level to 10,000 feet, and it is reasonable to expect that long after the Rift Valley areas had been so affected by the gradual desiccation as to be uninhabitable, the high country would continue to have sufficient rainfall for game and man to live, and so we may presume that they simply migrated to the high country there to continue their development until the climate in the Rift Valley once more became suitable for occupation.

The culture sequence of the prehistoric man at is compared with that of Europe, shows some interesting light upon human geography. The same general sequence occurs in both areas, but the *homo sapiens* seems to have been very much earlier in East Africa than in Europe. When we say the early *homo sapiens* inhabitants of East Africa were non-Negroid we do not refer to all to skin colour but to physical characters, for with one skeleton to judge from we cannot say if they were black, brown, or white in skin colour. There are those who argue that they must have been black or dark brown because of the latitude, but this argument is not a valid one.

The Habitability of East Africa

About 1000 B.C. the rainfall was much greater than to-day, so that big areas which are now practically waterless during large parts of the year had an abundant rainfall and a big and flourishing population. The evidence is to be found in many forms—camp sites, wells, dams, etc., are to be found in places where to-day there is no water, even in the deep wells.

One of the best examples perhaps of the difference in habitability in East Africa between the period of about 1000 B.C. and the present day may be found in a study of the sites round the fovea of Nakuru. In the Neolithic period there was a big settlement living near the edge of the lake shore of the time some 100 feet above the present high-water level and about two miles away. Today the site is many miles from the nearest water, and the site and the settlers who have taken there will depend for their water supply on such rainfall water caught in tanks and upon water from wells and from artificial water throws from the hills many miles away. There is ample evidence in the fish remains found that Lake Nakuru in Neolithic times had fish, and we may also presume that their water supply was the lake itself. Today Lake Nakuru at its

steepest points only a foot or inches, its soda percentage is so great that it is completely undrinkable and it is so saline that it causes a few colic and diarrhoeal attacks. The evidence of a very marked change in habitability since Neolithic times is to be found all over East Africa, more especially in the Northern and Northern Provinces of Kenya and the Northern Provinces of Uganda.

The present-day habitability of East Africa, as far as the African is concerned, is controlled almost entirely by the water supply factor, and there is no doubt whatever that its potential habitability has decreased since the time since the Neolithic period, since vast areas of the soil could then carry a big permanent population which now only carry a small permanent one or a nomadic one.

We must now turn to the question of habitability from the point of view of the European settlers. His position is not a happy one, for with pipe-line, wells, and the like, he can arrange for a permanent water supply in almost any part of East Africa, provided he has the funds to carry out the necessary well-boring, dam construction, etc. But even when the question of annual rainfall and its distribution over the years affects him considerably, since even then the water supply for drinking purposes can usually be arranged by the methods indicated above, it is a damn good thing to have water entirely by means of an artificial water supply. Nevertheless, the greater part of the East African has a rainfall which, if properly managed, can be made so abundant that he can be made as comfortable as the European settler concerned, and controlled by the water factor in the same way. Already there are many farms in East Africa in areas which from the African point of view are only habitable by nomadic tribes at certain seasons of the year.

Settlement in the Highlands

"It is very frequently taken for granted, especially by those to whom the British are fathers of the thought—that the Highlands of East Africa are a white man's country, in the sense that woman and children can live there in perfect health without ever going home to England and for a change and a partial relief usually drawn between the Highlands of East Africa and the South African plateau lands. It is not so; that the East African Highlands are not suitable for permanent white settlement; that the diminished effect of high altitude and a latitude particularly equatorial upon the health, and especially the physical health and mental capacity of the white races have not yet been properly studied. Until these have been several seasons of study, the East African hope of them has never come back to Europe. The question cannot be fled. It is not possible that those who speak most loudly about the suitability of the Highlands of East Africa for a permanent white population are those who periodically come back to this country and so are not the best judges, since they are not really permanently living in Kenya, while those who are in the fortunate enough to be able to come back to Europe and who have been out for a large number of consecutive years, who can be heard to say how much fitter and better they were when they could get away to Europe for their change of climate. Yet others from the same category show up with whom the same altitude that something is done, the combined effect of the altitude and the more easily counteracted effects of loneliness and isolation and accompanying evils, something has affected them so that they are nervy, high-strung, and even often unbalanced."

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P. GETHIN

Box 59, NAIROBI, Kenya Colony.

SETTLER DELEGATION IN LONDON.

Lord Delamere closes the Report
Special to East Africa

For obvious reasons, we have refrained from public reference to the differences which have unhappily existed on the subject of Tanganyika's representation on the East African Settler Delegation now in London. Our silence was dictated solely by the desire to assist the mediatory efforts which have been made on this side during the last three weeks, and we were very glad to announce that those efforts have now proved successful, the lines having been closed as a result of the eloquent Lord Delamere's harangue to the Delegation, in sending a written invitation to Messrs. H. H. Bevanish and George of the Mothe to assist the other East African delegates in their task.

East Africa's Best Interests

This closes another episode which is unfavorable to itself and to the country's best interests, and which has made much more of a mess of the situation than it was when it first started. We must hope that the good sense which has been shown by East Africa asking not merely for publication in our pages of the full facts of the purely domestic struggle, but for their circulation to the English Press. However, had such action not been taken, the highly injurious and unwise use of the Territory, we refrained from such publication, which would certainly have been seized upon by East African enemies in this country, who would have used it as a stick with which to belabour the Delegation. To chronicle the details of the spilt milk would be needless, but we congratulate all concerned on having composed their differences.

Strange statements have been reached us from various quarters, and we therefore think about the barest justice to record that since they arrived in London, Messrs. Bevanish and George of the Mothe have shown the greatest energy, discretion, and a willingness to allow themselves to be guided by the best interests of East Africa, far from seeking an advance they have been willing to efface themselves. They have travelled at their own expense, have been most diligent, and we know have succeeded in influencing most important opinions.

Mr. Bevanish's Views

In a letter to *Time and Tide*, Mr. T. J. O'Shea, one of the members of the Kenya Delegation now in London, writes:

"To anyone familiar with the facts, it must be obvious that the moral and intellectual progress of the Native is almost entirely a question of developing his capacity to absorb an alien culture."

"I never heard it seriously argued, or stated as an opinion that the Natives' have native, distinctive, and valuable educated people who have experienced the same things as the Africans do, however serious the doubt whether the Natives are capable of developing intellectually to our level. That they are, I must be said for their points of view. I believe that it is very possible to be dogmatic on a subject. I deny that a definite conclusion is necessary on the pressing problem of Native welfare, doubt, and it seems to me that our wonderful achievements in mental science still fall far short of providing an answer. I prefer to keep an open mind."

It is a pity that the rhetoric of Dr. Leys' concluding sentences, but cannot regard them as other than an unfair attack on the case of the Natives, as he has argued with one who is not a native, but a white man. It is a pity that the East African must be satisfied with Mr. Bevanish's opinion, of which he complains, and many of our opinions, against which he inveighs, and more and held honestly, in the belief that they are necessary to the satisfaction of that civilization, and therefore are not harmful to the Native, whose interests are also at stake in the preservation of that civilization.

But Dr. Leys does us an injustice when he says that we wish to preserve ourselves as a 'barbarical' race.

DELEGATES RETURNING TO EAST AFRICA

...the privilege of... by that civilization... those privileges to the... and will continue to do so at a rate governed... his capacity to subvert and nullify them... to the wisdom of his view that they should, as it were, be bundled up in a basket and slung at the unfortunate Nany's head in his benighted and ungodly...

Replies were received from Lord Olivier, Dr. Norman Leys, Mr. McGregor Stiles, and Mr. J. F. Harrison. Mr. Harrison's last named wrote:—

"I have been do we all doing especially when asking for the link to which others doubt our case... 'head-on' men... his letter Mr. T. G. O'Shea... the Kenya Settlers' Declaration... 'like any son of a... How intent is it to force with the idealist... Less as to the ultimate desirability of this, that on the other... while regarding the immediate practical necessity of acting in exactly the opposite spirit..."

"He calls this 'compromise'... not all his sweet reasonableness can disguise the... compromise... between the view of Dr. Leys (and the British Government) and the Kenya settlers is impossible... the issue is far from simple... Admitted that... 'blow-up' democracy... in Kenya or anywhere else in Africa... of the question at the moment: Are the interests of Africans to be wholly entrusted meantime to their exploiters? Are the settlers, primarily concerned with the question of a cheap labour supply, the best custodians of civilisation? Colour and civilisation apart, is it expedient to hand over the political destinies of a subject race to their masters?..."

"Mr. O'Shea's plea that the Natives is likely to derive more benefit by receiving the fruits of democratic government administered by us who understand and can utilise the machinery of democracy... is charmingly ingenious... But they care not for 'democracy'... reference to the economic relationships of the two... and the governed... in this... And it is precisely that economic relationship which is the basic fact in the situation."

Addressing Public Meetings

Among forthcoming arrangements of the delegates are the following:

Nov. 5. Attendance at a luncheon of the National Union to Empire representatives at the Imperial Conference. Lord Delamere is expected to speak.

Nov. 6. Meeting of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Lord Delamere to speak.

Nov. 7. Mrs. W. MacLellan Wilson to attend Dinner of Worsfold Company of Officers.

Nov. 21. Lord Delamere, Sir A. B. Bailey, and Mr. MacLellan Wilson to address a luncheon at the Grosvenor East.

Nov. 22. Mrs. MacLellan Wilson to address meeting at Church Church, Gipsy Hill.

Sir A. Bailey enters the lists

Sir A. Bailey tones down a strongly worded article in *The Morning Post*:

"To the white settlers of East Africa, I would say... Owing to the existence of an awkward partnership... fading away from a Colonial Office and prevent its making a further magnificent contribution to Imperial... With full respect, those full responsible Government as your goal. Gird yourselves with contradictory weapons, moderation and ambition, and let your submission be dispensed or otherwise. Make duty first. Safety first. do not make the British Empire... Safety first will not make Africa."

"To the English people I say... The window is open... take a view of East Africa with its illimitable wealth and great possibilities of development, and do not let future generations... time was a tragedy of wasted opportunity."

East Africa... and better... and is instrumental in my spending many happy hours of the day here in Northern Nigeria which would otherwise be tedious... can only liberate the East from its...

All expected to leave next month

East Africa is able to state that the Kenya and Tanganyika settler delegates now in London have decided not to remain for the appointment of the Local Parliamentary Committee, but to return within the next few weeks.

We have reason to believe that Lord Delamere, the Hon. R. G. Shea, and Captain-Vivian Ward will leave for Kenya by the "Langby Castle" probably joining her at Coiba about November 1st, and that Mr. MacLellan Wilson and Mr. A. A. Menkin will follow by the "Modasa" leaving Marseilles about November 29.

WHO ARE THE "AUTHORITIES"?

What Manchester might discuss

The Manchester Guardian concluded a recent leading article on East Africa with the words:

Lord Delamere has just declared strongly for the principle of segregation... which is no longer widely applicable in South Africa, but which it is still not too late to adopt in East Africa... for instance, the Native Reserves were separate from the rest of Kenya, they could be administered as a Protectorate and the highlands which have already been so largely settled by European immigrants would be then form a separate Colony... A plan which has already been authoritatively urged in East Africa... as well as in this country... It involves not an exodus but a departure from the Government's scheme... Lord Delamere might well think of its advantages from the point of view of the settlers, who could reasonably demand a larger measure of self-government in the colony if the Native Reserves were separately administered... If the majority of settler opinion could escape from the notion that there is a pot in this colony to be dug and shared, and if they then their rights, they could bring their special experience in the task of evolving a settlement which would be as satisfactory to themselves as to informed opinion in this country."

Which is much more indy in tone than the Manchester Guardian has usually been in the past... That separate administration of the Reserves has been authoritatively urged in East Africa itself... is news to us... Will our contemporaries quote its laudations... It will be most interesting to read who they say...

SIDNEY LANGEORD HINDE

An Appreciation by an Old Friend

In all his East African work he never bites his tongue as the P.C. Mombasa... Gentle and hospitable to a degree, the P.C. and his wife and lady were certainly landmarks in the progress of East Africa... Young officers joining the Service were never allowed to proceed up-country to face whatever might be their fortune without kindly words of advice and encouragement from the P.C. who often furnished from his own store essential articles without which they had arrived in the country... The P.C. filled the Club office of His Majesty's representative at the Coast with the utmost dignity and at the same time was regarded by all Chiefs of the various communities on the island with respect and affection... He supported and encouraged and contributed to all forms of sports and social activities... The death of Sidney Hindle, the P.C. will bring a sad lapse to the hearts of many of the older residents of East Africa wherever they may be found.



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NARROW ESCAPE FROM A BUFFALO

Mr. F. G. Banks's Remarkable Adventure.

Special to East Africa

In the next volume appears a caricature of Mr. F. G. Banks, the well-known East African elephant hunter, a brief epitome of whose career is there appended. His experiences would fill a volume, and two may now be given—first, why he regards as his most "narrow" escape from death, secondly, the story of his first planting venture.

Some twenty years ago, when in the Eastern Ugandan Congo after elephant, his boys had the sort of meat for several days and he had promised them that he would shoot them something. Hour by hour passed and the game failed to be seen. Then came upon a herd of buffalo, and to reach the bush he singled one out, crept close to him and fired, and fired, and fired, and fired, and down a dark came the animal, the buffalo, and completely to form a tunnel.

The Gun-bearer's Pluck

A plucky Native gun-bearer he started after the buffalo, but did not enter the tunnel when the animal charged him at a few yards' range. From his hip he threw a point-blank range, hitting it in the chest, but was tossed by it almost the same instant, and landed astride the beast. Knowing that to be thrown meant immediate death, he grasped the overhanging branches and tried to draw himself up, but his legs still hung down, and he could see and feel the animal's horns coming toward him. While the animal was thus about to pierce his heart, Mrs. Banks's gun-bearer, who had thrown himself behind a tree, crept up, retrieved his master's fallen rifle, and, planting it within an inch of the beast's side, fired and killed it.

When the white man dropped from his place in the bushes, it was to find blood spurting from both legs. He hobbled to a stream a few yards away, and there tried to staunch the gushes, until, several hours later, his porters arrived and carried him off his camp bed. Next day he met another European who did his best to doctor him, but for twelve days the wounds were treated with nothing but perminganganate and *amirihani*. Fortunately, both the limbs and his life were saved, though even until this year he has suffered recurring trouble. It was a truly miraculous escape.

When 500 out of 350 died.

His first planting venture in Uganda was at Mpungu Bay, in the district of Victoria Nyanza. To day the locality would not be thought suitable for the growing of arabica coffee, but then it was so considered, and Mr. Banks made a start. For a time all went well, and then, when the great sleeping sickness outbreak swept through the country, 300 of the 350 Natives tenants living on his land died within two years. Medical science had not yet discovered that the source was carried by the tsetse fly.

Our Weekly Caricatures

Caricatures have appeared in this week's issue of *East Africa*: Genl. G. D. Rhodes, Mr. D. J. Javane, Major H. H. Anderson, Major H. Noel Douglas, Captain H. E. Smigarski, Dr. W. Smith, Mr. T. Campbell Black, Mr. G. A. S. Natcholls, Mr. E. Harrison, Mrs. Henry Putou Clark, Lord Delamere, Mr. W. N. Bruce, Major A. P. Miles, and Mr. T. J. O'Connell.

The artist's original sketches are approximately the same size as the printed reproduction, are for sale at cost price. Applications may be made to the Secretary "East Africa" or Green Publishing, Ltd., London.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

15.—Mrs. F. Grant Banks.



The artist—East Africa.

Mr. F. G. Banks refuses to consider deafness an affliction; he counts it as a blessing, since for thirty-five years it has prevented him from knowing the language of the elephants with which he can see them. And as he has hunted most of that time in long grass and thick bush, and has a bag at dawn of 700 stalks, he has a right to his opinion. Throughout Uganda he is known as "Deaf Banks." In tribute to his optimism and his prowess.

Born in England, he was educated in New Zealand, first at Christ's College, Christchurch, and later at the Canterbury Agricultural College, where Lord Lugard's rise of our East African Empire was published and earned his reputation. One of the ages of twenty he landed at Mombasa at the end of 1895, the first steamer, the Uganda Railway had not yet been laid. Having stayed through the Uganda Mutiny of 1905 and the Uganda Rebellion, he was appointed to the Commission of Enquiry by Sir Henry Johnston, but, even so, in the latter part of his life, and for many years divided his activities between hunting, planting and transport work with the Belgians in the Congo.

Having been asked by Sir Robert Coryndon to report on elephant raiding in Uganda, Mr. Banks was given the command of an elephant control branch of the Game Department, which was assigned to join as a Game Ranger, in that capacity was himself to shoot game of raiders, and fifty or more a year are thus added to his tally. Of his many narrow escapes, the most remarkable were those from bullets.

PERSONALIA

Mr. F. O. B. Wilson is on his way back to Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. Le Blanc Smith are on their way back to Kenya.

Mr. J. G. Stuckland is acting as Deputy Director of Surveys, Uganda.

Dr. B. W. Burkitt leaves Marseilles to-morrow on his return to Nairobi.

Major J. T. Caddick, the Kenicho tea planter, left last week on his return to Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Taylor are on their way back to Mombasa en route for Dar es Salaam.

In Bristol Mr. W. J. Hamilton White gave a lantern lecture last week on East Africa.

Mr. R. Blackie, of the Public Works Department, Uganda, has been transferred to Fort Portal from Jinja.

Mr. J. B. Griffin, Registrar of the High Court in Uganda, has returned to the Protectorate from leave.

Mr. A. C. Briggs, of the Kampala office of Messrs. Hunter and Greg., is at present on holiday in India.

Mr. C. P. Dalal has been appointed a temporary Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of Uganda.

Mr. A. M. Campbell, manager of the Mombasa office of the Union-Castle Line, recently visited Uganda.

Mr. Peter Dewar, of Soy, was recently married in Richmond to Miss A. M. Purgold, of Parkgate, Cheshire.

Mrs. Helen Sherer, who left London on October 24 on a flight to Nairobi, arrived at her destination last week.

Mr. P. F. Foster, of the Kenya Provincial Administration, has been appointed District Officer at Kajjado.

Mr. and Mrs. Tac Kubo are on their way back to Uganda. They will probably be returning to Mubende.

Mr. J. B. Rankin, son of the British Resident in Zanzibar, is shortly entering the Uganda Administrative Service.

Mr. W. S. Simmons, of the Geological Department of Uganda, is on his way back to the Protectorate from leave.

Mr. F. L. Durrimen, who has been Assistant Auditor in Tanganyika for the past five years, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. W. B. Mumford, of the Tanganyika Education Department, has been posted to Malindi on his return from leave.

Mr. C. W. Hicks, of the Provincial Administration in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Dar es Salaam to Musoma.

Mr. J. P. Purnell-Edwards, of the Public Works Department in Kenya, leaves Marseilles to-morrow on his return to Kisumu from leave.

Major R. D. K. Curling has resigned from the chairmanship of Comstock's, Darke and Co. (1929), Limited, and also from the board.

Her many friends will be glad to learn that Mrs. (Frederick) Jackson is making good progress after a serious operation which she has just undergone.

Mr. D. B. Mahony, who has served in the Veterinary Department of Tanganyika for the past nine years, recently returned to the Territory from leave.

Mr. J. B. W. Anderson, B.A., LL.B., is taking a special course of studies at Oxford, before going on to Northern Rhodesia to join the Administration Service.

Mr. A. A. Legat, for years past the Nairobi manager of the National Bank of India, leaves Marseilles to-morrow for Kenya, accompanied by Mrs. Legat.

Messrs. H. Garforth and R. F. Stowell have been appointed Superintendents of Education in Tanganyika and have been posted to Dar es Salaam and Moshi respectively.

Lieutenant Colonel P. Weir, O.B.E., Principal in the Education Department of Kenya, has arrived home on leave. During his absence Colonel Weir was stationed at Kericho.

Mr. R. M. Davies, District Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika, has been posted to Mufindi on his first appointment to the Territory. For the past ten years he has served in Ceylon.

Captain H. E. Beardsell, of Mbarara, has been appointed by the Independent Overseas Command of the Legion of Frontiersmen to be Organising Officer in Uganda for the unit.

Major G. J. Keast, D.S.O., who was awarded the C.M.G. in the recent Honours List, was decorated with the insignia of the Order at a recent session of the Uganda Legislative Council.

His many friends will be glad to hear that Earl Buxton has been able to leave the nursing home for his residence at Newnham, Sussex. He has made excellent progress since the appointment of his leg-

and Mr. Hamilton, who arrived home last week after a brief visit to Northern Rhodesia, states that Northern Rhodesia has been greatly stirred by the Government's White Paper on Native Policy in Kenya.

The Hon. H. E. Johnstone, Provincial Commissioner in Zanzibar, and Mr. C. E. Bates, Chief Private Secretary to H. E. the Sultan of Zanzibar, were recently invested by H. E. the British Resident with the O.B.E.

Mr. A. Ted Richardson, who has been manager of Messrs. Gault & Roberts' branch in Kampala for the past few years, has now been transferred to their Dar es Salaam office. Mr. McIntyre, of the latter branch, is in charge at Kampala.

The East African delegates to the centenary celebrations of the Royal Geographical Society were Mr. H. B. Thomas, from the Survey Department of Uganda, and Mr. R. T. Hooker, of the Survey Department of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. de V. Wade, who for the past two years has been in the Native Affairs Department, and recently represented Kenya at the Colonial Office Conference, is on his way back to the Colony in which he has served for the past eighteen years.

Mr. T. Hawking of Njoro, who has returned to Kenya from a holiday at home, first went to East Africa in 1904 and soon took up land near Mhika. In 1908 he joined the staff of the Forestry Department, and on retiring on pension in 1922 decided to set up a store at Njoro.

Mr. J. H. Christian, O.B.E., Senior Assistant Treasurer in Tanganyika, recently arrived back in the Territory from leave. Mr. Christian served in the Gold Coast from 1901 to 1903, and has been in Tanganyika for the past seven years. He served in the K.A.F. during the War.

Mr. S. Marston of the Treasury Department, Uganda, expects to return to Kenya next month. He was first appointed to Kenya in 1907 and was promoted to the post of Treasurer in Uganda eight years later. He was a member of the Railway Advisory Council of Kenya and Uganda.

Warrant General Sir James Ramsay, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., D.S.O., whose death at the age of seventy-one is announced, served in the operations at Suakin in 1887-8, received his brevet majority in the Dongola Expedition, took part in the battles of Atbara and Omdurman, and in 1899 was Governor of the Dongola Province of the Sudan.

Mr. F. A. Stockdale, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is shortly due in East Africa, in order to be present at the conference of Directors of Agriculture at Amani, Tanganyika Territory. Mr. Stockdale has had long experience of colonial agriculture, and at one time was Director of Agriculture in Ceylon and Mauritius.

Mr. P. Barry, superintendent of the East African branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa, is in the country. The popular manager of their Nairobi branch, and the late Mr. Good, who for many years was manager of the Nairobi branch, were among the representatives of the Bank present on the occasion of the official opening of their new building in Nairobi.

Mr. J. C. Abraham, of the Nyasaland Administrative Service, returned from Cape Town to Blantyre on returning to the Protectorate from leave, accompanied by his wife. He covered the distance, in seventeen days, including two days spent in Cape Town, one in Johannesburg, one at Zambabwe and two in Salisbury. The cost amounted to £20, including the largest expense of petrol, of and still seeing expenses.

Mr. G. F. Souter, Clerk to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, leaves Marseilles tomorrow on his return to Dar es Salaam. Before his appointment to Tanganyika ten years ago, Mr. Souter had served in Kenya for two years. First as Assistant District Commissioner, and latterly as Assistant Secretary. During his leave he has seen the new Tanganyika Handbook through the press.

Sir H. R. Kitteridge, Governor of British Somaliland, has arrived in Addis Ababa to attend the coronation of the Emperor of Ethiopia. He is accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel S. C. Stewart Symes, British Resident, Aden. Other visitors who are on their way include Major A. G. Cheeseman and Lady Cheeseman, and Baroness Ravensdale, eldest daughter of the late Lord Narvon.

Dr. A. W. Hill, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, left England last week for the Cape en route to East Africa, which he will reach about the middle of January. In arrangement with the East African Governments he will visit each of the territories, and will attend the conference of Directors of Agriculture to be held in Amani at the end of January. Dr. Hill expects to leave East Africa in March.

Mr. C. D. Beales, of Messrs. Beales and Smithson, is now Clerk to the Nairobi District Council, in succession to Major Charles Gale, who gave notice six months ago that pressure of work made it impossible for him to continue to discharge the duties of the appointment. The Council has now engaged a Clerk and a District Road Engineer to replace Major Gaitskell. Captain R. Bruce Smith is the new Road Engineer.

Mr. J. H. S. Toss, who was in London in a few days for Pontefract, has been informed by cable that his horse Orion, which won the Parkmore Stakes in Nairobi and the Gokuru Handicap, has won by the Duke of York Plate in Nairobi. Gained by Happy Warrior out of Bashim Gains a half-brother of Dark Vision which won the Tisburyshire this year, and half-brother of a 'Nine Tail' which is entered for the Cambridgeshire, and has won several races this season.

Complander and Mr. F. H. Jenkins left last week on their return to Kisumu, accompanied by their two children. Complander Jenkins is now been in East Africa for twenty-five years, of which time has been spent on the Lake Victoria and other marine services of the U.K. and Kenya Railway. As Superintendent of the Kisumu Marine Office, he has taken pride in the ships operated by the Railway. As one of the senior members of the service, he spends a considerable time in East Africa, and in Uganda in particular, must be the best.

BRIDGING THE ZAMBEZI RIVER

Particulars of the work.

The Times and the Rhodesia Times and Telegraph have published an account of the Zambezi Bridge, which is illustrated by numerous photographs and diagrams, giving the first detailed technical particulars of the bridge and connecting railways. Much of the matter is of obvious interest to the transport technician, but to the ordinary reader in Africa, let us quote the following passages:

A concession for building a bridge over the Zambezi, granted by the Portuguese Government to the British Central Africa Company under contracts dated June 27, 1912, and October 23, 1912, provides for the building and working of a bridge, and a railway connection with the Trans-Zambesia Railway system to the north, and the Trans-Zambesia Railway system to the south. The concession lasts for ninety-nine years.

The site chosen by the consulting engineer for the bridge is between Murraza of the left bank, and Sosa on the right bank, about 25 miles up stream from the present terminus of the Trans-Zambesia Railway. The railway approaches to this site are better than to any other part of the river, which is confined between well-defined banks, with a permanent, navigable channel, which is the normal condition, about 100 ft. but at high flood fits to a width of 1,000 ft. bank to bank, a little over 2,000 ft. at the two miles. The railway connection to the north with the Central Africa Railway, which at Bawe, 31 miles from the bridge, has a line to the terminus of 24 miles of the existing railway between Sosa and Ghindio, which is washed out during flood seasons. On the south bank the railway connexion to the Trans-Zambesia Railway, the line from Murraza to Bawe, could be about 28 miles long. The line from Murraza to Bawe could be about 24 miles. The Lower Zambezi Bridge will consist of 2,585 ft. of viaduct, 33 main spans and 22 approach spans, the aggregate total overall length being 11,050 ft. 9 in. thus ranking as the longest railway bridge in the world. As by the length of the bridge is to be under flood conditions length over a river which has the same continuous width of waterway.

The viaduct will be level throughout, and the main connections are to be provided by concrete trestles and between the trestles, bridges and the approach bridges. The 33 main spans will be of the through type with an open steel floor, supported by concrete piers built on concrete piles sunk to the bed of the river or on piles founded on the banks. At the river banks the concrete piers for each main span will be 200 ft. apart and each main span will be provided with 100 steel bearings. Nineteen of the main spans will be on trestles, the remaining fourteen main spans being on the level.

There is to be a footway on the upstream side of the bridge, extending 1/2 mile to that end of the main spans nearest the left bank of the river. Access to the footway at the right end will be by means of a footpath leading up the slope of the opposite bank.

As East Africa has already announced, the contracts for the building and equipment of the bridge have been placed with the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co., Limited of Darlington, the aggregate value of the contracts being no less than £1,432,337. The work will be started at an early date and is estimated to occupy four years.

NYASALAND AND MR. WIGGLESWORTH

Awaiting his reply to our challenge.

In a two-column leading article the Nyasaland Times supports very strongly our recent criticisms of Mr. Wigglesworth, with particular reference to his belated and futile attempt to prevent the building of the Zambezi Bridge. Our Nyasaland contemporaries having quoted in full our special challenge to Mr. Wigglesworth, which is capable of extreme satisfaction, continues:—

Now we are not particularly interested in the gentleman's brandishes as a champion of the British Empire, but we do not admire his new subtleties of reasoning in airing his propaganda at Home. To the best of our knowledge, he possesses no interests, besides his office, in Nyasaland, and his persistent interference in our affairs might appear to his readers as a mere inquisitiveness. But there is more to it than that. Mr. Wigglesworth is not a disinterested party. Some nine or ten months since, when he offered a similar proposition, he disclosed the avowed motive. Mr. Wigglesworth, in connection with our bridge, needs to finance the building of a railway to the southern Trans-Zambezi and his coastal outlet at Dar es Salaam or some other Tanganyika port. (Italics are those of our contemporary.)

There was nothing wrong with his scheme for such a railway. We do not doubt that such a transport system is desirable and even necessary. But when its advocate employs specious arguments to induce us to believe that such a line would be the natural outlet for our goods, his proposal is not only unfair, not even agreeable, but merely ludicrous.

We shall wait with interest his reply to the challenge put forth by East Africa in regard to his qualifications as a champion of Empire trade unity in general and as an opponent of the Zambezi Bridge construction in particular.

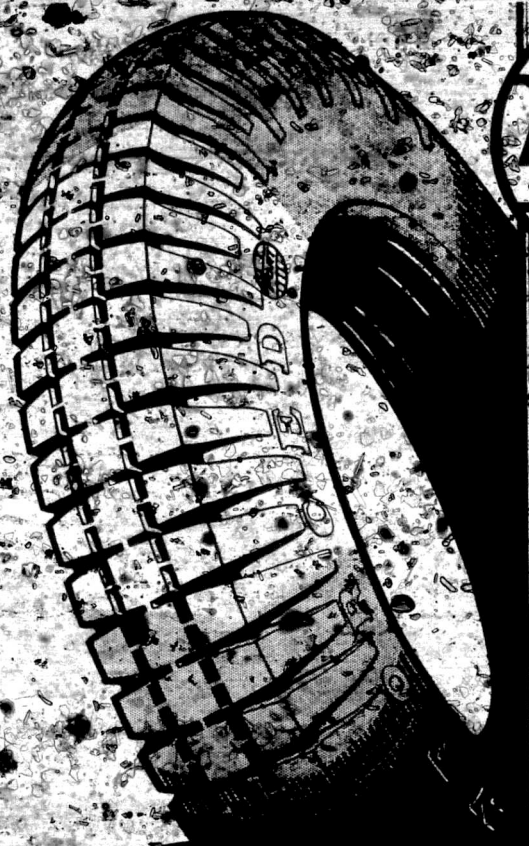
Also we too still await with interest Mr. Wigglesworth's reply to our reiterated challenge. It almost seems that, having made his reckless excursion into print, he has now decided to maintain silence.

BROADCAST TALKS ON AFRICA

- Every Friday (in November 1930)
- Descriptive talks on Africa, at 7.15 p.m. at least at 7.25 p.m. on Fridays in the December. The speakers and their subjects are as follows:—
- Oct. 31. The Missionary Look at Africa, by Dr. Donald Fraser.
- Nov. 7. Africa, 1800, by Major Hann Vischer.
- Nov. 14. Black and White, Two Civilisations Meet, by Mrs. Ruxton.
- 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 Market, by the Rt. Hon. W. G. O'Shea, M.P.
- Dec. 19. The Question-Mark of Africa, by the Marquess of Lothian.



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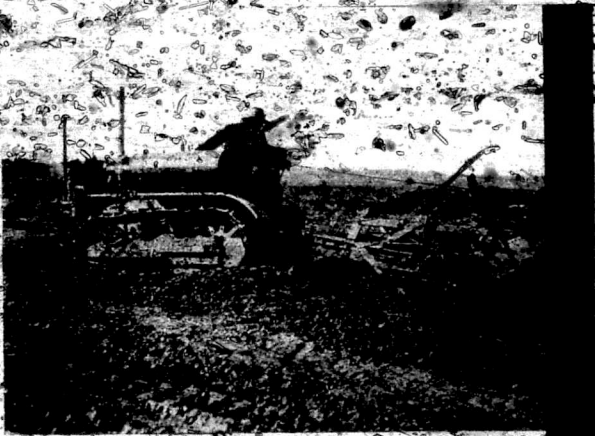
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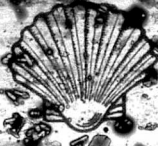
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TELEPHONE

AN EAST AFRICAN AT THE DAIRY SHOW

PRIZES FOR EAST AFRICAN DAIRY FARMERS

The Kenya Co-operative Creamery Competes.

It is a fact that the first of the East African Dairy Show competitors had had their entries to enter the fifty-eighth Kenya Dairy Show held last week at the Agricultural Exhibition, Islington, under the auspices of the British Dairy Farmers' Association. In the class for cows produced in the British Empire (Overseas) appeared one of the name of the Kenya Co-operative Creamery, Naivasha, which entered, under the rule, one box (56 lb.) of salted butter to be judged for flavoured, salted as well as unsalted butter, and is a class in which includes colour, salting, general appearance and packing.

Fine Milkers.

Practically all the breeds of cattle imported into East Africa were represented by cows and heifers only, of course, to judge the dairy show. As the means are quite the best in Kenya, judging the grade bulls imported in recent years (1910 to 1920), some of the best milk records of the breed may be of special interest. One Friesian cow, which took first and special prizes, was milked twice daily at the Show and gave 80 lb. of milk a day, which works out at 7.8 gallons a fortnight, nine years old, gave only a trifling loss. A typical Dairy Shorthorn recorded 7.6 gallons a day, after the age of four years, and left room for a further capacity transmitted by the bull, the milk records of cows are essential to estimating the value of bulls for breeding purposes where dairy purposes are concerned, and the apparent anomaly of the term "a fine milking bull" is explained.

The meteoric rise to fame of the British-Friesian breed has been one of the most notable features of twentieth century agriculture. The first 3,000-gallon cow in Europe was a Friesian, producing 3,250 gallons of milk in 305 days of 1922-23. Five British cows, all Friesians, have on various occasions produced more than 1,000 lb. of butter in one year. Britain's champion "king" cow, also a Friesian, has given 3,615 gallons in 305 days and 1,375 lb. of butter in the same period. These she has produced over 1,000 calves in the year. Dairy farmers in East Africa are naturally much envious when one thinks of the average production of the Native cow, which may yield, perhaps, a quart of milk a day, the calf has had first innings, the contrast is remarkable. It must, however, not be forgotten that the percentage of fat in the best Native milk still sets an example to the British-cow-beholder, and what it has.

Lincoln Red Shorthorns.

But the small tenant farmer or settler has probably more need of a "utility" animal. One that will give a thousand gallons of milk annually, will produce a calf each year, which will, if a steer, make the class baby beef, or if a heifer, have the constitution and ability to do the same as her dam, and whose as a cow, will be finished her career, will fatten so rapidly as the butcher. For all these qualities, attention must be drawn to the Lincolnshire Red Shorthorns, an ideal dual-purpose breed, of which there are some fine examples at the Dairy Show. Originally from the local fairs of the East Coast of England, these Red Shorthorns are extremely hardy, thrifty, and immune to disease. In fact,

from which the breed seems to have come, the fairs of East African farmers, but it is the Kenyan fairs where ordinary scrub cattle produce wonderful calves when sired by Lincoln Red bulls. They appear to have lost the qualities which have made, in poultry, the Rhode Island Red the best fowl on East Africa.

Why do cattlemen neglect goats?

They were goats—Toggenburg, British Alpine, and Anglo-Nubians—giving "all over" a gallon of milk a day, and the richness of goat's milk is well known, as is the animal's immunity to tuberculous. They were being fed on what looked like hedge-crop, grass, and as in fact, cover, by Europeans in East Africa seem to neglect goats as profitable farm animals, probably it is difficult to understand why. Natives keep millions of them, scrappy and dry though they are. The fat easily fed and gallon-producing breeds exhibited at the Show must surely tempt East African settlers at least to experiment with them.

WEALTH OF THE NATIVE CATTLE OWNER

The "Unenlightened" Masak

Here is the story of Kuva, a Masak elder, who, after developing a fine well-bred cow, got a Petter engine to supply him with 60,000 gallons of water a day and spending the equivalent of 2,000 in cattle of the business, sold his little son off to Mushi to school. When he was told that the course would last for seven years, and that the fees would be four shillings a month for the first year, and five shillings a month for the second year, and the embarrassment of the school educational officer, 37 years of age, who had been in the Masak for only a few years, he was so frightened that he sold the cow for 100 shillings, and the school was never visited again. How many Masak heads master wish they were!

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EAST AFRICA

AIR SERVICE TO BEGIN ON NEW YEAR'S DAY

Details for Contract with Imperial Airways

A White Paper (Cmd. 3096 & 9) on the British South Africa Civil Air Transport Service was issued last week, giving the principal provisions of the contract which is concluded with Imperial Airways, Ltd.

It provides for a regular weekly service in each direction to the service of the northern part of the route to Kisumu, and a temporary extension to Mombasa, which will be terminated next year and the through service to South Africa. The half-yearly operation is to run for five years and if the regular weekly service is maintained the maximum subsidies payable will be on the following increasing scale:—

Preliminary Kenya-Mwanza service (1933)	Rate per annum
First year	160,000
Second year	220,000
Third year	280,000
Fourth year	340,000
Fifth year	400,000

Thus the total liability under the agreement is £2,000,000, which £600,000 is recoverable from Government through whose territories the route will pass. The contribution of £2,200,000 from the United Kingdom will be in addition to the whole of the subsidy payable to the company under the agreement between England and Egypt.

Regarding matters the Government provides that the following rates shall be arranged between the Postmaster General and the company within the following maxima:—
Between London and Kinshasa 12s. 6d. per lb.
Between London and Algiers 10s. 6d.
Between London and Tanganyika 17s. 6d.
Between London and the Rhodesias and South Africa 17s. 6d.

The rates actually arranged should enable letters to be carried for a small surcharge over the ordinary letter charges of about 10 per cent. between London and the East African Colonies and of about 20 per cent. between London and Cape Town.

KENYA AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

The financial but authoritative statement from Kenya emphasises that the Agricultural Credit Act of 1928 should not be regarded as a moratorium. The debtors will be affected as so few in number that the provision for a three years' postponement of 50% of their trade debts is a relatively insignificant one in relation to the magnitude of normal business turnover and activity. "In any commercial depression there must always be a number on the border line who in the event of a severe depression break. The fact that some of these people are being assisted temporarily should accordingly not be exaggerated, as it has been in some quarters.

BETTER PROSPECTS IN KENYA

Land Bank Capital to be only £240,000

The Acting Governor, Mr. H. Monck Mason Moore, opening the Session of the Legislature on Thursday, intimated that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had agreed to the passage of the Kenya Land Bank Bill through its remaining stages and that only to his speech the Bill before final assent to be given. He stipulated that the capital of the bank should be limited to £240,000, which he has already agreed. The news has caused great satisfaction throughout the Colony, the only reason being that the capital is not larger.

Lord Passfield's action brings to a satisfactory end a matter long delayed and provides an answer to the fears that recent political changes in the Government would result in the settlement of the Land Bank will probably be as beneficial assisting Native agricultural development as a closer white settlement.

Mr. Moore also intimated the intention of the Government to present shortly to the Legislative Council for consideration by the Colonial Development Fund.

The Budget for 1931 was laid before the Council in view of the proposed increase in the world market value of rubber. It is an indication of the Government's belief that there must be an improvement in the world market value of rubber for an increase in revenue of £54,000 over this year's estimates, partly from increased motor traffic. On the expenditure side the Government expects to save £60,000. There are a few new services, practically no new appointments, and very few new works to be financed out of the proceeds next year. One of the largest increases is £6,000 for education, all of which is for Indian, Afrikaner, and Native services.

The Budget totals are: Estimated revenue, £3,517,023, which is £100,000 more than the actual revenue expected this year; and estimated expenditure, £3,464,045—718,000 less than the actual.

RAISE FOR EAST AFRICAN BANKS

Sydney Henn, speaking at the annual meeting of the Anglo-South American Bank last week, said that he was very much impressed during his recent visit to East Africa with the similarity of conditions there and in South America. He came home with a sense of appreciation of the very wise way in which the banks operating in East Africa carried on their business, a high mission both as regards clients and in the interests of their shareholders.

TRAGIC END OF AFRICAN FLIGHT

A proposed flight from Paris to Abyssinia to see the coronation of the Emperor, and then onwards to the Cape, ended tragically at Le Bourget on Friday last. Mr. Gilbert Lane, an American, and his companion, Mr. William Silverbaum, of the French Air Force, being taken when their biplane laden with mail, stalled and crashed almost immediately after taking the air.

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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. Notices made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

A new aerodrome is being constructed at Kitale.

Over 20,000 tons of steel will be required to complete the contract for the Zambezi Bridge.

It is estimated that the forthcoming coffee crop in Kenya will amount to about 13,000 tons.

Mr. E. R. McKee, a representative of the Goodrich Tire Co., is at present touring East Africa.

An Indian and a Somali have been murdered near Nakok, in the Masai Reserve, by a band of young Kenya Masai.

The British South Africa Company has a new group of offices and bungalows under construction at Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

Shipments of sisal from Java and Madura during June totalled 2,582 metric tons, compared with 2,875 tons during the corresponding month of 1929.

Imports into the Sudan during the first six months of this year totalled ££1,252,868, compared with ££1,223,163 in the corresponding period of 1929.

Mr. A. E. Mirams, who some months ago visited Kampala on behalf of the Government in connexion with the new town planning scheme, has now issued his report.

Tanganyika's sisal exports during September totalled 4,695 tons, of which Belgium took 3,872, Holland 402, England 318, America 100, and Germany 99 tons.

A subscriber writes from Wukuru that the feeling among business men in the township is that the charges are too high to warrant considerable use of the new trunk telephons line to Nairobi.

It is officially stated that there is no truth in the rumours that the N-Changa and Bwaia Mkuwa Copper Mining companies are being amalgamated with the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession Company.

99% of the maize producers and 82% of the wheat growers in Kenya are now members of the Kenya Farmers' Association, according to a statement by Colonel J. C. Griffiths, Chairman of the Board of the Association.

The new Kampala extension of the Kenya and Uganda Railway is practically completed, and will be available for traffic immediately. The Nile bridge is ready. Three new stations have been built between Kampala and Jinja, and the journey between the two towns will take two and a half hours.

The American Metal Company has acquired 300,000 Ordinary shares in the Roan Antelope Copper Mining Company and 1,000,000 Ordinary shares in the Rhodesian Selection Trust in exchange for 350,000 shares of the Common Stock of the American Metal Company and \$2,500,000 in cash.

A decree just published in Mozambique restricts the consumption of alcoholic beverages by Natives in the Colony. It prohibits the manufacture of plain or prepared spirits of alcohol, except for industrial, medicinal or pharmaceutical use, and of Kafir drinks, and prohibits the sale to Natives of any alcoholic beverage other than Portuguese common wines containing up to 13% of alcohol.

The Handbook of Tanganyika, issued by the Tanganyika Secretariat, and prepared under the general editorship of Mr. Gerald F. Sayers, is about to be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. Ltd. at the price of 10s. The publishers state that the Handbook has been compiled not only to serve as a book of reference for those who reside in the Territory, but also to bring to the notice of the public Tanganyika's natural resources, its potentialities for settlement and agricultural development, its manufactures, and its attractions for the sportsman. The book will be reviewed in an early issue of East Africa.

HAVE YOU SENT FOR YOUR COPY?

MR. McDONALD'S Coffee Book is a priceless publication, even to planters who know something about coffee. "An Arundel subscriber writes to 'Coffee Growing with Special Reference to East Africa,' published by East Africa, cost 21s. 6d. post free.

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EDUCATION.

MR. T. DAVIDSON, 4, Home Park, Chester, who is a Government Official (fully trained nurse) is willing to undertake charge of children from the age of five years and upwards in her care at home. The Queen's School, Chester. Fee for boarding £21, 10s. 0d. per term. School fees from £5, 10s. 0d. to £9, 10s. 0d. per term. Special arrangements for holidays. Full particulars and prospectus application to Mr. Davidson at above address. References may be made to the Chairwomen of The Queen's School, Miss Nedham, 24, 25, 26, 27, Col. M. E. Brown, D.S.O., M.C., Clerk to the Governor of the Queen's School.

Apply for and apply upon obtaining CHAMBERS' Empire Cedar Pencils. Chambers & Co., Ltd. are the only Manufacturers using Empire Cedar Pencil only. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Chambers' Pencils write direct to the Garden Pencil Works, Stapleford, Lincs.

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Your free information Bureau is at the disposal of subscribers and enquirers. Write us half a page.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

The demand at last week's auction was rather irregular. Good to fine qualities realized higher prices, but lower grades were slow of sale.

Table with 2 columns: Item description (A sizes, B, Peaberry, London cleaned, First size, Second size, Peaberry, Brown mixed and ungraded, London cleaned, Second size, Third size, Peaberry) and Price (e.g., 84s. 0d., 60s. 0d., 75s. 0d., 30s. 0d., 65s. 0d., 58s. 0d., 60s. 0d.)

Table with 2 columns: Item description (A sizes, B, Peaberry, London cleaned, First size, Second size, Third size, Peaberry, Komona) and Price (e.g., 82s. 0d., 75s. 0d., 65s. 0d., 48s. 0d., 30s. 0d., 40s. 0d., 38s. 0d.)

Table with 2 columns: Item description (London cleaned, First size, Second size, Peaberry, Kilimanjaro) and Price (e.g., 75s. 0d., 65s. 0d., 47s. 0d., 62s. 0d., 82s. 0d., 75s. 0d., 58s. 0d., 38s. 0d.)

Table with 2 columns: Item description (A sizes, B, Peaberry, London cleaned, First size, Second size, Third size, Peaberry) and Price (e.g., 82s. 0d., 75s. 0d., 58s. 0d., 38s. 0d., 66s. 0d., 47s. 0d., 30s. 0d.)

Table with 2 columns: Item description (London cleaned, First size, Second size, Peaberry, Nyanza) and Price (e.g., 60s. 0d., 67s. 0d., 48s. 0d., 61s. 0d., 53s. 0d.)

Table with 2 columns: Item description (London cleaned, Peaberry) and Price (e.g., 61s. 0d., 53s. 0d.)

London stocks of East African coffee of October totalled 37,055 bags compared with 32,548 bags on the corresponding date of 1927.

COFFEE PRODUCE

Market in London. The market is firm, as the slightly higher price of 18s. 0d. for the comparative quotations in 1920 and 1928 (17s. 12s. and 17s. 10s.)

Quality. - Output steady and steady at 75s. (The comparative quotation in 1920 was 75s. 0d.)

Grading. - The market has improved slightly, as a result of the business in East Africa, which has been increasing in quantity of high grades to 75s. 0d. and 75s. 0d.

Grading. - Firm and high quality. The comparative quotation in 1920 was 75s. 0d. and 75s. 0d.

Market. - Some little business in Nyanza white hat East African has been done at 18s. 0d. for the shipment. January shipment is quoted at 20s. 0d. (The comparative quotation in 1928 was 20s.)

Market. - White and yellow is steady at 20s. 0d. (The comparative quotation in 1920 was 20s. 0d.)

Market. - Steady. The market for good quality and quantity and quantity in 1920 was 21s. 6d. (The comparative quotation in 1920 and 1928 were 21s. 6d.)

Market. - The market for Nyanza tea, sold last week, was at an average price of 2s. 0d.

NYASSA CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT

The principal item of the Nyassa Consolidated, Ltd., is its interest in the Companhia do Niassa, consisting of 28,750 shares of £1 each, out of one million shares issued and a debt, both of which are of approximately £50,000 including interest, which has been accruing since 1905. Our readers will realize the Portuguese Government has been the territory administered by the Companhia do Niassa some months ago, and this report now before us, dated 1928, is a fair and complete one. The Portuguese Government are still proceeding with the claims which should be considered in 1928. The Companhia do Niassa is now no business to carry on, and the claims of the Portuguese Government are still pending. The Companhia do Niassa has made a net profit of £1,600 and is continuing to develop its coconut plantations. During the year to December 31, 1928, Nyassa Consolidated, Ltd., made a net profit of £2,375 as compared with £1,111 in the previous year, but the extraordinary amount of £1,264 in income from the coconut surplus, which would normally have been utilized in the ordinary course of business.

MOZAMBIQUE TERRITORY'S PROGRESS

The annual report for 1920 of the Companhia do Niassa, which is presented to the shareholders in the shareholders' meeting to be held on 20th October, is a most informative one, and shows the economic and administrative results of the territory for the year. The total trade of the territory for 1920 was £1,733,000, a steady increase of 10.5% on £1,567,000 in 1919, while the Port of Beira rose in importance to £1,020,000, the tonnage of cargo shipped, the total tonnage of cargo unloaded, and the total tonnage of cargo handled, these are truly remarkable figures. The total population of the territory is 475,000, while of 804 concessions of land in townships 208 were made to Portuguese and 202 to British subjects. The non-Native population of the company's territories at the end of 1920 totalled 1,110 whites, 1,140 Asians, and 1,400 blacks. The native population is estimated at 1,100,000. This memorandum should be of interest to those interested in Portuguese East African development.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G. P. O. London at 6 p.m. on October 30 per S.S. "Malwa". Mails for East Africa close at the G. P. O. London at 4.50 a.m. on November 1 per S.S. "Victoria of India". Mails for Nyassaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G. P. O. London at 4.50 a.m. on November 1. Mails from East Africa are expected on November 1 per S.S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" and on November 8 per the S.S. "Malwa".

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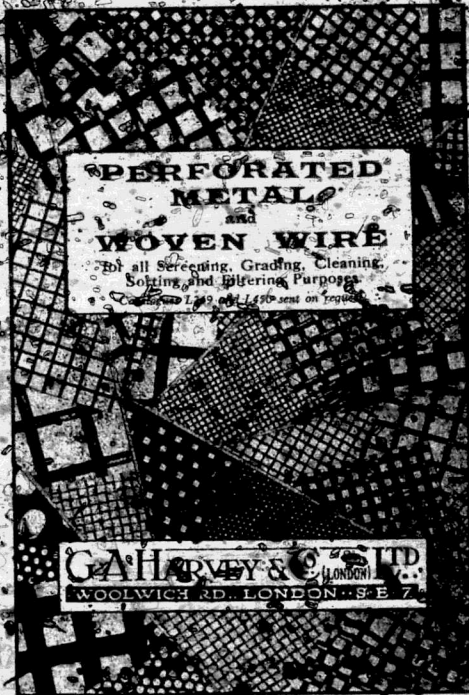
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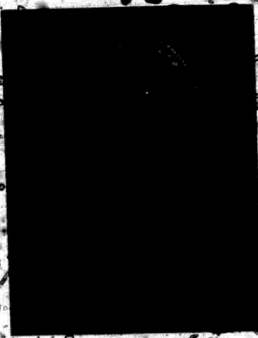
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THE RIDDLE OF ETHIOPIA

East of all the peoples of the British Empire East Africans afford to be indifferent to the great and picturesque events which last Sunday culminated in the crowning of Haile Selassie as the Conquering Lion of Judah, Haile Selassie I, Elect of God, King of Kings of Ethiopia. For a goodly number of its circumference the kingdom of the new Emperor marches with British territory—the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya Colony, and British Somaliland—and the future of Ethiopia is under the new regime cannot fail to be of vital importance to thousands of Native under British rule who look to the Empire for protection and prosperity.

That the Home Government is cognizant of the importance of the occasion is proved by the sending of one of our own Emperor's sons as head of a Mission to attend the coronation and his presence in Addis Ababa of Sir John Macdonald, Governor-General of the Sudan, of Sir Harold Kistner, Master-General of British Somaliland, and of Sir Stewart Symes, British Resident in Addis Ababa. It is not yet vouchsafed full details of the gifts presented by the Duke of Gloucester, we know that he presented Haile Selassie with a gold sceptre and the royal Victorian Chain, and the Royal Consort with an ivory sceptre, while jewelled swords, of the rare workmanship and ancient Amharic manuscripts, long treasured in England are reported to be among the presents. In all ten foreign Missions have been sent to Addis Ababa, each headed by a consular secretary and all bringing apparatus, so that the coronation of Haile Selassie will be justified in feeling that such universal tribute has been paid to his Ethiopian monarch.

The days of his success are numbered. The days of his reign are numbered. The days of his reign are numbered. The days of his reign are numbered.

Spolomon, and they brought every man his present, vessels of silver, and vessels of gold, and garments of gold, and armour, and spices, incense, and incense.

He will be a proud man, and his people scarcely less so. "Ethiopia" will be the term applied to the gifts brought by the ten foreign embassies. The nation is a richly endowed one, Ethiopia is a richly endowed one, and is well armed. Rifle cartridges for the common currency. From a military point of view, Ethiopia is likely to remain independent. Economically the country is full of possibilities, but as a land for concessionaires it is not too promising, if we may judge from experience to date. Business transactions are all in hand, and not long ago a European company had to charter sixty oxen to carry the silver Maria Theresa dollars to pay for coffee bought and a small army to control the coffee trade. The surviving profession of slavery, whatever may be the dimensions (and they are good) to the new Emperor, will take a long time, certainly a decade, to eradicate. The pure Ethiopian, the ruling race, will do no manual work, he is more content to be a mountaineer, who hates coming down to the low country, and indeed goes sick in the valleys. "Judah" is the life of the country, and above all there is the Church, one of the oldest in existence. It owns a third of all the land, and it is estimated that a quarter of the population are priests, monks, or deacons, a proportion unparalleled since Byzantium was in its zenith in the sixth century. And such a Church is a most stabilizing factor in all its story shows.

Ethiopia, then, presents a most fascinating riddle. What will be its future? What will result from the impact of modern civilisation on a feudalism supported by a code of omens, of race, of superstition, of military prowess, entrenched in a rugged and inaccessible land and held up by a powerful and reactionary Church? Truly it is a riddle of the Sphinx.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

That East Africa was running a risk of entangling South African support in her bid against the doctrine of paramountcy was the theme of a recent leading article in *The Times* in which General Herzig emphasised that the request for cooperation in argument must not be interpreted as implying East African endorsement of South Africa's Native policy. How necessary that warning was is strikingly illustrated by the speech of General Herzig reported on page 242 of this issue. With his opposition to paramountcy East Africans are in general agreement, but bracketing of the Natives and equal rights will be endorsed by scarcely one of our readers. In fact agreement with the South African Premier, East Africans hold to the Rhodesia Social and Equal Rights for all civilised men, and say people in this country who have noted General Herzig's support of the justified protests of East African settlers against Native paramountcy "may now be inclined to regard East and South African Native policy as one and the same thing, and for that reason the speech of General Herzig may do East Africa a worse, at least as much harm as it does good. His declaration that it is a further warning to East Africa in general, and to the East African settlers delegates in London in particular, against relying too implicitly upon South African influence, General Herzig shows that he is to be a most embarrassing ally."

Mr. H. S. Scott was appointed Director of Education in Kenya Colony in 1923. His first report, that of 1924, displays encouraging originality and breadth of view. "What do we mean by the education of the Native?" Neither the missionaries nor other Europeans, he declares, have generally faced the question. The answer, when given, has always been in terms of schools and types of institution, but he insists that to hope that it may be so is to raise a question which requires a far deeper answer. Education when all is said, is not a matter of schools or types of institution; it seems far deeper and affects the activities of every department which administers the country in which the Natives live. Every step taken by the administrative officer to regulate the need for just administration, every visit of a medical officer to a Native Reserve, every moment spent by an agriculturist or a forest officer, all these are more valuable, more highly educational for many of the Natives in their present state, than hours spent on the school benches. Finally he puts the matter in a nutshell: "The education officer, as at present understood, is the least valuable, the least necessary, of the agencies which make for the education of the backward people. A more proactive and so-called, lending a statement of as refreshing as it is unexpected. There is evidently nothing of the pedantic and blind, dry-as-dust pedagogic about the new Director; and his first declaration should stimulate discussion both lively and profitable to all concerned."

Mr. J. J. Florrabin, Socialist M.P. for the borough in London, gave the Friends House, Easton Road, on Tuesday last, for his talk the crude title of "Africa—Trustee or Slave Drivers?" His thousand pines that so noble a speaker can find no better outlet for his talent than misrepresenting his fellow countrymen in East Africa, and pandering to the baser emotions of an ignorant and prejudiced audience. His remarks were distinct with insinuations, and many cases were demonstrated false—as when he said that typically all the best land had been given to the white man, and that the European had gone out without any intention of working. Challenged by Mr. de la Motte, Mr. Florrabin was at once put on the defensive, but was saved from exposure by the intervention of the chairman, though not before he had admitted that he had never been in Africa in his life, but was a "student" of the subject at home. Mr. de la Motte, though not allowed by the chair to press his defence of the white man in Africa, secured for Mr. Florrabin a promise to meet him at the House of Commons there to discuss the subject further.

Lord Kylant found it necessary at Monday's general meeting of shareholders of Nyassa Consolidated, Ltd., to refer in strong condemnation to the terms of the Portuguese Government in arbitrarily cancelling the charter of the Companhia de Nyassa. *East Africa* has commented in the past on this instance of confiscation of British-owned property by the Portuguese Government, which is apparently prepared to sacrifice elementary ideas of fair dealing at the behest of its Chauvinists, who have been conducting a hot campaign against non-Portuguese co-operation in developing the Portuguese Colonies. Our readers will be amazed to hear of the strange subterfuge by which the Portuguese Government now seeks to avoid the arbitration which the company is entitled by its charter to demand. Such equivocation on the part of the Government is both unworthy and unwise—unworthy for reasons which Lord Kylant made quite plain, unwise because British capital will note the danger sign.

Measures which have been and are being taken by certain big estates in East Africa to reduce their costs of production are indicated elsewhere in this issue, and though the details apply particularly to small growers, they hold a lesson for producers of other commodities. At the recent general meeting of the E.E.A. Fibre and Industrial Co., Ltd. the Chairman explained that the directors and European staff had voluntarily accepted a reduction of 25% in fees and salaries, with the object of assisting the company to meet the present position of depression and yet maintain an active development programme. This instance of corporate loyalty deserves to be noted.

KENYA'S FRANK DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

CORPORATE LOYALTY OF SMALL GROWERS

SIR EDWARD GRIGGS GOVERNORSHIP

HIS TERM OF OFFICE BRIEFLY REVIEWED

By the Editor of "East Africa"

So newly appointed Governor was ever sped more optimistically on his way to East Africa than was Sir Edward Grigg when he left England in September.



His hopes were encouraging that his "big" head talents and all round experience in the world and of public affairs would enable him to discharge with benefit East Africa and with credit to himself the duties of its Governor of Kenya, its public servant since Lord

Curham went to Abadia he had a greater or a more dangerous opportunity," wrote one of the leading newspapers in this country and the entire Press joined in expressions of goodwill and confidence.

"East Africa" said:

Sir Edward Grigg, the new Governor of Kenya carries with him not only the good wishes, but also the high hopes of an unusually wide circle of people by no means confined to those with close East African connections. In the past the choice of a new East African Governor has almost always been of outstanding importance only to those immediately concerned. Sir Edward Grigg's appointment has, however, created a new and keen interest in political, journalistic and social circles not normally concerned with East African questions. One of the reasons for this is that the criticisms of certain groups which are incessant and so oftenasty in their examination and criticism of East African policy and practice, are well inclined to take their public utterance until Sir Edward has had time to take the helm in Kenya and acquaint himself with the seas, currents, shoals and rocks through which his ship of State has to be navigated. It would be difficult to instance a greater tribute to the confidence felt by those who know him in his ability and his determination to do the right thing.

That such a feeling should exist in critical quarters in this country is greatly to the advantage of Kenya which in its turn especially awaits the arrival of its new Governor for the Colony which was frankly sceptical when the appointment was announced, has made up its mind that there is no hidden motive of which it may have been Sir Edward Grigg's speech at the East African Dinner struck a note which Kenya appreciates. The only one who will be surprised is those numerous official representatives whose operations he has already invited. His comparison of Kenya's settlers with the sturdy stock of Old Virginia was a happy and clear indication that the African community might look to him for support. Of this promise they will avail themselves.

On small or all interested in the advancement of East Africa we would like to wish Sir Edward well in the new sphere to which they have been called and the ever rejoice that they have thrown their lot with East Africa!

THE GREATNESS OF HIS OPPORTUNITY

That passage clearly indicates the greatness of the opportunity offered to the new Governor. The measure of his success or failure will be measured to which he has proved himself capable of grasping the opportunity. Not that he has returned to England at the completion of his term of office in the Colony, it falls to us to endeavour to assess his achievements. The task is neither pleasant nor pleasant, but must be attempted. It is essayed with respectful seriousness, but with equal frankness.

It is stated at the outset that Sir Edward Grigg has left his mark upon Kenya in one unmistakable way. By his vision of the future and by his reiterated plea that the country should start for the development of new possibilities and responsibilities. At the time of his arrival parochialism was so widespread that it would scarcely be an overstatement to say that it was a dominant characteristic. Even of the men engaged in public life many if not most thought of Kenya as an isolated entity rather than a part of an indivisible British East Africa. To his credit be it recorded that the new Governor has promptly to point to wider horizons, to envisage a future strengthened by bolder conceptions and greater sympathies, and to plead for greater inter-territorial co-operation.

It was feared that as an ex-Liberal Member of Parliament he might be critical of European settlement, but having assured himself by personal investigation of the spot, and probably no Governor of Kenya has travelled more within the Colony and Protectorate during his term of office, it is beneficial to see he stood forth as a staunch champion of strong white settlement. European settlement in a stable highland areas throughout East Africa brings great advantage over more white administration," he declared publicly, and when addressing the first East African Governors Conference, he expressed the hope that Kenya's policy of encouraging white settlement would prove advantageous to the other territories.

AN ADVOCATE OF STRONG WHITE SETTLEMENT

He has a profound belief in the society which he considers ideal for the establishment of a stable and progressive white communities. Stability and security in this Colony can be achieved only if you have one, and you had an independent settled community based on those which are practically free from the vagaries of African labour, and a class of opposite poles Africans, developing their own resources and in any way compelled to labour for European employers unless they choose. In those words he supported the Dual Policy introduced by his predecessor, the late Sir Robert Coryndon. We believe that the Kenya to make more widely known the actual state of affairs in a much criticised country was largely responsible for Sir Edward Grigg's invite members of the British Association who were attending the meeting of that body in Cape Town last year to visit the Highlands of Kenya as guests of his Government. Many hades of thoughts in the Empire accepted the far-sighted invitation, and as a result of their stay in Kenya acquired sincere sympathy with its problems and its people. Their personal knowledge of the real facts is a potent force for Kenya's good.

Another matter which must be placed to the credit of the retiring Governor is his emphasis on the importance of better educational facilities and improved medical services, but his shorted, rather than initiated, the policy which during the last few years has made great improvements in providing for the education of European, Indian, Arab, and African children, and for the medical treatment of the masses, especially in the long campaign against malaria, and his... have paid heavy toll.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT

Probably the most frequently registered charge lodged against Sir Edward Grigg has been that of extravagance. He started badly by spending no less than £100,000 on the Government House at

Nairobi and Mombasa, an action that provoked a storm of protest; the settlers were then experiencing such difficult times that almost all of them were re-frenching their personal outgoings, and what they regarded as the prodigality of the Government on his own establishments at the public expense was therefore a cause of serious and general irritation. For years the very words "Government House" struck the settler and business communities which were still unmoored when in August, 1920, the Governor's Report for 1919 made its very belated appearance; for months the publication had been demanded, and at last the old adage to the effect "At once the reason for attempted suppression stood revealed" in East African annals. It has never been more drastic criticism of any Governor by the official charged with the auditing of public accounts.

Sir Edward Grigg, it was stated, had persistently ignored for more than three years a query regarding a payment of a number of £1,500 in respect of the salary for some three months prior to embarkation and during the voyage to Kenya of the Acting Governor for the first time. His comment, the Auditor pointed out, required the formal sanction of the Secretary of State, which had still not been received three years later. Another charge was that the Governor had failed to keep the promise that the amounts spent on furniture of the two gubernatorial Houses should be shown separately from sums expended for furniture for other Government buildings. Why that promise was broken was clear—£15,484 expended in the year 1927 was a clear case in respect of furniture for the two gubernatorial buildings.

REGIME OF HEAVY EXPENDITURE

The regime has been marked by unnecessarily heavy expenditure, particularly on unproductive schemes, which have drained the resources of the country.

For instance, schools for European children have been built at Kisumu, Nakuru, Eldoret and Nyalae at costs of £80,000 (estimated), £38,440, £40,500 and £22,200 respectively. The three orphaned institutions which cost £101,500, have, according to the latest official report, only 26 scholars between them, so that no less than £37 per scholar annually is spent on capital charges alone, apart also from the costs of depreciation, maintenance, salaries, proportion of departmental overheads, etc. Are these such expensive schools as are held up in the world as a model and good schools? But such a waste of money was clearly out of place in a young Colony whose present production apparatus of which is quite unable to bear such a heavy financial burden.

And there has been isolation, it seems they might have met with less public criticism, but they were regarded as a part of the Governor's confidential policy, which was marked throughout by the employment of expensive outside experts and commissions to diagnose difficulties. At first there was a disposition not to oppose the consultant of well-known specialists, even though they might have had no East African experience, but when it was found that the proposals suggested by these authorities were sometimes merely piecemealed, there were increasingly frequent protests by the taxpayers. On several occasions the reports of the expert proved practically useless, the conditions not having been taken sufficiently into account in the framing of their recommendations. The general attitude was that of a "policy" of these experts, mere capitulation in politics, whereas what everyone already knew and that the reticence they opposed were too often founded on financial or local conditions, it was by a sad accident

of the office. Experts were brought in to report on a wide range of subjects—agriculture, fisheries, irrigation, town planning, Government building and housing, local government, the Land Bank, malaria and other matters. Little of the expenditure thus incurred appears to have justified itself, and the blame was laid chiefly to the charge of the Governor himself.

BREAKING WITH ESTABLISHED CUSTOM

With the object of securing a well-versed Empire Administrator as his successor, the Legislative Council of Kenya had decided on the death of Sir Robert Coryndon to increase the salary of the Governor from £5,000 to £8,500 per annum. Unfortunately, the man on whom the hopes of the Colony were set, and who had been understood to have accepted the appointment in principle, was a more important one before the formal announcement had been extended to him by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the result that Sir Edward Grigg found himself the first beneficiary of greatly increased emolument intended for some other person. His salary was almost that of a Governor of one of the Dominions—the Governor-General of Australia, Canada, and South Africa received £10,000 per annum—of an African Colony or Protectorate, and perhaps influenced by that circumstance from the outset he kept an establishment and staff entirely foreign to East African ideas.

As his predecessor had been personally popular with everyone, approachable by all, and simple in his tastes, the new dispensation was a most sudden and ill-considered break with established custom. It was felt that, despite the genial *bonhomie* which the new arrival usually displayed, he was inaccessible to the general public and too much on his dignity to press strongly with a view to democratic a community, which it would be possible that Sir Edward Grigg did not put aside the trappings of office, as Sir Robert Coryndon had, and no difficulty in doing, the idea created that he evoked the sense of his aloofness, and even the frequent parading in uniform, seemed to give himself of any of it.

COMMERCIAL OPINION SLIGHTED

And from the outset he set between himself and the country a barrier of the existence of which he was probably unaware in the earlier stages of his tenure but as a consequence of which he was out of touch with many people who could have given him valuable information on public opinion, instead of following the practice of his predecessor of inviting the views of anyone who was able to give him useful information. Sir Edward Grigg preferred to restrict his entourage to a small circle of people, by whom his actions were considered to be so much influenced. Many men who had been in constant contact with the previous Governor and with the Acting Governor who had succeeded him, and whose opinions on public affairs were justly all regarded as of value, have told us that they, too, in the administrative atmosphere entirely changed. The duties and leaders of the public, particularly those of the Press, again, and they found them selves left out in the cold. At the time of the first visit to East Africa of the Prince of Wales, for instance, the President of the Merchant Chamber of Commerce, who happened also to be that year's President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, was not invited to the Government House functions—a slur which the whole commercial community felt very keenly.

Quite lately, too, the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the Mombasa and Nairobi Chambers have found it necessary to place on record their strong disapproval of the actions of the Governor in entering the expressed views of commerce in the appointment of a member to the Inter-Colonial Railway Council.

INDISCRETION AND TACTLESSNESS

Now, will Sir Edward Grigg's criticism of the business leaders of Mombasa be readily forgotten, for he emphasised his indiscretion by seeking to cover the address of *East Africa*, which had reported his statement. It will be remembered that Sir Edward Grigg, the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, where was a distinct tendency on the part of the Mombasa public always to attack the commercial cause blindly against that of the Government, has attacked, and certainly not without cause, matters, especially when, not only things happened, the Government was held up to abuse. Mass meetings in Mombasa—in Nairobi for that matter—held no any good, before publishing that statement *East Africa* as a matter of courtesy, signified the draft to His Excellency, by whom it was duly returned. Nevertheless, to the astonishment of the public and *East Africa*, Sir Edward Grigg, on his return to Mombasa, to reprove his conduct. In the successive issues of this journal he challenged him to deny that he had actually used the words attributed to him by us, and that he had returned our draft with an expression of approval. We reminded him that we retained our typescript with his pencilled corrections and that we preserved our shorthand notes. No attempt was ever made by the Governor to accept our challenge, but *East Africa* received dozens of messages from well-known public men in the Colony, including members of the Legislative Council, expressing their view that we were entirely in the right and that deep regret at the attitude of the Governor. For several months the incident remained one of the outstanding topics of discussion in East African circles. His Excellency's statements to the Joint East African Board, to do that his subsequent attempt to escape from them, were instances of that tactlessness which increased considerably the difficulties of his office and militated against his success. Never was his lack of tact more evident than at the time of the first East African Governors' Conference, after which he presided over a meeting to print with a memorandum designed to prevent the completion of the Nairobi-Mombasa railway. It was a poorly conceived and badly executed manoeuvre intended to circumvent Sir Donald Cameron, whose reply was both prompt and convincing. That Governors' Conference, though outwardly successful, is known to me, well-informed to have been jeopardized by respectable accidents.

INDECISION AND PROCRASTINATION

The decision proved a serious handicap to Sir Edward Grigg. Soon after assuming office he began to advocate closer European settlements, a Land Bank, and the gazetting of the boundaries of the Native Reserves and to present schemes and Ordinances for the achievement of such objects. But year after year passed without tangible progress. The Native Land Trust Bill, the Mombasa and Bank Bill, and the Native Land Trust Bill, were all so loosely handled that in some ways so obvious debates had to be avoided criticism. It is both in the Colony and in England with the result that the Secretary of State had to see the measures have for consideration. Delay followed delay, and only now has sanction at long last been received for such

emancipated closer settlement and Land Bank schemes. It is still to ignore the fact that the Imperial and unattracted investments after the Governor's preliminary promises in his speeches in England, have even hundreds of intending and disappointed settlers the impression that the Colony has not known its own mind. We know that Kenya holds great attractions for the right type of settler, but the misadventure of the closer settlement and unmetted schemes, of which the Governor himself had almost no knowledge, kept in view, the unmetted and almost unmetted, the encouragement of intensified which, if not a great deal better, has been disappointed. So most of the hopes he raised in the hearts of the settlers in these last difficult months have been dashed to the ground. The Governor's reiterated expressions of sympathy with the settlers, who, after three years of portraiture and a year of locust infestation, had the portification this year of reaping bumper crops only to find ungenerative prices offered by the world market, has led to the expectation of temporary financial assistance to meet the situation. The Government's promise of £100,000 for agricultural credits and other Government provision, but the offers, which, I am glad, were found to be shelved, about which the provisions of the primary producers of the country, have in reality been disappointed.

Another great fault was a tendency to procrastination, and in no particular was the procrastination more unfortunate than in the matter of business in the Colony. Sir Edward Grigg had reached a state of real gravity, but His Excellency persuaded to take the obvious course of holding barons of chiefs, elders and trustees, although that manifestly sensible procedure had, we know, been urged upon him for two or three years previously. Had that timely advice been acted with less delay, the country would have been spared troublesome developments, the only effects of which have been on the minds of the natives, who are still not to be forgotten. That they will be serious is clear, that they could have been largely avoided of transmitted by less tardy action on the part of the Governor is undeniable.

TO SUM UP

In addressing his Legislative Council on a meeting of settlers, Sir Edward Grigg was at his best, for he is a good speaker, able to paint a glowing picture of the future, and skilled in the use of words; for instance in a country in which almost all the Europeans are ex-service men and sportsmen he made frequent use of military figures of speech and sometimes of the metaphors of the cricket field. But speeches are poor consolation unless the hopes they hold out are translated into action. We have heard it said that his addresses to his Legislative Council were really made to His Excellency, the unfortunate criticism that Sir Edward Grigg took the course, most unsatisfactory, of General Governors, of having his speeches printed and circulated to the Press.

To sum up, it must be written that Sir Edward Grigg, successful as a journalist and soldier, and less so as a Member of Parliament, has failed as Governor of Kenya to justify anything like the high hopes with which he was entrusted.

Why has he failed? We have endeavoured to show he possesses breadth of mind and imagination, gifts which would have been of inestimable value to Kenya in particular and East Africa in general, if he had been associated with less tact than is remembered by an officer administering the Government of Kenya, by less tact, of which Sir Edward Grigg took the achievement of a programme, however well-planned. The man who had had the unique distinction to be Secretary of the Prince of Wales, a Prince of Wales, and the Rhodes Trust, and who, it had been said, would prove himself a strong personality, showed himself to have too little respect for the opinion of public opinion, too influenced by his own ideas, too hostile to the men about him, too reluctant to listen and take contact with the opinion of those whose affairs he was administering, too inclined to rate phrases above facts.

In short, he will be remembered as a man who, as a politician, not as a public man, has ready smile, but more than for words, he has done, and for heavy expenditure, but not for a good budget, as especially necessary. Badly advised he may (from time to time) have been, good intentions he unquestionably possessed, and our judgments must be founded on work done, and not on fine speeches. Lady Grigg, for whom there must be some room for her welfare work, unfortunately did not succeed in winning the attention of her husband.

GENERAL HERTZOG ON NATIVE POLICY

PARAMOUNTCY? IMPOSSIBLE IN APPLICATION

South African interest in East African Decisions

At the dinner to the Dominion members attending the Imperial Conference, given at the Royal College of the House of Commons on Friday last by the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, General Hertzog, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, said he proposed the toast of the Association.

Colonel C. G. Grey, the speaker, said: "To make it clear that for the next hundred years Africa will be the great storehouse for the riches of the industries of Western Europe, and that in Africa major and investment interests of this part of the globe. One cannot, therefore, help feeling that the utmost caution should be observed in dealing with matters of policy in Africa likely to affect future interests, not only the interests of the Empire in Europe but also the interests of the inhabitants of Africa, who are prejudicially affected by hasty action. It was for this reason that a few weeks ago I ventured to support a colleague of mine in South Africa when he had expressed the view that the British Government, when it comes to deal with matters of this nature in Africa, should not, without consulting the Government of the Union, introduce any new English or other national policy which might affect the position of the natives."

Exception was taken to this attitude as an interference in the policy of Great Britain, a fresh plea to disclaim any intention, at least of what may be called interference, and it is only with a reluctant disclaimer. You would be doing more than your duty if you deprecated any attempt to interfere in the conduct of matters subject to your administration, no matter by whom. But what we ask is not that you should be allowed to assist your governing Eastern Africa. No, that is your business. But what we do think we are entitled to do is that as one of your partners in commonwealth co-operation, sharing with you in the responsibility of problems (sometimes of a local character) in Southern and Southern Africa, you and we should work hand in hand in solving one another's problems, and proceed in our mutual interests, problems, in our policies, and be mutually helpful and constructive of one another.

Policy in East Africa vis-à-vis South Africa

The policy of the paramountcy of Native interests in Eastern Africa, for example, may be said to be in violation concerning the British Government alone. And so it would be in its effects could be applied to Eastern Africa, but as this cannot be said, those effects are almost certain to have a very disturbing effect eventually upon conditions in South Africa. We cannot but feel that the members of the British Commonwealth concerned should from the very commencement have acted in closer consultation with one another and in closer harmony than what has been the case.

In the hope that the Government of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain and the Dominion Government in the Union may be assisted thereby, I desire to take this opportunity of briefly stressing how this view is a very important one concerning the white man's burden in Africa, in respect of his relation to the Native. I feel sure that the views here are properly appreciated by the members which I see before me to the commendation of our Native Policy in South Africa, will assume a more kindly character.

The first point that I wish to emphasize is that South Africa is our commonwealth. If justice is to be done to the South African and to the South African Native policy, this should never be forgotten. South Africa is to us our fatherland. The Parliament in South Africa are not mere temporary sojourners in a strange land, but are here to stay. Our interests are here. Our duties are here. We are equally advantageously situated in the regard of South Africa as our fatherland. It is our duty that we in South Africa own as white and honorable a title to be regarded as any settlers in any country, and we do not think therefore, that we can be blamed if we insist upon our country and our civilization being secured unless, apart from that end we take such measures as may be necessary. The third and last fact that I wish to stress, and upon which equally with the two points already mentioned, there is practical unanimity in South Africa, is that the supremacy or superiority of the white man's rule in South Africa is essential if he is to secure his birthright of his civilization.

Two Essentials

In South Africa, therefore, the Native problem (who others had questioned how the white man shall, to the mutual advantage of both Native and European, ensure himself his national existence, and his civilization) is the main thing that the States in the highest degree of the day, with us, to test many of you, and it is equally true that there can be no safety without existence, it is equally true that to the white man existence is worthless without civilization. In South Africa, European civilization is synonymous with civilization, and the extinction of the white man must be the extinction of civilization. The extinction of the white man in South Africa, therefore, must prove the extinction of civilization in South Africa. Therefore, any problem of the white man's rule in South Africa, is a problem of the white man's rule in South Africa. It is not a problem of the white man's rule in South Africa, but a problem of the white man's rule in South Africa. It is not a problem of the white man's rule in South Africa, but a problem of the white man's rule in South Africa.

Such a policy will not only substitute Native rule for that of the white man; they will leave not a shred of good will with the white man for the Native, and with the Native will not only disappear all genuine consideration for the wellbeing of the Native, and for his advancement, but there will be introduced a new hostility between black and white.

It is not too exaggerated to expect that the friends of the white man in any action which may lead to such a result. If they can only be brought to feel that the white man in Africa, and I have no doubt, equally in Eastern Africa, possesses a far greater share of the affection and good will of the white man than they imagine, and that nothing is so certain to destroy the Native of that affection and good will as the policy which seeks suppression of the white man at the thought of being dominated by the Native, they will look with equal horror upon the paramountcy policy and the capitalistic policy.

Speech Received in London

The speech was received with silent respect because there was a feeling that controversial topics should have been avoided. Among the 250 present were few conservatives.

SIR JAMES MAXWELL ON PARAMOUNTCY

Reassuring Statement on the White Policy

An important statement by Sir James Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, regarding the Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa, has been telegraphed from Livingstone by the cable correspondents to the press.

There has been a noteworthy change in connexion with the movement for amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia, which arose after the publication of the Imperial Government's Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa.

After an interview which he accorded to the elected members of the Legislative Council, the Governor, Sir James Maxwell, authorized the statement that the Memorandum would not affect in any material detail the policy hitherto pursued by the Government of this territory; that during his term of office the interests of the European settlers would not in the smallest degree be affected adversely by the Memorandum or its implications; and that in his view there was nothing in the Memorandum which would have the effect of reducing the formal political development of the territory or of curtailing the legitimate aspirations of the white settlers to a larger share of the management of the Southern Africa.

This statement by the Governor is likely to affect the proposal to amalgamate the two Rhodesias. We await with interest the full text of the Governor's declaration for his views, if the above Press release correctly represents them, are diametrically opposed to those of the abolitionist Boardman community in his Dependencies.

RAILWAY PROPOSALS FOR TANGANYIKA

For Work of the Railway Commission.

Special Interview with Sir Sydney Henn.

East Africa, which first announced the invitation to Sir Sydney Henn to act as independent Chairman of a Commission to consider railway proposals and problems in Tanganyika, and his acceptance of that invitation from the Governor of the Territory, is able to give the first authoritative account of the work accomplished by the Commission for the reports cable-d from Dar es Salaam were far from accurate and those published by the local Press have covered only part

of the grounds. The report of the Commission is now being printed and will be reviewed by us in due course, but meanwhile we can give the following particulars of the general trend of this important document.

Kilosa-Ikaka Railway.

It was unanimously agreed that the building of a railway from Kilosa to Ikaka is overdue. As our Tanganyika readers are aware, Ikaka has become the centre of a growing Native rice industry along the valley of the Kibombero River, and a large motor lorry traffic between the river and Kilosa has developed. The Commission thought that heavy traffic would be forthcoming for a Kilosa-Ikaka line. With this recommendation they coupled a proposal for an early investigation into the problems of transport and irrigation in the Kibombero Valley. At present transport is almost entirely by dug-out canoes, and is attended by considerable risk to both human lives and the produce transported. Investigation by a navigation expert, from, say, the West Indies or from West African rivers, is advocated because the institution of river navigational services under Government auspices is thought desirable, since private enterprise could hardly be expected to undertake such services without some form of concession.

Consultation with neighbouring Dependencies.

It was felt that official and unofficial opinion in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland ought to be invited before any definite decisions were made by the Tanganyika Government in the matter of building a railway to her southern frontier, since these two neighbouring territories would obviously be vitally interested. To elucidate opinion in those Dependencies the formation of commissions analogous to that which has just set in Tanganyika has much to recommend it, particularly the appointment of independent Chairmen.

Bound up with this proposal is the need for reconsideration of the present boundaries of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Nyasaland has long been felt to be too small in area to bear the heavy cost of administration, and with the building of the Zambezi Bridge and the extension of her railways to Lake Nyassa the burden will grow heavier. Two suggestions have from time to time been debated in desultory fashion: that the Eastern half of Northern Rhodesia should be merged in a Greater Nyasaland, or that Nyasaland should lose her identity by becoming part of Northern Rhodesia. The

desirability of facing these issues when road and telegraph communications are being planned for the future is obvious.

Proposed Dodoma-Ubena Railway.

The most controversial matter investigated was the proposal to build a railway southward from Dodoma to Iringa to Ubena, and thence to the Northern Rhodesian boundary. Sir Sydney Henn and Mr. Chitale, the Indian member, regarded the weight of evidence as definitely against the Dodoma-Iringa line, but the other seven members of the Commission advocated its construction and an application to the Imperial Government for financial assistance free of interest for a period of twenty years. The line from Dodoma to Soliwaya (Ubena Junction) would be about 250 miles long, would pass almost entirely through what is regarded as infertile country except in the immediate vicinity of Iringa itself, and, in Sir Sydney Henn's opinion there is no prospect of traffic covering expenses for very many years to come.

Theoretically, he emphasises, the attraction of the line is that it would provide part of the through Imperial route to Arusha, Nairobi, and the headwaters of the Nile. But what Tanganyika needs is improved communication with the coast, not with the interior; traffic must flow eastwards to the ocean, not north and south. Controversy may rage round this question of the Southern Highlands Railway. In the Chairman's view, the most economic and reasonable means of providing adequate transport facilities for white settlers in the Iringa Province is by all-weather motor roads.

Link Between Central and Tanga Railways.

It was agreed that physical connexion between the Central and Tanga Railways is highly desirable at as early a date as possible, and that the points of departure should be Kilosa or Kimamba and Korogwe or Mumbo respectively, though the General Manager of Railways favoured prolongation of the Nanyoni-Singida Railway to Arusha. For thirty or forty miles north of Kimamba, and for about the same distance south of Korogwe, much plantation development work has been achieved, and a considerable traffic is being already offered by such estates and from neighbouring Native production. It was urged that the connecting line should be begun from both ends, and that even if sufficient funds for its completion are not yet in sight, thirty or forty miles northwards from Kilosa-Kimamba and southwards from Korogwe-Mumbo should be constructed as soon as possible.

The further resolutions of the Commission advocated an opportunity for private enterprise to participate in railway and road-building schemes; that adequate provision should be made for surveys prior to construction by specialists of wide experience; that better feeder roads are urgently required; that the investigations being made into road transport systems, including road trains, should be carefully and consistently watched; and finally, that the principle of uneconomic railway rates as a means of subsidising particular industries is undesirable.

From these particulars it is evident that the report itself will be a document of unusual interest, and that controversy is likely to follow publication.

In her recent address Lady Eleanor Cole said that to look after the interests of Native women was one of the important objects of the East African Women's League.

MEDIAEVAL REENTRY IN ETHIOPIA.

How the King of Kings was Crowned.

British readers are followed with interest the progress of the Duke of Gloucester and his suite on their long and trying journey to Addis Ababa for the coronation of Tafari Makonnen, now Emperor of Ethiopia. The British Empire, as a fact, has been suitably represented on the face of strong representation to other nations and has made an excellent impression where such an impression is highly desirable.

Here the Duke and his immediate staff, there were present in Addis Ababa Sir John Haffey and Mr. H. A. Macdonald, Governor-General and Civil Secretary of the Sudan, Sir Harold Kitchener, Master of the Ordnance, and Sir Stewart Symes, British Resident at Addis, and possibly most effective of all to the British Empire—a British Air Mission of three Air Force Officers, under Squadron Leader Macmillan. The machines, the nearest had seen in Ethiopia, arrived in precise formation, and landed successfully to the music of the marching band, where they were met by Sir Sydney Barton, the British Minister. Considering the immense importance attached to aeroplane by the new Emperor, the dispatch of these British machines was a happy thought.

To Addis Ababa.

The Duke seems to have had a memorable journey from the torrid heat of Jibouti to Addis Ababa. Contrary to precedent, the train ran by night, taking thirty-six hours for the journey, instead of the usual sixty. He travelled, says one report, "in a veritable train with little white carriages that rolled and rocked over a bumpy line like ships labouring in heavy seas, bumping steadily across miles of semi-desert, making deep grey river beds seemingly in minutes, winding upwards in dizzy spirals around ever higher hills; and at last reaching the pleasant fertile tableland whereon Addis Ababa, 'the New Flower,' is built."

At Dire Dawa the Duke was met by the Governor of Harar, resident in a scarlet cloak embroidered with heavy lace. At Addis he was received by the King in person, accompanied by the Crown Prince. There are two palaces at the capital, and in one of these—that of the late Empress—now supplied with electric light and fitted with modern conveniences, the Duke is housed. Ras Kasena, a cousin of the Emperor, being attached to his suite for the term of the visit, the rest of the British Mission is accommodated at the British Legation.

On the morning of his arrival, the Duke, with the whole staff of the Mission, was received by the Emperor and the Empress, who were joined by the principal Rases, and after an exchange of compliments the Duke decorated the Emperor with the insignia of the Royal Victoria Order and presented him with a gold centre, while to the Empress he gave a diamond tiara.

His stay has not been without its amusing incidents. A sudden strike by an unknown Bavarian cook, and annoyed by the incapacity of the local assistants, depriving His Royal Highness of breakfast one morning, before he set out for his morning excursions. We are left in the dark as to the fate of the recalcitrant lady. On leaving the half after his audience of the Emperor, too, the Duke was handed a wroth headgear—he was in full Hussar uniform—but, to prevent embarrassment he good-humouredly accepted the one handed to him.

The Coronation.

The coronation ritual began on Saturday night when the Emperor and Empress went to St. George's Cathedral in prayer. The Emperor, clad in a simple white robe, kept vigil alone all that night, a proceeding strongly reminiscent of the vigil of the knights of chivalry before they received their golden spurs. It was a most unusual feature of the ceremonial. The King returned to the palace in the early morning, and, wearing a white and silver cloak, set out for the Cathedral in the second coach formerly the State coach of the German Emperor, drawn by six cream Austrian horses. He was received in person, wearing gorgeous robes of velvet with capes of gold.

The actual coronation ceremony was comparatively

brief, lasting just a few hours. At 11 a.m. the Emperor entered the building which had been set up in the centre of the two main squares, were provided for the coronation, and, before whose altars, whose altars were in the centre of the altars, and the magnificent apparatus of the coronation, of his manes ornamented with gold and silver coronets which had been made in England were features of the display.

The coronation of Abuna was supported by eleven priests who chanted hymns and prayers, and sang. At 8.45 the Emperor was invested with the crown of the orb, the sceptre, and the sceptre proceeded, he received the orb, the sceptre, the sword and other emblems of majesty. Finally he was crowned with the "Crown of Solomon." A splendid piece of Ethiopian workmanship, studded with emeralds and rubies and rufous of its worth £1,000. At once the assembly broke up and outside the building burst into acclamation, a salute was fired, and the band of H.M.S. "Effingham" played the Ethiopian National Anthem. The Duke was once again.

At 10 o'clock there was a religious service in the Cathedral, proper—the coronation had taken place in a special building in the Cathedral grounds, and the Emperor returned in his glittering coach to the Palace, where at noon he received the congratulations of the Duke of Gloucester and of the foreign missions. Mounted on a tabour, the Royal Couple then reviewed the foreign delegations. The rest of this week will be spent in official banquets, military reviews and sports, and, of course, fetes and dinners, ending with a farewell banquet by the Emperor's daughter on Sunday.

The Foreign Missions.

The foreign missions include one from Italy, headed by the Prince of Udine, France, under Marshal Franchet d'Esperey, Holland, in charge of Jonckheer De With, America, under Mr. H. M. Jacob, Poland, headed by Count Dardzwicki, Egypt, with Mohamed Nassim Pasha, Spain, British, Belgium and Turkish. Among the gifts they brought were a telephone from France, eight hundred bottles of vintage Rhine wine from Germany, talkie projectors from the United States, and wireless sets and valves.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

- Nov. 6.—East African Delegation meets Committee of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society, 2 p.m.
- Nov. 7.—East African Delegation meets Royal Institute of International Affairs, 5.30 p.m.
- Nov. 8.—Dinner to Bishop of Central Tanganyika, Church House, Westminster, 5.30 p.m.
- Nov. 9.—Dinner of Womshipful Company of Chandlers, attended by Mr. W. MacLellan Wilson.
- Nov. 14.—Mr. W. MacLellan Wilson and Mr. A. A. Mendin to address the Royal Empire Society on 'Native Policy in East Africa,' 7 p.m.
- Nov. 16.—British Empire Union Reception to East African Delegates at the Garden Club, Chestfield Gardens, 8.30 p.m.
- Nov. 21.—Lady Eleanor Tople and Mr. W. MacLellan Wilson to address the Overseas League, 8 p.m.
- Nov. 22.—Joint East African Board Meeting of the Executive Council, 7 p.m.
- Nov. 23.—East Africa Dinner Club, Annual general meeting, 8 p.m.

Our Weekly Cartoons.

Cartoonists have appeared in this weekly series of Brigadier General G. D. Rhodes, Mr. D. A. Jantine, Major E. H. Anderson, Major H. Noel Davies, Captain H. P. Scuarface, Dr. W. Small, Mr. T. Campbell Black, Mr. C. A. S. Northcote, Mr. B. Harrison, Mr. Harry Foster, Mr. Clark, Mr. Delamere, Mr. W. Nowell, Major A. T. Miles, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. F. G. Banks.

The artists present at this approximately 100 illustrations as large as the printed reproduction. For sale at a special price. Applications may be made to The Secretary, East Africa, 101 Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

CHURCH WORK IN EAST AFRICA

Appeal for Gifts of Native Trifles.

EAST AFRICANS coming to England who lay in stock, however small, of Native trifles, might very materially assist the work of the Churches in their adopted country. *Vikaris*, *Karondo*, *Baskets*, *woven stools*, *burnt wood utensils*—*traps*, *meal bowls*, *and cowry mats*, *bags of dididi* or other *skin*, and *drums* if possible, are, with East African *clothes*, the best sellers at church bazaars; presented to those who organise church sales, they are both welcome and profitable. So we were told at the East African stalls at the Combined Sale for *Missionary Societies* which was held last week at the *Central Hall, Westminster*. As the overhead costs of the stalls are merely nominal, the rent of each stall was only ten shillings—sales are practically all profit.

The stall of the Diocese of Central Tanganyika, in charge of *Lady Redmayne, Mrs. Chambers*, and *Miss J. L. Stacey*, while *Bishop Chambers* was in and about, was coming off friends and making new ones and advocating the cause of his immense diocese. All the Native goods were sold out on the very first day, and it was good news to hear that the takings of the stall would be at least double of the sum (£700) realised last year. As Mrs. Chambers had hoped for £200, she exceeded her ambitions.

Bishop sets an example.

East African coffee was selling like hot cakes, but the Bishop, a devotee of Tanganyika and knowing as he does that Tanganyika coffee growers were "up against" the fact that the coffee was labelled "Nairobi" coffee. He hoped that Tanganyika would soon have its own agency and advertise its own product. He has set an excellent example by publishing an illustrated, art-paper brochure, "Africa Calling," alive with most effective photographs of the Natives of his diocese and a sketch of the Cathedral which he designs to build at Dodoma, at the modest cost of £1500.

The Kenya Church Aid Association stall was run by Mrs. Hills, Mrs. Malins, Miss A. L. Heywood and Miss Skilton. Notable were the Native trays, highly skilton, which are reputed to be replicas of the charger on which was carried the head of John the Baptist. Here again Kenya coffee and Native goods were the best sellers.

Any readers of *East Africa* wishing to assist these Church enterprises should send their contributions to Miss H. B. Stacey, 44, Clive Court, Maiba Vale, W. 9, for the Central Tanganyika Diocese, and to Miss Skilton, Mount Sheehy, Cleveland Road, Ealing, for the Kenya Church Aid Association. These will be gratefully received and promptly acknowledged.

BROADCAST TALKS ON AFRICA

Every Friday, 7.25 p.m., 10.15 a.m.

Descriptive talks on Africa are to be broadcast at 7.25 p.m. on Fridays until December 10. The speakers and their subjects are as follows:—

- Nov. 7 "Africa Goes to School," by Major Hans Vischer.
- Nov. 14 "Black and White: Two Civilisations Meet," by Mrs. Ruxton.
- Nov. 21 "The Settler Looks at Africa."
- Nov. 28 "African Transport: To-day and Tomorrow," by Sir Robert Williams.
- Dec. 5 "Trustees of Empire."
- Dec. 12 "Africa and the World Market," by the Rt. Hon. W. G. Ormsby-Core, M.P.
- Dec. 19 "The Question-Mark of Africa," by the Marquess of Lothian.

Toto, the famous lion presented to the London Zoological Gardens by General Sir Edward Northey, died last week. Many of our readers will recall the presence of this good tempered animal at Government House, Nairobi, during Sir Edward's Governorship.

ANOTHER STORY OF MR. F. G. BANKS.

His Safari Moroccan by Masai.

Last week *East Africa* gave some interesting particulars of the career of Mr. F. G. Banks, the well-known East African elephant hunter, whose experience of the country goes back thirty-five years, and embraces the old hectic days of the Lado Enclave.

Many more good stories could be told of him and his adventures, and one which should not be omitted is that of his first safari up-country from Mombasa in 1895, when, of course, the whole of the journey to Victoria Nyanza had to be done afoot.

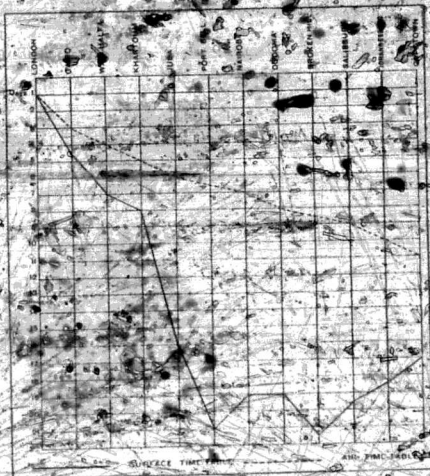
With two other Europeans and some several hundred porters Mr. Banks was engaged in transporting stores from the coast to Uganda. One morning the three white men and their gun-bearers pushed ahead of the caravan to shoot meat, and, as game was plentiful in the neighbourhood, and their task was expected to take only a few minutes, Mr. Banks was wearing only a cloth cap.

Sunstroke.

As soon as it got light, however, instead of finding game, the little party discovered that it was being watched by an armed party of Masai, who kept pace with it at a little distance. Things looked bad, and the white men climbed a little kopje which gave them a clear view of the surrounding country. There, for hours they were menaced, though not attacked. As they to the distance they could see another large party of Masai inspecting the big safari, and apparently undetermined whether to attack or not. At length both parties withdrew, seemingly decided that the loot would cost them too many lives to obtain.

By now it was almost midday, and it is not surprising that Mr. Banks was suffering from sunstroke, for throughout in the Ahi Plains, there had been no shelter of any kind. The wonder is that he suffered at all affects beyond increased temporary deafness.

THE EAST AFRICAN AIR SERVICE



By the courtesy of Imperial Airways and *Vairail* we are able to publish this graph showing the comparative times taken to reach the chief points on the African airway to be opened in January (a) by air and (b) by land and water.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MR. E. W. SMITH'S BROADCAST TALK

Comments from a Correspondent on Two Points

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR—In common, I am sure, with all your many readers, I thoroughly enjoy the contributions from the Rev. E. W. Smith which you publish from time to time; but his E.B.C. item reported in your issue of October 30 is more provocative than usual. May I comment on two points?

Mr. Smith said:

"To-day our conscience revolts against the thought that Englishmen should ever have engaged in that inhuman (slave) traffic which indeed, led us in it. We are still suffering for the sins of our fathers... what with European and Arabs, the slave trade cost over a hundred million lives. Almost all over Africa to-day the cry is for labour—labour—labour. What would we not give to have the progeny of those hundred millions of producers of our raw materials and purchasers of our goods?"

I agree that our conscience revolts today against the slave trade; but that revolt is a very recent product of the development of humanitarianism which is so gratifying a feature of modern civilisation. I fail to find even in the New Testament any denunciation of slavery or the slave trade, as such, though slaves of all kinds and in many and various nations were a commonplace of the period. British slave-traders found in the Bible the strongest arguments for their business enterprise, from the time of the earliest Egyptians, African Natives have been taken for slaves, and the stronger African tribes have themselves made slaves of their weaker brethren, as the Matabele did of the Mashona in our day. But that by the way.

Mr. Smith assumes that the progeny of the hundred million Africans who are alleged to have been taken away as slaves would today be available as labourers or buyers of goods. This assumption, I believe, is a complete fallacy. One factor which controls population is food supply, and there is no reason whatever to believe that the population of Africa would or could have been larger than it was when Europeans first came into contact with the Natives. The history of England proves that the population was practically stationary for many generations, and it was not until the food supply was substantially increased by such crops as the introduction of the potato in the seventeenth century, or root crops, such as turnips, in the seventeenth century—that the number of inhabitants rose. In our own time we have seen the same phenomenon—the invention of cold storage, which enabled food to be brought in good condition from the ends of the earth, and of canning, by which food could be preserved for an indefinite time. These, and these alone, have made the present rapid increase of European populations possible. The African has never had such advantages.

The second factor is warfare, and Africa has always been the scene of inter-tribal raids and merciless extinction of the weak by the strong. Chaka the Zulu monarch is said to have been responsible for the killing of two million human beings; the millions slaughtered from the time of Chewa and Lobengula down to the days of the nineteenth century is a common occurrence for a hundred slaves were sacrificed at one time to make a blood bath for a West African chief. Africa has been the home of bloodshed throughout the centuries.

Mr. Smith further stated that:—
"The Bantu were living on the coast of South Africa at least a full century before the Dutch landed in Table Bay in 1652."

That, I grant, is true; but it is a little misleading. The Dutch found what is now the Cape populated by Hottentots, who are not Bantu, and it was not until later years, trekked as they were, that they came into contact with the true Bantu tribes who were themselves invading from the north. The Dutch thus anticipated the Bantu in the Cape itself, whatever may be said of Natal and the country beyond the Orange river.

I must apologise for the length of this letter, but, as I said, Mr. Smith is provocative.

Yours faithfully,
A. L. BECHMAN

THE EAST AFRICAN SETTLER DELEGATION

Mr. Smith in the Position
To the Editor of East Africa

SIR—Referring to the statement in your last issue regarding the settlement of the so-called difference of opinion in connection with Tanganyika's representation on the East African Delegation, I would like to make clear a point, your wording of which is apt to create a wrong impression. There has been no difference of opinion within the ranks of the Delegation itself.

Lord Delamere did not, as you suggest, invite Messrs. H. B. Beamish and Jerome de la Mothe to assist the Delegation, but accepted the kind offer those gentlemen had made to him of their assistance to the Delegation.

Acting under the advice from the Executive Committee of the Tanganyika Congress of Associations, Lord Delamere could not co-opt Messrs. Beamish and de la Mothe as members of the Delegation. But since these gentlemen had arrived in London, very spontaneously paying their own expenses to help in the opposition to the Government's Native Policy Papers, and in order to avoid the overlapping of activities which had the same goal in view, Lord Delamere accepted the offer of their assistance "as opportunity offered." And I have pleasure in endorsing your comments that they have shown great enthusiasm and diligence in their activity.

At the same time they are not official members of the East African Delegation. According to instructions from both Kenya and Tanganyika, the Delegation is barred from co-opting members.

Yours faithfully,
A. A. MERRIN
Tanganyika Delegate,
East African Delegation

From the practical standpoint the first two paragraphs of our correspondent's letter appear to refer to a distinction without a difference. The great thing is that Lord Delamere, the chairman of the Kenya and Tanganyika Delegations, has closed the ranks by availing himself of the services of the two Tanganyikans whose position was somewhat doubtful. We are informed that Messrs. Beamish and de la Mothe agreed to sign any reasonable letter drafted by the Delegation itself and that the document was signed by Lord Delamere, which they did sign, and the "difference" of which was that of Mr. Merrin and the Tanganyikans in the opposition of the European colonists in East Africa to the Imperial Government's White Papers issued in June last, and to make the conditions in East Africa better known to the British public, we have the pleasure to offer you our services, and trust that you will afford us the opportunity of assisting in the Delegation's activities. The Chairman's reply runs:— "Thank you for the offer of your services conveyed in your letter of today, and will gladly avail myself of the assistance you offer as opportunity occurs." E. A. N.

KENYA AND THE COLOUR QUESTION

What Mr. J. J. O'Shea actually said:

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, In the otherwise admirable résumé of my address to the National Council of Women published in your issue of October 23, your February issue failed to convey my meaning on one point. I did not say "There was no colour question. What I believe I said was that 'People in the land were wrong of thinking of inferiority from the natives as one of the factors of their backwardness and in other ways the Natives are venturing behind us in their development.'"

Unfortunately I was unable to send you this correction in time for your last week's issue. Yours faithfully, J. J. O'SHEA, Victoria St., London, S.W.1.

Member of Kenya Settler Delegation.

We gladly publish Mr. O'Shea's letter, but wish to note that there is no colour question in East Africa. Such a statement would, we believe, have been absolutely true if the term is used in South Africa and the U.S.A. We endeavoured to amplify our point in a Minute of Moment paragraph in our last issue, which had not been published when Mr. O'Shea's letter was written. —E.A.F.

DIGGER NEWS FROM THE LUPA.

Movements of some of the prospectors.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—Your issue of July 17 has only just reached me but from the correspondence between Bill and Mr. Thomas I judge others also may be interested, and I can, at least, answer most of the latter's questions.

The Lupa itself is almost deserted. Last wet season saw many diggers clustered about a little rich patch at the headwaters of the Itete river, usually called the "Tete." Though in total value it did not rival the Itewe "concession" area, yet so I was told, no one lost any money there, which is saying a lot; some people took hundreds of ounces of gold from the area of a single claim.

Later on others were gathered round the junction of the Chooka and the Makongolosi rivers. (The latter is known as the "Bork and Ross.") There were no spectacular strikes, but good returns were made.

Now diggers are scarce. One, Bill Cummins is still roving, so is Walter Cummins, but I did see a recent peg of his lately. "Rope-sole" Jones has just finished off the Itete Lupa road, and the first lorry got through a few days ago, though much of the northern end of the road is still swampy; he is now improving the Mbeya road, come, I believe Stewart is on his journey. Sergeant runs the salt works; Charlie Wood sleeps on the "Port and Ross"; Isbveridge still consistently digs on both reefs and rivers; Martin is I think on the Lupa; and his "regiment," as well as Ridge with his well-fed camp, are on the Mogole, so is Jaffis; Tate and Lock are still sitting on their reef.

What are your interests?

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FOYLES 11, CHANCERY CROSS ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

Goodwill Bishop is on the Sira; his old partner Daries still walks thirty miles a day looking for lumps—and finds some—about thirty a day; mostly with gold in this for the "company"; Griffiths, Calahorra, and Dixon are also with the "company"; Mezzies, with his wife, the Lupa's doctor and nurse, has started a hotel at Mbeya. Nutting and Griffiths are both away ill, but are hoping to return shortly. Danny Maher is on the Mawonee; Pearson, with several cases of pro malaria, has been a fortnight on his way back from Mbeya to the Mawonee. There are many others about somewhere still doing what they did. Hibson and Grantham of the Geological Survey are doing their second and third seasons respectively on the Mawonee, but have come from their work at Mawonee, through most of the area from the Sira to the Mawonee, now mapped, and they hope to collect up to the Luika this year.

The "company" have done much work round the Itete, mainly in Nutting's area, which seems to be rich of reefs. The prospects appear very promising.

As yet the alluvial there must remain many patches of gold on the last Itete, and still awaiting discovery, and though their number is diminishing, as the gold zone on this side the scarps becomes better known and defined, there will be payable propositions for some at least of the diggers for several years to come.

Yours faithfully, A. KNAPPER, The Mawonee Territory.

DINNER TO SIR JOSEPH BYRNE

By East Africa Dinner Club.

East Africa is able to announce that Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor-Designate of Kenya and Lady Byrne will be entertained to dinner by the East Africa Dinner Club on Wednesday, January 22, at the Savoy Hotel. Further particulars will be published in due course.

The annual general meeting of the Dinner Club will be held at H. M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Cockspur Street, S.W.1, on Wednesday, December 2, at 2.30 p.m.

East Africa learns with regret that Sir Edward Grigg and Mr. J. J. O'Shea were involved in a motor accident over the week-end, when a car in which Sir Edward was driving crashed into a wall. Mr. O'Shea was run about the road and both were shaken, but we are pleased to state that their injuries are not serious. We congratulate both on their escape.

A Message to the British Empire

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AND HELP YOUR OWN PEOPLE IN THE COLONIES

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East Africa in the Press

CANON BROOMFIELD ON "PARAMOUNTCY"

The part of the interests of the present controversy in Africa is the meaning of the word "paramountcy"...

I suggest that the primary interests of the Natives and the secondary and tertiary interests of the whites...

That it is a possibility hardly needs demonstration but I can only try to illustrate what I mean in my mind...

Let land have been occupied by the same white men for generations. At these ancestors were buried their bones...

Two peculiarities of the examples are mentioned by Professor John Huxley in an article in The Saturday Review. He writes:

Regarding their dental habits, the local custom was for all men to have their teeth filed to a point...

OUTWARD-BOUND BY A FRENCH SHIP

To which it came by the arrival of the Messageries steamer Chambré...

Informally could hardly be described as made. When the first Frenchwoman sat down beside me...

Our English woman was seen in the Grey way at breakfast time in blue pyjamas...

Our English woman appeared again in mourning dress in the breakfast dress.

The first article also shows that the curious disclosing the names of the lady, the passengers...

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PERSONALIA

Major and Mrs. ... the arrival of their ...
Kenya.

The Misses ... and M. ... are on their way back to Mombasa.

Mrs. Wainwright ... Ray, of Blackburg, is visiting her daughter in town.

Lady Furness is leaving on another visit to East Africa early in the New Year.

Lord Wint ... has arrived home from his recent visit to Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. ... has returned to Nairobi from his recent holiday on the coast.

Mr. ... North lectured last week in Birmingham on "Training through Tanganyika."

We regret to learn of the death in Kenya of Mrs. ... Fairbairn, who first went to Kenya in 1901.

Mr. Ian McGregor, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Kampala, has returned to Uganda from leave.

Lady Muriel ... and Mrs. C. F. Armstrong acted as judges at the recent Flower Show held in Kitale.

Mr. G. R. Sandford recently won the Captain's Prize of the Muthanga Golf Club, also Venn being the runner-up.

Mr. H. C. O'Brien, M.C., of the Northern Rhodesia Police, has been transferred from Kasama to Livingstone.

Mr. Walter C. Perkins, a copper metallurgist, is shortly transferring his headquarters from Isidore to Northern Rhodesia.

We regret to learn of the death in Thika of Mr. J. Webster, who had been in East Africa for the past twenty-five years.

A very successful fetes ... of the Blue Posts Hotel in aid of the Thika Chaplaincy Fund, for which £25 was raised.

Major W. B. Brook, who has served in East Africa for the past nineteen years, after his return to Kisumu, has arrived home on leave.

Sir John Sandeman Allen's son, Dr. Harold Sandeman Allen, of Cheltenham, was married last week to Miss Margaret Sophia Hart.

Major ... Kings, who left England a few weeks ago on his return to Lindi, has been re-elected President of the Lindi Planters' Association.

We regret to learn of the death by drowning in Mombasa of Mr. George Henry ... in the well-known Eldoret firm of Cherington and Gray. When his body was found floating in the water a gash over one eye led to the conclusion that he had dived from the pontoon and struck himself by striking his head on the gora's bottom.

Mr. ... has been appointed Acting High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, pending the assumption of duty by ...
Downing, who is reported Sir ... Newspaper.

Mr. ... Pybus will be for Harlow, who has just returned from a visit to Northern Rhodesia as a member of the Empire Parliamentary Delegation, addressing his constituents at ... from last week.

Mr. ... and Miss ... who is suffering from ... poisoning, whose condition is improving, is ... in the ... hospital for Tropical Diseases.

Colonel ... has been ... of Police in Kenya arrived home last week on leave. Colonel ... served in ... for some years, and was previously ... appointment to ... five years ago.

Mr. Edwin Booth, secretary of Messrs. Booth's Ltd., of Harlow, who has been gazetted a Justice of the Peace for Northern Rhodesia, is one of the pioneers of this country, which he first entered some twenty-seven years ago.

East Africa is able to announce that ... Cleland Scott, the Nairobi ... is presenting five of the seven lions he captured some time ago to the Edinburgh Zoological Gardens. He intends to keep the two remaining lions for breeding purposes.

The Hon. ... who have considerable Northern Rhodesian interests in the House of Commons on Sunday ... that the proposals of the present Government for the "letting" of an employment were not giving an acid drop to a hungry elephant.

The friends of ... will learn with sorrow of the sudden death at the age of seventy-nine of his ... Mr. Charles Frederick ... who was ... at ... St. Giles ... was last ... He was ... upright character and staunch Christian principles.

... who ... and a ... years ago in company with the party of ... was ... in ... the progress of a ... which received considerable prominence during his ... of his side. He is the son of Mr. George ... a well-known Rumuruti ruler.

The Colour of the ... Regiment ... was recently disbanded ... the ... organization of the ... was ... of the Sudan ... was ... week ... for ... custody of the ... the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, which originally presented the colour.

Mr. John ... Woodhouse, who ... on his way back to ... accompanied by ... Woodhouse has ... in ... Service in the ... for ... years ... the African Campaign ... was ... from 1916 to ... as ... Office in Uganda.

Mr. R. Clifford G. Smith, the Treasurer of Kenya is returning to the Colony, where he may settle. Mr. G. Smith has done Colonial service in 1891 in the Windward Islands, was transferred to the Gold Coast, was for a time Supervisor of Customs, and, after serving there for thirteen years, went to British Guiana. He was appointed to Kenya in 1922.

Pandit Bhimnath Kulkarni, the President, Mr. A. B. Patel, of Bombay, and Mr. B. S. Varma, of Nairobi, have been selected by the National Committee of the East African Indian National Congress to present the address of welcome to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on East Africa, the dispute which has been raging in Indian circles in East Africa. It will be seen that Mr. Isher Das, the amputee general secretary of the Congress, is not to accompany the delegation to England.

We have received from Mr. W. E. Holl, of the Court, Elm Avenue, London, W. 6, who is honorary secretary in England of the recently formed Upper Nile Diocesan Association, particulars of the work of a body, which invites membership of the part of anyone interested in the diocese. The annual subscription, which may be anything from one shilling upwards, entitles the members to receipt twice yearly of copies of the interesting magazine of the diocese, "South of the Sudd and in the Backwaters of the Nile."

Mr. R. G. Cochrane, Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, who recently toured Eastern Africa, said at last week's general committee meeting of the Association that during the five years of its existence, the Association had sent out at least a million doses of remedies against leprosy to workers in different parts of the world. It was tragic to think that in the whole of East and Central Africa there was not one institution comparable to those in India, though in Uganda alone there were at least 2000 depers.

Among the prizes being offered for the rally organised in Nakuru to help Nakuru War Memorial Hospital are the following: "Wagtail," a grey gelding (Mr. J. E. A. Woitycha Whitmore); a tractor (Messrs. Gandy and Roberts); Lady's cap de cuisine (Yvonne); £5 worth of timber (The Molo Timber Co.); a pair of white gloves (Mrs. J. Mackay); two volumes of the Encyclopaedia of Poultry (Mr. O. G. Frere); five tons of agricultural lime (Imre, Ltd.); and an Austin tractor (Mr. R. Holmes).

Mr. A. C. Tannahill, acting as a special member of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council during the absence in London of Lord Beaumont.

Mr. Malcolm Ferguson, who recently visited the Inspector of Mines in the Union of South Africa, has been appointed engineer to the Chartered Company with headquarters in Adola.

At Framlingham College speech day of Saturday last, Lord Cranworth, who is one of the Governors, recommended public schools boys to consider careers in the Overseas Empire. If they took courage and went to one of the Colonies, he thought it extremely unlikely that they would ever regret it. The Headmaster, Mr. W. H. A. Whitworth, said that he was sorry that these times of financial stress in schools were having to take boys from public schools before their last two years, when, as he felt, they had more responsibility than in their next twenty years.

Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, has appeared on the cover of *THE TIMES* for some weeks on travel, biography, history or adventure for the use of African Natives in the Bukoba district, where, he points out, social and economic development exceeds that achieved elsewhere in the Territory. He says that the educational standard attained by these more intelligent young men (including these young chiefs) turned out by Government mission schools is such that they are now evincing some appreciation of, and enthusiasm for, English literature. He asks that suitable volumes should be sent, carriage forwarded, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies ("C.O." Department, 4, Millbank, Westminster S.W.1).

Mr. J. E. A. Woitycha Whitmore, of Rongai, who has just resigned from the Nakuru District Council, has on his farm a feature which is probably unique among Kenya farms, his homestead comprises three buildings in one row. That on the right, the first mud and wattle structure he erected when taking over the farm, cost about £70; the middle building, a little more imposing, has brick walls and thatched roof, and cost about £160, while that on the extreme left is a modern brick bungalow, lit by electric light, giving a high degree of comfort in its equipment, and costing £600 or £700. Thus the three buildings stand as evidence of the progress of a Kenya settler.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry McCrae are on their way back to Naivasha. Mr. McCrae has been in Kenya for the last eighteen years and for many years he and his brothers were well known firmware manufacturers in Nairobi. A dozen years or so ago they took up a large area of uncultivated land between Ararat and Lake Naivasha, which at that time teemed with wild animals. Finding that sisal was being successfully they have built up a vast sisal estate covering nearly 10,000 acres. At Ararat's Caledonia Dairy in Nairobi Mr. McCrae delivered a most interesting and inspiring presidential address.



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THE CASE FOR EMPIRE TOBACCO

Growers' Reputation for Government

The delegates from all the principal tobacco growing countries of the British Empire, who have been attending the Conference held in London at the offices of the British Empire Tobacco Federation which has led to the formation of the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire under the chairmanship of Major Walter Elliot, M.C., recently placed the position of the Empire tobacco grower before Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies. We have received the following authorised report.

St. Francisco, Ca., Nov. 1. Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia introduced the delegation, the African members of which were: Southern Rhodesia, SR Francis Newton, (Acting Commissioner), Mr. D. D. Brown, (Technical Advisor to the Public Commissioner's Office), Mr. A. B. F. Wain, (Public Secretary to the Commissioner's Office), Major L. W. Hastings, Major P. Gribble, and Mr. P. H. Mason; Northern Rhodesia, Mr. G. H. Ade, (Public Commissioner), Mr. H. M. F. A. (Public Commissioner), Mr. H. L. Goodhue, (Assistant Public Commissioner), Mr. C. B. Busby, (Public Commissioner), Mr. C. Ponsonby, (M. C. Busby, (Public Commissioner), The Hon. Sir Louis Lochon,

Reporting that should be Discouraged

A memorandum setting out the grave condition of the exports in various parts of the Empire was presented to the Secretaries of State and Major Hastings. Southern Rhodesia, reviewing the position, said that although there had been an increase in the production of Empire tobacco used in Great Britain, this was mainly in the tobacco of which some 20% used in this country was also tobacco of origin, but the cigarette tobacco trade was the important element in the present and future and every effort must be made to ensure that there is no reporting of Empire tobacco which is very small.

It was urged that the constant use in advertising of such phrases as "pure Virginian" or "homegrown" implied that Empire tobacco of the Virginian type is not of the same quality as the American leaf and should be strongly discouraged. The implication was of course entirely untrue, and he stressed the fact that manufacturers could, if they desired, use a larger proportion of Empire leaf in their cigarettes blend without affecting the flavour or the public demand for them. He cited the change-over from Virginia to local grown leaf that had been effected in South Africa, and also the change from Virginian cigarettes to a blend with the leaf that had years ago featured in the United States market. In recent

years the price of the grower under present conditions was in many cases very nearly desperate. A large delegate had come from all the principal producing countries, especially to lay the case before the Home Government. Certain of the proposals of the Home Government memorandum, and these were not very many, were as follows:—The Home Government had agreed to grant a monopoly of the tobacco trade in British Colonies and Territories to the grower representatives, subject to the Home Government's approval, to increase the price of Empire tobacco used in the United Kingdom. Mr. J. H. Wilson (Canada) quite frankly expressed his objection to the Home Government's proposal to increase the price of quantities of Empire tobacco even up to 60% without distinguishing between pure Virginian.

Mr. C. B. Busby (New Zealand) emphasised the value to the British manufacturer of the purchase made by Empire growing countries of their cigarettes, and the fact that the Government was anxious to increase the amount of the "mean" proportion of Empire grown tobacco used in Great Britain. He himself had differing personal views, both on behalf of the Empire Tobacco Board and of the Government, with the manufacturers of the and he emphasised the need of such a determination to the high quality of cigarette tobacco grown in the Empire and that there was no reason why very small proportions of it should not be used.

Expressions of Government Sympathy

Mr. C. B. Busby said that the sympathy of the Home Government was with the grower, and that the Government was anxious to increase the amount of the "mean" proportion of Empire grown tobacco used in Great Britain. He himself had differing personal views, both on behalf of the Empire Tobacco Board and of the Government, with the manufacturers of the and he emphasised the need of such a determination to the high quality of cigarette tobacco grown in the Empire and that there was no reason why very small proportions of it should not be used.

He recommended that the case should be brought before the public and that the Home Government should, if possible, further the case by increasing the amount of information that should be kept supplied to the Home Government and promised their help and sympathy. While he could hold out no hope of further legislative encouragement, he said that, if possible, he promised the aid of the Home Government in appropriate ways, and that he would do his utmost to help the grower and manufacturer. For the purpose of increasing the amount of Empire tobacco he urged the delegates to create a permanent organisation in London, which would be a Committee that could keep in touch with the Home Government and act on the lines suggested. Lord Passfield endorsed Mr. Thomas's remarks, particularly in regard to the establishment of a Committee in London, and added that the Home Government should answer the question of loss of Empire tobacco. He commended the steps that had been taken in the producing countries towards greater quantities and effective grading, and that the Home Government should be in a position to meet the growing demand for Empire tobacco in this market. He stated that the Home Government had pledged themselves that as long as there was a duty on tobacco the Preference would not be given to any other country, and that the likelihood of the duty being removed was reduced to so low a figure as would affect the price of Empire tobacco to be considered as a normal price. He said that the Home Government should be in a position to meet the growing demand for Empire tobacco in this market.

He also mentioned the departure for Kenya, the Bishop of Mombasa, and an appeal through the press on behalf of the "Lions Club" School, which he said needed three planes, fitted for the tropics, equipped for cricket, hockey, tennis, lacrosse, and basketball. He asked that communications on this side should be addressed to the Hon. C. P. Hoare, (Public Commissioner, Crown Agents).

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NATIONAL PARKS FOR EAST AFRICA
GAME TO BE PRESERVED IN PERFECT STATE

Major R. W. G. Hingston Intervenes
Special to East Africa

A conference between the Society for the Preservation of the Game of the Empire, the Imperial African Board and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, it was decided to dispatch an officer to consult with officials and unofficial in British East Africa and to report as to the most suitable means of preserving in perpetuity the wild animals of those countries. Major R. W. G. Hingston, who has just returned from that mission, has recorded his impressions.

"I think," said Major Hingston, "that in East Africa I discuss National Parks with everyone possible. I discuss them with officials in each country, Chambers of Commerce, Agricultural Associations, Chambers of Commerce, and members of Legislative Councils, game wardens, police men, geologists, agricultural officers, land officers, and zoologists—everyone in fact, who could help me with advice or who had points to raise on animals. I inquired into the local game laws, the number of animals on the schedule, the methods by which native sports and sporting methods of killing, barbarous practices by Natives and others—into anything which had a bearing on the preservation of the game.

"In Crown Colonies," he continued, "I have Game Reserves. The original policy of these reserves was brought into existence by the Foreign Office long ago, and they have been of the greatest value in preserving animal life; but reserves of such are inadequate for the purpose of preservation. New reserves are created by notification in the Official Gazette and can be removed by the same means. Reserves are, in fact, removed or altered in different ways to meet special claims or requirements; they are therefore of an unstable nature and cannot be regarded as permanent sanctuaries.

The Ideal National Park

National Parks on the other hand, are established by legislation, set aside as the property of the public forever, and their control is vested in public trustees selected from persons resident in the country who are interested in wild life. The ideals to be aimed at in establishing National Parks in Africa are:

- (i) The area must be adequately stocked with wild life representative of the country.
- (ii) The area must be sufficiently large not only to house the game but to allow of free straggle, which may mean a third from 100 to 1,000 square miles.
- (iii) It must contain a sufficient water supply which is not difficult to secure in Africa.
- (iv) The climate must be such as to offer no possibilities of any disease.
- (v) It should contain few or no rivers.
- (vi) There should be no mineral possibilities in the area.
- (vii) There ought to be no electric connections to the area.
- (viii) The National Park must be in a tract of land which is accessible to roads and/or railways, so that the game is visible, and open spaces so that the animals can be seen.
- (ix) Finally, it must be healthy for human visitors, which in Africa means that it must not be too heavily infested with disease-carrying mosquitoes, and be free from any other pests.

As the result of my consultations, something like the following National Game Parks were located. It was clear that Northern Rhodesia required one to preserve the game of the country, the eastern part of the area round the Marchiona Falls in Uganda is ideal for a National Park, and the wonderful

open plains in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory could be made from the point of view of biological interest, the finest things of their kind in the whole world, not even excepting the Yellowstone Park.

Looking to the Future

"There can be scarcely any doubt," concluded Major Hingston, "that the construction and development of National Parks in these East African Colonies will attract great numbers of visitors and give not only of great interest to them but of great economic value to the Colonies concerned. It is in the direction of National Parks and their attractions to visitors, and not in shooting or hunting, that the center of gravity of the game of a country and its value as a source of revenue to that country lies in the future.

Considering East Africa as a whole, we must recognize that, as settlement and culture advance, animal life is bound to disappear from the settled areas. Settlement has already advanced and advanced. The policy of Great Britain's implementation in the Colonies is to civilize the African in every way possible, teaching him better methods of cultivating the soil, giving him medical assistance by which he is gradually civilized and made a better citizen. Fifty years hence we may visualize East Africa favorably populated than of old and with cultivation extending where now there is nothing but forest and bush. All this means that the game will be pressed further and further and will look into the future. There will be some areas where the only places where wild animals will be found will be in National Parks. Therefore, it is our responsibility that these sanctuaries should be as permanent and stable as the wit and skill and determination of man can make them.



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REARING AND TRAINING ELEPHANTS

METHODS USED BY THE BELGIAN COLONIAL ARMY

By Mr. M. A. Wetherell, interesting and able

THE BELGIAN Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire at its last meeting, Mr. M. A. Wetherell gave some interesting particulars of the organisation which has been set up in the Belgian Congo for the rearing and training of the elephant. He said:

The service was founded in 1907, when Commandant Laplume entrusted to the first attempts, which were undertaken by the Lieutenants Bae Uclé, Jéru, and Bae Uclé, the taking of elephants by means of traps or snares, and definitely abandoned to them the kral method also attempted in the same year.

In 1904, the first stay at Kasavungu, the organisation which they composed three Europeans, was installed in the old mission post at Anjo. Founded in 1904, the hunting took place in the neighbouring district of Kasavungu, soldiers were recruited by Natives, the first being Arandi. The first attempts for using the elephants as carriers and draught animals were made in the same year. In June 1912, there were at Anjo thirty elephants during the War, but credits and equipment were not sufficient to prevent any further increase. In 1917, the number of elephants was decided to be limited to the five or six which took place three years ago. The first training method was perfected in 1917.

Road Transport by Elephants

The first attempt at transport on a road service was made in 1902, when Buta and Kibiti of the Kova, Congo, had to be taken elephants, which, owing to lack of rolling stock, could not be taken to two Belgian posts, the only means of transport being a mule train. In 1904, a road was to be erected in the district of Kasavungu, where it was to be erected. In 1905, a road of wagons was made, and a convoy of twelve elephants, drawing six trucks, which was regularly employed between Titule and Bamibiti. This was the first use of the animals was not followed up. It seems more advisable to confine their activities to agriculture, where the use of elephant constitutes a great economy over the employ of tractors.

Since then the Government of the Belgian Congo has been selling elephants, but the trained animals. The results obtained from the use of the elephants are excellent, due to the adoption of them frequent both inside and outside the Colony itself.

At the beginning of the season the hunting party goes to the district of Kasavungu and the camp is established near a river, a suitable place for elephants can be found. Whilst this central camp is being set up, a rapid reconnaissance is made of the surrounding country, of a radius of about thirty to forty kilometres. The scouts finish by the usual leave of camp, but the mounted elephants remain in the central camp.

Once in sight of the herd, the animals are driven to the order to be possible under cover. The man of the party, as a hunter, then comes forward to locate the ground. He makes certain that there are young elephants in the herd. If there are, he is efficient, and good for the squad to be used. If the herd are in a bad place, and there is either constraint with or preference, and at all, then the leader, with his baggage and pack, leaving left behind, leads the squad forward, into the following of the armed men, carriers of the long capture ropes, when the pack is on the shoulder of the herd, the position depends on some kind of the herd, but the best and formation is a horse shoe, with the armed men in the middle, and the riders towards the ends.

As the herd is in place, the order gives the order to this herd, and the elephants. The result shows the order of the herd, at which the chosen elephants are taken. Owing to the great fear of the Natives, they generally succeed, but it sometimes happens that all the elephants escape, so that they must be followed, preferably, one slightly apart from the herd being chosen for capture. Often the elephants are overtaken in a grass and are then roped in the water.

When the elephant has been roped in the water, the hands of the rope are attached to the trunk. If there are no trees available, an attempt has to be made to fix the rope to the trunk, and the elephant is then often exhausted.

the elephant is placed in a line with the elephant in the line of the trees, and the leader of the herd is placed on the left and the other elephants are placed on the right. The leader of the herd is placed on the left and the other elephants are placed on the right. The leader of the herd is placed on the left and the other elephants are placed on the right.

The elephant is placed in a line with the elephant in the line of the trees, and the leader of the herd is placed on the left and the other elephants are placed on the right. The leader of the herd is placed on the left and the other elephants are placed on the right. The leader of the herd is placed on the left and the other elephants are placed on the right.

Training the Elephant. The method of training the elephant in British India is the principle of the method of training the elephant in British India. The principle of the method of training the elephant in British India is the principle of the method of training the elephant in British India.

The elephant is trained in the same way as the elephant in British India. The elephant is trained in the same way as the elephant in British India. The elephant is trained in the same way as the elephant in British India. The elephant is trained in the same way as the elephant in British India.

Finally, at the end of the eighth month, the elephant is trained in the same way as the elephant in British India. The elephant is trained in the same way as the elephant in British India. The elephant is trained in the same way as the elephant in British India.

SERVICE! ON BOTH SIDES OF THE EQUATOR IN AFRICA AND IN ENGLAND. Our Service facilities make it possible for you to... MOTOR MART & EXCHANGE LTD.

Camp Fire Comments

"Cannibalism" in the Belgian Congo

Our Belgian contemporary, *L'Essor Colonial*, of which it is considerably exercised over an advertisement issued by a large butchery business in Elgabethville, which lists the price and quality of its *Standekele bouffe de viande de mouton* (mutton). The expression *viande de boys*, remarks *L'Essor*, is most unfortunate in that connexion; and "we tremble to think what may happen should that prospectus fall into the hands of some people in Europe, especially in Geneva. As we have already been called over the coals in the matter of forced labour, it only remains for us to be accused of cynical cannibalism by the international augurs."

Why Was the Market Proter Peaberry Coffee?

A stout planter in Tanganyika writes: "For a long time I have been puzzled why my coffee-growing friends up in the adjacent hills bid a much higher price for peaberry coffee than for the normal beans, and am now told that the reason is that peaberry beans, being round and fitting flat on one side like ordinary beans, are much more easily and thoroughly roasted, and that this tells 'in the cup.' It certainly seems a reasonable explanation, but it is nevertheless a remarkable thing that so small a difference should make so important a rise in price, to 10 to 15 millings a cwt. in most cases."

Man, versus Crocodile

Personal struggles between a man and a crocodile can hardly be a common occurrence, and unless inclined to think that the odds would be on the crocodile. Sir F. Jackson, when shooting hippopotami, just above the Ripon Falls, came across a ten-foot croc at the end of a levee fishing line, and proceeded to haul it in. "I sat down," he writes, "and with feet against two big stones commenced a single-handed tussle, and it was a tussle too. By keeping in a steady strain on the rope its head gradually came round, and the staff in each shallow water-metery lashed it into spray and foam, and little by little, until finally, with mighty heaves and short rests it was dragged clear of the water." With the help of his companion, Ernest Edge, the brute was shot, so in this case, at least, the man won.

The motorist's worst enemy

Bridges are the motorist's worst enemy, and his worst enemies of the motorist in Africa, says the "bridges," our contemporary means the culverts and constructions of tree-trunks and branches which span the smaller streams and dongas. Large rivers are crossed by ferries, and boats or punts lashed together and having paddles, cables or even motors as their motive power. It is the culverts and watercourses which are the nuisance. They are very common, and each necessitates the building of a bridge, more or less solid, more or less well made, composed of wood and covered with earth. Rain and tempests are the natural enemies of these bridges, to the great injury of those who have to use them. It is with confidence that one can assert that every motorist who has had experience of East Africa will endorse the opinion of our contemporary.

Lion-keeping in captivity

A correspondent referring to the claim made by the proprietor of a lion farm in California that he was the first to prove that lions could be domesticated, points out that even in Roman times the method was known and practised with success. In the Augustan age, five thousand lions a year were required for the games in the circus, and these could not possibly have been caught wild. Before the Romans, lions were bred in Babylonia to supply sport for the kings of Assyria, whose exploits in slaying lions with bow and arrow are permanently recorded in stone—and wonderful feats they were. Men long to do, he adds, have twenty generations of domesticity behind them, so the claims of the Californian farmer are only three thousand years or so out of date.

The Baboons set Sentences

As a contribution to the matter now in debate as to whether baboons do or do not set sentences, it is worth noting that Major Gourc Ircal states definitely in his book, "Out of the beaten track," that they do. "Standing at a lion's den, I hid near a water hole," he says, "a big baboon came down first of all, chattered a few words around him, 'for all the world like a man' at the mast-head. 'I am guilty of no exaggeration,' continues the Major, 'in saying that he returned there for at least a quarter of an hour, turning his eyes first to one side and then to the other in the thoroughness of his survey.' 'Throughout the day,' he concludes, 'only one baboon remained fixedly on sentry duty. These statements, so cogent and precise, must not be ignored. They are first-hand and decisive, and must in the exchange of ideas, only be strong evidence in favour of the view that baboons do really set sentences."

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1930. The Council of Administration of the Companhia do Sul was addressed further communication from the Portuguese Government asking effect of accepting the company's present request for arbitration.

An extraordinary meeting of this Council was held on the 18th of August. The Government's proposal was not accepted by the company. The extraordinary meeting was held on the 18th of August. The Government's proposal was not accepted by the company. The extraordinary meeting was held on the 18th of August. The Government's proposal was not accepted by the company.

The clause in the charter which provides for arbitration contains a reference either to applying to the Courts through the Law Courts or to a time arbitration. This must be done and I think will all agree with me that to endeavour to bring this prolonged controversy to a close by such means is unworthy of the Government of a country which would claim to be for centuries been on terms of close friendship.

British Interests

The administration of the Companhia do Sul is considering the best means that can be taken to correct the position which now arises out of the law which has been taken such action as is deemed desirable to protect the British interests in the Companhia do Sul.

Nassau Consolidated Limited and its directors claim a right of faith of the Portuguese Government in failing the terms of its Decree on the liquidation of which the business was originally founded, have realised their capital and are engaged in assisting the Companhia do Sul to carry out the work now taken by the Portuguese Government and it cannot reasonably be expected that they will acquiesce in any measure which would result in the confiscation of the capital they have invested in the company.

All the Portuguese Government is convinced that it acted legally in the steps it has taken in connection with the liquidation of the company. It should welcome any and every effort to evade the arbitration which we have claimed. The result should be a fresh start. If action would be justified in the eyes of the world.

Further, there is a view of the important British interests involved it would not be unreasonable to expect that the Portuguese Government would arrange for such arbitration proceedings to be presided over by an eminent jurist or business man of neither British nor Portuguese nationality. The Portuguese Government would thus indicate its desire to act fairly and honestly in this matter. I have considered the matter and you are well stands at the present time and you may feel satisfied that your directors will leave no step untried which may lead to our obtaining some reasonable return of the interests we have in the business.

I do not on this occasion propose to discuss the interests of your company, as these are of less importance than the interests in the Companhia do Sul, which are of a far greater importance than the interests of your company.

The cash resources of the company are on a satisfactory basis and it had been intended to utilise them in further developing the company's interests, either in the form of financing the Companhia do Sul, but

on will raise that, looking to what has been placed on your attention in the further capital in Portuguese bonds. How the Portuguese Government has the directors and the balance sheet of the company and the financial position of the company. Mr. R. G. F. Cabell, Secretary of the company, and Mr. J. G. F. Cabell, Secretary of the company, and Mr. J. G. F. Cabell, Secretary of the company.

The German suggestion that the company should be taken over by the German Government is a suggestion which is not only unwelcome but also one which is entirely unwarranted. The German suggestion that the company should be taken over by the German Government is a suggestion which is not only unwelcome but also one which is entirely unwarranted.

The financial conditions of the company for the year ending 30th June 1930, compared with the year ending 30th June 1929, show a decrease in the amount of the company's assets of 18,000,000, and a decrease in the amount of the company's liabilities of 10,000,000.

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which will remunerate us for the planting policy... The actual... We are gradually creating... We have been very concerned at the steady fall... price is considerably below that ruling prior to... It is to be observed that the downward trend... to have been averted.

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"The question of the costs of production... to meet the difficulties under which sisal companies... are to-day suffering has engaged our serious consideration... It is my pleasure to be able to report that to meet... abnormal situation, the whole of the salaried staff has... voluntarily agreed to accept a reduction of 25% in their... salaries, and an even greater reduction in their com-... mission. The native boys are also accepting a reduction... of a similar percentage. The directors are likewise... accepting a 25% percentage reduction in their fees... The effect of these economies and others also which have... been introduced into the operations of the Company should... help to weather the difficult and trying period... We have decided to close down production of the... Ndara estate, but on the other estate of the Company... we are continuing production and closely observing the... result of the economies which have been introduced... only when the cost of working is greater than the bare... cost of maintenance does the question of closing down... production become advisable."

"It is to be hoped that the depression in prices which we... are now passing will be followed by an improvement in... the price of our produce. We will continue to practise... the strictest economy in our operations and take full... advantage of any improvement in prices which may... eventually arise. I hope you will address me if it will be... my pleasure to refer to the benefits which will result from... both these estates."

"I will move the resolution and when it has been duly... seconded I will invite the meeting to sever any questions... Resolved that the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, be and the same are hereby... approved and adopted."

This was seconded by Mr. J. R. Mallins, and carried... unanimously.

Notice of the Meeting

The retiring directors, Messrs. M. E. Maloney and Admiral... B. Maloney, C.B., and Mr. J. R. Mallins, have been re-elected... Messrs. Deller, Stoman and Co., chartered accountants... were also reappointed auditors.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chair-... man for presiding.

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London cleared—

First size 80s. 0d.
Second size 85s. 0d.
Third size 90s. 0d.
Peaberry 100s. 0d.
Mixed and ungraded 105s. 0d.

Uganda—

London cleared 60s. 0d.
First size 65s. 0d.
Second size 70s. 0d.
Third size 75s. 0d.
Peaberry 85s. 0d.

Tanganika—

Arusha—

London cleared 75s. 0d.
First size 80s. 0d.
Second size 85s. 0d.
Third size 90s. 0d.
Peaberry 100s. 0d.

Kilimanjaro—

London cleared 75s. 0d.
First size 80s. 0d.
Second size 85s. 0d.
Third size 90s. 0d.
Peaberry 100s. 0d.
Ungraded 110s. 0d.

Malindi—

Palish green 70s. 0d.

Bukoba—

Natives' country damaged... London stocks of East African coffees on October 30... totalled 4,151 bags, compared with 42,770 bags on... corresponding date of 1929 year.

OTHER PRODUCE

Barley—The market is easier with Californian (old... crop) landed at 30s. to 35s. and new crop 30s. to 35s... c/ship.

Cashew Nuts—The price has eased to 7 1/2 on a quiet... market. The comparative quotation in both 1929 and... 1928 was 7 1/2.

Chilies—Quiet and stationary at 45s. (The com-... parative quotation in 1929 was 65s.)

Cocoa—The market is firm at 15 5d. per lb. (The... comparative quotation in 1929 was 15 5d.)

Cocoa Beans—A little business is passing at about 7 10 5s.

Cotton—The market is firm with East African cotton... quoted at the slightly improved prices of 4 10 to 7 1d... per lb., according to quality.

Cotton Seed—The nominal value is unchanged at... 45 5s. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928... were 47 15s. and 48 6s.)

Groundnuts—Prices have improved slightly to 17s. 10s... (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were... 16 10s. and 17 12s. 6d.)

Hides and Skins—East African skins are quiet with heavy... methods. Addis Ababa quoted at 4 10 for the usual... selection.

Maize—No. 2 white flat East African is quoted at 17s... for November shipment, 18s. for December, and 20s. for... January. (The comparative quotation in 1928 was 38s.)

Peas—White and/or yellow is quoted at 2 12 2s. 6d... (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were... 2 12 6d. and 2 11 10s.)

Risals—Quiet, with Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1 good... market. The November-December shipment quoted at 22... 6s. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were... 22 10s. and 22 10s.)

Wheat—There is little business passing and prices are... slightly lower. Kenya Governor No. 1 is quoted at 26s. 6d.,... Marquis at 27s. 6d., Equator No. 1 at 25s. 6d., Equator... No. 2 at 24s. 6d., and Durum at 23s. 6d.



EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Mombasa" which arrived in London last night brought the following homeward passengers from East Africa to...

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The following passengers sailed from Mombasa for the s.s. "Francesco Crispi" on September 1st:

- Mrs. E. Church, Mrs. Frimlin, Miss N. Croft, Mr. H. T. Sowell, Mr. J. Jarvis, The Rev. F. R. Gillo, Dr. A. H. S. Hartford, Mr. S. E. Beethoven, Mr. J. Rosa, Mrs. S. Ziegler

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Bernardin de St. Pierre," which left Marseilles on October 3rd for East Africa carried the following passengers for...

- Mr. & Mrs. A. I. Gardiner, Miss M. C. Temple-Fischer, Mr. W. W. C. Shewan, Mr. C. E. F. Bird, Mrs. R. H. Crofton, Miss A. M. Hurwood, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. S. N. Groves, Mr. E. J. Mitchell, Mr. E. W. Vere-Jones, Mr. R. E. Hart, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. A. Lavoipierre

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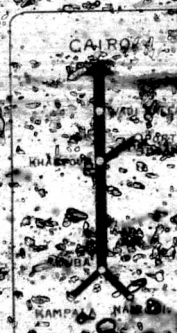
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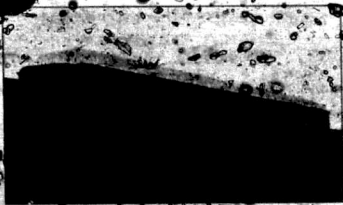
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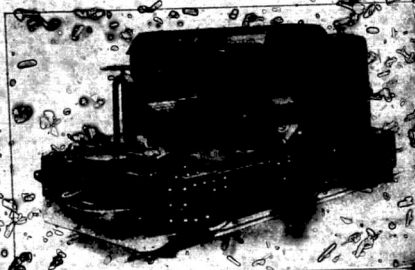
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