

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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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. B. JOHNSON.

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Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa,
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THE EAST AFRICA DINNER.

The dinner given last week by the East Africa Dinner Club in honour of the new Governor of Kenya was remarkable not only as a most successful social function, but also on account of the speeches. If Sir Joseph Byrne, the Governor-elect, was naturally constrained in his remarks, the obvious sincerity of his words created a very favourable impression. Lord Passfield—who might well have refrained from utterances which were generally interpreted as unfair to pioneer settlers whom Lord Charnwood defends in this issue—at least admitted that a personal visit to Kenya would have better fitted him to be called "Kenya's first Governor." That his Colonial Office experience of forty years ago was no guide to him in the present post, he never knew how much my knowledge is wrong," he confessed, half-jocularly and half-wistfully. But for the unfortunate reference to the early generation of pioneers the speech would have helped to heal existing wounds and remove misunderstandings.

Sir Charles Bowring, talking on his invaluable official experience of Kenya, which included, as he recalled, twenty-five years' personal service under eight Governors, spoke with a frankness and point which were as refreshing as they were impressive. It being the very sound custom of the Dinner Club for those present to adjourn after dinner to the reception room to meet the guests of the evening, he exchanged views with them and with each other. Sir Charles significantly urged Lord Passfield to take the opportunity thus afforded of chatting with as many East Africans as possible, since he was certain that the Kenyans regretted having thus given much valuable and interesting information which would never come to his knowledge through the medium of official correspondence or by formal business interviews. That was wise counsel. The whole spirit of the Chairman's speech was to

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advocate the absolute necessity for getting things done instead of talking endlessly about them. He said that there have been enough commissions, committees, and bodies so that the Joint Parliamentary Committee should be the final body for their extinction for a long time and that Kenya's European officials, settlers, merchants and missionaries should be left in peace to get down to their proper work of developing the country and surmounting the very great difficulties which hard times, the result of bad seasons and unfavourable world conditions, have brought about.

The obviously studied words of the experienced official Chairman afford full confirmation of his constantly reiterated view that the greatest danger to the future of our tropical Colonies is excessive centralisation in Downing Street. With the vast improvement in communications all over the world, centralisation becomes seductively easy; it has its uses, but it can be overdone. There is the risk of too much talk and too little action. In other words, the men who rule the executive agencies in particular and East Africa in general, have had too much of politics. The histrionic allusions to Sir Joseph Byrne's "police experience"—he was for four years in command of the Royal Irish Constabulary—convinced me that a graver serious than his former post can be held by a man in those positions. There is growing confidence that our new Governor of Kenya will find a practical man, who, as Mr. Charles suggested, will make his own decisions—even at the risk of sometimes making mistakes. We also welcome the hint of a proposed trial of the Colony's three selected witnesses to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Kenya should give serious thought to sending experienced men who have eschewed local politics and who will therefore be more likely to enter with credit from scratch into cross-examination.

MATTERS OF MOAVENT

The assertion that those entomologists who bar the extent of action consider that the "sense by the fly" invented by Mr. R. H. T. E. Harris is unnecessary.

TRAPPING.—The said entomologist will render **TSETSE FRIES** unnecessary the destruction of such

at great expense makes it clear that the main call for close and prompt investigation Tanganyika has made a grant of some £70,000 for fighting the tsetse fly and Mr. G. J. M. Wimberton and his colleagues are deeply involved in the technical details of the problem of the extermination of the fly. Can it be that Mr. Harris has hit on a method simple in principle, effective in results, and cheap in application?

Mr. Harris claims that tsetse flies respond to visual stimuli only; that they are guided to their food by sight and not by smell and the principle of his trap depends upon the instance of the tsetse to fly towards conspicuous objects of compact bulk and definite outline showing tonal contrast to the surroundings. Horizontal extension of the compact bulk he has found to be more attractive than vertical extension, in other words the fly is attracted more to the quadruped than to the biped. His trap which has no visible legs, is covered with hessian and is furnished with a narrow opening extending through the length of the lower horizon. The tsetse dives towards this opening and enters the hollow bulk of the trap. Once the fly has passed through the narrow opening and entered the body of the trap it is attracted from the dark to the light above and passing through the non-return passage into the cage on top becomes entrapped.

At a recent demonstration in the Bulweria Game Reserve, Zululand, eighteen traps caught 1,921 tsetse flies. *Glossina pallidipes*—93 being females and 1,828 males. The DEMONSTRATION prepared

was looked upon as of momentous importance to future results. It is stated that the proportion of female caught was given as 5 per cent., that the traps act quite automatically, that man can look after 1,000 traps and the cost of each trap is only thirty shillings. A thousand traps should cost a million less than a month. Such definite statements as these founded on practical experience, cannot be ignored, and the future of Mr. Harris's method will be watched with very great interest.

Critics of EAST Africa never tire of assuring the world that the proportion of European money is spent on the education of European children in the schools compared to that devoted to Native education. But we never see or hear the fact well known in East Africa that a hundred millions spent on education is devoted to the Native. The latest official report of the Education Department gives that "there is no provision for European education in any educational institutions for the Native in the Protectorate." Yet there are

many of European taxpayers in Uganda who send their children to England to be taught, or take advantage of the facilities provided by the much-quoted "neighbour" Kenya Colony. We are glad to have the opportunity of drawing attention to this state of affairs, which must go to cover looking at the conditions on East African con-

cerning the capacity of the native subjects matter for discussion. It may be some interesting and illuminating comments on the **MENTAL** may be called from the last report of the **FACILITY** of the Director of Veterinary Services THE AFRICAN Tanganyika Territory. Colonel McCall M.C. is prominent among

East African officials in promoting the welfare of the local Natives and in giving them every chance to make good in the branch of the Service which he controls; no accusation of bias against the Native can with any show of justice be made against him. His opinion is that those of real values. From his report we therefore take the following statement. Under strict supervision quarantine guards have proved a most powerful instrument for disease control and indispensable for intelligence work. Supervision, however, to be effective must be intensive; to leave guards for any considerable period to their own devices is tantamount to inviting disaster. Seven people (Native) died within four days in the Mombasa hospital. Intestinal smears revealed *Bacillus anthracis*. These people died because of their own foolishness, as they have been warned repeatedly by announcements made in their tribal *baraka* houses, that in every case of sudden death among animals they should suspect anthrax and on no account touch the carcass but report at once to the nearest quarantine guard. Now when the foreshock from anthrax does occur, the Native is so wise and sound that considers the matter to be shanwa a Mungu—a dispensation of Providence.

A limited number of Native veterinary apprentices have received four years' general education at the Central School, McWaywa. The first of these has been trained in VETERINARIAN blood-smear work and is now a valued member of the laboratory staff in that every week he makes reliable examination of hundreds of routine smears which would otherwise have to be made by Europeans. One of the chief obstacles to progress is the extreme pastoral nature of these primitive people to whom many causes the adjoining ridge a few miles away for practical purposes a foreign country, and villages who ought to be regarded as tributaries, only a few miles distant are viewed with suspicion, strangers and aliens. This man (one of the Indian bondsmen) remains here all day and much of the evening, attending to the cattle and caravans bestow upon his buffalo; he differs from others hereabouts in that he and his family look after his charges. After twenty years' service he devotes his life to improving his methods of stock rearing, and comes to the conclusion that many generations of education had better be dispensed with.

hope to be at Harford his domestic animals, and in particular cattle with that carried out by even the most backward of the semi-civilised nations.⁸ Such facts need to be digested by the theorising continentaries who, though they have never had to primitive Africa, pretend to lecture settlers and officials on the way in which the African should be handled.

In spite of the mass of evidence to the contrary it is common enough to write accusations against the **detectors** of the white settlers in **THE NATIVE** Africa that he has been responsible for **AND DRINK** introducing alcoholic liquors to the Natives and in that way conducting on their physical and moral deterioration. The fact is that the African, long before the European, had invented himself alcoholic drinks of varying degrees of strength. An example of this is given by Mr. E. G. Shaw, who has been investigating the south-western Highlands of Tanganyika Territory in connexion with possible land development schemes. Among the Livingstone Mountains live the Kavirondo, a backwater and primitive tribe. What make is "mugwana," a fine-leaved species of *Lamprosma* which is a plant itself. Near the country

After fermentation," says Mr. Shaw, "it is sufficiently intoxicating to knock up of the old men and many of the rest of the tribe in a condition of 'hississ' fuddle' for several months at the time." Even a Dr. Key or a McGregor Ross would find it hard to blame the British soldier for that. In spite of their Biblical scruples, however, we add that "The Watusi are wonderful mountaineers, walking up and down the steepest hills with heavy loads as fast and safely as other Natives do down the flat."

That the Native of East and Central Africa, in common with all Natives living in uncivilised conditions, is as a rule under-nourished may be taken as an established fact.⁹

THE NATIVE AND THE GAME LAWS. But the suggestion sometimes made that that under-nourishment is due to the operation of the game laws is demonstrably untrue. As Major R. G. W. Hingston points out in his report, which we recently reviewed, the great majority of the natives have had no access to game laws and those who have succeeded are no better nourished than those who have not. The Kavirondo, for example, are reckoned among the best nourished of Native tribes, yet their territory does not contain what, on the other hand, though Northern Rhodesia has no Game Department and the Natives can kill wild animals freely, they are not nearly so well fed. The fact is that Natives which they do get to indulge in a game hunt if they were allowed the use of weapons of precision to obtain animal game meat, they at least, chiefs, headmen, and some of the tribesmen, would have a glorious opportunity of getting protein and be in a worse condition than the emaciation before. There would be a holocaust of slaughter and starvation, then the old conditions of impoverishment would return and the valuable food supply would have disappeared for ever. Major Hingston's considered opinion is that there is no foundation in the theory that the Native is ill-nourished owing to harshness of the game laws and that if we were to implement the promised relaxation of the game laws would be no nourished relaxation of the game laws would be the proper remedy. That makes rather in encouraging him to keep and use for food domestic animals such as cattle, pigs, goats, sheep, hens and ducks.

Enterprising agriculturists in East Africa who have essayed the difficult task of growing *Cannabis* will learn with surprise that the plant has been successfully cultivated in England, John Evelyn, the famous diarist, records that on August 7, 1664,

He visited the Chelsea Physic Garden and saw there a live and growing *S. Jess.* Bark...¹⁰ This record is confirmed by the actual herbarium book of the Physic Garden, which retains a mounted specimen of it from that identical tree; unfortunately the preparation has been broken at some time but the impression of it is still to be seen on the leaves of the tree. Some two hundred years later Mr. John Eliot wrote of tree plants of *Cinchona* in his treatise at Treenham, and photographs and specimens thus grown in England in 1870 have just been shown at the *Cinchona* Centenary Exhibition at the Wellcome Museum.

Last week we reported that the Keny Government had decided to permit Harry Thuku, the banished leader of the Young Kikuyu movement to return to his own Reserve. Having since turned in our records, we find that on October 10, to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying in the House of Commons to a question, Mr. W. J. Brown stated that it was the wish of the Governor of Kenya that Thuku should be permitted to return to the Kikuyu Reserve in the near future but that Sir Edward Grigg had been unable, before leaving Kenya, to make any official communication in the matter and that Sir Joseph Ward would therefore be requested to report on the question as soon as possible after assuming office. It would be interesting to know why the mutual decision of the Imperial and Kenyan governments, announced only two months ago, has been rescinded without explanation. If the Secretary of State was then satisfied that a report from the new Governor was desirable, was that report been anticipated? We hope that members of the British Parliament and some selected members of the Kenyan Legislative Council will put questions on the subject.

A missionary who can be named is reported to have told an English audience that in the Lembobo tribe the position of women among the heathen is described as follows: "In the marriage customs there is no such thing as falling in love." He continued: "The girls are all sold or bought. If, after a man has bought a girl, she is not able to cook for him and look after him properly, he can return her to her people and get his money back. Similarly, if a wife is ill-treated by her husband ill-treats her, she can return to her family and the man loses his wife and his money. That is only according with this system." As a result of this and other customs that appears to be quite grossly misleading. As Mr. Duffield has put it, "The native farmers wish to abolish the *ghozi* system, whereby a man hands over a certain number of cattle and his property to his family of his wife." He added that this system makes the purchase of women which is done emphatically, does not work. Whatever experiments have been made by way of abolition, the results have been disastrous. Marriage and family life have been destroyed. Many enlightened missionaries agree with Mr. Duffield and it is a pity that English audiences should believe such superstitious statements as that are quoted.

SIR JOSEPH BYRNE ENTERTAINED

BY THE EAST AFRICA DINNER CLUB.

Very Successful London Gathering.

Specially arranged for East Africa.

A very successful dinner was given on Wednesday last week at the Savoy Hotel by the East African Dinner Club in honour of Sir Joseph Byrne. Sir Joseph Byrne, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., was due to leave his post in Kenya late in January in order to take up duties as Governor of commandant of the Royal Engineers.

Owing to the way he abominated Sir Alfred Sharp, president of the Dinner Club, Sir Charles Bowring took his place this evening. He delivered, after merely his first public appearance in London since the completion of his term of office as Governor of Nyasaland, his first occasion in his life on which he had been called upon to preside over any such function in England or to address such an audience in the country. Evolving agreed that the duties of a spokesman were admirably discharged.

The joyous toast-having been drunk, Sir Charles Bowring expressed regret that that old pie-eating player Mr. J. Russell, of Kibaha, was absent on account of an operation and handed the following telegram:

"Best wishes for successful dinner and congratulations to Sir Joseph Byrne, Alfred Sharp."

"Elected members Kenya Legislative Council send best wishes to Sir Joseph and Lady Byrne and assure them of cordial welcome on arrival by unofficial members of Kenya Parliament."

Please convey to Sir Joseph and Lady Byrne my best wishes for pleasant voyage and assurance of hearty welcome on arrival in Kenya. Hartley Chairman of Convention of Associations of Kenya.

"Sir Edward Griggs has written from Switzerland expressing regret at the absence of Lady Byrne and himself, casting his vote very hard in Kenya. Be certain that this adverse can be overcome more easily than the difficulties of older and less fertile parts of the world. I therefore hope and believe with all my heart that Sir Joseph's Governorship will inaugurate an era of consolidation and steady progress for all. We wish Godspeed to all ways to Sir and Lady Byrne."

SIR CHARLES BOWRING'S SPEECH.

Proceeding to propose the health of the Club's guests, Sir Charles Bowring said:

"My principal guest this evening are Lord Passfield, Sir Joseph and Lady Byrne, and Miss Byrne. We are very pleased indeed that Lord Passfield has been able to find time to honour us with his presence and regret very much that Lord Sidney Webb has been unable to accompany him. Lord Passfield's most able predecessor at Colonial Office have been our guests on past occasions, and it would be extremely welcome another minor, but great, name like the Lord Passfield's last chance of meeting us as Secretary of State. (Laughter.)

"It is a personal and a very great pleasure to be able to include Lord Passfield's name in my list of guests, because in his early Colonial service days he had largely instrumental in the creation of the old colonial Audit Branch of the Colonial Service Department, and that was the backbone by which he built up the Colonial Services. (Laughter.) It was perhaps a little inappropriate that we should find him at this date in the room where many of the great men of the past have met, and where many of the great men of the present are to meet, but the fact does not detract from the evening of meeting and charity with which our East African friends are possible. I am certain that by doing so we will learn a lot of things about Kenya and will glean very valuable and interesting information which will never come to his knowledge through the medium of official correspondence or at formal interviews in London. (Hear, hear.)

"We have hoped to entertain Sir Edward Griggs, the Governor of Kenya, but they are away in London. He has, of course, been speaking in that shape of a speech which every one who has seen him will understand when things are hot and tight,

but I may add he has done two great things for the Colony. He has told me that the last time he was here when asked what his policy had hitherto been he said that he had laboured to make the Government of Kenya a second-class colony, and he has so chosen the rest of his work which he has done for some years in view of the fact that it is not possible for the Government of Kenya to allow that same agitator H. K. Thuku, who was cut adrift last year, to return to this scene in the future. (Hear, hear.)

I wish Sir Edward Griggs a happy and healthy and happy holidays and there remains time to thank him and his wife for the congenial atmosphere and enjoyment we have had in their company. (Applause.)

He has adequately expressed the great gratitude of the people to-night at the end of his tour of inspection. (Applause.) Some time ago, both the tenth Governor of Kenya, I served under the first eight and have on various occasions administered the Government of the Colony in half of all of them. In fact, up to a few years ago I had a good right to claim that I was destined to ever fill the rôle of the Vicar of Bray. (Laughter.)

Naturally, as Sir Edward Griggs' term of office was drawing to a close the question of his successor was a topic of interest and speculation. (Applause.) I was connected with Kenya. Most people with whom I discussed the subject wound up the conversation with some such remark as "whether it is a man who doesn't envy him the job."

SIR JOSEPH BYRNE'S ATTITUDE.

What a compliment has just been made and I consider all Joseph Byrne's friends to be envied. Sir Joseph, too, is to be envied to a very great extent in his work which is strenuous, arduous, and for all shades of red and colour. I know the what a happy and useful life is in store for Miss Byrne and the important part she will play, perhaps without quite realising it, in the life of the Colony. A grown daughter of Government would be a very great asset. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Joseph has many attributes and qualifications which appear to me to fit him preeminently for the post. He is about to fit. Past Governors of Kenya have been drawn from the Diplomatic and Consular Services from the ranks of politics from the Indian political from the Colonial Service, and from the Army, but never before has any Governor had any previous military experience, and I am sure this qualification will commend Sir Joseph's appointment to the most exacting and uncontrollable criticism of the Kenya settlers (laughter). As we may believe one of the best known writers on Kenya, the only occasion on which he has behaved himself during the Indian controversy of ten years ago was a brief period when a police officer was temporarily administering the Government. (Laughter.) Well, from the short acquaintance I have with Sir Joseph Byrne and from what he has told me of the procedure he proposes to adopt on his arrival in Africa, I am quite certain that the settlers will be good and kind girls and boys, though in case of emergency that may arise.

His experience in West Africa will be of the greatest value in dealing with the many Native problems which await him. In addition, he has just had the practical experience of being faced with a difficult district, a task which by a policy of drastic though judicious economy he was able to convert into a surplus. In these days of financial stress that is a great experience to have had, and I am sure, commend Sir Joseph to those who have been viewing with alarm the increased growth of expenditure in recent years.

"On the Coast in the Kenya Protectorate, Sir Joseph will find much to do in finding his feet in the Seychelles. He will have to deal with a polyglot community, including a large proportion of negroes, mixed African, Arab, and Indian blood, and I do not think the members of the Legislative Council for the Coast need fear that tropical agriculture will suffer under the new régime.

TO MANY COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES.

"He has several years of service in India behind him, which will help him to comprehend and deal with the political, social, and commercial aspirations of the Indian community and a man of the world and one whom I trust to be full of sympathy and understanding who will, I feel confident, rapidly earn the respect and esteem and regard, and above all the confidence of the European community. But it is all important that he should be given a fair chance. (Hear, hear.) I think that the best plan for him is that he be allowed to govern through the orthodox methods provided by the Royal Commission, unhampered by numerous commissions and committees. (Hear, hear.)

My experience leads me to believe that the colony of Eastern Africa has in recent years proceeded in far too

cation, but I am willing ever to be called to account of its importance until a numerable commission or committee have considered the matter and countless experts have examined it more fully than we can. Years sometimes elapse before a decision is reached—and by that time condition changes—changed and you may have to begin all over again. This surely is an very modern phase in the history of our great colonies. I am quite certain that it would be far better to deal in a more summarised and with infinitely less difficulty with the problems as they present themselves at the present moment. No doubt mistakes would be made, but even under the present system errors occur. After all, few mistakes are remediable and sometimes the damage sustained may be of greater value than the loss involved. [Applause.] The demand made on the officers of the Government, hard-worked business men and their planting communities is very heavy and interests them very seriously with the discharge of their ordinary affairs of office or estate. Enthusiastic officers become dispirited and disheartened while they are marking time and the public generally becomes apathetic.

"Therefore most sincerely hope that Sir Joseph Byrne will not find himself needlessly waiting while matters which should be within the scope of his activities are being derided by someone else until the end of his term of service with a concession in which many colonists have introduced their pet indignities that are too unsatisfactory to be appreciated by him or anyone else." [Applause.]

Witnesses for the Joint Committee.

"It is to be hoped that the recently appointed Joint Committee of the Houses of Parliament will produce definite and unanimous conclusions on the matters referred to here. I suppose it is optimistic to hope for unanimity, but if a minority report becomes necessary I trust that it will be clear and comprehensive. Then at least we shall know where we stand and, I hope, we shall have heard the last of committees for some years. (Hear, hear!) I think we here in Kenya are all realising now the importance of the work of the Joint Committee. It is obvious measures are to come in all that has been taken since the appointment of the Parliamentary Committee of 1924. And I believe that its importance is similarly realised by the bulk of the residents in Eastern Africa."

"It appears to me very important that the witnesses who are coming up to give evidence before the Committee should include some of the many white settlers who have made good in the Colony in business as well as on the land, men who have had long experience and have formed sound judgments but who have not, in the past, been accustomed to take part in local politics. (Hear, hear!) There are many such and I believe they should be given the Colony a really good turn if they were for once permitted to come out into the limelight. They could give their evidence with full conviction which no cross-examination, however searching, could shake. There appears to me to be a real risk of the points at issue being obscured by sometimes of the nature of duels of wit in influence though possibly unconsciously by memories of former controversies if only the local political leaders of the moment took part."

"But I fervently propose the toast should be: 'Long live Sir Joseph' to take out to the white settlers of Kenya a message from the East African Dinner Club that has often frayed in my mind. Believe me, you will find them to be a very fine set of men and women. I speak with the authority of one who spent twenty-five years in Kenya and one who has associated with the development of the country from the days before the first farms were allotted."

"As a body they have been obliged to submit to the most unfair and uninformed criticism and accusations, to use the mildest expression possible (applause) and I do not think I should go so far if I stigmatised some of this as not uninformed but as wilfully spiteful and malicious."

Facing Difficulties in Kenya.

"They have experienced one difficulty after another. Unsatisfactory land tenure, bad communications, a house shortages, droughts, famine, a host of stock plagues of insects—all in turn have tended to crimp their progress and prosperity, and now the most of their local difficulties appear to have been overcome they are faced with a continuation of world-wide depression and the complete disorganisation of their markets for their produce."

"Tell them to be patient and let me assure them that their friends in England are not unmindful of their present difficulties and consider them a message of our sympathies and goodwill. (Hear, hear.) Let them to have heart as they have hung on in the past for better days are surely coming and we, their friends at this end, will not relax our efforts on their behalf. I am one of those who are firmly convinced that the progress of the Native

Africa is unalterably bound up with the progress of the white settler and should the latter go to the wall the future of the former will indeed be gloomy."

"Siting on behalf of the East Africa Dinner Club I wish you and Lady Byrne and your family a pleasant journey to your destination. It's a busy and successful day at office but the important post you are about to take is a good one."

"My Lord, ladies and gentlemen, I wish you well and thanks to Mrs. Guests, Mr. G. J. Field, Sir Joseph Byrne, Lady Byrne and Mrs. Rossman and I will leave the west with the name of Sir Joseph Byrne."

SIR JOSEPH BYRNE'S REPLY.

"Sir Joseph Byrne, who was most warmly greeted on arriving."

"It is a very welcome sight, a long speech I am going to disappoint here. It is particularly difficult for me to talk about East Africa after Sir Charles Bowring with his immense experience, especially holding high office for so long. The Jeffreys and goodness a good kind reception of the coast seems great encouragement and I feel you are giving me a great start in a difficult job."

"May I express to the East Africa Dinner Club my wife's and my own most hearty thanks for this evening's entertainment which has given us such an easy opportunity of meeting so many prominent persons connected with or interested in Kenya."

"My own experience of the Colony and Protectorate amounts merely to a short sail at Mombasa in 1905 and to a week's visit to Nairobi in 1927 when I was the guest of Sir Edward Denman, who was then acting as Governor during the absence of Sir Edward Grigg. I have, however, during the past four or five weeks heard many views from Kenya and its problems from many people. I must own that I am rather bewildered at the diversity of the views held by my informants. (Laughter.)"

"My position to-night is therefore a very difficult one, and I must ask you to be kind to me and not ask me to express any opinion of my own. It would be very unwise for me to do so, and, indeed, it is my fixed intention to keep my own counsel until I have had time to look round and see things for myself. (Hear, hear.) I propose to go on tour as soon as I can after I reach Nairobi. Our object is to make the acquaintance of the various officials, during these tours I do hope to have the opportunity of meeting informally as many unofficial residents as possible. In my opinion it is essential that the Governor should keep in close personal touch with those who have experience and who are acquainted with the country."

Thanks so much in the meantime.

"I am told that I am in for a difficult job, but I have been in difficult jobs before and I sometimes finds that things do not turn out quite as you expect. In any event I am taking care with a completely open mind and my sole ambition is to be just and fair to all classes, and I appear to be very unfortunately very much in the limelight. It would be better if we could so arrange our affairs as to be able to carry them out in peace and quietness. I am told, and I believe, that there is a solid body of reasonable men in the Colony who have neither the time nor the inclination for politics and who have great interests in the colonies. If I could gain the confidence and friendship of these we might together do something. This world-wide depression requires from the Government aid from individuals, all the Avery and thought we can devote to it. Hard work and economy were never more necessary than they are today. In politics, as in life, I take this opportunity of saying that I am in all who have so abundantly helped. Late night has been spent with information and advice during the few weeks which have elapsed since my return from West Africa. In particular, I should like to thank Sir Edward and Mrs. Grigg; no one could have been more kind than they have been, and I shall always remember their kindness."

"There is not much I can say except to tell you how much I am looking forward to the task and, however great I appreciate the difficulties of running the Government of Kenya, I do most devoutly trust that during my term of office this hide depression will pass away and that we can get things settled on a proper basis which will enable us, without undue interference, to go on side by side on our own salvation. In a certain sense with the funds of the Colony are in complete unity with the rest of the Commonwealth—indeed, I have a crossed word—Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, and the rest of the Commonwealth. I personally feel very honoured to be associated with us, right the Secretary of State for the Colonies (London, whence)

LORD PASSFIELD ON EAST AFRICA.

Lord Passfield, who rose to propose the toast of the Chairman, said—

"It is no little thing for anyone to have the responsibility of deciding who among the very large number of distinguished Colonial administrators should be chosen to succeed Sir Edward Grigg. I have had that responsibility, but it is not always easy to do, and I have been thinking that it is done with great deliberation and with great assistance. The unfortunate Secretary of State has to take the responsibility, and I am especially happy that however seriously Kenya may be affected by this universal stamp, I am sure from what we know about Sir Joseph Byrne that no more successful choice could have been made for so important a Colony."

"I have been twice round the world, but never to Kenya. Had I known that I should ever have the responsibility and honour of becoming Secretary of State for the Colonies I should have included it in one of my journeys. You never know your luck. I went this way on my way learning and seeing things, but never thought of going to Kenya. I was wanting in foresight. It has been my destiny to learn a great deal about Kenya in the last eighteen months. (Laughter.) The various testimonies that have been given to Sir Joseph Byrne in the last few weeks are as nothing to those I have had in the last eighteen months. (Renewed laughter.)

"It is the perhaps unhappy privilege of Kenya to be a great deal in the headlines. We cannot help that. There are 650 members of the House of Commons, all eager to ask questions—especially about something which they think is a scandal—and the unfortunate Colonial Office must answer it as satisfactorily as possible, giving as little information as possible. (Laughter.) I spent ten years of my life drafting those answers. I do not draft them now—I only improve them."

"I have had the experience which falls to very few people of having spent ten years—some forty years ago—in the office for which I am now responsible. It is quite common to go to a Department of which the Minister knows nothing. That is comparatively easy. I came knowing a great deal—and knowing it all wrong from knowledge gained forty years ago. Kenya was not born then. I never know how much my knowledge is wrong. That is the trouble. Therefore I have had a great deal of difficulty in keeping my head."

Unfair Criticisms of the Settlers.

"I just want to say that nobody could feel more than I do the absolute necessity of all sections of the population being successful in the sense of world prosperity if the Colonies are to be part of it is going to advance at all. It is not possible for any section to progress unless the other sections progress. Consequently it is foolish to attempt to set one section against another section in that respect. Somehow or another all sections have got to learn to progress together—not necessarily at the same rate or in the same way that is impossible. But one section cannot progress or genuinely prosper at the expense of another section. I have heard critics saying that because of the extremists on each side there are extremists, especially in Kenya. It is necessary that they should learn of or that we should attempt to make them learn that there is nothing to be gained by assuming that one section can effect progress at the expense of others."

"It is extremely unfair for the critics of Kenya to bring up against the present generation of white settlers the mistakes—or even the crimes—supposed to have been done by the white settlers twenty years ago. It is ridiculous that they should be brought up against the people of to-day. It is impossible for me to try to get at the truth of things which happened twenty years ago. I think that a great deal of unfairness and discredit are cast upon the present generation because of something said to have taken place ten or twenty years ago. That is the spirit in which I look at it. To quote an American phrase, 'Do not shoot at the leader of the orchestra.' He is going his best. I say that to British critics of the Government of Kenya, and I ask the critics of His Majesty's Government in Kenya to try and pull with the orchestra—which is trying to do its best."

Sir Charles Bowring's Services.

"My duty is to propose the Chairman's health. Much, than anyone else in the Colonial Service, his life has been bound up with the Colony of Kenya, and took many back-benches that forty years ago he referred to the foundation of the Colonial Audit Department. I proposed it and carried it down. Hence, at a time when all British rock in the system had its own Governmental or State General Officer, and its own Auditor, I proposed that in the colonies we constant-

ly work with the Governor, as often happens, it is necessary to get him to turn out some memorandum or circular or whatever it is that looks like an official document. The right honourable Gentleman was very welcome. The right honourable the Queen is always very welcome."

"It had some good result. I am very glad Sir Charles Bowring, after governing Kenya, became Governor of Nyasaland. Lady Bowring says it is a beautiful place. Ebeliwe is thought not so beautiful. I know it. I wish Nyasaland could be made more comfortable than it is at present. During his stay over there Sir Charles had to try to break bricks without straw. I am sure Lady Bowring and he have left a memory of useful service and pleasant social intercourse in both Colonies." (Applause.)

Sir Charles Bowring said— "It is very pleasant for us who are interested in Kenya to know that the Secretary of State has come to see us to-night, and that he is keenly interested in the affairs of Kenya, that he is able to weigh the views of the extremists whether European or native, ex-slave and European or anti-native, and I shall always look back to this evening with very great pleasure having seen the second decade of Kenya Governor introduced to Kenya by the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

In accordance with the custom of the Dinner Club those present then adjourned to the reception room to meet the guests of the evening and to chat with old friends and make new acquaintances.

Those Present.

Those present were—

Mr. F. F. Abbott, Sir J. Sandeman and Lady Allen, Mr. S. Bagge, Mr. T. B. Banks, Sir Montague Barlow, Mrs. H. M. Bristow, Mr. W. T. Bearon, Mr. W. J. Benson, Miss H. Blaize Taylor, Sir C. G. and Lady Bowring, Sir Charles and Lady Bowring, Miss Bowring, Mr. P. F. Bramming, Major Geoffrey Paxton, Sir Joseph and Lady Byrne, Miss Byrne, Miss Cecilia Byrne, Miss Valeria Byrne,

Mr. G. V. Cameron, Mr. F. P. Castellain, Sir John and Lady Cauntie, Mr. F. C. Colchester, Lord Cranworth, Mr. W. Crawford, Mr. E. C. Crew-Reed, Mr. J. Channing, Major and Mrs. C. H. Dale, Major General Sir John and Lady Davidson, Mrs. Ambler Davies, Mr. F. P. L. Perriman, Mr. and Mrs. Howson F. Devitt, Mr. R. T. G. Dickson, Capt. H. C. Drury, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Edisson, Mr. C. W. Guy Eden, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Edwards, Mr. John Eliot,

Mr. S. N. Faulkner, Col. and Mrs. W. H. Franklin, Major and Mrs. J. H. Gailey, Capt. J. J. D. Garroway and Mrs. Robertson F. Goble Major and Mrs. C. S. Goldman, Miss C. Goldman, General Sir Hubert Gough-Calthorpe and Mrs. Lucy Grant, Mr. Ridge Gibbs, Mr. A. G. Holstead, Mr. Alex Hamilton, Brig. Gen. D. Hammond, Capt. and Mrs. S. V. Harrison, Miss R. B. Harvey, Mr. R. E. Hellaby, Lt.-Col. G. J. Henderson, Miss Henderson, Sir Sydney and Lady Henry, Miss D. S. Henley, Mr. P. E. Henley, Mr. J. H. E. Henly, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hirst, Mr. C. W. Hobley, Mr. C. E. Holloway, Mrs. Alexander Holm, Mr. Sydney Horne, Mrs. V. J. Hughes, Major and Mrs. C. J. T. Janson, Mrs. Hoskins, Major and Mrs. F. C. Jack, Miss E. L. James, Miss F. S. Nelson, Capt. F. Johnson, Mr. H. C. Kilham-Lord and Lady Kylsant, Mr. R. W. Lambert, Miss Layton-Blunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. E. Eva-Birch, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. A. Le Maire, Miss H. Lloyd,

Dr. Mackie, Mr. J. F. W. T. McClelland, Mr. W. McHardy, Mr. J. A. McKinnell, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, Lady Evelyn Malcolm, Lady Manning, Sir Mortimer and Lady Isabel Mervin, Mrs. Merrick, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Melbourne, Mr. H. G. Milstead, Major and Mrs. R. F. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Morris, Mr. A. Newell, Captain and Mrs. F. G. Neakes,

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Orme, Lord Passfield, Major and Mrs. Geoffrey Peter, Mrs. Phillip, Mr. A. G. Phillips, Miss D. Pickens, Mr. W. Pickford, Mr. C. E. Ponsonby, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Quiney, Mr. and Mrs. W. Guy Radford, Mr. Harold Radford, Miss Jean Radford, Mr. J. C. Rammell, Sir John and Lady Radstock, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Berd Hyde, Mrs. C. R. Russell, Mr. G. D. Rhodes, Mr. Routh, the Rev. and Mrs. Russell of Liverpool, Mr. W. A. Shergill, Capt. J. J. Shute, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Simpson, Capt. Donald Simpson, Lady Solomon, Mr. E. Spinkham, Mr. E. Sutton,

Mr. K. S. Fopping, Lt.-Col. W. K. Tucker, Mr. W. J. Turner, Major and Mrs. Conrad Walsh, Mrs. Geoffrey Walsh, Major Corbet Ward, Mr. Eric S. Welch, Major J. C. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Welsworth, Col. F. W. Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. H. A. Williams,

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

All the partners in the firm of Messrs. Atkinson, Wright, Bowes, and Morrison have sat on the Kenya Legislative Council at one time or another." — *The Standard*.

In the early days of Nairobi, a cattle-beat was a day on which the cows galloped in hundreds to listen to the sound of one bell." — Mr. T. H. Johnson in "The Times".

"How business people in the Colony will advance goods to poor Indian traders passes my comprehension." — Mr. Justice Stephens, during a recent public examination in Nairobi.

"I believe that with very little effort the Eastern Province of Uganda could rival Mwanza in the export of groundnuts and sisal." — *The Hon. Dr. Ernest Shakingi in the Uganda Legislative Council*.

Captain Kenyatta suffers from the exuberance of youth—not, of course, in terms of years. He has the enthusiasm of youth. This is the first occasion on which I have seen him blush." — Captain the Hon. P. E. Schwartz in the Kenya Legislative Council.

It is the opinion of the Uganda Government that a poll tax is a most unsatisfactory and unscientific form of taxation, that it is definitely unfair in its incidence, and that it should be replaced as soon as possible by an income tax." — H.E. The Acting Governor of Uganda, speaking in the Legislative Council.

"I consider the way in which the Education Bill has been put forward by the Government in the Colony and the explanation that it is necessary for it to go through because the Director of Education is going to leave, is insulting one's intelligence." — *The Hon. F. J. Webster, M.L.C., at a public meeting in Mombasa*.

Under existing legislation in Tanganyika Territory, the rights of the Natives to their land are fully guaranteed. Every tribe and, inside the tribe, every individual subject to tribal laws is the holder of a right of occupancy as legally valid as that of any European settler." — *The Land Development Commissioner of Tanganyika Territory, in his second report (1930)*.

"Apropos the sharp division of opinion that has arisen over the place of residence of the Director of Agriculture in Uganda, may I suggest that he might be located at Mile 13 on the Entebbe Road, and that 'Lutambe Villa' might be the name of his residence?" — *Mr. Mackie, President of the Uganda Cattlemen's Society, speaking at the dinner in Kampala*.

The United Kingdom will derive great advantage from the knowledge of local conditions obtained by the recent Parliamentary delegation which visited Northern Rhodesia, so that Northern Rhodesia, which is already ceasing to be merely a province of Asia, or possibly a district in Australia, will be slightly better known." — *The Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, speaking in the Legislative Council*.

The general custom of all Natives is to regard animals, alive or dead, as potential or actual culinary assets. So if a beast is discovered *animata* it is promptly dispatched and eaten, and if discovered after death has already taken place the carcass is nevertheless eaten. It will thus be seen that there is little waste in as far as meat is concerned in Tanganyika Territory." — *The Director of Veterinary Services of Tanganyika Territory, in his Report for 1929*.

WHO'S WHO

29 — Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Alexander Byrne, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.



Copyright East Africa
Sir Joseph Byrne, who is now on his way to Kenya to take up his duties as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, was born in 1874 educated at St. George's College, Weybridge, and at the Malesherbes, Belgium, and joined the Royal Fusiliers in 1893. He served in the South African War, being wounded during the siege of Ladysmith, and was afterwards employed with the Central Judicial (Claims) Commission in Pretoria. After a period as Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Office, he was made Breve Lieutenant-Colonel early in 1915, and appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the Irish Command a year later, with the rank of Brigadier-General, for his services in that capacity he received the C.B. From 1919 to 1922 he was Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary. His command covering a particularly difficult and stormy period of Irish affairs. Soon after resigning that appointment he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and from 1922 to 1927 he was Governor of the Seychelles, then becoming Governor of Sierra Leone. Sir Joseph, who has always avoided political entanglements, has thrown himself willingly to shoulder difficult and unpopular tasks, fearless in their execution, readily accessible, and anxious to see and hear things for himself. To Sir Joseph and his wife, and to Miss Daphne we wish every happiness.

NATIVE MEANS OF NEWS TRANSMISSION.

TWO STRIKING INSTANCES RELATED.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE METHOD EMPLOYED.

To the Editor of "Last Word."

SIR.—Last July in the Hotel Bristol, Marseilles, I picked up a copy of *Last Word*, in which was intimated an incident illustrating the way in which African natives can communicate with each other very quickly, practically annihilating time. In this case it was an account of a big gun coming up to Lwanza. You added an editorial footnote, saying that there must be many such occasions of which it would be interesting to hear, and which should be recorded before they fell into oblivion.

Can give you at least two such, and also suggestion as to how the thing is done—for, of course, the Native will never disclose these things to a white man.

In 1905 there was a serious fracas between two villages—the Somalis' village and the Native (African) village both within the Nairobi township borders. Eight men were killed and about forty injured. This was known in the Fort Hall market, ninety miles away, within ten minutes of its happening. The only wireless was held at the Nairobi end by a white man to prevent any of the news being broadcast thereby. I visited the man the following day in the gaol, of which I was visiting justice, and heard of the facts about the news being known at Fort Hall first-hand from the European-lead gaoler.

The second incident is even still more wonderful and was recorded in *The Daily Mail* by Mr. Wilfred Bussy. However, I give my own version of it. All the officers of the King's African Rifles were personally known to me, and I can touch for the truth of the facts.

News, carried 3,000 Miles in 30 Minutes.

On April 17, 1903, Colonel Plunket was with the 1st King's African Rifles at Gumbung in Somaliland on a punitive expedition under General Manning. Every available man had been taken from the depot in Zomba, and the Adjutant was left in charge of the details and womenfolk. One afternoon at 3 o'clock there was a great noise in the married quarters and the sent a military policeman to quell it. He came back in twenty minutes to say that there had been a great disaster in Somaliland and that six of the company senior majors had been killed. This is officially noted in the battalion records. Now Zomba is about two thousand miles from Berbera, and the battalion had been rashed by the Somalis at 2.30. Colonel Plunket and nine officers were killed and the battalion almost wiped out—in one fusible company 187 men were killed and 20 wounded. (See official report.) Note that the news was received within less than half an hour.

The following account of the same incident is also given by a District Commissioner from the village of some of the recruits, and was quoted by Mr. Bussy:

These new soldiers, who were pushed eagerly enough from their own territory into immediate battle, started from the kraal of a paramount chief, which was situated not more than a stone's throw from the bungalow of the District Commissioner.

Two or three months after their departure the Commissioner was awakened one night by the sounds of a great disturbance in the kraal. The funeral drums had begun to beat incessantly; they were howling, wailing, and even the children and the dogs joined in and

their shrill notes to the prevailing din. The District Commissioner said "It was evident that no single tragedy of Native life had taken place, but it deserved a police-court to investigate."

"Brama," reported the messenger, "a curse has been put on us." A big battle in Somaliland and one company has been badly cut up. The fighting took place this afternoon. Sergeant Kamembe is killed, with a dozen comrade and four others privates, Corporal Ndore, with two other of the N.C.O.s, is badly wounded and thirty-two men of the company has escaped without a scratch or come home.

Now the news that was given the Company, which the night could not possibly have reached him by any means known to Europeans for many weeks, necessitating the employment of telegraph, telephone, train, boat, and runner. So he dragged his shoulders, reflecting that many things are possible in Africa, and resolved to wait a little longer for the right moment to tell his wife. In due course it came, and she said, "Tell the police boy" was repeated in every detail.

The marvellous long-distance signalling methods of the Central African tribes have often been discussed and more or less explained by travellers. Sometimes communication is effected by smoke fires, or again—as in the Cameroons—by the manipulation of a series of drums of all sizes, so controlled that their sounds convey to the listener afar off all the information that could have brought up him in the sentences of an ordinary conversation.

There is still another means of communication practicable in country where neither smoke signals nor drum talk are possible.

I am related by householders in Bulawayo that during the Boer War their Native householders told them of incidents that had occurred around Ladysmith, some five hundred miles away, as the crow flies, during the morning. The greater part of the space between the two towns consisted of dense bush, great mountain ranges, and utterly deserted open veld. No means could have brought the messages in time except the veld telegraph, as some of the pioneers had called the mystery.

Many well-known African travellers have denied that the mystery existed, obviously because its manifestation had never come within their own experience. I can only affirm that the story is true in every particular.

The older Natives say quite frankly that the power of communicating news instantly across incredible distances has been given them, but how the power operates is a mystery given to themselves, while to the younger generations the telegraphy of the veld is nothing more than a lost science.

What is the Secret?

This faculty is well worth our intensive study, but whether the Native can be induced to part with the secret is very doubtful. If such men as Rhodes, Selous, Captain Newmann, and Sir Frederick Jackson, or men who have "gone Native," have been unable to gain the confidence of the Native to the extent of their revealing this faculty, I fear it is too late. There is always the possibility of there being some simple natural force of which the Native has discovered the secret. Wireless and television are, after all, to us, only very recent discoveries. We are only beginning to find out what powerful factors in nature are the infinitesimal waves, atoms, protons, etc.

Another possibility is also discussed in W. J. Dunne's book, *An Experiment in Life*. The essence of it lies in the theory that during waking hours our four dimension spirit is confined to three dimension limits, but that during sleep it can be released to wander in four dimensions, being enabled thereby to go forward in time as well as backward, or in fact in any direction. By going forward the ego could be in the future and on coming back to its three dimensional habitation would by practice be able to anticipate events in which it had already taken part. Some of these events might, of course, as in the instance given above, be only a few minutes away, and so by the time the person was awake would already be past.

Suppose, therefore, afternoons of the disaster, one of bold men, versed in the art, were thus asleep, now in slumber and now awoken by the shock and

Give out the news? Is not this very likely to form the solution of the events recorded by Mr. Leslie Moore in his letter in your November issue? Re-read Kimwere bin Mgogo's experience in the light of Mr. W. J. Dunne's book, and you will see how closely allied they are. For the sake of comparison, may I quote Mr. Leslie Moore's experience with Kimwere?

"About two years ago I was working on a coffee estate on the Engare Olimutonyo, seven miles west of Arusha. One day my boy decided to take a few days off and go to the Mbukwe district after some elephant reported to be in the area. One morning after he had been away for a few days, the estate head man, a Native named Unuma, 'about 40 days' matched from Mbukwe, Kimwere bin Mgogo, told me that the *Bwana* Colonel had shot an elephant at 6 o'clock that morning. I looked at my watch; the time was 10.30 a.m. Naturally surmising that the news had come through so quickly, I asked Kimwere how he had got the news. With a queer smile on his face, he replied: 'I have received news!'; and not another word could I get out of him."

"When my chief returned a few days later I learned that he had shot his elephant at 6 o'clock, and his story exactly bore out what Kimwere had told me."

"This fact made me determined to find out how the news had got through. At that time we had a lot of Wa-Mbugwe labour, including some ex-K.A.R. *askari*. I was on friendly terms with these *askari*, with whom I used to talk. From them I gradually found out that Kimwere had the gift of foretelling future incidents in *his dreams*. All those *askari* told me at different times, and separately, the same story that Kimwere had this gift, that he took no *dawa* (medicine), but just went to sleep after having his evening meal, and during his sleep he can get the news. My present boy, Mumba, is one of those ex-*askari*, and he tells me that a lot of the Wa-Mbugwe are gifted in this way."

Thus wrote Mr. Moore.

In "Allan's" wife, Sir Rider Haggard drives an instance of this. An Englishwoman is carried off by the baboons right under the nose of the most valiant tribesmen in the mountains. The old Zulu undertakes the dangerous task of locating her by sending his son, who during an artificially produced drugged sleep, thus remaining like Mr. W. J. Dunne's experiment, and not far removed from Kimwere's, cannot dogmatise on this any more than anyone else can, but from conversations I have had with the late Sir Frederick Jackson, who was an intimate friend of Sir Rider Haggard, also of Capt. Neumann (Rider Haggard's "Allan Quatermain"), and the late R.C. Selous, I am quite convinced in my own mind that such power of "ego levitation" does exist amongst some of the primitive races of Africa.

Communication between tribes speaking different Languages.

It is also a well-known fact that amongst the Bantu races an interchange of knowledge between tribes of entirely different languages has been constantly proved. For example, were a Spaniard, without the knowledge of a word of Italian (two cognate languages) travelling in Italy, he could, if trained like the Bantu elders, communicate his needs to any village or town into which he might enter in Italy. The method is for the stranger to go into a dark hut in the village. What happens no white man, as far as I can speak, knows, but the elders sitting round there have understood his message, which may concern his needs or politics or anything else. That this languageless intercourse is possible is a fact.

Is this the way it is done? Take ourselves. We rarely think of everyday things by their names. We use names or keys so frequently that, though subconsciously we are aware of their names, we only look at them and think of them as the article they are. We do not say to ourselves "match" or "key" but put them at once to their special use. In the same way the African only thinks of them as such. He does not say "liberty" to himself or "ufunguo" or "mlango" but thinks of these things as articles.

You have often two tribes with no language in common thinking of one thing as an article and not by the name it bears. Telepathy carried to a fine art could thus make possible an interchange of knowledge without the use of language. Surely it is not a far cry from the concrete to the abstract, and realize that Native men trained to the never heard of Native women so practising or initiated to a heretic degree could practise free exchange of thought between themselves without the use of language.

It is interesting how common is telepathy

My suggestion is that this space-annihilating power, a form of telepathy and sometimes soul-levitation, inherited through generations and carried to a fine art, the most expert in these practices have become most sensitive instruments and are able to radiate (or broadcast) what they wish. By the sensitive instruments (*i.e.*, the instruments) are able to pick up these telepathic messages and give them out to their immediate neighbours. I have come to look upon villages as no longer a single and slender. Why then should we balk at the possibility suggested above? I see no reason why a personality should not be able to transfer thought through waves infinitely finer than the present used either by waves and that of course *Hertzian* waves and radio waves should not be able to do the same. This is the point to note, that this is a definite time and that the time is now ripe for the discovery of the means whereby it may be practised and more universally used.

I came across an instance in which a missionary demonstrated this near Mbukwe on the west of the Victoria Nyanza. The talk had been on such mysterious things as levitating powers. The missionary said he would test it. He gave the traveller a sealed envelope with a message in it. On the third day, after roughly a fifty-mile *safari*, the traveller was to ask his boy at 6 o'clock to give him a message from the missionary's boy. The missionary gave his boy the message at 5 o'clock and the traveller warned his boy at 5 o'clock, the boy being alone and concentrating apparently from 5 o'clock onwards. At 6 o'clock the traveller wrote down the boy's message and then opened the sealed envelope; both were identical word for word. The boys were of entirely different tribes and languages.

W. MARCUS FALLOON.

The Rev. Marcus Falloon will be remembered by many of our readers as Chaplain in Nairobi from 1900 to 1910. Comments on his suggestions will be welcomed.

THE SETTLERS OF TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Lord Granworth's Reply to Lord Passfield.

SIR.—At the dinner to Sir Joseph Byrne Loring with great regret the aspersions cast by His Majesty's Colonial Secretary on the settlers of twenty years ago, many of whom are now dead, and no small proportion in the service of their country, I cannot allow those aspersions to go unchallenged.

Unlike Lord Passfield, I had the privilege of knowing intimately a good proportion of those men, and I assert with absolute conviction that, taken as a whole, no finer or more patriotic body of men ever existed. If their successors are of the same calibre, neither Kenya nor the Empire has any cause to be ashamed of them, nor need they for their part feel any shame for those who came before them and to whom they largely owe the colony in which they live.

The reproach, in little more than a single sentence, seems the more deplorable coming as it did in a speech full of good feeling and common sense, and one, moreover, that provided a reasonable and fair-minded interpretation of that unfortunate phrase "the Paramountcy of Native Interests."

Yours faithfully,

Granborough Hall,
Suffolk.

GRANWORTH.

HOW A NATIVE NAMED A TOWNSHIP.

To The Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Kakachi's amusing letter in *East Africa* last week calls to mind an interesting story about the origin of Cata, a small township near Arusha. It appears that the meaning of Cata is "I don't know," and that when in the early days a missionary pointed out the town to a Native and asked its name, the Native replied "Cata." Down he went on the map, and they have called it that ever since!

Yours faithfully,

H. C. BROWN, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

BLUNT SPEAKING AT SISAL MEETING.

MR. ALFRED WIGGLESWORTH AGAIN ATTACKED.

Sisal Producers To Confer among Themselves.

A Special Correspondent for "East Africa."

Last week's meeting of the East African sisal Producers' and Importers' sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was marked by very blunt speaking by Major Walsh, who attacked Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, the Chairman, to a number of different points, and by a strong protest by the Londoners against their chief spokesman, who was held to be of much use to us; as that afternoon, not a single constructive suggestion was put forward to meet the pressing difficulties of the industry.

Imperial Institute's Vegetable Fibres Committee.

That a representative of East African sisal producers should sit upon the Vegetable Fibres Committee of the Imperial Institute was suggested by Major Walsh, who emphasised that the interests of producers were not always identical with those of brokers and merchants who, if they were not selling sisal, sold some other fibre instead. "Not being a protoplasmic animal" (laughed) a member of an asocial club, Major Walsh: "No, that was the other fellow!" he waited till the matter faced. Only two of the ten members of the Fibres Committee were nominated to represent various groups and interests, the exceptions being the Director of Kew and the Committee's Chairman, who also happened to be the present Chairman of the Sub-Section. He (the speaker) felt strongly that those who had put large sums of British money into sisal production in East Africa should have a nomination. Mr. Ponsonby: "Does this Committee publish its results?"

Mr. Wigglesworth: "Yes, from time to time." Major Walsh: "The only thing it has so far produced is the report of those experiments carried out by damping up of sisal at Southend. It has been unable to discover any paper published by the Committee on such vital subjects as the possible use of sisal or sisal waste for the making of paper, sacking, or artificial silk."

The Chairman replied that the Committee was directly responsible for the testing of sisal rope by the Admiralty in the seven seas. At present this country imported some 30,000 tons of Manila hemp and 7,000 tons of sisal annually, but if it could be proved that sisal conditions at sea that sisal rope was more suitable than Manila rope, the position would be instantly reversed. Experiments had also been made on the manufacture of paper, sacking, and artificial silk. Sisal in Uganda work was always being done. Finally, even if Major Walsh's suggestion was adopted, the Sub-Section's paternal nominee on the Fibres Committee would be its Chairman, who was a non-voting member.

Those Photographs of German Machinery.

Major Walsh: "He who excuses himself, accuses himself. I did not impugn you personally. Mr. Chairman, but I fail to see why you should have special information which is withheld from British interests in East Africa. Until there is a producer representative on the Committee I fear that the producer, the British producer, will be kept in the dark. I thank you for mentioning the propaganda work of your Committee. There is one of its publications in German."

Mr. Wigglesworth: "A translation in German from the English original."

Major Walsh: "Quite so. And look at it! Here, gentlemen, you have a full page photograph showing German sisal machinery, here is another full page photograph of German sisal machinery—photographs supplied by you, Chairman."

Mr. Wigglesworth: "You are assuming that."

Major Walsh: "On the contrary, it is stated that the photographs were supplied by you. We British producers in Tanganyika are not receiving fair share, and I claim that such producers should be fairly represented on that Committee so that growers may be kept adequately posted."

The Chairman: "The charge is that the Imperial Institute is concealing reports. No report is being held

Major Walsh: "You may have reports and documents from your own industry, and I can't do them."

Sir Humphrey Leggett pointed out that the Imperial Institute was a very important Government scientific body, on whose Committee the best possible brain on the subject would be served, and whose publication might be disastrous if it were to come out. In similar body had led to the ousting of British interests by Germans. Experiments should be brought to a practical conclusion by the Imperial Institute in the order that the results might be properly protected for the benefit of the British Empire.

Constitution of the Fibres Committee.

Mr. MacNeish: "Who constitutes the Committee, and who appoints the members?"

Mr. Wigglesworth: "They are nominated by the Central Council."

Major Walsh: "On the contrary, they are nominated by various interests amongst rope manufacturers. The only two exceptions are the Director of Kew and Mr. Wigglesworth."

Mr. MacNeish: "Are there machines now which we could have our own technical representative?"

Major Walsh: "The Committee consists of representatives of the Department of Overseas Trade, the Board of Trade, the Admiralty, the Army Contracts Department, New Zealanders, thelate Association of Dunkirk, the Hemp Twine Spinners' Association, the Scientific Research Committee of the Government of New Zealand, and others."

Mr. MacNeish: "So probably only two or three are really practical men as Major Walsh says."

Lord Cranbrook having suggested that the Committee might well investigate the samples of artificial silk picked up in the bazaar at Zanzibar, and said to have been made from sisal, Colonel Leggett said that he had already sent such a sample to the Institute for immediate investigation, whereupon Captain F. A. Johnson disclosed that some years ago his company had had excellent artificial silk made from sisal, though not as a commercial proposition; after extensive experiments the idea was turned down by one of the largest artificial silk concerns in the world, and their further efforts to discover whether sisal could be substituted for cotton in the manufacture of motor tires was similarly unsuccessful—the largest tire manufacturers in this country.

It was announced that reports on the testing under sea-going conditions in the Navy of cordage made from sisal were being expected and a new note had been issued for the supply of one hundred tons of African sisal to the Admiralty dockyards.

Lighterage Rates in East Africa.

In the course of a long discussion on the subject of lighterage rates Mr. Wigglesworth said that the Section had strongly opposed unification of the lighterage system in East Africa as a Government monopoly, in which Sir Humphrey Leggett replied that the Section had merely opposed the idea of the work being done by the Government itself. Mr. Wigglesworth having repeated his assertion that there had been opposition to the unification of the companies, Sir Humphrey reminded him that such unification was not even under consideration at that time, and offered to provide the Sub-Section with all the papers on the subject.

Shipments by British Vessels.

Major Walsh: "You, Mr. Chairman, said at the last meeting that you were the largest shipper of sisal from East Africa. I pointed out that the Llanstephan Castle would shortly be sailing from East Africa, and that it was of the greatest importance that the special facilities offered in this case by a British line should be utilised by shippers. I appeal to you because you are Chairman of the Freight Committee of this Sub-Section and your negotiations with the lines have not recently been successful."

"That reminds me that you have suggested that representatives of the foreign lines should also be present when we discuss freight matters with the Steamer Conference. It was not for us to make such a suggestion, which I think dangerous. This is a British Chamber of Commerce. You ought not to take it incumbent on the lines to have foreign representatives present. That is for them to decide. I should like you to support me in using every opportunity you can to ship your sisal in British vessels."

Mr. Wigglesworth: "I bring the subject of dis-

Major Walsh said that he was surprised that "gave us facilities to him in our Conference to ask how far you can influence the Sultan to use such opportunity."

Mr. Wigglesworth said that it was at the suggestion of Mr. Simola that he suggested to members how to handle his proposal.

Major Walsh said that "is the function of the Foreign Office to represent the British side to ask foreign governments to do what they talk to us."

The Chairman said "It is easier for the foreign lines to get their documents at hand."

Lord Cranworth's proposal.

Mr. Wigglesworth said that Sir John Johnson had suggested £10 per ton as a fair price for the skins of the animals in East Africa produce. No one had suggested any other prices we have got say one single word, and I have given any help to the industry on either side. Whether it is a case of link or chain, we might go forward something more constructive. We have been faced with the great decision whether it would be better to sell or not and we have used every discussion such a point of general policy. If we think that there is no advantage and disadvantage in our holding all from the market for a certain period we may have done some of more valuable service.

Major Walsh said that "I am sorry to enclose Lord Cranworth's proposal. It has been done in good faith, I am sure, and it is a sensible proposal. I have seen it and I am inclined to take it as a sensible proposal. I am sure it will give some more reference to patriotic and a motive like to influence people in their purchasing. It having been suggested that something might be done towards joint action in selling, some producers could no longer be at the mercy of market rumours, often false, as the prices accepted by companies to save them nine-tenths of the present difficulties are due to the influence of speculators, the only living organisation which collects lexical sales."

Producers' Meeting to be Called.

Captain Johnson and Major Walsh strongly urged consultation amongst producers, not with any idea of immunity to the broker or merchant, but because the interests were really quite different, and after long discussion it was decided to ask Mr. Wigglesworth to call a meeting of producers.

There might be no subsequent misunderstandings. Captain Johnson asked the chairman to name the date in the room when he would receive representatives of producers, and Mr. Wigglesworth replied "Captain Johnson, Major Walsh, Mr. Fortlock represent Mr. Cowie, Mr. Cranworth, Mr. Eason, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Smith." It was agreed and the date fixed.

SETTLERS WHO HELP THEMSELVES.

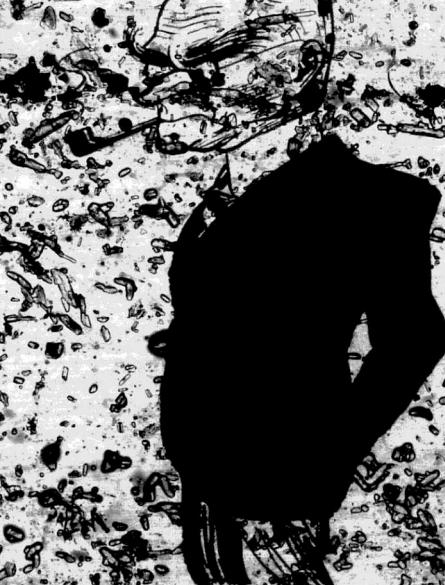
There is encouragement and a step forward in the settlement districts where, in the organised experiments now being carried out in the growing of alternative crops, in the Kikuyu district of Kenya under the auspices of the Trans-Nilotic Farmers Association of which Captain J. A. Fisher is Honorary Secretary, and a very satisfactory result. The scheme is that groups of settlers should plant a few specially selected trees, tabulate the results of their experiments under such headings as "suitable," "useless," or worthless. Further investigation, submit the results to the Association, thus enabling it to disseminate valuable information to its members.

An indication of the range of new plants being tried out in the kikuyu zone is as follows:

- Edible tamarind (*Tamarindus indica* L.)
- Black Jack tree (*Clitoria Ternatea* L.)
- Phanerous bushvine (*Canavalia Gladiata* L.)
- Red Lupin (*Lupinus angustifolius*)
- Saffron Clover (*Trifolium repens*)
- Clover, white (*Trifolium pratense*)
- Clover, red (*Trifolium pratense*)
- Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*)
- Madre tree (*Madhuca Longifolia*)
- Sago palm (*Dioscorea* sp.)
- Coffee shade (*Psychotria* sp.)
- Lupin (*Lupinus* sp.)
- Java Sago (*Manihot* sp.)
- Coffee shade (*Psychotria* sp.)
- Lupin (*Lupinus* sp.)
- Java Sago (*Manihot* sp.)

WHO'S WHO.

36. Sir Charles Calvert-Bowring,
K.C.M.G., K.B.E.



Copyright "East Africa."

No official who has been long settled in East Africa has won a greater measure of personal popularity and esteem than Sir Charles Calvert-Bowring, who splendidly supported at all times by Lady Bowring, gained general recognition for his large heart and outstanding humanity. His pleasure to identify himself with every form of public activity. No official was ever more successful in bringing people together socially and thus smoothing over many difficulties, and when given time an official who showed himself more devoted to sport of every kind, although only an average player, but whose skill in golf and tennis was very good indeed. As a photographer he has a wonderful collection of East African trees taken by himself.

Born in 1871, and educated at Clifton, he entered the Colonial Office through the Exchequer in 1890 and first went to British Central Africa five years later. In 1895 he transferred to the East Africa Protectorate, and in 1897 became a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Uganda 1901 and 1903, while Commissioner of the East Africa Protectorate, and in Kenya, he acted as Commissioner of the Provincial Government and was faced with many difficult situations. In 1924, he was appointed Governor of Mombasa, from which

PERSONALIA.

Mr. John Wood has left England for East Africa.

Captain and Mrs. D. Award are shortly coming home from Kitale.

Captain the Hon. W. Hazlebrook recently flew from Mombasa to Zanzibar.

We regret to learn of the death in London of Mr. J. H. L. D. P. St. John.

Messrs. G. R. Hankey and B. G. Smith have been appointed game wardens in Kenya.

Mr. & Mrs. Dowling and Miss Van Cleave were recently married in Eldoret, Kenya.

Major and Mrs. Claude Reynard are to resign for East Africa at the end of this month.

Mr. H. Horby lectured last week at Riga, and on his return to England will speak on his missionary experiences in Uganda.

The Acting Governor of Kenya, Sir M. G. M. Gandy, recently visited Entebbe and Mbarara.

Mr. F. Bentham, of Lusaka, has been appointed member of the Lusaka Management Board.

Mr. R. E. Symonds, District Officer in Tanganyika, has arrived home on leave from Njombe.

Mr. W. Adams has been appointed Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province of Uganda.

Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton has arrived in England, and intends to remain about three months.

Commander A. F. Marsh, of the Kenya and Uganda Airways Marine Service, has come from the service.

Lady Barth presented the prizes at the first motorcycle grass track racing meeting held recently in Nairobi.

We regret to report that Mr. Henry P. Gough has had a fatal heart attack in a nursing home.

Brigadier General H. J. Anderson, Inspector General of the King's African Rifles, has been revising his handbook.

Mr. C. Maher, Assistant Accountant Officer, Kenya, has been posted to South Africa. He is a former Rugby football player.

Mr. Thomas Honey, Acting Director of Agriculture in Mozambique and Rhodesia, South Africa, recently married at Belém.

The second son of Dr. G. D. Macmillan, who died down of Edinburgh has been appointed to the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, for the first time.

Mr. G. S. Blake and Mr. J. B. Colquhoun have assumed charge of the Mtwara and Mbeya districts.

Dr. N. D. Sanderson, of the Medical Department of Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred from Broken Hill to Livingstone.

Mr. E. Peacocke, who has recently arrived home, formerly served in the Police Department of Kenya for the past seven years.

Mr. W. C. Dicks, who was born in Nyasaland for the first ten years, and has since been an leave for months ago, is at present in London.

Earl of Athlone, late Governor-General of South Africa, was due to reach Uganda early this month on his way to the Nile route.

Mr. Lawrence L. Gordon, son of Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Gordon, of Nairobi, and Miss Florence Ivy Baker, have been married in Mombasa.

Mr. and Mrs. James C. Maxwell, Government Surveyors, Northumbria, and Late War Secretary of State for the Indian and Native Affairs, have joined the mining teams of the Protectorate.

Mr. A. H. Evans, formerly a Government official in East Africa, is living in Nairobi. Gipsy Moth, the light Kitchener, a few days ago.

Mr. L. W. Robinson, Captain in the Royal Engineers, Department of Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed to the protectorate on promotion.

Sir Edward Grigg is addressing the Royal Society on Monday, January 28th, on "The Problem of Government in Africa."

Mr. F. A. Stoddart, Agricultural Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, recently met Arusha and Mombasa to discuss agricultural problems with them.

Mr. F. J. Salter, of the Sudan, which he first visited in 1924 to report on the railways and to make recommendations regarding their development.

Mr. T. Russell, of Arusha, Kenya, a very well known doctor, after long a West End nursing home, on Monday followed an operation on his throat.

Colonel Cabral, the Portuguese General of East Africa, recently visited Zomba, where he was the guest of Sir T. S. W. Thomas, Governor of Nyasaland.

Mr. A. G. T. Parker, of London, another member of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council, during the absence in England of Mr. G. A. Parker.

The new clock tower of Hartlepool Cathedral is to be dedicated by the Right Rev. Dr. L. H. Evans on February 1st, the anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria.

We regret to learn of the recent death in London of Mr. A. J. O'Farrell, who was 101. Some time in Mozambique. He was leader of the squatting

We regret to learn of the serious illness of Mr. and Mrs. J. Monoy of Mombasa. Mr. Monoy was a director of the African Company, and was a known business man in the island.

Major G. L. Atkinson, M.C., who at last week's dinner renewed acquaintance with some of his East African friends, served during the Campaign with the Royal North Lancashire Regiment.

How many friends in Kenya will return with Major and Mrs. J. L. St. Toft, friend and brother of the recently in Switzerland. It is, however, understood well, that Major and Mrs. St. Toft have returned to London.

Sir Percy Lorraine, High Commissioner for Egypt and Sudan, left Cairo last week for Khartoum by air. He is now on a shortening expedition nearly allied to Dulich Station. Lady Lorraine is proceeding later.

The names of staff will be Spink, Mr. C. M. G. and Captain Jamshed bin Mohamed bin Juma have been engaged in Kenya, as likely witnesses in a year before the trial of one acting on behalf of the Arabs of East Africa.

At the annual dinner of the蒙哥马利 division of the Kenya Branch of the British Legion, Dr. J. Baerg, the President of the division, was presented with an ivory photo frame on the occasion of his retirement.

Mr. J. A. Chambers, who is the Bishop of Central Tanganyika, who has remained in England in order to be able to spend Christmas with his young sons, is due to leave Marseilles by steamer on January 21st.

Mr. J. J. Shabot, Provincial Commissioner of Nyasaland, who was sent down to South Africa at the end of October on account of trouble in the eastern hospital in Johannesburg, but is improving under a regime.

We regret to learn of the sudden Nairobian death of D. Cleland, wife of Main J. Cleland, Secretary of the Legislative Assembly. Mrs. Cleland had been a resident of Kenya for the past seven years and was a popular figure in the capital.

Addressing the Indian Legislative Assembly on Saturday, Mr. Sivaraman said that Mr. Sivaraman probably acted on behalf of the Indian community before the First Parliament of India.

In a recent place Mr. K. Parker returned to Nairobi from "Gona" just in time to attend last week's dinner to Sir John P. Byrnes, F which his son Parker, who has arrived from Kenya only two days previously, was also present.

It is reported that the financial committee of the Eastern Province was the first to draw up a new combined budget for the year ending March 31st. He is represented by Mr. A. G. Clunie, whose financial tasks

Container Gatti, the leader of the Italian scientific expedition to Central Africa, was charged by a group of gorillas, but when he shot at them they fled. The expedition departs to Lake Carro in March or April.

Addressing his constituents in Nakuru during last week, Lord Delamere said that the Memorandum on Native Policy was marked by inevitable insolence and unfeaturable patronage of wording towards the local Governments in Africa.

Commander R. M. Reynolds, R.N.R., who served many years in the Uganda Railway Marine and Lake Victoria when he was "Sylva" ran aground in October, 1914, is present visiting the Sudan on behalf of the Royal Empire Society.

We are very glad to be able to report that Mr. Henry Portlock, who has been seriously ill for many weeks, is so much better that he has been allowed to visit the City through his doctor's still ordered complete rest and freedom from business worries.

Miss Elizabeth Dickin, younger daughter of Mrs. Greene-Dickin of Corbar, Royston, was married at Bakewell last week. Mr. Donald Storn Fox, of the Royal Administrative Service, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, the bridegroom, left the Riviera whence they will proceed to Kenya.

Mr. Hugh A. Davies, Salamee representative of the African Maritime Co., who was appointed to represent the Bar es Salame Chamber of Port Advisory Board in succession to Captain H. Lettman, has not found it possible to serve and Mr. H. Lettman has been nominated in his stead.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to an Advisory Board set up in Kenya under the title of "Wheat Committee," 1931: Lieutenant-Colonel G. Head, Mr. Scott, Thomas G. Griffiths, Messrs. Honey, A. Pritchard, W. Chater, W. S. C. Bouwer, and C. Soames.

Mr. Baker, who proposed the idea of the Land Welfare in 1928, at a Banquet held in Nairobi, and Mr. E. G. Gland responded. "Our speaker was presented by Major A. Russell, and the speakers were Captain Sir Alan Robert Dunham, Mr. G. Head, Mr. Grant, and the Rev.

Mr. E. G. Gland, who was presented with Mrs. E. Birch, was at a recent East African dinner, recently held, and Mr. E. Gland responded. "Our speaker was presented by Major A. Russell, and the speakers were Captain Sir Alan Robert Dunham, Mr. G. Head, Mr. Grant, and the Rev.

M. H. E. G. Mistead, who is outward bound for Australia, is well known to most of our readers in Kenya, whence he was transferred to U.S.A. in 1921 as an Assistant Treasurer to the General Trading Board in 1922, and in 1927 was appointed to the Currency Office.

EAST AFRICA

PERSONALIA (continued)

East Africa is able to state that Sir Stewart Symes, Governor-designate of Tanganyika Territory, and at present Resident and Commander-in-Chief in Aden, expects to arrive in London early in March and to assume his duties in Tanganyika on April 22nd or 23rd. He came down from Mombasa on January 28.

Many of those present at last week's dinner to Sir Joseph Byrne commented on the pleasure at meeting such oldtimers as Lord Granville, Sir Charles and Lady Bowes, Mr. Stephen Bagge, Mr. J. B. Banks, Mrs Guy Eden, Major and Mrs Gailey, Mr. C. IV. Shapley, Mr. J. T. W. McClelland, Mr. G. P. Sims, and Major Collet Ward.

In the annual Oxford v. Cambridge cricket match in Nairobi, Mr. H. J. Atkinson scored 134 not out and Mr. R. M. Dowdeswell 100 not out for the latter team, which quickly ran up 200 runs for 4 wickets. Oxford's bowle fielding has been described as 150 runs for 7 wickets, of which four were bowled by Mr. Atkinson. It was evidently his day.

Captain E. C. Wilfmon, Deputy Director of Public Works in Uganda who is shortly coming home on leave, has served in Uganda for the past twenty-five years, and was in charge of construction of the Kampala-Fort Bell railway when it was built in 1913. During the East African Campaign he served with the 4th King's African Rifles.

Mr. H. H. Hopps, who has just arrived from Tanganyika, formerly head of the Lusaka Division of the territory, had been in East Africa during the early days of the campaign and was present at the battle of Tanga. He died in the Indian State Railways for eleven months before the outbreak of War, at the conclusion of which he was appointed to the Tanganyika Railways.

Mr. Roy Tuckett, who last year flew from England to the Cape, spending some time in Africa en route, last week exhibited his film of the flight to members of the Reading and Berkshire Flying Club. Included in the film were scenes at Chelmsford Motor Kitambiro and a take-off from Mombasa. Tuckett had to fly over 1,000 miles in the former instance and 7,000 miles in the latter.

Mr. Francis Joseph, who is an ex-South Rhodesian as the name of member of Dr. Kirkley's Economic Mission团, who is a trustee of the North Stamford Bank, Comptroller, was originated at Durban on Friday last. His chambers in Durban's Hunter & Marshall Building, which were presented to Francis and also to his wife, were recently painted by Mr. T. Marlowe, Ronaldson.

A petition with custody of the child was granted to Justice S. A. A. and Dennis Boyd, solicitor, who prayed for the dissolution of his marriage with Lieutenant-colonel Frank Athfield, a Government official in the Sudan, on the ground of his adultery with a woman under 18. It was stated that the marriage took place in Mombasa, and that there was one illegitimate son. The petition was undefended.

His many friends in Kenya will be interested to learn that Canon G. R. Blackledge, who is now thirty-six years of age, has retired from the Protectorate and who came home on retirement about nine months ago, has been offered a benefice in Kent, near Faversham. The institution will take place on January 24, the ceremony being performed by the Bishop of Dover, while the Rev. Canon G. R. Blackledge, Dean of Faversham, will inset him.

We regret to report the death at the age of sixty-seven of Mr. Charles Henry Durham, head of the well-known London firm of Findlays, Durham and Bromley, who had had extensive South African interests for many years, and at the end of the War had developed connexion with East Africa. Mr. Durham, than his health estimation amply justified, leaves a widow, a daughter, and two sons, both of whom are engaged in the business.

Colonel G. N. Williams, D.S.O., who will be remembered by many of our readers as the Base Commandant at Dar es Salaam during the later part of the East African Campaign, has been acting as Chairman of a Commission in Southern Rhodesia to investigate the question of co-operation among maize growers in the Colony. Colonel Williams is Secretary for Agriculture in the Union of South Africa, and his services have been loaned to the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Sherwood-Kelly, V.C., M.G., D.S.O., who has just been gazetted a Brigadier-Retired in Tanganyika, served with the Royal Engineers in Northern Rhodesia, in Kenya and Somaliland from 1902 to 1907. During the War he was wounded five times, was mentioned in despatches five times, and won the V.C., M.G. and D.S.O. He is an old big-game shot, a keen horseman, and a keen athlete. One of his hobbies was climbing at Reata Hill during General Smuts' advance on Kilimanjaro. Some months ago we forecasted his return to Africa.

Mr. D. P. Birrell, O.P.E., the engineer in charge of the construction of the new Nile bridge at Jinja, has been closely connected with railway development in Kenya and Uganda during the past few years. He was the responsible engineer responsible for the construction of the Nyeri extension opened three years ago, and was in charge of the new extension from Jinja to Kasese. Before joining the staff of the Uganda Railway some five years ago, Mr. Birrell had been in business as a consulting engineer in Nairobi. Since the completion of the Nile bridge he has been in charge of the survey work for possible further extension of the railway westwards through the peaks of Mount Elgon. He deserves hearty congratulations on the successful building of this new bridge in the heart of Africa.

OUR WEEKLY CAPTURES.

Anti-aircraft original sketch, approximately three inches across, the prints of which can be made in any size, may be made at the office of "East Africa," 10, Talbot Road, Finsbury, London, W.C. 1.

EAST AFRICA.

A SISAL RECORD

BIRD & COMPANY (AFRICA), LTD.

Cable communication has been received in London to the effect that at the Kenya Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Show just held in Nairobi—in which producers in Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, and Uganda are permitted to participate—BIRD & COMPANY Africa, LTD., have been awarded

(a) The Mackenzie Cup for
most points in the
Sisal Classes.

(b) First Prize for No. 1 Sisal.

(c) First Prize for No. 2 Sisal.

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BRITISH MAIL SERVICE FOR EAST AFRICA

Suggested by the London Chamber of Commerce

The East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce have, as our readers are aware, had under consideration Major Walsh's proposal that the Imperial Government should consider the desirability of entering into negotiations with the British steamship lines for the institution of a fortnightly direct mail-service between the country and British East African ports, with the object of its becoming a weekly service at the earliest possible date.

A memorandum supporting the proposal has been sent to the Secretary of State. Sir Emileus' notes that imports from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika alone have grown from £1,400,000 in October 1915 to £6,000,000, and that exports within the same period have increased from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000. Other points in the memorandum are the following:

At present all mails from this country to East Africa, with the exception of those sent via Marseilles per French steamer, are transhipped at Aden; they are carried to that port by P. & O. vessels and thence by available steamers, including French and Italian packets and the steamships of the Union-Castle, British India, Clan, Harris, and other British lines, as well as German, Bulgarian, and Dutchers.

The Section understand that there is also an arrangement with the steamship companies that those proceeding to East Africa which are not actually due to Aden are communicated by wireless with that port and put in for mails if they are awaiting Marseilles. There is also a direct French service from Marseilles already mentioned. Whilst the East African Section recognise the certain advantages in these arrangements, they desire to submit: first, that British prestige in East Africa is continuing to suffer through British mails being carried by foreign vessels; and, second, that there is no guarantee of regularity of service, whereas, if mail contact with a British-owned shipping line would at once raise the status of British interests and would provide a definite schedule of arrivals and departures.

Other Countries Subsidise their Lines

The Section understand that the French, German, Dutch, and Japanese mail services to East Africa are already subsidised, and to that extent British interests are prejudiced. Japan, in particular, doubtless finds the reliability of a regular mail-service of considerable advantage to her in the efforts which she is making to develop the trade of the East African group of territories in cotton and cotton manufactures, whilst British traders find it necessary to rely to a great extent upon a French line for the carriage of their mails.

A particular weakness in the chain of communication to which the Section desire to draw attention relates to the absence of any predetermined arrangement for the uncarrying of mail. The uncertainty of the time of arrival of the mail and the delays which result have been the cause of considerable inconvenience to traders. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed in Tanganyika at the unreliability of the mails to ports in that territory, and the Section feel that the present service is not commensurate with the important economic advancement which Tanganyika has made since the War.

The homeward mail service from East Africa is much less satisfactory than the outward service, and complaints of delays are frequently made by British houses on this side. The position is illustrated by the experience of an important office in London which received a mail from Mombasa on September 24 but did not receive another until October 3, when letters posted in East Africa as early as September 5 were delivered. Again, a mail from Kenya dated October 25 and 26 November 3 were delivered to this country.

Regular Mails Required by Traders

Traders, whilst making every allowance for occasional mishaps, point out that the satisfactory conduct of their business depends in no small measure upon a certain fixity of arrival and despatch of the mails. They recognise, however, the fact that there is no guarantee of regularity of service under the present system.

Reference has been made to the part which is played and will be played by aviation in this matter of overseas communications. The Section have not overlooked the possibility of such developments but they feel that, at this time, air transport cannot be expected to be sufficiently cheaply enough to take the place of the sea routes.

PEST CONTROL BY BIOLOGICAL MEANS

ENCOURAGEMENT for East African Agriculturalists

Entomologists in East Africa will welcome the full report of the campaign in Fiji against the coconut moth, *Leucania iridescens*, B.B., a tiny Zygaenid moth with a wide expanse of barely half an inch, which, nevertheless, so devastated the coconut plantations of Fiji that in 1920 they were threatened with extinction. The case is an outstanding example of the complete control of an insect pest by biological means, and is likely to remain classic. It presents some unique features. The moth is known only in Fiji, where it has no parasitic enemies. Its spread was limited entirely by its food supply, the coconuts in the cocoons in one district under the control of a single species of fly, *Tachina*, which were left to form fresh outbreaks whenever new palms were left for a fresh outbreak to occur. When new palms developed, it seemed as though insects could not be grown commercially in the presence of *Lemania*.

It was in such circumstances that Dr. G. A. K. Marshall and his assistants, Mr. T. H. C. Taylor and Mr. R. W. Palmer, approached the problem of finding some parasite of the moth which would control it. A mission was sent to the New Hebrides, Bismarck, Solomon Islands, New Guinea, Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island. Another visited Malaya and Java. Queensland was investigated but failed. In Malaya Lemania was a promising parasite of *Lemania* by *Tachina*. By specially arrangements with the timber company, it was found that, as a consequence of the parasites on Lemania, of a small moth, *Arctia caja*, was converted to Siva, where with extraordinary care and skill they were propagated and released to attack *Lemania*. The success was complete; the last has become so rare that existing entomologists would have difficulty in finding a single specimen. The cost of the missions alone was £3,500, but it was money well spent.

The full story is given in a magnificent volume, "The Coconut Moth in Fiji," published by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology (1918), "a postage abroad" ad., a striking example of the splendid work now being turned out by that authority under its Director, Dr. G. A. K. Marshall. Illustrated with thirty-four plates, of which twelve are coloured, and numerous and splendidly executed maps, the book is a pattern of entomological research, detailed and exhaustive. Every aspect of the problem is dealt with. East African entomologists will do well to study this, as circumstances were exceptionally favourable the parasites are not likely to find in their area any natural enemies save from parasitic enemies such as *Coccophagus*, *Conura*, etc., only in organic life like the Fiji group, but they will derive both encouragement and information from this report of splendid work so handsomely presented.

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THE PASSING OF MR. RALPH HODDINOTT.

Tribute to a Kenya Pioneer.

ANOTHER Kenya pioneer has passed away in the person of the late Mr. Ralph Hoddinott, of Ngewa, Kipkaren, who died suddenly in the Eldoret Hospital from pleurisy following a chill. An English yeoman farming stock, and of a retiring disposition, Mr. and Mrs. Hoddinott and family first arrived in Kenya about 1906 and took up land above the Kiambi homa in the days before coffee had become established and when settlers tried to make ends meet by mixed farming. Selling out to Mr. Nugent, he tackled another piece of virgin land adjoining Karura Forest which he planted up with coffee. After the War he went to the Kipkaren district where his sons had already taken up land.

Joining up during the East African Campaign although he must have been well over fifty years of age at the time, he served with the Carrier Corps right up to the end, and from the hardships endured during that long trying time of foot-slogging through "C.E.A." he never completely recovered.

He was blessed with a wonderful helping hand in Mrs. Hoddinott, who carried on mainly when her husband and two of her sons were in active service. With Mrs. Hoddinott and her three sons and their daughters, all grown up and respected far and wide, deepest sympathy will be felt.

THE COLOUR BAR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Some Members of the New Council.

A COUNCIL to promote understanding between white and coloured people in Great Britain was formed at a meeting at Friends' House, London Road, on January 1. The purpose of the Council will be principally to deal with cases of "colour bar" discrimination in this country, which the Secretary, Mr. John P. Fletcher, claimed had on the increase. A recent inquiry had shown that only one boarding house out of fifteen in one street in Bloomsbury was willing to take coloured people. One of the first actions of the Council will be to draw up a "white list" of hotels and boarding houses where people of colour may stay.

Among the approximately 100 members of the new committee are: Mr. C. Roden Buxton, M.P., Mr. Bradford James, of the African, Mr. H. S. Polak, Mr. James Alpin, of the Indian, Y. M.C.A., Dr. Harold Moody, Mr. Ivor Montagu, Mr. E. P. Sturges, Mr. W. F. Nicholson (Secretary of the Society of Friends), Miss Winifred Holroyd, Michael Emankin, Mr. Maurice Rowntree and Mr. Lionel Aird (of the East and West Friends' Committee).

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S GOVERNMENT HOUSE

"NORTHERN RHODESIA is a fine, simple place, not at all a satisfactory one, and I sincerely trust that my successor there will be one who will have rather a better opportunity to live up to its potentialities," said Sir James Crawford Maxwell, Governor of the territory, during a recent debate in the Legislative Council, adding, "I can speak without any feeling in the matter for I shall never live there again." He estimated that at least £60,000 would be required for the new legislature, and he also considered that about £500,000 would be required for the new capital.

As the Kenya Legislative Council was dissolved last week, preparations for the General Election are now imminent, in full swing.

TO INCREASE SALES OF E. AFRICAN PRODUCTS.

A Precedent set by Southern Rhodesia.

EAST AFRICAN Agricultural Departments would be interested in a scheme recently inaugurated by the Southern Rhodesian Government for the purpose of increasing the sales of Rhodesian cigarettes and tobacco in England. The method adopted is for residents in Southern Rhodesia to complete forms obtainable from the Department of Agriculture giving particulars of the number of cigarettes or the amount of tobacco they wish to be sent to their friends, whose names and addresses are given. On receiving a form, the secretary of Agriculture forwards it to the High Commissioner in London, who arranges the dispatch in conjunction with firms holding the principal types of tobacco.

Central similar schemes are organised in coffee, cigarettes and tobacco from the East and Central African Dependencies.

TEA GROWING IN NYASALAND.

Mr. F. A. Stockdale's Visit.

MR. F. A. STOCKDALE, who has advised the Secretary of State for the Colonies, said while recently in Nyasaland that he favoured the establishment of a small agricultural research station in Mlanje, for the purpose of investigating soil and methods of tea cultivation, especially shade and pruning. Cultural conditions in that district struck him as approximating more closely to those obtaining in parts of Assam than in Ceylon, he commented on the general character of shade trees. Mr. A. E. Shinn, the well-known local planter, said that there are now about 8,000 acres under tea in Mlanje and a further 2,000 in Chelso.

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Export Depot, Nairobi,

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will meet you in England

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You are relieved of all

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Car Service facilities make it possible for you to purchase your car from General Motors Export Depot, London, use it whilst on leave, and then hand it to them for shipment to us before leaving.

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District and Branches throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

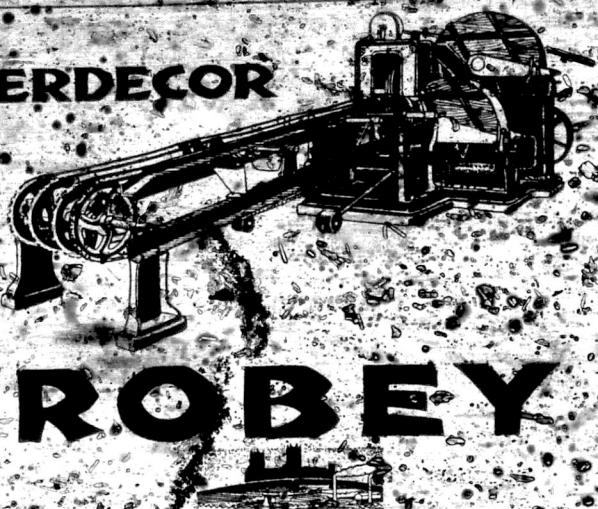
The ROBEY SUPERDECOR

THE latest Robey Superdecor embodies improvements for gripping the leaf near the butt end, and a WIDER DRUM AND CONCAVE for dealing with this part of the leaf. Another important new feature is that a special arrangement of CONCAVE CLEARANCE ADJUSTMENT as developed by Major Parsons is fitted, enabling easy and frequent adjustment to be made while running. An illustrated booklet containing specification will gladly be sent on request.

Enquiries are also invited for Diesel engines and steam engines for use as engine mowers.

COMPLETE SISAL FACTORY PLANTS

HORIZONTAL and VERTICAL DIESEL ENGINES, STRAIGHT LINE DIESEL AIR COMPRESSOR (S.I.O.C. TYPE), STEAM ENGINES, ROBESY STEAM WATER HEATERS, LAUNDRY PLANTS, STEAM AND ELECTRIC WINDING ENGINES, AIR COMPRESSORS, ROAD MAKING and QUARRING PLANT OF ALL TYPES, ROAD ROLLERS OF ALL TYPES, STEAM WAGONS, HIGH SPEED STEAM TRACTORS and TRAILERS.



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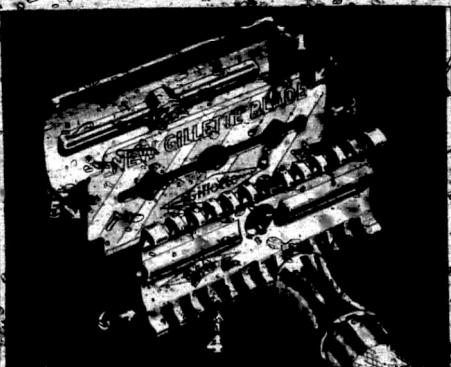
MORE SHAVES — BETTER SHAVES

6 Vital Improvements

1. Reinforced corners on CAP of razor.
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Patent No. 616,964
THE GILLETTE RAZOR, 2 1/2 GOLD PLATED
WITH ONE NEW BLADE IN CASE. \$1.50

NEW GILLETTE BLADES
PACK OF 5, 10¢, BUCKET OF 10, 15¢



ENTITLED TO EXCLUSIVE LOCAL AGENT

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR, LIMITED,
848 GREAT PORTLAND ST., LONDON, W.1.

Camp Fine-Comments.

African Herdsmen.

In Unitalia (S.W. Tanganyika) there is no such thing as an ox or cow, so a common word for school in the country where the people appear to be happy and prosperous is "School of the Ox." Go to work, O happy, Warthalal!

The King of the Native Mind.

An unusual example of the way in which the African's mind really works is contained in the following extract from a true one. A constabulary boy, carrying a basket full of clean linen from the laundry at the back door of some home, had run into both glue and soap. He put the basket down, went in and walked round to the front door. Then he ran out of the unglued back door, then he ran out of the front door, then he ran to the back door, then he ran up his back again, then he ran back again, triumphantly. He had solved his problem in transportation.

British Schoolboys in Africa.

Nothing but good can come from such a tour as was undertaken by East Africa by a party of British schoolboys last autumn, and the record of their interesting trip as displayed in the thousand photographs exhibited at the Imperial Institute last week proved that they had made good use of their time. That they were indeed schoolboys was clear from the occasional spelling mistakes in the written titles to the pictures, designed to be an example. But it was still to see the caption "Lake Victoria Nyanza." Such an error could not have been possible after a personal visit to East Africa. We hope the on-going tour's institution is continued with amusement.

Missionaries' Uniform in the Early Days.

In the early days of the early missions, money was wasted no more on uniform adornments. General Trevor Ternan arrived at Entebbe on February 27, 1885, and he writes in his book on his experiences: "On landing I went off at once to report to my son, but forgot to take my beard, and having shaved since leaving the boat, was obliged to go to the dining room dressed like a woman. My son was also as much ashamed as if I had a beard; my son was also as much as if I did. It may very have been for the occasion, consisting as it did, of a worn and patched pair of knickers, a tattered shirt and a tattered and frayed Ternan hat. I reported the facts to my son, who said that father, in his opinion, had made a dark white and grey umbrella to keep off the sun. The result was that father, in his opinion, had made a dark white and grey umbrella to keep off the sun."

Which is pretty well, isn't it? Uncomplimentary.

A Chief's Name in Tanganyika.

An interesting example of the Bantu custom of putting "tabu" on names is given by Mr. F. J. Bagshawe, Land Development Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory, in his second report to the Government. He goes down to Uganda, from the Livingston Mountains, and the Nilot population runs him to ground. The chief who is always known as "Tabu" has his name must never be spoken during his lifetime. After his accession to office, Richard Ward, will be entitled to be called "Zulu Tabu," for during the evolution of dead chief names as a mark of grief, the result being that as the native names for men have sometimes the words "Tabu" or "Luguru" and some other words, such as "Mwana."

A Little Zebra Donkey Hourly.

The zebra donkey has faded from itself of any practical use to humans. The zebra donkey cross is more promising. The Veterinary Department of Tanganyika Territory has two of these mules—“Briskey” and “Coco,” who was responsible for such a pallid name as the progeny of zebra mare. And jolly little beasts they look! In their wail striped legs, carrying asinine bodies. “Briskey,” of course, works every day, and a striking photograph of him is shown driving a two-wheeled cart driven by a boy. The donkey's coat is brownish, with stripes, and the markings of a zebra.

In Africa's Strange Land in Major.

note,” writes a regular correspondent, “that you make frequent reference to the African's curious tastes in food and his wonderful capacity for drinking foul water and devouring rats in unlimited quantity and in doubtful condition. When transported to the West, the African retains many of these remarkable peculiarities. In the matter of alcohol and his credit be it said, the African in the West is no drunkard—I have seen him drink forty-overproof rum warm from the still and survive it. But I have just read of a stout lady she must have been one of the old-time ‘black maidens’ who did overstep the mark and was properly drunk in as a result. She admitted it before the magistrate, seemed rather proud of it, and when asked where she got her liquor from replied ‘from rum.’ I wonder whether was moth balls distilled from petrol?”

JACOB & CO'S.



CREAM CRACKERS

imitation of the ancient form of flatbread, made by this dietetic Jacob & Co. are cream crackers, which are the best and the most nutritious biscuits in the world. The result of all the attention that imitation has been paid to obtain the outstanding qualities of Jacob & Co. original production—lightness, flakiness, and a delicious creamy flavour.

J. R. JACOB & CO., LTD., BIRMINGHAM,
ESTABLISHED 1862.

ENTERTAINMENT

EAST AFRICA

62

OBITUARY AUGUST

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Stevedores, Warehouses & Trans-
Fowarding General Agents

The Building activities in Dar es Salaam are open for sufficient time to plan under and Superintend, and Sir M. C. G. has indicated that the line will be completed to Kilimajaro, and open for traffic in 1934.

MANUBITO is in position to quote shipping rates to and from all interior points of Kenya and Uganda, as well as undertakings of transit, customs formalities, etc. at reasonable rates.

MANUBITO specializes in stevedoring and is equipped to handle heavy lifts and guarantees quick dispatch.

Teleg. Addressee: MANUBITO, Lobito, Angola, P. O. Box 17, London.

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MONSOL
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PASTILLES

These pastilles disintegrate the throat and nose, destroying any harmful germs before they can injure the delicate membranes.

KODAK (East Africa) LTD.
Arusha, Nairobi, Jinja, Mbale, Fort Portal,
Mombasa, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, Mombasa.

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STANDARD BANK
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Established 1862
by the Government of South Africa and to the Government of Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, and Nyasaland.

19, CLEMENTS LANE, LUDGATE STREET, BIRMINGHAM,
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BRANCHES IN EAST AFRICA:

Arusha
Kikoba
Mbale
Mombasa
Nairobi
Kampala
Jinja
Karamoja
Lira
Taboro
Tanga
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FINANCIAL TRADERS WITH EAST AFRICA. The Bank is
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THE STANDARD BANK MONTHLY REVIEW is sent post free
to all firms engaged in the greatest business in all South
and Central African countries. A copy of the Commercial
Interest section of the Review is sent to all persons
interested.

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WEDED WORK

EEB Tanks and Casings of steel
produced in minimum time and at minimum
cost, and under guarantee.

EEB Fittings, valves, flanges, etc.,
with flanges, etc., where designed
a cold weld of smooth and clean finish is caused

by the EEB process of flame lap welding, in
which the welding is carried out by a reduced

flame and flame-welded in under pressure.

Why not consult **PATENT** about your latest work
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THOMAS PEUGEOT & CO. LTD.

WORCESTER, ENGLAND. LIONEL STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

WESTCOTT, ENGLAND. A.M.S. Works, E.C.2.

Weymouth, Dorsetshire, England.

calm, collected
hour

in Anzora daily and
your hair will look
brighter, smoother,
and more amply
filled. Anzora
brightens British hair
naturally and still
keeps it soft.
Ask for Anzora and let
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THE DAIRY PRODUCE
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"EAST AFRICA INFORMATION BUREAU"

East Africa's "Information Bureau" offers free service to readers and exists to collect news on any matter. One of its main objects is to contribute to a fuller knowledge of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

The new office at Mombasa is practically completed.

Mr. Steavay, Lindley & Co., are shortly opening a branch in Kitale.

Over 53,000 people visited the Zoological Gardens at Khartoum during 1933.

Over 1,000 British subjects, a number of British officials, appear at £3,000.

The Sudanese export of tobacco from Khatoum has been removed.

The Uganda Government intends to expand with the cultivation of eucalyptus trees in swamp areas.

Constructional projects is being made in the Tigray district of Eritrea, like the cultivation of Turkish tobacco.

Increases of 20% ranging from 20% to 50% have been made on certain commodities imported into Mauritius.

Whereas in 1910 there were only two commercial concerns established in the Belgian Congo, there are now over 600.

Home consumption imports into Kenya and Uganda during the first half of 1930 totalled £3,940,387.

Messrs. E. J. N. Bowyer and R. Homewood have opened new business premises in Nairobi under the style of Naivasha Stores, Ltd.

20,000 lbs. of ivory, 1,000 lbs. hippo teeth and 250 lbs. of rhino horns are to be sold by public auction in Dar es Salaam on February 22.

The Dar es Salaam session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa is now expected to be held on January 29 and 30.

A rail link will serve between Portuguese East Africa and the Portuguese Colony of St. Thomas and Princeps shortly to be inaugurated.

The Banque du Congo, which has several branches in East Africa, made a net profit for the year to June 30 of Belgian Frs. 15,597,660, compared with Frs. 15,643,854 during the previous twelve months.

A petition presented by chiefs in the Somaliland, the Duke of Gloucester's recent visit to Somaliland is strongly protest against the Kenya Government's classing of Somalis as Africans whereas they should be recognised as Asians.

Mr. Morrison, who recently visited Kenya to test soils for Messrs. Fisons and Son, the fertiliser manufacturers, is en route home via the Colonies. During his stay in the Colony he naturally paid much attention to the coffee growing districts.

Salt works have been established at Malindi, Kenya, by Kenya business men, who hope to produce not less than 7,000 tons of salt during the first year and up to 10,000 tons during the second year, and thereafter at the rate of 13,500 tons per annum.

The railway line from Nairobi to Mombasa, known as the "Nairobi-Mombasa line," is now running, but the work is still incomplete and that in many parts of the line is not yet finished, the last section of the line being built in the northern part of the country.

The new wireless station at Entebbe, Uganda, was officially opened on December 22, 1933, by the High Commissioner for Uganda, and that the station will be used for wireless communications with the Canadian Government.

Now about 1,000 miles of the railway line have been completed and 1,000 miles of road over 100 miles long have been constructed.

British firms and firms in the Canadian dominions have now been established in Nairobi. These firms, a division of the Canadian-owned firm of the East African section of the London Chamber of Commerce, have sent their agents to the High Commission for Canada to represent the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade.

The latest news is that three aeroplanes carrying machines which were flying from Cairo to the Cape串 in Nairobi and Mombasa. At Entebbe Native askari were taken up in the aeroplane at the altitude of the aeroplane only two men could be carried, whereas the machines are normally able to accommodate twenty-three.

Tea planters in the Milanjie district of Nyasaland having received notification from the Customs officer at Guelphane that goods going out through Port Moresby territory through Milanjie will be exempt from the payment of transhipment, it is suggested that the next Nyasaland tea crop may be shipped through that port. Only stamp duty at the rate of about 17/- per ton is to be collected.

The Nairobi Municipal Council has carried a motion, owing with alarm the increase in the facilities for drinking and gambling which are to be considered to be out of all proportion to the general public requirements. A member of Greater Council, in the wording of the resolution, pointing out that last year there were only three convictions for drunkenness. During the discussion the Mayor stated that 90% of the licensed premises in Kenya were situated in Nairobi.

The Executive Committee of the Convention of Associations of Kenya has resolved that the Executive Committee is aware that there exists considerable apprehension in the minds of all sections of the agricultural community as to the future of the existing sources of agricultural credit in 1934, and asks the Government of Kenya to publish forthwith a statement as to the steps taken by official or semi-official bodies or departments towards the evolution of a scheme for the alleviation of the position.

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Friedrich Brooks' saddle - selected by the German Army for speed.

Raleigh cycling is acknowledged the world over, and to maintain the unequalled standard of excellence, the Raleigh engineers have the most severe tests ever applied to a bicycle. Nothing is left to chance, and every part of a Raleigh is subjected to a test six times more severe than the strain imposed by even the worst African roads. Hence the famous reputation of



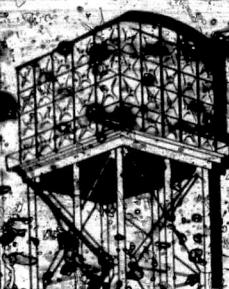
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A Triumph of British Mass Production

BRAITHWAITE PRESSED STEEL TANKS



... made from thin plates of pressed British steel - combining lightness with great strength and durability; making transportation of tanks a comparatively easy and inexpensive task. Maintenance is simple. In sizes from 100 to 220 gallons capacity, can be erected on steel towers or at ground level.

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Specially Suitable for the Tropics

BESTOYL LUBRICATING OIL.



in 5-gallon tins, cases containing six such tins, and 50-drums.

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CHARLES MESSENGER & CO.
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

In week's auction there was a fair demand for most descriptions good and "qualities" particularly strong. Prices of higher descriptions were about steady.

Kenya - Firm at 18s. 6d. per lb. for 100 lbs. up to 100 lbs. and 18s. 6d. per lb. for 100 lbs. and over. Last offered 18s. 6d. and last sold 18s. 6d. per lb. for 100 lbs. and over.

Peaberry - Ungraded, 18s. 6d. per lb. for 100 lbs. and over.

Kenya - Dull, washed, 18s. 6d. per lb. for 100 lbs. and over.

Kenya - London cleaned - First sizes, 18s. 6d. per lb. for 100 lbs. and over.

Kenya - Second sizes, 18s. 6d. per lb. for 100 lbs. and over.

Kenya - Third sizes, Peaberry, 18s. 6d. per lb. for 100 lbs. and over.

Kenya - All sizes, London cleaned - First sizes, 18s. 6d. per lb. for 100 lbs. and over.

Kenya - Second sizes, 18s. 6d. per lb. for 100 lbs. and over.

Kenya - Third sizes, Peaberry, 18s. 6d. per lb. for 100 lbs. and over.

Kilimanjaro - A. sizes, 18s. 6d. per lb. for 100 lbs. and over.

Kilimanjaro - B. sizes, 18s. 6d. per lb. for 100 lbs. and over.

Kilimanjaro - London cleaned - First sizes, 18s. 6d. per lb. for 100 lbs. and over.

Kilimanjaro - Second sizes, 18s. 6d. per lb. for 100 lbs. and over.

Kilimanjaro - Third sizes, 18s. 6d. per lb. for 100 lbs. and over.

Belgian Congo - Bulk greylush ungraded, 18s. 6d. per lb. for 100 lbs. and over.

London stocks of East African coffees on January 11 totalled 46,220 bags, compared with 18s. 6d. per lb. the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE

Barley - There is little demand but a fair amount of export ship ton will be quoted at from 10s. 6d. per 40 lb. bag.

Castor Seed - Firm at 18s. 6d. per lb. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were £15. 15s. and £15. 10s.)

Clous - Zanzibars are steady at 1s. 6d. British quoted c.i.f. for January-February shipments. The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.

Cotton - East Africans stand at 3s. 11d. per 100 lbs. the comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 3s. 12s. and 3s. 11d.

Cotton - A small business has been done in East Africans at 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. per lb. according to quality.

Cotton Seed - The nominal quotation remains the same as the comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929, viz. 2s. 2d. and 2s. 6d. (6d.)

Groundnuts - There has been a slight improvement to 18s. per ton for East Africa. The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 17s. 6d. and £16. 10s.

Hides and Skins - There is little or nothing doing in East Africans. Unbated Addis Ababa heavies are still quoted at 1s. 6d. per lb.

Marmalade - The market is mainly flowing Nos. 100 for No. 2 white flat East Africa per 40 lbs. in bags. The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.

Natal - Small quoted, with East African No. 100 marmalade quoted around 1s. 17s. per lb. January Marmalade has some buyers at 1s. 10s. per lb. The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 1s. 15s. and 1s. 14s. 6d.

Tobacco - Messrs. Edwards, Goodwin and Co. report that further sales have taken place in the higher grades of Sculptured Rhodesian. Their quotations for Nyasaland Rhodesian leaf and Parkers are 1s. 6d. semi-dried to semi-bright C. G. and Sculptured bright, red, top tobacco, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 18s. per lb. Sirs are quoted at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 12s. Aspidistra to Sculptured leaf, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 12s. bright leaf, 1s. 6d. per lb.

HELP FOR KENYA MAIZE GROWERS.

According to cables received from Nairobi, the Colony's Eastern African Dependencies Trade Department Office in London submitted proposals for assistance to the maize industry were adopted by the Legislative Council on Saturday last. Details are not yet available but we presume that the telegram is intended to convey that the proposal put forward by the maize farmers, having been accepted by the Kenyan Government were "submitted by the Secretary of State and are now before the Committee which has also been appointed to consider the state of the coffee and sisal industries in the Colony."

STRIKING SISAL SUCCESS AT NAIROBI SHOW.

According to telegraphic advice, Messrs. Bowes and Company, Nairobi, Kenya, won an outstanding success at the Nairobi Agricultural Show by winning the Macmillan Cup for most points in the sisal classes and the first prizes for both No. 1 and No. 2 sisal. Major Walsh, Mr. John Gray and their colleagues must feel highly gratified at these pleasing tributes—also so must Messrs. Roberts of Lincoln, who supplied the British machinery which the estates areiroto by this means.

TRAIT ADMIRALTY SAIL TENDER.

On Wednesday the Admiralty issued instructions whom it is invited to tender for the supply of 50 tons of African sail for use in Government dockyards. We are aware that many merchants and brokers in London received tender papers, but other merchants who are not fully acquainted similar facilities inform us that they have no notifications, not unnaturally, they feel that such discrimination should have been avoided. We sincerely trust that the Admiralty will purchase sail exclusively from estates financed by British capital employing only British personnel and using British machinery.



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JANUARY 1894

THE EAST AFRICAN

UGERA (UGANDA) TINFIELD'S NEW CAPITAL

This is the first of a series of articles on extraordinary general meetings of companies held in Uganda, the new capital of the British East African Protectorate, and the interesting side questions raised by the creation of a colony and its Government. Reference should be made to the first article which has been published under the heading "The East African Protectorate," for a general sketch of the British Government's policy to the African tribes, the nature of their government, the present law and order, and concurrently to develop the accuracy of the annexed map to the market review of the last issue of this paper.

The author's article on Tinfield's New Capital, Uganda, will be published in full in our next number. The chairman of the mining firm, Mr. G. C. Knott, engineer, Mr. W. A. M. Scott, Dr. J. H. Marshall, Mr. S. C. Edwards, and Mr. F. S. John, Secretary Interim, Mr. Charles Chapman, and others, are co-operating with me in the preparation of the various reports concerning the financial interests of the shareholders in making the rights of the shareholders to manage the affairs of their respective companies clear.

Another point which is not mentioned in the author's article is that the British shareholders' right to take part in the management of the company which they have created, the shareholders' right to be best suited to manage the control of their companies.

WIRELESS RECEPTION IN KENYA

Mr. W. H. Dohr, a wireless enthusiast, Trans-Nzega, has written an article in the recent special issue of the *Telegraph* on the wireless reception in Kenya.

An ordinary four-wire set can receive two or three stations at low power, but when the receiver is given one ample local speaker the number of stations increases to twenty-five. The set must be constructed so that it can be run with a few watts of power, and tuning condensers.

The most important station is at S.W. The short wave receiving station at Chelmsford, which receives the London programme by land-lines, Chelmsford and the transmitter is a wavelength of 25 metres. This transmission takes place from 7 p.m. G.M.T. to midday. It is suggested that it does not relay the News Bulletin, but that is to be remedied shortly when the new station will probably transmit a twenty-four hour programme, including a News Bulletin every six hours. From this station Kenya should with the greatest of ease be able to receive running commentaries on all current events.

Other stations to be heard at S.W. with high speaker strength include Brussel (over 1000 metres), Huizen, Holland (108 metres), Copenhagen (1000 metres), Lund (1000 metres), and Zeesen, Germany (383 metres).

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS

- Jan. 29. At 9.30 a.m.—Alfred J. Pybus to speak at Rhodesian El Dorado.
- Jan. 30.—Royal Empire Society to be addressed by Edward Grigg on "The Government in East Africa." Hotel Victoria, Rangoon.
- Jan. 31.—Royal Society of Arts, Mr. G. J. W. Humphreys, managing director of Imperial Airways. "Air Communications in Africa." At 3.30 p.m.
- Febr. 3.—Joint Committee meets at House of Lords, 1 p.m.
- Feb. 12.—Mr. F. H. Luard to lecture on East Africa. Imperial Institute, 1 p.m.

STANDARD BANK DIVIDEND

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 7½ per cent, being at the rate of 14½ per annum, subject to tax, of the profit for the half year ended September 30, at which date the balance sheet showed cash at £8,545,120, investments £2,000,000, bank notes and advances £1,000,000, and £1,000,000 in exchange at the bank, money and premises at £1,000,000, and bills discount and advances to customers at £6,518,283. The undrawn overdraft is £1,000,000. The reserve fund stands at £3,645,120, and debenture, current and other accounts, including Profit and Loss Account and Provision for contingencies, total £12,478.



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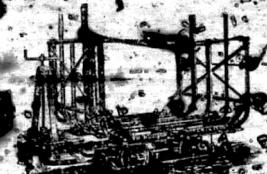
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LAND ALIENATION IN TANGANYIKA

Big Sir Rogers, who had hoped to acquire 100,000 acres of land for farms in the southwestern districts of Tanganyika territory, will derive some comfort from the Second Report of the Land Department Commissioners—published. The six thousand square miles of country, roughly a semicircle round the head of Lake Nyasa, investigated by Mr. F. R. Bagshawe, the Commissioner, are enough to make the author of the memorandum feel he is destined to be available for alienation for European occupation and this in a small patch at the north-eastern end of the Lakes comprising the extreme south-west angle of Urema with an adjoining fraction of Upanga. As the Report is preceded by an official note by the Chief Secretary stating that the Government of Tanganyika, in agreement with the views expressed in the Report as to the amount of land which must be reserved for the use of the Native inhabitants, and Mr. Bagshawe does a long introduction to the reasons which have led him to his conclusions, it is worth while examining the principles involved. There is an exposition of the land policy of the Tanganyika Government.

"Before land can be alienated," writes Mr. Bagshawe, "it is necessary to decide definitely on behalf of the Native that it is not and will not be required for the expansion and better development of the tribe which owns it and holds it, that the tribe will not obtain its object by some change in doing so with material success." In these days of alienation, then, it is necessary to obtain the consent of individual Natives occupying and/or the authorities of the tribe owning the land. The desire of Government to reserve sufficient land for Natives is not inspired only by sentiment. It is also the future interests of the territory, especially to those of the Native community.

That the unrest which land shortage will produce among the Natives.

The basic calculation is that among the Waking Natives it is unsafe to alienate ground where the population exceeds ten families to the square mile, and the possibility of European settlement even in the 100,000 acres in Urema, Upanga and the like, is conditional upon railway communication being established to ensure its success, which in the opinion of the Government is essential. The only concession the Commissioners will make is to allow a short (five year) leasehold on land in Urema for maize growing in order to supply food to the surrounding areas. Such leased land will revert to the tribe without payment and without compensation at the end of the lease; if it is wasted, as is likely, it will be.

In the meanwhile, it is admitted that the Waking have destroyed almost entirely the forest which used to cover the mountains, and that they are therefore short of timber for fuel and building purposes, and that during the cold season many of them abandon their miserable hambushes and sleep in what are little better than "holes in the ground"; that the Wakanja are not skilled agriculturists in agriculture, though similarly lacking in cattle was found, with an infant death-rate of over 750 per mille, and that the Wasukuma, though rich agriculturists, are lazy in agriculture and do not like work. The best Natives say that both the Wakanja and the Wamala, who are "industrious agriculturists," eat the same. In addition to the present state of the Commission's findings that great stores of forest vegetation shall be institutional and substitution begun to protect the water-catchment areas and save the pernicious insects which are already in danger from the destructive insects of this country, we now see why Bagshawe plainly has no objection whatever to understand our reasons for holding them.

MATTERS OF MENTION.

From the point of view of the problems of education in East Africa, one of the perennial interests for many years has been the Native interest of that Protectorate have enjoyed educational facilities directed by Europeans. The Baganda themselves are the most intelligent of East African Natives; interests have always been paramount in the country. Of recent years Uganda has been fortunate in having as Director of Education Mr. E. R. Huxley, previously of the Sudan Service, and as his successor Mr. Eric G. Morris, who is proving no less efficient. In the case of Uganda sufficient time appears to have elapsed for some conclusions to be reached as to the trend of Native education, its results, and the mental capacity of the Native.

From the latest post to hand, that for 1920, we gather that the exclusively literary education which has till quite recently been THE AFRICAN'S STANDARD OF INTELLIGENCE, we read, "owing to the lack of proper foundations in their early years of education, the pupils have great difficulty in mastering the new subjects." Among those of lower standard, and among adults, school attendance is often an excuse to escape from a picture of manual labour. "Many able-bodied men were attending the schools spasmodically, their attendance usually coinciding with a demand by the local chief or labourers for road repair or other necessary work." The influence of Europeans is clearly seen out. "Unless there is a European in charge, it is rare to find a really successful school garden." The result is particularly evident in the view of the relatively small audience available. "Progress up to the present has been slow, and the general standard of intelligence of the African would appear to be low, his progress depending largely on the patience of his teachers."

From a special census taken last year it was learnt that of the total Native male population of New Zealand only 1,182, or about one-tenth of European males, were engaged in agriculture or in industry. Taking the total number of Native males and females, only 1,182 were in labour rolls and of these only 80% were actually at work at the time of the census. The average wage per week for employed natives in 1919 was £1.2s. and a total of £1,200 was paid out in the month. The average wage per day was £1.2s. and planted 100 acres. Another census taken in August 1920 will not yet be published and will give the figures of labour in the non-planting period. The picture so skilfully advertised by certain publishers of the European planters driving whole Native tribes to work on their estates is hardly confirmed by these official figures, but it is difficult to get their publication without a stamp for credibility. None are so blind as those who will believe.

Rather an instructive view of the *lobola*, the price was given by Dr. R. Briffaut in a broadcast talk on "Marriage PROBLEMS Past and Present." Maintaining THE SAME PRICE, that the primitive form of marriage was indeed local, not patriarchal, he claimed that what the payment is made wherever the wife goes to live with her husband and becomes a member of his family. The payment then, he declared, is made not to purchase a wife, but to secure the right to make her the husband's spouse. In other words, to establish the patriarchal form of marriage. So the woman is in no sense "bought and sold," a view which is confirmed by all competent authorities on East African customs. Dr. Briffaut's paper may be recommended to the hypereminent to work them up into such entrants over the alleged encroachment of the European woman.

A strong plea against compulsory segregation of lepers is made in the current number of the *Leprosy Review* by Dr. Janet Murray, whose LEPROSY IN EAST AFRICA work lies in the Shambala, Boni and Ziguia districts of the North and west of Tabora, and whose experience has shown that provided segregation is not enforced native lepers "will willingly come to us and stay with us. The African lepers do not want to stand out leprosy and will co-operate if we let our pity to adapt our methods so that they may not, more than necessary, run counter to all that the Native mind is. Hundreds of lepers attend each week as out-patients, and the character of the whole attitude of the native to the disease has changed. But even so, native patients have a 'settlement' where infectious cases are treated, in which cases of malignant forms of leprosy are treated.

Another debt to Dr. G. B. Wallace, mycologist of the Department of Agriculture, Tanganyika. The work for an exposition of INVESTIGATING coffee-rot discovered by him and named "Coffee Cherry Fall" to distinguish it clearly from the coffee bean disease caused by *Ascochyta* and transmitted by the *Anthonomus* cherry fly, was to be mostly confined to the northern part of the Territory, did not extend to any animal or bacterial organism, but rather to some physiological cause, as all matured coffee beans are mostly affected. The coffee beans are infected by the coffee berry, which appears to be the most common cause of the disease. The coffee beans are mostly affected and culture from berries dried and at the present stage of development the investigation is still incomplete. Suggestions for control can be made, but it is believed that it is an infection that is the main factor in it than that they are mature with less of their own vigour. It is a fact that trees affected subbear good crops. One suggestion is that planters, much like the natives to the east, should practice a system that does not compete with more productively than excessively pruned.

EAST AFRICA

Some interesting news items may be gleaned from a study of Tanganyika's Supplementary Estimates for 1920/21 and 1926/27, which have just reached us. We learn,

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM TANZANIA. For instance, that the King's African Rifles cost £1,000 per month for rations, and that the

Handbook of Tanganyika "cost £185," that the Secretary spends only £45 per annum on subscription to periodicals, that the Territory was put at an expense of £757 in connection with the session of the Legislative Council held at Arusha; that £152.81 was paid in 1926/27 to Native treasurers and chiefs as their share of hut and poll taxes, and the subsistence of distinguished visitors travelling by land and lake steamer in the Territory, estimated at £100, necessitated a supplementary vote of £547; that General Hammond's visit cost £203; that there was a deficit on the Sigi Railway of £383; and that expenses to Chief Gabriel's motor boat undertaken at a cost of £79, were paid from the public purse.

The special report of the nineteenth session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, which was published in the overleaf describes a conference

on the part of some members of the Permanent Mandates Commission gradually to introduce more and more in Mandated Territories. We have had no

news of the proposal of the British Legation at Geneva that the League of Nations Council

for International Labour should be compelled to inform the Government of the Mandate Powers as to any serious disturbance

which may be caused by the introduction of the mandatory and administrative system in the terms of all future mandates. The permanent endeavours of the German Empire to

protect the appointment of foreign nationals as doctors or scientific or technical workers in Mandated Territories, though temporarily shelved, will need

careful watching. It is a wise member who puts his finger tactfully but boldly on the objection to the scheme, i.e., the insatiable habit of certain scientists, under cover of making scientific discoveries to do something quite different things.

There is a world of writing in this remark. As for the discussion on the closer Union of Tanganyika with Kenya and Uganda, the Commission deferred expressing any opinion, but it is noteworthy that three out of the five members present voted in favour of immediate discussion in order to afford guidance to the Joint Committee of the Houses of Parliament, which is now considering the matter.

While more than one member pointed out that Closer Union was specifically permitted by the terms of the Mandate, it is clear that opposition is to be concentrated on the clause which provided

always that the measures adopted shall do not infringe the provisions of the Mandate, and that every legal quibble and the ethno-political ingenuity can devise will certainly be brought to bear at a later date.

The annual reports of Mr. E. J. Weyland, Director of the East African Geological Survey, always contain

some item of general interest, such as the

A FIND THAT

CAUSED GREAT

DIFFERENCE IN THE TREATMENT

OF NATIVE MEDICAL SUBSTANCES

AS COMPARED TO HUMAN FOR

THEIR USE IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES.

There is an account of the discovery of some pottery figures which "caused great alarm among Natives."

It is said that a Mr. Bell, was being excavated to provide a site

for an extension, wherein some carvings upon

the soil and rock there were dug up a model

pottery of a man's head, about half life size.

It was, avers Mr. Weyland, "a clearly cast

black figure, and search was made for other figures. They represent men seated on

their knees to a level with their breasts and extended over their knees. The one head

represented a head dress resembling a mask,

the eyes are two prominent knobs across

the forehead, and the mouth is similarly

The nose is rather conical, and the nostrils are represented by two vertical sets.

A number of prominent carvings on the neck, arms, waist and ankles, and three horizontal ridges cross the high

forehead. There can be no doubt that this figure

was a Native shrine, and it is difficult to imagine

what possibilities in the discovery. We shall

Mr. M. J. Watson, Principal of Malaria Control and Research Institute, who recently visited Northern Rhodesia, says in *The Journal of Malaria in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*:

MALARIA IN TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE BY R. M. J. WATSON. In the paper, he says:

"Malaria is not severe when compared with what exists in other parts of the tropics. The death rate from malaria is still only some 1,000, although at the time of his visit they were living under similar conditions. The cold season

is very useful due to the sprouting of mafaria. The two species of *Anopheles* most prominent as vectors in the area are *A. stephensi* and *A. punctipennis*, and the former are serious breeding places. The anti-malaria measures taken by the mining authorities are very strict. Sir Malcolm, on one occasion, searching 200 mms in a mining compound without finding a single mosquito. Thanks to drainage of the tailings, and screening of the European houses, the usual malaria wave characteristic of a wet season was materially reduced.

As if to emphasise the reckless character of Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth's suggestion, repeated elsewhere in this issue, the East

AFRICAN CURRENCY BOARD has just issued its report for the LATEST PROPOSAL

year ended June 30 last. That document was bare the absurdity of the proposal placed before the House of Commons by the East African Section of the Carlton Chamber of Commerce, and accepted by it. The report shows that the board's reserve fund, which was £2,201,835 on

July 1, had been reduced to £2,031,157 by the month later in consequence of 55.65% of the reduction in the value of the shilling between the original cost of the coin in gold and the amount which it might

have been expected to realize if shipped as metal

in the form of bullion. Mr. Wigglesworth, bluntly, expressed his suspicion that his

own shillings would cost more than four each

simply in circulation East Africa, and present silver coins circulating in £3,070/- as shillings that would be lost. Not even some £18,000

would thus reduce the reserve to some £1,950,000. Four years ago the reserve stood at £2,302,479.

Since nothing else need be written on a refutation of this, I find no support whatever in London

THE THIN END OF THE WEDGE.

PERMANENT MANDATED COMMISSION'S SUGGESTIONS FOR
MANDATORY POWERS.

For a longer time than we must be patient.

Special to "East Africa"

On more than one occasion in the past East Africa has drawn attention to the pernicious effect of German influence on native communities from their return to Germany. German sympathies have been shown by many German Powers in their desire to appoint as officers in the Mandated Territories qualified doctors of foreign nationality. Those who advocate such a course naturally believe from personal or other German factors were in their mind, and that what they particularly desire as a first step is to secure the entry of German medical officers into the public services of Tanganyika, Kenya, and the Belgian Congo. Nevertheless, that was clearly their first objective.

Now the matter has been officially raised by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, and we request the Council of the League to consider a questionnaire as to the Mandatory Powers of every one of them except Belgium. We replied that a return to colonial rule solely from native citizens, and some of the Powers consider my analysis of the existing practice necessary.

It appears, however, that Dr. Kupper at least, and perhaps other members of the Mandates Commission also, is unsatisfied. In a report which he has circulated to his colleagues we read:

"It is perfectly intelligible that the Powers should endeavor to employ their own nationals as official doctors in the Mandated Territories, but in view of the great importance of an adequate supply of medical staff in territories this principle should take second place when difficulties are found in the recruitment of staff. The interests of the Native must be as in other respects be secured before any other considerations."

"It is a very great impofftance for the sake of the populations in the Mandated Territories that a fight should be made against endemic like sleeping-sickness, leprosy and small-pox. For the success of prosecution of the campaign the employment of doctors with scientific qualifications and social experience is particularly desirable. It is also important to note that it is easier to find native doctors in the Mandates country amongst its own citizens, when perhaps in other countries they might be found in sufficient numbers. It would therefore be in the interest of the Mandated Territories in such cases for the administration to secure the services of such special doctors if it is necessary that they should be given special positions in the service of the mandatory. The arrangement should be made with special regard to this point so that the Mandates Commission will have done what is possible at the present moment in the matter."

On which lines Dr. Kupper proposes to submit a resolution to the council. It is greatly to be hoped that no Power will allow the thin edge of the wedge to be driven into its Administration in the seemingly imminent fashion. Count de Henrique Garcia stated that, even if he were to break the door, he would be left open. Foreign doctors and scientists there was need to guard against certain scientists who made a career of making scientific discoveries something quite different under the sun."

Classification of Mandates suggested.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Permanent Commission made to the author copies received in December last had emanated from the British League of Nations, London, to the German Government, suggesting that the classification of the territories of the League of Nations into Mandates and Trusteeship territories should be based upon the following principles:

Zealand and Fiji had no observations made, and all the rest of the continent, while expressing regret over the supply of certain information, had refused to be drawn into arrangements which would be held to weaken the sole responsibility for the administration of law and order in the territory committed to their care. Thus the British Government declared:

"...the policy of His Majesty's Government is to obtain the best possible light on the administration of territories under their mandate. ... On the other hand, they see certain difficulties in the way of arriving at a definite rule of procedure, since the Mandates themselves could be obliged to inform the League immediately in case of serious disturbance."

"In the first place, if the mandates were to make such a procedure obligatory, this would entail an alteration in the character of the Mandates."

"In the second place the phrase 'in case of serious disturbance' comes with explanations such as those given below, sprung of various Union petitions, as incapable of exact definition in interpretation, and this difficulty might give rise to differences of opinion between the Permanent Mandates Commission and the Mandates' Governments."

"In the third place, such immediate obligatory notification might be held to imply consultation, and this would affect the principle recognised by the Permanent Mandates Commission itself, that the Mandatory Powers are alone responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the Mandated Territories. A Government would oppose any such modification of the existing procedure as might tend to believe the Mandatory Power of its proper responsibility or to divide it with the Permanent Mandate Commission in case of crisis or disturbance. So long as the responsibility for the actual administration of the Mandated Territory is not divided and rests solely with the Mandatory Power, it does not appear that there need be any interference by the Government free from the mandate. If the mandate Government continues to do full duty, it can decide in any circumstances whether and to what organisation the League they should consult."

The German Protection Mandates Commission.

The Permanent Mandates Commission decided to defer consideration of the White Paper until the British Government had submitted its conclusions, following the report of the inquiry committee. Committee agreed to postpone further discussion under the authority of the Joint Committee for seven years, and that measure.

The Mandates Commission had considered a petition sent by the World War German Colonial Society and similar bodies in our German Empire, which reads:

"Some millions of German women, members of the associations mentioned in the annex, protest most firmly against the plan proposed by Great Britain for a loose confederation of our former Protectorate, German East Africa, now Tanganyika, Mandated Territory, with the two Colonies of British East Africa, and the Union, under the authority of a British High Commissioner."

"Such a political union of the two White Papers published by the British Government would be a violation of the Covenant of the League of Nations."

"German women call upon the League of Nations to ensure the equitable application of the mandate, and in particular to release German East Africa (Tanganyika) again to be a free territory under Mandate and the control of a neutral part of the British Empire."

"In view of the fact that this matter was under consideration by the League authorities and that the Mandatory Powers had not yet taken any decision, like subject, it was decided to reply that the League was unable to do more than request the authors of the documents to refer to the minutes relating particularly with the question."

But the special report affords ample evidence in East Africa that the German Government has

SIR EDWARD GRIGG'S VIEW

ON THE PROBLEMS OF GOVERNMENT IN EAST AFRICA.
By Sir Edward Grigg, M.P., formerly Governor of East Africa.

On Friday evening Sir Edward Grigg, until lately Governor of Kenya, addressed the Royal Empire Society on "The Problem of Government in East Africa."

After bairing that the problems of government in East Africa had not been satisfactorily solved since the formation of the British East African Protectorate in 1895, and Tanganyika State, he called upon the European population of East Africa and Indian subjects, the majority of one's descendants in East Africa, to accept the principle that what was acceptable to the native tribes must also be acceptable to the Europeans. This, Sir Edward said, was the only way to secure the maintenance of law and order, and the only way to secure the maintenance of the European character of the territories. In this connection he referred to the recent disturbances in Uganda, which he attributed to the fact that the European population had been compelled to assist in the suppression of a common native rebellion, and all agreed that it would be impossible to prevent such a recurrence if there was no measure taken to secure the maintenance of a common European character.

Some New Divisions from previous

Divisions were made between the 1923 White Paper and the 1930 White Paper, and not so serious a division between Government policy as that in East Africa and India existed. Not a common roll could be attained, and a franchise based upon it by the coming of age of 21, and the emergence, however, between the two dates, of 1930, is, in fact, more than enough to put the whole issue out of sight. Native representation can be given in due season. I am referring to the actual policy of the 1930 paper. In direct reference to this the White Paper of 1930 declared that "the object of the creation of a common roll was the object to be aimed at, combined with an equal franchise of a civilisation of education character for all races," and that "the goal of political evolution in Kenya was to be reached by an adequately responsible government by a Minister representing an electorate in which every section of the population finds an effective and adequate voice." In the case of political evolution, therefore, the 1930 White Paper involved the reversal, not only of the Imperial Government's previous curtailments as affecting Europeans and Indians, but also the effect of one of the cardinal principles of the 1923 paper. On the merits of the different and, indeed, antagonistic policies concerned, there is nothing to be said.

"One other feature in the 1930 declaration to which attention must be called is the feeling aroused in Kenya by last year's declarations is to be rightly understood as that, after dealing with the paramountcy of Native interests, it was on the horizon of the system to be a fundamental interest in Kenya to bring about a reversal of policies already introduced. The report of the Native Affairs Commission emphasised the importance of this consideration in modification of the Native Affairs Commission's recommendations, and desired that the opportunity and scope for local initiative, leaving the Government whatever policy experience may have found in the country, secondly, as the expression of the conflicting interests of the various human communities; and thirdly, as the recognition of the fact that the ultimate accomplishment of security and safety will rid the country of its present dangers.

It is a sufficient analysis of the situation to say that they are embodied in the 1930 paper.

In the Class Union proposals put forward by Sir Robert Menzies, the Federalist proposal was that the Government should have the power to withdraw from the Commonwealth League of Nations, which brought substantial financial contributions to the League, and the High Contracting Powers. These proposals, following considerable adverse action in the United States Congress, were withdrawn, after it was clearly shown that the League of Nations had now no function other than to have nothing to do with the League.

Treatment of India and East Africa compared

in view of these changes, it is appropriate to compare our treatment of the Indian territories with ours of the territories in East Africa. The letter sent by Sir Edward Grigg to the Secretary of State for War, in which he contrasted our attitude with our attitude to the Indian territories, is as follows:—Nothing else is required to give the Indian territories the sense of security which has been given to the territories in East Africa.

It is the same with the territories in East Africa. Each

territory has its own administration, its own civil service, its own police force, its own railway system, its own ports and harbours, its own currency, its own post office, its own telegraph and telephone system, and its own banknotes by the end of 1931. There is no development of any substantial kind, except there are no industries, dependent upon agricultural production, and of production the energies of European and Native are complementary and inter-dependent. It would be impossible for the territories to carry their great transhipment system or to pay interest on the debt by which this system has been created if they relied upon either Native production or European production alone.

"It is the same with Government services. European development cannot be furthered without the expansion of Native Government services. I would mention particularly education, health and public works. That is equally true of Native progress. The many areas in which the Native population lives, and as best as possible is arranged to stand on its own feet, are scattered throughout the area of Native habitation alone. Apart from the separate needs, the different communities have, of course, many common needs, such as roads and bridges, and a wide range of public works. The economic stability of the territories depends, therefore, on the development of European and African production on complementary lines. Any policy which affects European or African or African-European trade is bound to be injurious to both. Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika are an advance over Kenya and Uganda in that the issues of her railways are swelled by considerable mineral exports from the mining, ongoing, by corresponding import imports, but to have no one across a business man with no eye of that Territory who did not regard its economic ability and progress as being closely linked with European and African development combined.

Importance of the Dual Policy

"Realisation of these facts led my predecessor as Governor of Kenya, the late Sir Robert Menzies, to his down-grade known as the Dual Policy. This one was fully examined in the Ominsky-Gore Commission, already engaged in the matter, and still further dealt with in the memorandum of the East Conference of last year. It was proposed by the Secretary of State for War, on behalf of the Government, that the Native Affairs Commission be an essential part of imperial policy, like the White Paper of 1927, which defined as the fundamental determination of Native, not Native production. There is no reference to the Dual Policy in last year's memorandum, but then the White Paper is considerably general, leaving the question of the Native Affairs Commission's status among the functions of the Government of East Africa.

EAST AFRICA

The grave emphasis which has been placed upon the rôle of Government in East Africa, as though it were a political problem alone, is not, I think, correct. Consideration of the extraordinary sparseness of the population in the three territories which even at present does not compare with the density of population to the square mile, presents, on the one hand, the problem of government in East Africa, and on the other, the economic fact. Even the most efficient administration with its services, its network of railways and harbours, and so on, either European or African, could not be expected to reach the prosperity of a country which can only live by agriculture, both pastoral and agricultural. So is the Dual policy of the Colony. It sounds alone like a principle of justice, but is not accepted as sufficient to meet Native welfare and needs. I think no sufficient and lasting

Creatural Argument

The steady publication of the conditions of civilised self-government in Kenya, by every independent director of the East African Colony, Administrative service in Kenya, and apart from the European and Indian sections, and most certainly Administrative Service, in a single system of political government on a common soil. I have already dealt with that, and I would only reiterate that the Dual Policy of the home and native are as principles of development antagonistic and completely incompatible. All my experienced administrative officers in Kenya share that view. The local self-government is to be regarded as cardinal principle of policy among the African tribes. In their views, it can hardly be denied, accepting as an cardinal principle in the progress of the white and black countrymen in the settled areas. Systems of local self-government, with powers to levy rates, have been established within the last few years both in the Native Reserves and in the settled areas in Kenya. The Native Reserves have also been separated to the tribes by strong safeguards under the Native Land Tax Bill, passed last year. To that extent the Dual Policy is already firmly established as a principle of political development. It may be said, indeed, to present no further constitutional problems in matters of local government, though it is still in its infancy from the administrative standpoint. But the case is very different when you come to the Central Institutions of the Colony. All vital questions of taxation, expenditure, and so on, have been discussed as far as the Native Tribes are concerned. Our own black countrymen in Kenya, with their adhered political traditions, naturally demand an avenue to responsible participation in the government which in fact controls their destiny and that of their children. This is no more than the demand put forward by the educated minority in India many years ago, and it is equally impossible to content for more than a limited time with an entrenched, absolute, and uncontrolled government by the Civil Service. On the other hand, it is cardinal that the Native Tribes should be effectively represented in the Central Legislature. That principle is implicit in the statement regarding Native representation through a responsible system which we already voted in the White Paper of 1922. I repeat that the Government and Legislature can never be entirely safe if represented by men chosen by European constituents.

Black and White States.

A number of varying opinions have collected up the solution of this problem. One is to break up the white and black States into a number of independent territories. I should keep you too long if I attempted to discuss all proposals about administrative, political and financial implications. I must therefore content myself with the broad statement that it would be advised to follow the white and black State method of the Colony, with the same finance alone. One of the major difficulties of the territories is the undeveloped, semi, and partly populated nature of the population born of the heavy costs of Government services actually rendered. Subsequent to a subordinate State would inevitably increase and gravely increase that disproportion. It would mean more top-hamper governors, secretaries, legal departments, etc.—more headquarter charges, and in proportion fewer schools, hospitals, police works, necessary services,

and so on. It is difficult to conceive how such a state of affairs could be effective. It would be a continual drain upon the resources of the Colony, and the Legislative Council would be unable to pursue that essential rôle of harmonised development and representation of all the people in the Colony. In the West, the franchise is limited in the White population, and the Colony will be effectively saved from legislative interference by the Legislative Council, representing the whole of the Colony.

I am, however, in favour of pursuing that essential rôle of harmonised development and representation of all the people in the Colony. In the West, the franchise is limited in the White population, and the Colony will be effectively saved from legislative interference by the Legislative Council, representing the whole of the Colony. For years past, the representation would have been exhausted by the European members of the Legislative Council. The franchise should be extended, but what then? For representative purposes, though the franchise may be very far off in the East, there is no practical application of West African conditions. The West African conditions are that the talent and ambition of young men in the Colony are diverted into useless agitation on the European lines. By comparison any attempt to extend the franchise in the West African Colonies and "Western" policy upon Africa is bound to be disastrous.

It will be clear to everyone that such a legislature as I have proposed would be reconciled with any system of self-government on normal British Parliamentary lines. The second alternative—the establishment of a common electoral roll for all races—would be equally, if indeed even more, incompatible with a Parliamentary system establishing British Parliamentary traditions and ensuring British standards of government. But the natural, proper and, in my opinion, irresistible desire of the British people for responsible participation in the government of the colony can be met by appointing elected members of the Legislative House in the Executive in proportion as men come forward with the capacity, the leisure, and the detachment from the pursuit of private interests necessary for ministers under the British tradition of government. On this basis, based upon the communal system laid down in 1921, I hope and believe that steady constitutional progress may be assured on new lines suited to African conditions and fair to all races.

Closer Union is not Disdained.

"I have left Africa in no time to discuss the main arguments for Closer Union in the three territories. They are, however, briefly and cogently stated in the Hilton Young Report. There is much more to be said, but I will not go into it now, with two brief observations.

To those who believe that Closer Union can be delayed without serious consequences to all three territories, would come the study of the chequered and ultimately tragic history of South Africa from the seventies until the present century. In the seventies the proposal of closer union was forwarded by Disraeli's Government, and was welcomed by all classes and interests in the Cape Colony. They broke down through mis-handling and the sequel of many disputes. A vicious controversy in constitutions of double, and above all, in separated and intractable antagonism upon the greatest common question of all—the Native question—was a long tale of political confusion and economic subark, ending with the 'Catory' in tragedy and disaster. South Africa is still paying for the failure of Lord Carnarvon's plans for closer union in the time of Disraeli's last Government.

The arguments for closer Union in East Africa to-day are as great as in South Africa six years ago. So is the economic development in East Africa essential to the progress of all races. The present economic position there as elsewhere, is probably disquieting. The elements of recovery are steady, but slow, and consist in development under the Dual Policy. In a community of irreconcileable two conditions, the establishment of a central authority to control the colonies would tend to co-ordinate the dual and complementary development of European and African life on the same broad principles in the three territories. The other is security. There will have to be fixed security for enterprise and no steady or harking to military rule without Closer Union. Let us make Government there, allow the sole and true promise of East Africa to be blotted out by uncertainty.

UGANDA IN 1891

BRIADEN TERNAN, Trevor Ternan's first lead authorbook, "Safari Adventures of an Old British Novelist" (Cambridge, 1891), can't be counted out last among the records of the early days of British East Africa and the Uganda of Mwanga's reign. Ternan arrived at Mombasa in December, 1891, and at once proceeded on safari to Uganda where he took a prominent and useful part in the military operations in Toro, against the Nandi, and finally against Mwanga, whose defeat he stabilized by leaving him to campaign in a ruined condition, returned to England in September, 1892, but had done a job of work and done it well.

It is a good thing that these old pioneers should put on record their experiences of the early days. Modern political developments in East Africa cannot be fully understood apart from the history of the country, which involves a consideration of the conditions which prevailed when the British first undertook the suppression of slavery there and the establishing of the *Pax Britannica*.

General Ternan's *safari* was fairly uneventful, as far as interest in these days. Once he saw a "herd" of twenty-two rhino, and on reaching Kibwezi on Christmas Day he went down with fever, an experience which soon became almost a habit of his.

"The porters were naturally very anxious regarding any of their fellows who were sick, and I recollect a case of a porter who was suffering from fever on the road some distance in the rear of the caravan had been told to see me into camp, and presently came in singing and dragging the man along, face downwards over the rough rocky track with a rope attached to his feet. The result being that, with geyse features, were battered and disfigured. On arrival, and to the great surprise of his friends who had brought him in, but who seemed to be entirely indifferent to his fate."

The author was pleased with Usoga:

"I was much impressed in Usoga by the apparent richness of the soil and the luxuriance of the vegetation, indeed as if the country could be made into a veritable paradise of Eden. Visions of groves of oranges, mangoes, and all kinds of tropical fruit came to one's mind as possibilities in some future time. I don't know if they have ever materialized."

"At Lubwa's, the scene of the massacre of Bishop Hannington, he found Chief Lubwa, a tall, dignified, venerable-looking old gentleman with white hair, very fine in the winter sun. The Chief explained,

"though the old man had been a Christian he had really no objection to the men of his tribe whom he neglected to do justice to. It is usually the whole of his followers who are very quickly wiped out, which no doubt is the reason."

Five days in canoes across Lake Edward brought him to Entebbe, when Ternan was acting Commissioner.

The Foreign Office proposed that a rafting boat six feet long and capable of holding two men, a pitch should be used for running out a surveyor's line for victoria for navigation purposes.

At Mengo he met Mwanga.

Mwanga was principally distinguished for his cruelty. he had an unpleasant habit of putting to death by torture persons whom he disliked; and in the name of the religion to which he temporarily belonged, he burnt a considerable number of his personal enemies at the stake.

But Mwanga was also notorious for his peculiarities in this regard. King of Toro had similar habits.

"He would be in moments of fits of rage, and in moments of fits of mirth, and in moments of fits of melancholy, and in moments of fits of fury, act out of all what he had in his heart. The assassination of his son was not in constant dread of him, as he had in frequent fits of rage, and fits of melancholy, signifying that it was the actions of them, whom he had indicated, should commit suicide. On these occasions such was the fury of Kaberega, and his strata the straits, that the wretched man—he also sometime, retire at once, and hastily make away with himself, and worse shot dead before him."

Many stories were told of his drastic methods with his subjects. The burial of a boy up to his neck in a pathway and leaving him to die notwithstanding punishment, in order to bring ill luck to an expectant visitor, was a stratagem often resorted to by Kaberega, and was believed in as a powerful charm. The Wamiro general, the last number of whom could in other countries be considered merely pests, offences were punishable by death. So many people must have been killed off by Kaberega singly that the population must have been appreciably affected."

"On this occasion he plunged at once into a series of local troubles, the first of which were caused by the mutual jealousies of missionaries of rival faiths. Bishop Harcourt, the newly arrived head of the British Roman Catholic Mission, was indignant that the hill assigned to him for his station—the only hill available—was lower than the two already occupied by the C.M.S. and the French Catholics. The Administration had to decide that it was no part of its duty to manufacture hills, large or small, and that this hill, anyway, was a mountain composed with four poor little hillock, Kampala." The C.M.S. too objected to an *ad valorem* duty of 50 on Biblio, and the matter was referred to Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office, who vaguely ruled that if Biblio were to be admitted in freely. The same rule would have to be applied to Korans, of which large numbers were also imported into East Africa and Uganda a course which could not be countenanced.

And so the author proceeds to his account of the purely military operations, with which he was concerned, and these will be brief and of remarkable interest, when we are told so简陋地, so entertainingly, and so convincingly. Through the book fit the names of Lagard, Jackson, Hobley, Eric Smith, Pulteney, Grant, Ainsworth, Montgomery, Hall, Mackinnon, Colville, Martin, Bagge, Cunningham, Dunning, Bishop Hart, a big man, clean shaved except for an enormous moustache, and in his smart check knickerbocker suit he looked much more like a cavalry Sergeant Major in uniform than a cleric. Archdeacon Walker, "who knew all there was to know about Uganda, and who fitted everybody," spc., Kitchener, Berkley, Vandeleur, Mackay, George Wilson, and Dr. Albert Cook, name worthy of a honour as the founders of the British East Africa of today. Fort Portal constitutes the name of the author himself.

Colonial Ternan took particular pleasure in the literature of every nation in East Africa, for its historical value, for its inherent interest, and as a record of a not unimportant episode in the life of a good specimen and living soldier. A

THE BELAHLA

Mr. Edward André, Anglo-French, Mr. R. Crofton, and Mr. John Pejaz in a chapter which, from its tone and from the author's fondness for the trip, carried the signature of the grocer's son, with Native names, did the complete journey on horseback, car, &c. After many of the Belgian Congo, French Equatoria, Lakes Chad, Mano, the French Sudan, Gao, Fann, Gouraud, and Lyman. Their adventures were many, but their courage and resource were equal to all emergencies. The author is told with facility and humour. (Dulworth)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

NEWS TRANSMISSION IN AFRICA.

INTERESTING INSTANCE OF IT. F. H. MELAND.

To the Editor of *East Africa*.

In reference to Mr. Leslie Moore's interesting letter I can give two definite examples of news transmission in Africa which may be of interest.

The first is of great importance as it refers to a matter principally of British interest. It was transmitted by me to natives when Queen Victoria died in January, 1901. We telegraphed from Benin that Queen Victoria had passed away. News of her death was known in China almost immediately. The distance is about 50 miles. I cannot wonder for this myself, but I am told it is only of that year by reliable residence at Benin, so I believe it is well authenticated.

The second example is one for which I can personally vouch, and it is almost a replica of Mr. Leslie Moore's experience. I was at Mokala Northern Rhodesia in 1908 when it was reported to me at noon that two Europeans accurately described had shot an immature elephant eighty miles to the west at 10° 10' S. 25° E. morning, the exact place being given, and the approximate size of the tusks, and other detailed particulars. I was told by my informants that they had heard this in the compound, and I was unable to gain any information beyond this. I wrote down all particulars in the office diary, and four days later the two Europeans came and reported the killing of the elephant, agreeing in every detail with the report I had had. I mentioned this at the time to the White Fathers at Chilanga Mission, and we were never able to get any help thrown upon it. I have never anywhere found any corroboration of the drama there. Drives are used for certain calls (similarly to bush calls) and the sound carries long way, but the tribes I knew best, who told me many confidential matters, emphatically and repeatedly denied that they ever used for any other form of news transmission.

It may be relevant to record that many important happenings have come as complete surprises to natives when I have been receiving the news through ordinary channels. I would instance the death of Chitakwula, Paramount Chief of the Nyanja, the death of Mwachimbu, the great Lunda overlord, the Amisima, etc. etc. when it is generally known, may support the stories of telepathy, or soul-levitation, which we suppose a listener in.

F. H. MELAND.

Cateman Valley.

ANOTHER TANGANYIKA LIBEL REJECTED.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM FORMER GERMAN D.M.S.

To the Editor of *East Africa*.

In the article "Another Tanganyika Libel Rejected" published in your esteemed periodical of Nov. 10, I found some interesting comparisons drawn between the German medical service of the former German East Africa, and the writer's present medical service in that territory. The writer complains that the German medical service issued reports which statedly volumes of the British medical and sanitary reports. Evidently he is unacquainted with the annual *Medizinalberichte über die Deutschen Ausgebiete*, which in fact

is issued monthly and contains in the standard edition 100 pages, while in the English translation 120 pages, and in the German 150 pages, with numerous tables, illustrations, maps, &c.

I further determined that, in the year 1910, the German Red Cross, in the service of the German Administration, sent to the colonies to study the native life and customs, 100 Native troops. If you will add to 100 the number of German troops, the correspondent figures taken the trouble to study the German Budget for 1910, he will have learned that the 42 medical officers 10 were drafted to the Civil Administration, and 32 for combating epidemic diseases in other words, the service of the population in general. For water, the services of 100 drivers were required, by means to the troops, 100 drivers for the entire population. Drivers themselves, 100 men, 100 horses, 60 mules, 100 carts, 100 wagons, 60 carts, 100 mules, 100 carts, another 100 drivers to find nursing sisters in the bushes, another 100 drivers to find nurses in the towns, 100 porters to carry supplies, and the German nurses were sent out by the German Red Cross.

It is rather remarkable how few correspondents knowledged German medical affairs should be so important, since all German in the colony, and indeed, an elderly native could have set him right on the point referred to.

It should be stated, if you consider your young for these emendations in your printed journal, that I am fully in agreement with Dr. Steudel.

Berlin, Germany. DR. STEUDEL.
Former Director of the Medical Service
in the German Colonies.

The writer of the article replies:

"It is true that I do not have access to the *Medizinische Rundschau* oder die *Deutschen Schriftenblätter*, mentioned by Dr. Steudel, which are not easily obtained. He thinks, but my authorities were the same as reported in *Deutsch-Ostafrika* for 1912/13, and the *Deutsche Kolonial Lexikon* compiled by Dr. Spindler, the Governor, neither of which publication are any mention made of Red Cross Nurses whose number Dr. Steudel does not state. In the *Rundschau* gives regarding medical services, Dr. Steudel makes no mention of the increase in the hospital accommodation, in maternity and child welfare work, and in the training of midwives and nurses for infections. The article, as written, does not as I considered sum up of German medical work in East Africa, which I had and have not the slightest desire to belittle. But to be as liberal as the British medical service in East Africa, is to me, to limit under the German regime. Making the most generous possible allowance for Dr. Steudel's emendations, my article is still there, and there must effectively fulfil its purpose."

PHOTOGRAPHY IN EAST AFRICA.

NOTES FOR NATURISTS.

To the Editor of *East Africa*.

SIR.—Some of the photographs taken by the public schoolsboys who recently visited East Africa were remarkably good, but in my experience many visitors to the territories fail to understand what aperture should be given when taking pictures. An expert photographer in East Africa once told me that the best speed at which to work was 1/25th of a second, and that the aperture should be adjusted to the following scale:

Ordinary bright light, F. 8. Distant view, F. 16.
Close up, F. 8; full sun, F. 8. A bright
cloudy day, F. 6.

When the speed is lowered a bigger aperture should, of course, be used, and vice versa. The best results are obtained in the early morning or late afternoon.

J. B. JONES.

PLAY SAY I say how I enjoyed reading your magazine but nevertheless impressive batch of scops made in 1930 a very good showing I thought and one that none has had its due reward from a London

THE ATTRACTIONS OF YOUR DISTRICT.

Charm of the Shambas Game-park.

To the Editor of East Africa:

There are few areas of real tropical beauty in East Africa but East Usambara is one of them. There is fine virgin forest in abundance and beauty, and with infinite animal excellencies, which make seven motoring possibilities throughout the district. The road from Mwanza leads through the picturesque village of Gata, where the first bridge, through rubber plantations, a favourite haunt of lions, allows the visitor to turn away up through the Amanzi estate with its thrilling hairpin bends, its dense vegetation, its majestic timber and its fine simple buildings.

Once up, the air at 6,000 feet and higher, indeed after the width of the coast, and the charm of journeying is wide. There is the great choice of estates to visit—Nsemwa, its fine white-tatched houses with a wonderful view over the long valley; and right across the Indian Ocean to Zanzibar. Kwamkozo joined to Amanzi by a new road to take a six-wheeled lorry and possessing the finest timber residence in the district, specially built for the Prince Albrecht family who originally owned the estate. Nsemwa, with its homestead nestled in a hollow, cosy and sheltered, and with its conifers reminiscent of Thuringia. Ngumbo reached by a picturesque road which passes by some wild scenes, with the most fascinating possibilities of exploration, and when reached, offers a delightful prospect of artificial lake and rounded green hills.

Away north civilization ceases and the visitor can enjoy the wildness of country while from the tops of the mountains, such as Bomole (5,800 ft.), splendid views are taken down into the tree-filled valleys below and across to the West Usambaras range. On the bare plateaux right on top of the precipitous hills are the famous 'Wash' ambala villages, which in the old unhappy days were the refuge of the inhabitants from Masai and other tribes.

Flimy ferns cover the banks, permanent mountain streams glide and sparkle over every dip and dell of the Umba rivers which never fail even in the depths of seasons. Hornbills flutter and hawk in the tree tops, colobus and emu monkeys sport in the branches, the baboon in the woods, timid dusky bolt across the padis, and prettily murred, squirrels, hamper and squeal among the huge dimples of the two hundred feet high giants of the forest.

Fresh air, fresh scenes, fresh water, friendly Natives, fresh fruits and flowers—from roses to phlox—and fresh vegetables of every sort, particularly European—no other district in the whole of East Africa beats it.

Yours faithfully,

B. E. C.

ALLEYN LEEDS.

This letter will confirm what we have advised in our first 550-word setting forth the attractions of the various districts of the various African Dependencies.

Finally, I am doing steadily everything considered possible to find things rough when on my return to Europe, prices are very low and it is a simple fact that only we are passing through without much Government help which would have to be paid back again. But young people like Kenya can take a lot of care. But young people like Kenya can take a lot of care. But young people like Kenya can take a lot of care.

FAUNA, SOCIETY, AND GAME POLICY.

Native and White Game.

I shall be obliged if you will permit me to make a correction in the report of my remarks at the recent meeting of the Joint East African Board on Game Policy in East Africa (page 588 of your issue of January 15).

In the paragraph which deals with Native hunting in the Mwanga district of the past, Major should have been informed of incidents such as were referred to have been received but not admitted. This is an opportunity for the section of the Society to point out that the Government of Tanganyika is everlastingly anxious and is endeavouring as far as possible to check

the difficulty as to whether the ownership of the land lies in any country as tested in the Native community is one which we believe can be amicably adjusted. Natives themselves are not capable of argument but the matter is in its legal implications. If, however, a Native has the right to kill without a licence, every beast he sees, how can a colonial Government issue a licence to a sportsman and ultimately pocket the fee? Natives have been protected under valid legislation from cutting down forest to make 'thambas' it is submitted that in the same way they can be controlled as regards the killing of wild life. A reasonable modus vivendi must be arrived at by which they can kill to protect their crops; in fact, it is now even recognised that as regards the larger beasts it is the function of local Governments to assist in this protection. Major Huntingdon came to the conclusion that sale of game meat by Natives encouraged them to farm far beyond their subsistence in order to kill animals which did not interfere with their normal economic activities and there is much in this contention.

Yours faithfully,

C. W. H. HALEY,

Secretary,

Society for the Preservation of the Fauna
Regent's Park, N.W.

FLYING LION AND WICKED RHINO.

A dozen or so paper planes splashed a heavy German aviator engaged in his work in the sky. The German aviator in Tanganyika was attacked by a lion while flying low, and that having landed, the machine was charged by a rhino. That, of course, is not all, when the said rhino was about to administer the coup de grace to one of the aviator's passengers, another plane is understood to have landed and shot the beast from a rifle in the cinema style. It will be perceived 'Lion Attacks Aeroplane' seems almost too tame a headline for such a story.

After all, the film party might have had worse and all good film companies appear to expect the worst when they travel to Africa in which they usually show lions to be about as plentiful as terriers in England. Think how tragic the situation might have been if the aeroplanes had encountered flocks of flying crowing crestless cocks, awkwardly stonking in the air—or if the European personnel had been attacked on the ground by droves of Nandi bears! Let such thoughts console the heroes of this little adventure. By the way no mention is made of the fate of the lion which so far from that place as to leap at an airplane which was landing through the air just off the ground the bomp must have been disconcerting.

EAST AFRICA

MR. ALFRED WIGGLESWORTH ON CURRENCY.

London Chamber rejects his suggestion.

It is widely reported for a London newspaper.

The following shows how often the proposals of Alfred Wigglesworth have been rejected, and how often his opinions have been rejected. At a recent meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce his suggestions regarding currency matters in East Africa were dismissed with eight considerations. He wished the attention of the Section drawn to a letter which he had addressed to *The Times* reading:

"Some ten years ago, when silver was dear, the currency of East Africa was debased by the issue of an enlarged shilling corresponding roughly to the size of the rupee, which at that time represented double the value of the shilling. This coin contains a very small percentage of silver; it readily tarnishes and has little or no intrinsic value. If the coinage were replaced with coins of equivalent size of pure silver the circulation would greatly expand and there would be an incentive for the African to save money. There have been many cases where in Native savings of a year or two have throughout been reduced to a shameless mass of base metal. To which the authorities refused compensation. The African associates silver and gold from the questionable honesty of issuing coins of base metal, thus is present an excellent opportunity of restoring the currency of East Africa to its previous state, may not be repeated in later years. It is unlikely to remain for long at 13d. an increase against the price of 8d. In 1920, when the present currency was issued, the silver content of the African shilling would be worth about 5d. 8d. in silver."

Sir H. Grey Lupton, the Chairman, said that he proposed to cast a silver alloy shilling costs about 12d. to make, and that according to Mr. Wigglesworth a pure silver shilling would cost above 50s. As it would therefore still remain only a farce coin, there was no substance in the reference to "questionable honesty." Mr. Wigglesworth replied that a silver coin would be appreciated by the Native who could obtain its full value anyway.

The question.

The Chairman said: "It can only be a token coin. And who would buy a shilling in each coin?"

Mr. Wigglesworth: "It would be provided by the Estates of the Colony Board."

The Chairman: "I do not like the idea of these reserves."

Captain F. A. Johnson: "We might address the Currency Board on the subject in order to get an expert opinion."

The Chairman: "I entirely oppose the proposal. We should at least convince ourselves that there is something sound in the idea before we start with the information of the Chamber. I am not in agreement with Mr. Wigglesworth's suggestion of a pure silver coin. Most of the present alloy coin, which costs about 13d. Mr. Wigglesworth, I think, it costs much less. Then in that case the loss must be much less."

Major Walsh: "In the Economic Territories, Mrs. Rigglesworth was told that no progress had been made on making the Tanganyika shillings. We ought not to send forward what he really any suggestions to the Currency Board."

Mr. Wigglesworth: "The Currency Board is certainly making a mistake."

The Chairman: "A conservative estimate of the loss caused by adopting the proposal could not be less than £500,000, and might be very much more."

Mr. Wigglesworth: "This loss would not fall on Tanganyika, but on the Board would foot it. The Chamber and the Board, the Boar of Trade, Ernestine Bank, and so on, would all suffer. The principal loss would be to the public. The loss to the Wigglesworth suggestion seems to me that the Board should be footed again."

After a few questions had briefly exposed the hypothetical amount character of the proposal, no support was forthcoming for the suggestion that Mr. Wigglesworth's suggestion should be referred to the East African Currency Board for consideration, and on the motion of Major Walsh, seconded by Sir H. Grey Lupton, the subject was dropped.

Lighthage and other charges.

The Chairman recalled that it was understood in November that an agreement between the Tanganyika Government and the lighthage companies was on the point of completion and that the Section had suggested a 50% reduction in wharfage rates—a Government charge—and that the companies should generally charge not more than the rates in force in Mombasa; with the special proviso that on steel the export lighthage rate should not exceed 4s. per ton of lading ton. The Dar es Salam Chamber had subsequently reported that a reduction of 5s. per ton of lading ton would be made in import and export lighthage rates from the beginning of 1931.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London, having called for news of the actual position, had just received a reply that there was no intention of lighthage reductions. "Dear Sirs," said the telegram, "Ex. Lindi but their representations salaman, Zanzibar, and Lindi but they have no intentions would come into force in January 1931, and the details would be sent by mail. It was quite natural, added the spokesman, that the Section should not know whether the reductions were to be in wharfage or lighthage or in wharfage and lighthage rates, and it was ridiculous to cable that the details were being posted. Goods not being shipped would stand after the rate of the change and shipper were to decide separately rates which were to go to stand similarly. Importers, who had no more contracts for the sale of their produce, ought to be made aware of rate alterations at the earliest possible moment."

Colonel Franklin gravely stated that Mr. Kemp would be asked to cable details as soon as they were available. Wigglesworth said that notwithstanding the difference in which period officially all articles had been taken 33 1/3%, the detail showed the high-handed way in which the lighthage companies dealt with important industries and the Tanganyika Government appeared to do nothing in reduction of wharfage rates. He urged a strong cable to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, requesting that the reduced rates should be effective from July.

The Chairman: "We cannot insist on these private companies doing anything. Then is the word 'true'. If we are not satisfied, we can demand there will soon be a moratorium imposed. There will be no objection to shipping in cass, for there will be no objection to shipping

A Resident Trade Commissioner for Tanganyika.

Major Walsh concluded that since it was not being done in Tanganyika towards the development of British trade, and that as a Trade Commissioner resident in Nairobi, however able, could not give adequate personal attention, an official resident in the Territory was essential. While Mr. G. E. Lewis, secretary of the Dar es Salam Chamber of Commerce, was of principle, he felt that the Tanganyika could not afford such an appointment, but that if the unofficial members of the Local Trade and Information Advisory Committee, who were not granted permission to make any criticisms, however critical, were given wider powers, many of the difficulties would be overcome. He admitted that Tanganyika had no member in the Advisory Committee. Major Walsh explained that in his suggestion of the dissolution of that committee, he would like to see it reinstated, but its members were quite different from those of the local committee, were quite different from those of the local committee, regularly travelling the country and devoting his whole day to pushing British goods. Foreign nations were sending out consuls who did not instantly arrive with over forty tons of samples and did not take British opportunities with them, and that was the main problem.

The Chairman expressed the view of the Committee that in England, while Major Walsh's proposal remained, that in

JANUARY 20

EAST AFRICA.—The new High Commissioner has been appointed. He will be Sir Charles Kenneth Archibald, M.P., who will be succeeded by Sir Alfred M. Dyer. The new Commissioner would visit Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika. African members of the Legislative Council will be independent of the High Commissioner.

EAST AFRICA

WHO'S WHO

31. Mr. Charles Kenneth Archibald

Belgian Railways

Attention was drawn to the fact that a Belgian-owned railway had been granted a concession to build a line from the port of Kigoma to the site of the proposed railway station at Chambé. Belgian law required that such a Belgian company should be given the right to import and export all work in the matter. It was pointed out that the Belgian company had for years acted as if he were the Belgian Government at the site, and that other firms had been allowed to import their cargo there without being obliged to pay the usual import duty in the Congo. This was a question of great importance to the British East African Board, and in their formal protest had said that such should be insisted upon as a further improvement.

But a commercial section of the Belgian Railways was also gross. There were, in effect, two rates—(a) favourable transit rates from Dar es Salaam to the Belgian site at Kigoma, and on to Stanleyville; these instances, the extent of the concession rate was £3 per ton; and (b) the rates quoted for the carriage of similar goods from Kigoma or elsewhere to their destination. Of course good reason for the variations was that the transit rates absorbed the railway's profits, so that the insurance rates absorbed the carriers' responsibility—as common carriers, they must be liable before leaving the locality in Dar es Salaam and unsealed on reaching the fixed site at Kigoma. The Belgian Railways accepted no responsibility whatever for anything which might happen to the cargo between these two points. Exactly parsonable conditions, said Mr. G. S. Leggett, Manager of the British East African Board, Customs and Railways at the time, at London, Marques, from which goods were sent to the Belgian port. They got point at this, when the Belgian Railways made an adequate explanation, whereupon the protest was withdrawn, to the effect that the merchant on the Congo could easily afford to bear the risk of importation to the extent of his advantage to import on Famine prices, and immensly to his advantage to purchase at Dar es Salaam. Thus the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce and the London and Dar es Salaam Chamber of Trade standing in the matter of the Salami Chamber of Trade, standing in the matter of the Belgian promise to draw up a memorandum for consideration at a later meeting.

Mr. J. and H. H. memorandum was forwarded to the East African Commission.

Mr. Campbell Haughton was appointed to represent the Commercial Anti-Malaria Association, Com. Section, on the International Anti-Malaria Association Committee of the Cross Institute.

It was reported that Mr. Member of Chamber of Commerce favoured some arrangement with the German government to give him a free passage of rail, but that no binding letter for the same was issued by the Postmaster General of the Colonies. The German Chamber of Representatives in the Western Province Chamber of Representatives in regard to the return of the railway to Germany was considered, but the matter was搁置 at Jimma. A suggestion was made that the matter be referred to the Commission by the suggestion of members of Chamber of Commerce.

It was expressed that there is now a twenty-four hours service at the Dar es Salaam station. On Major Welsh's suggestion it was decided to inquire whether messages received at Dar es Salaam whether messages received there could be telephoned through the masts.

AFRICAN SOCIETY DINNERS.

On February 18, at the Crocadero Restaurant, the African Society will entertain Mr. J. Allen Parkin, C.B.E., M.P. (Lord of the Treasury), Captain H. Leslie Boyce, M.P., and Mr. P. J. Pybus, C.B.E., M.B., who recently visited Northern Rhodesia as a Parliamentary Delegation. Eric Buxton, President of the Society, will preside. Applications for tickets should be sent without delay to the Secretary of the Society, Imperial Institute. The East African Society, Imperial Institute, Athlone and H.R.H. Princess Alice have accepted the invitation of the Society to a dinner on May 10 on their return from Africa.



Copy of "East Africa."

The judgment of few public men in East Africa stands well with confidence as that of Mr. G. S. Leggett, whose record of service to the British Empire is an impressive testimony to his talents of mind and his firm faith in men's civilizing mission.

Mr. Archibald, who was born at Yarmouth in 1886, and educated at Uppingham, was ordered to sea by his doctors in 1913, and thereafter went to Kenya as a naval volunteer. During the War he joined the 3rd King's African Rifles, but was invalided out in 1917. It was in 1918, the year in which he began to ride in the Thika district, that he was first sent as a delegate to the Colony of Associations, of which he was elected chairman in 1922. Remaining in office until 1925 through the difficult days of 1921-22, he moved to Kenya, and in 1925 came to England as the Convention's representative on the delegation chosen to present to the then Secretary of State for the Colonies the settlers' fractions of the grant of a common franchise Bill to Kenya Indians.

First appointed a member of the Council of the Coffee Planters' Union in 1918, he was elected President in 1920, and held that office. He did excellent work as Chairman of the East African Settlements Advisory Committee (1922 to 1925), and has been President of the Ruins Farmers' Association since 1925.

PERSONALIA.

Lord and Mrs. Metchett have left for Rome.

Colonel Edward last week celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday.

Lady and Miss M. Fellows left for Kimberley last week for South Africa.

Prince and Princess Scherzenberg are on a shooting trip in the Sudan.

Miss Marjorie Leigh, daughter of Sir John Leigh, is shortly leaving for America.

Dr. R. O. S. Price, medical officer in Tanganyika, is home on leave from Africa.

A new cinema is being constructed at Arusha on Colonel G. L. N. Gray's estate.

Mr. Evelyn Waugh, the unknown novelist, was staying in Zanzibar during shall week.

Mr. C. B. Bisset, Assistant Geologist in Nyasaland, is on his way back to the Protectorate from leave.

Mrs. Richard White leaves England early next month for East Africa where she will stay until April.

Mr. J. R. Downe, of the London and Blantyre Supply Co., Blantyre, Nyasaland, is on the water for Beira.

Messrs. F. W. Franklin and C. S. Knight have been appointed Justices of the Peace for Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. W. Neas, a planter in the Makolongwe district of Nyasaland, is on his way back to the Protectorate.

Dr. L. S. B. Leakey addressed the Royal Geographical Society on Monday night on "East African Lakes."

Mr. J. S. Rathbone of Nairobi is forming a Committee to discuss means of erecting church for the township.

Miss F. M. Plant, matron of Dr. G. S. Saleem hospital, has arrived home from Tanganyika, and is staying at Reading.

Mr. M. D. Riley, general manager in East Africa for the Shell Company, is expected home on leave three months hence.

Asfaou Wosan, the eldest son of the Emperor, has been proclaimed Crown Prince and Heir to the Throne of Ethiopia.

We regret to learn of the death in Port Portal of Mr. C. A. Cell-Woolley, elder son of Mr. C. W. B. Cell-Woolley, of Worksfield.

Mr. R. B. Williams has resigned from the Executive Committee of the Congress of Associations of Tanganyika Territory.

At last week's live stock sales in Reading, Mr. W. H. Astor of Kenya paid 52 guineas for a red yearling sired by Shawell Aristocrat.

Mr. R. E. Walters, managing director of Home Counties Aircraft Services Ltd, intends to fly Miss Delphine Reynolds to the Cape in a few days.

Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, last week accompanied the Earl of Athlone on a game hunting expedition in northern Uganda.

The Rev. F. C. Green, who has been living four years in Kenya, lectured last week at a Birmingham meeting of the Church Missionary Society.

Mr. S. S. England has won the National Golf Championship, beating Mr. R. O. Davidson by 2-1. Jacob Smith presented the cup to the winner.

Mr. D. K. Brown won the Manica Gold Cup at McIntyre, Nyasaland, with a score of 143. Mr. Chennells was the runner-up with a score of 149.

Mr. W. L. Ozanne, Superintendent of Police in Nyasaland, left London last week for Beira, en route for Zomba. He is accompanied by Miss Ozanne.

The Earl of Athlone and his party reached Entebbe on Sunday for a hunting safari with the Governor. The Earl shot an elephant with 60 lb. tusks.

M. Steig, the French Prime Minister, has stated that he took no portfolio of the Colonies in order to keep colonial affairs out of the political party politics.

Mr. W. W. Creswell, formerly a partner in Messrs. Harrison, Creswell and Stoney, the African firm of advocates, is opening an office in Nakuru.

Mr. J. B. Threlfall, who has recently transferred to Nairobi as Justice Commissioner, first went to Kenya in 1915 and served for some time in Jubaland.

Mr. M. Yellich, who had lived in East Africa for the past twenty-two years, and who was well known as a railway contractor in Tanganyika, recently died in Manyoni.

Captain H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, who recently returned from Ethiopia, has been appointed Staff Captain 2nd Cavalry Brigade with effect from March 1, 1931.

Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton, Chief Warden of the Kruger National Park, South Africa, has returned to England. His marriage is announced to Miss Hilary Holmondeley.

We regret to learn of the death in Mauritius of Mr. d'Emment de Charney, who had served in the Island for thirty-eight years, and where he was Director of Commerce.

Mr. A. Victor Gurney, who recently visited many missions stations in East Africa, secures his week at the Wesleyan Mission House, London, on Saturday 25th October.

On Tuesday 28th Oct. Dr. C. W. Hobley is to speak to the Kenya Section of the Overseas League on "East Africa in the 'Nineties: Climax of Early Struggles." It should be a most interesting address.

Mr. Norman Dickson, of Strand, Wimbledon Park, S.W., well known to our readers interested in Nyasaland, has left for the Plate and Gold Coast, West Africa, with the end of August.

The following telegram was sent to Mr. Gurney by his solicitors, purchased him a £1,000 coffee estate at Solai, we have been advised that the former gentleman has purchased only one-half of the estate.

At the recent illumination meeting in Painter's Lodge, Vauxhall, S.C., Bro. M. Gillam installed. Within the year candidates of Pastoral Master Seminary carried out their first visit to St. John's.

Mr. F. J. Rice, who is now home on leave, acted as superintendent engineer on the recently opened Ole bridge at Jinja. Before his transfer to East Africa three years ago Mr. Rice had served on the Gold Coast.

Many of us heartily congratulated Earl Buxton at last Monday's Royal Empire Society dinner on his speedy recovery from his recent serious operation. This was his Lordship's first public appearance since his illness.

Colonel G. G. Griffiths has been elected Chairman of the Nakuru Golf Club, and Mr. J. H. Bellamy Vice-Chairman. The Captain of the Club is Mr. W. M. Nicol, and Mr. A. Lindell Vice-Captain. Messrs. J. Littlefair and C. Armstrong are Messrs. as Honorary Treasurer and Secretary respectively, while the Committee is to be composed of Messrs. Allen, Eliot, Smith, O'Farrell, Macpherson, and Hughes.

BOVRIL has saved my life again!



Mrs. U. F. Richardson, of Makere, Uganda, is at present in Switzerland. Previous to her departure she was entertained by the Ladies Section of the Uganda Golf Club, to whom she was presented with a Satsuma bowl.

Captain Vivian Ward, who acted as honorary secretary to the East African Delegation which visited recently this country, addressed the Nairobi Rotary Club yesterday on the work of the Delegation in England.

Mr. G. H. T. Fontaine, who has been in the Administrative Service in Kenya for the past twenty years, was married, in Nairobi recently to Miss Honor Stewart, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Stewart of Durban.

Mr. W. J. Gordon, manager of the Arusha branch of Barclays Bank D.C. & Co., has arrived home on leave. Before his tour in Arusha Mr. Gordon was stationed in Portuguese East Africa. He has travelled widely in Canada.

Commander Frank Wild, a former Nasau and cotton planter, and the famous Antarctic explorer, engaged to Miss Beatrice Rowbotham, youngest daughter of Mr. Late, Mr. Rowbotham and Mrs. B. H. H. H. of Port Elizabeth.

Mr. J. L. Parker, the man who came on leave from Dar es Salaam, Serv. in British Colony in 1906 to 1911 when it was transferred to the Gold Coast, six years ago, has now succeeded Solicitor-General Tanganyika.

The Rev. B. J. Lamp, senior chaplain in Kavirun, has just been made canon of Johannesburg Cathedral. Since the end of the war he has been a chaplain in the South Africa where he is held in great regard by the white community.

Mr. Bertie Wilson, one of the oldest settlers in Uganda, has left the Protectorate to settle in Cape Town. He was one of the pioneers of cotton spinning in Uganda, and for the past twenty years had owned a plantation in Mityana.

The Tanganyika Ex-Servicemen's and Women's Association has been formed in Dar es Salaam, under the presidency of Major H. Bowin. The Secretary and Treasurer are Messrs. E. A. Armstrong and A. P. Price respectively.

A Uganda newspaper which should know better has suggested that Lord Lovat, who is on his way to East Africa, intends to hunt elephants by aeroplane. East Africa is confident that nothing of the sort is contemplated by his lordship.

Mr. A. Roland, M.P., recently presented Mr. Pim Pages by "at the Royal Concert, Tanga." Mr. Mill played the name part, and the other performers included Mr. Wilson, Mr. Sullivan, Mrs. Corinth, Miss Wilson, and Lieutenant Commander Smith.

Among the follows, Undergraduates and Associates from the class to the Royal Engineers Society were the following: East African: Miss A. J. Birkpatrick (Kenya Colony); Mr. J. W. Langford (Wanganui, New Zealand); and Mr. Wm. A. Young

PERSONALS (Continued)

Mr. John G. Hart, father of Mr. J. R. Cheshire, the East African manager for the P. & O. Express Co. Ltd., has just returned from the board of Jambover Ltd., and London N.W. 1, on account of advanced years. He retains his seat on the board of Lever Brothers, Ltd.

Mr. H. J. Webb left London last week for Northern Rhodesia, where he will engage in missionary work in the mining areas. Mr. Webb's son is working under the Colonial Missionary Society, while the first Congregational minister appointed to the mining areas.

Mr. F. C. Linton, who was a member of Sir Ormsby-Gore's cabinet and had visited East Africa in 1924, was chosen as a Liberal candidate for Stoke Newington. He has been Mayor of Wokingham since 1928, and was M.P. for Bedfordshire (Mid) from 1922 to 1924.

Major M. A. Murray, who for the past three years has been Principal Veterinary Officer in the Sudan Defence Force, has now left the Sudan. Captain A. P. MacDonald, who has also left the Veterinary Section of the Force, has been in the Sudan for three years, having formerly served in Egypt.

We regret to learn of the death in Blantyre, Nyasaland, of Mr. B. Peredolsky, who had been for many years a planter in the Karonga district. Mr. Peredolsky, who served throughout the East African campaign, during which he was wounded, was very popular among the older generation of settlers in Malawi.

We now learn that two European officers—Mr. P. Whittle, the Superintendent of the prison, and the gaoler, Mr. Masterbrooke—were injured when over a hundred Native convicts broke into disorder in Dar es Salaam prison. The staff had apparently resorted to firearms. The disturbance was quelled in half an hour.

The Rev. Gerald Douglas, Bishop of Nyasaland, who has now reached Llyoma to take up his duties, had been Archdeacon of Kongwe, Tanganyika Territory, for five years. He first went to Africa following the outbreak of war in 1914 in Portuguese East Africa at the instance of his brother, the Rev. Arthur J. Douglas.

We are able to state that Mr. F. J. Katchen Holmes, the well-known African cinematographer, left England on Saturday to do a further series of pictures likely to interest East Africans. We would risk of disclosing prematurely the areas in which he will do most of his work, it can be said that he may shortly be expected in certain old haunts.

The Rev. Dr. H. N. Grace, administrator of Budo College, Butibuto, is considerably improved in health, and hopes to return to Uganda from this country about three months hence. Dr. Grace first went to East Africa at the end of 1920, when he was posted to Mbarara. He was afterwards transferred to Kampala, and was appointed to Budo College in 1926.

Major Dick Alexander, who has been appointed executive secretary of the will of the Princess Royal, has been succeeded by Mr. J. S. D. Sturzaker, of Tanganjika settlement.

The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the District Road Board of Machakos: Major G. A. Hill, Captain E. Q. B. Wilson, Major Sir Robert Shaw, Captain G. C. Hopkins, Capt. J. F. L. G. E. F. Battam, O. C. Johansen, Mr. W. White, Mr. L. Blowers, R. V. Halstead, Mr. W. J. Davies, A. R. C. Smith, and Dr. P. Purcell.

The War Memorial Hospital, which raised over £800 for its endowment in Nairobi, has been opened. The first patients are being sent long distance, but in factitious cases it appears likely to be followed by elections. Major D. McDonald Star, formerly of the Royal Engineers, has opened a bath, rates, Hospital, set of six units, General Hospital, one unit; Mr. Brad Edwards, a bath, one unit; Mr. G. B. Buckley, a double bedded room.

Major and Mrs. J. H. Galley, who leave again for Kenya early next month, have taken a cottage in Suffolk as a residence during their visits to England. They wanted to find a place right in the blue, and appear to have been successful, the nearest railway station is eight miles away, no houses or verandahs disturb the peace of the little village which overlooks the North Sea.

We regret to report the death of Sir Percy FitzPatrick, the South African statesman, author, and Imperialist, whom many East Africans know well through his splendid dog story "Jock of the Bushveld." Two of his other works—"Through Mashona land with Dick and Ben" and "The Outspan," have also given pleasure to many others in British Africa. Sir Patrick was Secretary of the famous Reform Committee in the Transvaal in the pre-Second African War days.

Mr. Tom Campbell Black, who left Nairobi early this month on a flight to his country, with Major "Jack" Coates as passenger, arrived in England safely on Thursday last week. As there was a thick fog round the aerodrome, it was impossible to land here, and to use Mr. Black's own expression: "I sighted land near Reigate and dropped the machine down in a field." Unfortunately, the ground was very wet and shortly after he landed the wheels were deep in mud. He hopes to fly the machine to Croydon immediately the ground dries sufficiently for him to take off.

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NOTE FOR THE CAPTAIN OF AIRWAYS

and other Matters Aeronautical.

East Africa fears that the pilots engaged by Imperial Airways to operate the Cairo-Cape section of the Cairo-Cape route will be Commander A. R. Phanderast, and Messrs. L. A. Eggesfield, C. G. Lumison, J. S. Sheppard, G. Griffith, and R. O. Taylor. Each of these pilots has considerable experience in the sections of the Imperial Airways organisation.

Among the South African pilots engaged for the southern sections of the route are Captain R. Casparius, Captain W. H. Eliot Wilson, and Captain Douglas Mail, who have arrived in London and for the next three months will act as pilots on the Imperial Airways planes operating from London. Captain Casparius recently flew in a light aeroplane from Croydon to Cape Town in nine days. Captain Mail was on the staff of the Aircraft Operating Company during the aerial survey of Northern Rhodesia, and Captain Eliot Wilson had considerable flying experience in South Africa.

The machine used on the Cairo-Cape route will carry two pilots and a mechanic. The co-pilot will be responsible for navigation.

New York to Nairobi in 14 Days.

By the adoption of an air and ocean freight service in conjunction with the new Cairo-Cape air service parcels may be sent rapidly from any part of America to stations on the Imperial Airways route. Such consignments, if posted on the western seaboard of America, will be flown over the United States to east Atlantic inters, and on arrival in this country they will be transferred to air liners proceeding to Cairo. By these means a parcel from New York may be delivered in Nairobi in ten days, or against thirty-two to forty days by surface transport.

The first of the new motor boats to be used on the Mediterranean stage of the London-Cape air route is expected to be ready for its flying trials at the end of the month. Constructed by Messrs. Short Bros., it has four engines, accommodation for sixteen passengers and can carry one and a half tons of mail and freight.

Carriage of Goods in Six Hours.

A car which will be the Survey Department of Tanganyika's racing fleet from Dar es Salaam to Songea (500 miles) in six hours. On the return journey with Mr. W. G. Marshall, the Secretary to Native Affairs, as passenger, the pilot, Mr. Lacombe, left London at 6.30 a.m. and reached Dar es Salaam via Dodoma at 6.30 p.m.

Western Airlines have reduced their charges to 8s. 5d. per mile for general passengers, and 8s. 8d. per cent for single travellers. Distances are charged as the crow flies.

The police have instructions to institute proceedings against anyone flying low over Nairobi.

FARES BY AIR TO EAST AFRICA

£10 from London to Nairobi.

It is understood that the single fares from London to the undermentioned towns on the East African air route have been arranged as follows:—Khartoum, £10; Mombasa, £8.5.; India, £9; Kisumu, £6; Mwanza, £10; Nairobi, £10; Moshi, £10; Dar es Salaam, £10; Mbala, £10; Broken Hill, £15; Salisbury, £15; Bulawayo, £12.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

Feb. 1. International Committee at House of Lord.

Feb. 2. London School of Optometry and Tropical Medicine. Dr. P. Manser-Bahadur lecture on "The Dept. of Tropical Medicine being in account the Life Work of Sir Patrick Manson." 8 p.m.

Feb. 2. At E. H. Metford's lecture on East Africa at Imperial Institute. 4.15 p.m.

Feb. 2. African Society dinner to P. Hammentary Deacon, who recently visited Northern Rhodesia.

Feb. 2. Kenya Section of Overseas League. Mr. J. W. Hobson's talk on "East Africa in the Nineties. Climax of Early Struggles."

Feb. 2. Royal Empire Society Luncheon. Lord Kitchener speaks on "Trade Openings in Southern Africa." Cannon Street Hotel. 1 p.m.

FORTHCOMING BROADCAST TALES.

On Wednesday, February 1 and 14, and March 4 and 15, Sir Daniel Hall, who recently visited East Africa, will give talks beginning from 7 to 7.30 p.m.

At 7.30 p.m. on Wednesday, February 4 and 11, Mr. Hilton Young's talk on "National Housekeeping." 7.30 p.m. on Saturday, 20 and 27, and March 6, 13, and 20 there will be talks on "British Mandates," the first by Professor Arnold Toynbee and the last by Lord Cecil of Chelwood. The speaker on Tanganyika Territory will be selected.

Mar. 10, at 7 p.m.—Mr. Grenville Studd, "The Masai."

Mar. 10, at 7 p.m.—Mr. E. R. J. Hussey, formerly Director of Education in Uganda and the Sudan, "School and Schools in East Africa."

Mar. 20, at 7 p.m.—Sir John Russell, who spent some months in the Sudan, giving lectures on agricultural developments on "Cotton in the Sudan."

Mar. 20, at 6.45 a.m.—Mr. R. Skelton and A. Lowe Pickering, "African."

It is announced that the Duke of Gloucester's mission to Ethiopia cost approximately £3,900.

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East Africa in the Press

A PROFESSOR'S VIEW OF KENYA

In a recent address to the members of his class at the League of Nations Union, Professor H. J. Fleare, Professor of Geography at Manchester University, is reported in the *Manchester Guardian* to have stated—

"The inhabitants of Kenya affect the nervous system of adult whites, giving them a nervous irritation for which relief is often sought in stimulants. Unfortunately there is yet very little guidance as to the effects of the excess of ultra-violet rays from the sun on the white children in Kenya, but it is highly probable that those effects are serious, especially in the case of girls. Teachers in Kenya have told me over and over again that it is much better that the children should be sent over to England for their school training."

Which, of course, is only part of the story. May not the "nervous irritation" as Mr. W. E. D. Knight recently suggested in our columns be caused more by the unreliability of the Native than by climatic factors?

That stimulants are taken by most Europeans is undeniable, but that it is on account of the hot climate of Kenya appears distinctly doubtful. If the professor's thesis were true, it should be possible to show a progressive diminution in the consumption of alcohol in highland districts in which heat is not much felt—and we should not care to be faced with the task of providing such evidence. Does he claim, moreover, that more alcohol is drunk by Kenya settlers and officials than by settlers and officials in a cooler but somewhat similar country like Southern Rhodesia?

As the lecturer himself hinted, further guidance is required in these matters, and time alone can provide such scientific guidance; but he might have stated that while self-knowledge is the best stimulant, many European children born in Kenya have reached years of discretion without having, and apparently without suffering, the slightest physical ill-effects.

HOW NOT TO GET BUSINESS

MR. J. CARNA, a London export merchant, writing to the *London News Chronicle* to say—

"I have received numerous orders for coffee to be shipped to a British overseer in East Africa. The imported overseer wrote that he could get British coffee if obtainable, at the same price as Dutch, which I originally export. I immediately sent him half a dozen Dutch coffee manufacturers, but none was able to supply. One promised to look into the matter, and never troubled again; another could not supply the requisite packing; a third price was 35% above Dutch coffee; a fourth was unable to manufacture 120 pieces to the lb., as required, and so on. The order was ultimately sent to Amsterdam and was shipped sixteen days ago. The date of arrival will be the last week in February, about three months after."

Mr. Howard Young has written to *The Times* and interested me in his letter by pointing out that his son had been offered a job in East Africa, and that he had written to let me know.

I am anxious to know what regarding the income tax of one thousand dollars a year on my farm told me that he had heard that no reason why there was no income tax on his land, and the King's bullion maker had died, and that the King's last bullion had been melted in the new bullion maker's furnace, so every truck had to go. This bullion has been melted for ten years, so it is now covered in his intelligence, and I am afraid

THE USE OF NATIVE FINGERPRINTS

An interesting article on fingerprints in Kenya has been published in *The Empire Review*. After pointing out that not long ago the Natives were changing their names at will with no further address than that they came from the reserve of a certain chief, the writer says, *in part*:

"Let us take as an instance Olo. He is employed by a local shop as a tea-caddy, subsequently leaving without notice and about the same time as a quantity of silver spoons are missing. After returning to the Reserve for a short time he appears under the name of Ojango, gets new employment with Smith, and departs with Smith's gold watch and some cash. He takes a boat for the coast, changes his seat name as Asing, and enters Gano's service."

"Meanwhile, Brock has entered Olo's name on his monthly return of employees, and informs the Central Office where he departs, whereupon the latter organisation enters the facts on his card. When Olo takes the name of Ojango and enters the employment of Smith, his new residence is given to the headquarters who, as they find according to the records of the finger prints, immediately discover that the names of Olo and Ojango are the same. Moreover, they know he is wanted."

"Before action can be taken Smith advises them that he has again deserted. They therefore await his next appearance. 'Greig' sends in his monthly return, on which the name Asing appears and by the finger prints he is immediately traced as the original Olo."

Mr. Harry Marion, well known to East African as a cinematographer, has told *the East Telegraph* render than twenty-five years ago, accompanied by Spencer, the famous balloonist, he tried to circled St. Paul's Cathedral in a dirigible, which had a ship's motor and a canvas propeller. When this had risen to 5000 feet they lost their ballast and bounded up to 8000 feet.



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EAST AFRICA

KENYA MAIZE INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT LOANS TO GROWERS

A TELEGRAM FROM THE CAIRO CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES STATES—

"After a prolonged and official conference, commercial maize-shipping firms and banks, had agreed to consider what co-operative efforts should be made to save the depressed Kenya maize industry by assisting planting in Emergency Session of the Kenya Legislative Council. An Emergency Motion to vote £10,000 for maize-growing subsidies, to provide a loan to the industry, was carried.

The scheme follows the main lines recommended by the conference, but on a less generous scale. The loan will be free of interest, will be used to subsidise the export of maize at the rate of 2s. and 6d. a bushel, thereby raising the return to the grower to 10s. The loan will be repaid by the imposition of an export tax as soon as the price of export maize exceeds £5.3d. per bushel at main shipping stations. The Government assistance is subject to the banks agreeing not to put pressure on growers of maize, and so to assure them by the end of shipping companies that they will immediately reduce their charges, as suggested by their representatives at the conference. The Government made it clear that the assistance given could not be repeated or extended."

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS IN AFRICA

VIEW OF THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

MR. G. E. W. HUMPHREY, managing director of Imperial Airways, told the Dominions and Colonies Section of the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday that the value of air services to the coasting cross-railways of Africa would be far greater than that of Rhodesia's trunk line; that the partial separation of passenger and mail services by air was advisable at the present stage; as human beings had not yet got used to the new means of transport; and that present ground conditions over the route compelled the use of three classes of planes, all multi-engined. At first very little night flying will be attempted, and at present the times of the weekly service will be four days from Nairobi to Nairobi, eight days from Cairo to the Cape, or seven days from London to the Cape. The average daily mileage will be 2,500 miles. The fares are to be £100 from London to Cape, £130 from London to Johannesburg, £25, and London to Nairobi, £10. Air mail rates are not yet fixed.

AMALGAMATION OF THE RHODESIAS

GREAT activity is being shown in Northern Rhodesia by the Greater Rhodesia Society, which is urging the need of a conference between Southern and Northern Rhodesia on the question of amalgamation. Mr. J. C. M. Sauerwein, of Northern Rhodesia is far north as Ndola and as far south as Livingstone, and everywhere there has been a big majority in favour of the objects of the society. The support received by the society throughout the country is surprising and is indicative of the prevailing discontent with the present political situation.

TELEGRAM FROM Blantyre.

H. M. S. East African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office has received a cable giving the following latest crop estimates for Kenya: Maize 1,200,000 bags; cotton 1,000 bags; sisal 1,120,750 bags; tobacco 142,000 bags; tea 1,160,000 bags; coffee 1,000 bags; groundnuts 1,000 bags; cotton seed 1,000 tons; copra 1,000 tons; palm oil 1,000 tons; butter 1,000 tons.

SOME LATE NEWS ITEMS

Cables from Uganda state that cotton buying last opened at 1s. and 6d. per lb., and that 10 cents was paid at Kallisa.

The 1000-volt exercises by No. 15 (Bomber) Squadron during the flight from Cairo to the Cape concluded on Monday at Durban. The planes then left for Abercorn.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has postponed the introduction of the Consolidated Mining Ordinance, which proposed to admit the right of the British South Africa Company to the minerals of Southern Rhodesia.

That Civil servants must bear their share of the difficulties of the times has been decreed by the Southern Rhodesian Government, which decided a few days ago that officials should henceforth begin their office day at 8.30 instead of 9 a.m. They will still close their offices at 4 p.m.

At a meeting of creditors and shareholders of Rhodesia Border Mining Corporation Ltd., held in London last week it was disclosed that the liabilities were returned at £7,123, against assets of £35,413, but a deficiency of £50,285 was shown in respect of shareholders, the issued capital being 1,222,200 shares of £25 each. The company was registered in Southern Rhodesia on June 2, 1933.

With the chief object of enabling local men to secure engineering appointments, particularly on the copper fields of Northern Rhodesia, the Bell Telephone Trustees have decided to award further annual scholarships for Rhodesians. There are to be three new junior engineering scholarships of £50 each for three years and £200 for the fourth year at the Cape Town or Rand Universities.

PLAYERS NAVY CUT CIGARETTES



SIR EDWARD GRIGG'S VIEWS

The Needs of the Case.

(Concluded from page 93)

It was in the first place, reform without regard our fidelity to our Imperial Declaration. Let us endeavour to establish Closer Union, and thus territories by common agreement, and end the spectre of uncertainty let us once and for all enthrone the Dual policy, the guiding principle both of economic and political development, and, while providing for the measure of segregation necessary to the welfare of the African race in their own Reserve, let us not compromise harmonious progress, pile up financial burdens, and manufacture intractable problems for the future by breaking up the governments of our territories into Watered-down compartments. Finally, at a time when the whole world is feeling under an economic flood of unparalleled violence, let us rescue our Native territories from misappropriated sources and a state of disorganization, and in the fundamental problems of government, give even more economy than political.

If any one point stands out from our recent handling of Indian affairs, it is our determination to be fair and sympathetic to all classes, races, religious and interests in that crowded and complex Empire. All our energy, all our ingenuity, all our power is being exercised for co-operation to bring together, not to alienate. The need for such handling in East Africa is no less.

We are not all just in Britain. We are British, we are Kenyans. He is not a tyrant, a despot, or a social beneficent. He is, for the most part, struggling and successful farmer or business man, with no resources outside his business or his farm, who is seeking to make a modest living for himself and for his wife and children boys and girls, also, among immigrants in increasing numbers, whose lives have been ruined by their native home. You cannot deny the man and woman in your constituency Native political developments in Africa in the last few years, but you can do it for your children's lands.

Take the Natives into Partnership.

To make the welfare of the Native race a reason for denigrating the European community and giving voice even to those with whom the community alone is concerned, must inevitably engender a mutual antagonism to the Imperial authority and its view of Native interests. It must breed a time hostility against the native population, of which Shetani in shadow to-day simply carries the interests of the backward race, become associated in the public mind with a policy of repression towards the more advanced. Repression of contentious bodies is always doomed. Let us, therefore, in our government partnership, to draw out their natural bent of honour towards the weak, their sturdy political sense, and their instinct for fair play, turn to wound their self-respect, to mortify their narrower fears, and to drive them into the ranks of the revolutionaries who are unashamed about their views. Let us, however, in other unimportant parts of the Empire. I have studied their life and character in Kenya for the past five years. Let them with some measure of responsibility manage their own. They will not do you any harm.

That measure is necessary, not only to their welfare, but also to the welfare of the Civil Service. We have good men in the Administrative Service and in all the Public Services in Kenya. Good men, and other are now coming out every year in my gratitude to them for the help they give me, in my belief in their character and competence, cannot be over-expressed. If anyone deserves to read the treatise abovementioned, he will read the book published a few months ago by a retired Administrative Officer who spent the greater part of his life in the Colony, Mr. Charles Hubble, known from Chartered Company's "Green Choloy," published by Witherspoon. In that book he will read quiet and pleasant history based upon practical knowledge covering a period of thirty years. He will also feel in it the spirit of our administrative service which is, in my judgment, the best in the world. That is the spirit of the Civil Service, and it is the spirit of the Government, and it is the spirit of the people. There is no greater measure of responsible co-operation on our part, and, I am sure, a responsible co-operation on their part, than to give our fellow countrymen in the Colony, to set up such bodies of men in antagonism must be disastrous to both, and consequently disastrous above all to Native interests. The institutions of the Colony, the spirit of its government, must provide for responsible team-work by those two great forces, the Civil Service and the colonists. They have the future of East Africa in their hands. Let them to work together in a true partnership.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING

The public services should be the tool of the motto: Mr. A. E. Johnson, Colonial Planning Adviser in his official Report, Kampala.

The nearest I ever came to being a Scotsman was when I bought a cosy pull-over. The thought of it still fits me with warmth. — Mr. J. Longland, President, Comptrollership, speaking in Africa.

The opening battle in life at the'Brien Hill Hospital was captured by Mr. Wallace from the Germans during the First World War in the *The Four Great Nations of Africa, working in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.*

One of the first things to excite my interest in the Karroo was when I noticed, not infrequently, a woman, her husband and his sons for the collection in this way. This means a woman at home in England, a countrywoman. — The Rev. G. C. O'Brien, of the Church of Ireland.

The man in the field, the farmer today, is very aptly described as a drowning man, and obviously the first thing to do is to pull him out of the water, and then inquire how he happened to get in, and examine what steps can be taken to prevent him falling in in the future. — A leading article in the "Northern Hechukka News."

At the present time many people living in districts served by bridle paths are the railway when they have cheap protein and dishes. But when they have a case of whisky or something like that to take out to their farms, they send out their body car to bring it in. — Mr. J. H. Clark, in discussion on roads versus railways in Kenya.

When the first train comes into Kampala in January two probable passengers from Mukono will be Miss Farley and Mr. Fletcher, of the Church Missionary Society. Miss Farley was the first lady to walk up to Uganda from the Coast over thirty-five years ago, while it is understood that Mr. Fletcher has not seen or travelled in a railway train since 1860. — "Uganda Herald."

Things are undoubtedly bad, but the worst thing they are as bad locally as they were in 1922. The total trade of Kenya and Uganda was then three and a half million £s. The great difference between the two countries then and now was that eight years ago they were artificial or local. Today they are economic troubles affecting the whole world. — Lord Delamere, speaking in Nakuru.

Let us continue to teach the Native to make better use of his livestock, to increase their number, to grow foodstuffs as winter provostores to manure the land, and broadly speaking, evolve himself into a progressive mixed-farming peasant. The task will take years and may well exhaust the enthusiasm of thousands, but with persistence and immediate care of it. — Col. J. E. J. McCall, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., M.R.C.V.S., Director of Veterinary Services, in Tanganyika Territory, in annual report.

The new road from Fort Portal to Arua, and the one of the most picturesque routes in Uganda, leaves the Karamoja section and the Lake Albert area in its southern section; it should prove a great attraction to tourists. It is hoped eventually to establish connection with the long Ong'o road system, so that from Kajjansi to the Ong'o border, in the west, through Kasese, Mbale, Pader, Scott's Valley, and Chilalo, Secretary of Uganda, speaking in the Legislative Council.

THE NEW "WARWICK" CASTLE

Magnificent Waterfalls. Mr. Moulé.

Sphaerulites *Albed* *formicaster* *Sp. n.*

Many of our readers are likely to become passengers by the fine new motor-vessel "W. Castle" which leaves Southampton to-day to call at Durban en route to the Cape, and soon afterwards to add to the Union-Castle fleet. The vessel is of general interest.

One of them, at the invitation of the directors of the Uman-estate Limit., a number of men well-known in East and South African circles travelled to Johannesburg to inspect the mine, and to witness her beautiful navy and roses. The moon, which had been designed to represent the Southern Cross, was a perfect star. Above it, there heard a sawing noise, as if the aborigines of the country were cutting up logs of wood, especially long ones, which were to be used in its determination to place the best possible men in the South and East African services.

Spieldraht **Montante**

The Warwick Castle is a large, three-story, gross front and rear, forty-five by one hundred and ten feet, sixteen services, accommodation for seven first, second, and third-class passengers. As will suffice and two hours are required to speak of it, it is the single ship which are governed as to admittance in their being used as staterooms with private baths is desirous enough, of course, in this connection, all decked out of 150 staterooms, 100 double and 50 single, all with private bath, all rooms are ventilated and lighted, arranged in four different decks, the main, starboard, port and after, and other timbers, and the interior in match and an air of pleasing variety, the former festooned with comfortable seats than those

The library, which has windows on three sides, is placed in the large second-story corner's room. It is a contrast to the grand lounge, a large airy apartment with a recessed alcove at the far end and a fireplace at the other, from which a sweeping staircase leads down to the saloon. The walls of the lounge are white; the ceiling is supported by two octagonal columns of maple bailed with ivory, and curtains, drawn back in festoons, are yellow. Some of the furniture dates from 1805. To the right of the alcove and gentlemen's portions of the lounge, it is difficult to realize being at sea aboard a liner. It might be a first-class hotel. That, indeed, is the lasting impression conveyed by the public rooms, which after every comfort indicate that the passengers touring Europe are in a

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the
Home**

The long gallery which extended an attractive and
curious wing of the castle has been reproduced
as a suitable approach to the Elizabethan dining-room.
The room is panelled in oak, and the walls,
ceiling, and floor are covered with a rich
carved oak paneling. The oak chair
is a copy of one used by Queen Elizabeth
in her reign. The room is lighted by
candles, and the atmosphere is that of
the Tudor period.

the large and deep swimming pool, which is
about thirty feet long, is a gymnasium, where
the men can exercise as imaginably from the
water as on land. The camp is set up in the
center of a large clearing, with a long, low, saloon-like
structure at one end. The men have a wide range
of excellent sports equipment, including a table tennis
table.

Books, clothing, medicine, tools, farming implements, and many other articles of value are being sent to us. The contributions are strikingly good, and the committee is anxious to have as many things as possible sent. The third class accommodations are of a surprisingly high character.

To the comfort of passengers a luminous system communicating with stations has been installed. Each train at each station has two small electric lamps, the red lamp summoning a train, the blue light

and less. The wind pushes air into each chimney, which then emits a luminous warning signal in various parts of the vessel. The chimneys remain burning until the attendant arrives. Thus is safety and efficient

ship of which we be proud.

In short, the "Wellwick Famine" was the result of the Cullen Castle Line and Captain Robertson's who joined the theater as well as the other members of the company. It was a very tight troupe. But Mr. Robertson Gibbs, a general manager, and the first and director of the London audience determination to do his best if it were in advance of the development of

Among those who enjoyed the hospitality of the fine
party were Mr. W. Banwell, Mr. H. E. Bowes
Major H. C. Brodie, Mr. G. C. Carter, Mr. J. P. Elton,
Mr. F. S. Fox, Captain D. A. Johnson, Mr. G. L. Jones,
Mr. W. M. Lounsbury, Mr. A. T. Chapman, Sir
John Rossall, Mr. J. C. Stevenson, Colonel W. K.
Worrell, Mr. J. B. Wright, Mr. E. B. Wright,
the Countess of Warwick, the Hon. Robert
Glen, Mr. G. C. G. Gurney, Mr. J. London, Dr. H. H. Munro,
Sir George Stannard, Mr. J. Robinson,
Marine Surgeon, Mr. G. W. Smith, Mr. G. W. T. Smith.

The Major was admitted and inspected his troops, they were in full uniform, and honourable service, full passing

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Figure 1. A photograph of a thin section of a sandstone sample showing the distribution of organic matter.

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Fig. 1. A photomicrograph showing the distribution of the *Leucaspis* complex in the *Citrus* leaf epidermis.

10. The following table gives the number of hours per week spent by students in various activities.

Telegramas

W. H. & J. B. D. 1880. - *Artemesia* (L.) *absinthium* L.

Z. Schmerzi 2000;16:100-102

AN AMERICAN FILM OF AFRICA

A Criticism of "Africa Speaks"

AFRICA SPEAKS. The film taken by Mr. Paul H. Heffner and Mrs. Walter A. Fisher which is being shown this week at the new "Gallery Cinema," Regent Street, was described in the programme as "the death and death-breakfast, breath-taking romance of Africa, the life of men, and animals." That being so, it is difficult to understand the general verdict of the critics, who, in their judgment, do not find the action of the expedition, or the breath-taking scenes, as such, to be condemned. The breath-taking scenes, it seems, are condemned because they are scenes of hunting, and death. Death is seen as a hunting animal, and death by a lion, said to be a "caveman." The critics seem to have been influenced by the title of the film, "Africa Speaks." I have witnessed on the screen the living film critics have accepted that "Africa" is its true value; and some of them, it is pleasing to me, have protested at what would be done. Mr. Heffner, who led the expedition, is known to believe the episode of a clever bit of fake photography for, then his reputation among East Africans would certainly stand higher than if they were led under the impression that he had commercialised the dying agonies of a young Masai, who, according to the story, would never have made such a death but for the stupidity of the two American photographers in saving their lives in their motor lorries, in which his unfortunate Native was sent to die.

Mock Heroes.

The film starts badly, with a well planned farewell dinner, at which the chairman of the day of hot air about "Africa," the unknown, the white race, the sons of the jungle, and supreme," concluding with the absurd claim that the two cinematographers, in their travels in Africa from east to west, are about to perform a deed never accomplished before. Having told the world that they will be exposed to dangers from untrained tribes, they are thereafter depicted as travelling, every day, in motor lorries.

Mr. Heffner is always in the picture, always talking, generally in a strain calculated to impress the public that what a wonderful fellow he is. The moment he sets foot in West Africa, we perceive that it is not to take a thousand miles from home, and then he begins his "great trek," and of telling "the tale every day in tortuous heat." He declares, one day, that the African elephant is the greatest animal in the world, and that it has never been successfully驯ured; and on reaching the Indian Ocean he exclaims with what he seemed to be boasting that the hundred thousand miles of Africa in fourteen months have constituted a great adventure to the pygmy tribe which they claim to have discovered in the jungle, and to speak with evident self-satisfaction in execrable Swahili, "bow, kupa, kupa," is his mode of address. His bride, who is exceedingly afraid of the sight of a white man, and who someone in the audience, who evidently knew his Africa, suggested may be "these brilliant savages first be done over, they will be left by any East African," is shown to be a native of those "mud huts" as she is termed, in the picture, and of the picture itself, an excellent, particularly the motion studies of pygmy, giraffe, antelope, and the glimpse of bullet-faced forest elephant, while impo, and impingo. Swallowing the pygmy, however, at the worst, after some of his lion pictures, is a good effort, though they all taken in East Africa.

The New Film of Africa.

Probably no picture will be more popular among those who know the city—well-known, that is, anything about Africa would remain, otherwise, the expedition was supposed to be of scientific character, the running commentary, without which the entertainment would be much less subject to criticism, may indeed increase the misconceptions of Africa, which so many people hold.

Readers who have the opportunity of seeing the film should take advantage of them to go to see it, and when everything is generalised in it, and when the most innocent possible impression of Africa, which could speak about Native beasts, is woven, can assist in exposing the critics.

The new film, I am glad to add, is not to be seen in London, for our dear children, I am inclined to protest, so that, indeed, whose parents beside themselves may be able to afford, partly, or, possibly, school, the poor Native folk have it to be increased, and now, to say nothing.

DO BLACK CHILDREN MATURE MORE QUICKLY THAN WHITE?

Under Secretary of State says "No."

DO black children mature more quickly than white? The Under Secretary of State, Mr. J. E. Simon, who is in charge of the Home Office Colonies, said yesterday that in the colonies where he has been staying during the last week of the Howth Conference in Penal Reform, the main colonies, the public opinion was not yet sufficiently advanced to recognise any importance, and not at all, even the desirability, of the probationary method and other forms of treatment which were now approved at home. This was sometimes true not only of the Native populations, British people in Africa, for example, who had been considering a Native boy of sixteen years as "grown up" as a British boy of eighteen. There was always a tendency, in fact, for black children to "mature more quickly than white ones." This belief had no scientific basis, and he thought that in considering the factor of personal responsibility black children should be judged on the same basis as white.

THE NEW film Worcester has presented to the Trustees of the British Museum of Natural History, the skin and skull of a Menelik's lion ("Tragelaphus", *comptus*, *meneliki*) brought back from the Arussi country of Abyssinia, where it apparently resided. The hide of the beast is dark brown, with the typical female rufous, orange stuff with a few inconspicuous white markings.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matters. 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.

The unimproved site value tax in Dar es Salaam is to be increased to 1%.

The 1951 estimates for the Kenya Police Department have been reduced from £16,000 to £14,000.

Of thirteen road foremen recently employed by the Uganda Government no fewer than five were non-British.

It is estimated that the revenue of the Sudan will be reduced by about £1,000,000 as a result of the fall in cotton prices.

Over £50,000 was raised on behalf of the Arusha Church Fund by the recent performance of the Sunowners Concert Party.

A new aerodrome is being planned at Bentiu, the landing ground being liable to flooding and unsuitable for large machines.

A cotton ginnery complete with twenty rollers and machinery and about two acres of land has just been sold at Kaimosi for £5,000.

Customs receipts for the Port of Beira during November amounted to £34,950 compared with £27,710 during the corresponding month in 1950.

The Uganda Government is applying to the Colonial Development Committee for funds to conduct a three-year inquiry into the Lake Albert oilfield.

A memorandum is obtainable from the Department of Overseas Trade, London, containing hints for the guidance of commercial visitors to Portuguese East Africa.

A large swarm of locusts seen recently in the north-eastern part of Northern Rhodesia was the first visitation to that part of the Protectorate for some twenty years.

Investigations are being made in Uganda as to the possibilities of the establishment of a coffee curing plant to deal with coffee from the Karamoja, Murchison Falls and Arusha districts.

The output of gold in Tanganyika during December was 100 ounces, valued at £3,146; diamonds, 1,075 metric carats, valued at £1,344; and mica, 886 lb., valued at £102.

Mr. P. B. Williams has been appointed acting manager of the New Africa Hotel, Dar es Salaam, which was recently taken over by an entirely British company and is now being run on British lines.

Mr. H. Bargman, managing director of the Nairobi Coffee Cleaning Co., suggests that private enterprise in Mombasa and Nairobi should be permitted to act as collectors and distributors of goods sent to the port.

At last week's extraordinary general meeting of Kagera (Uganda) Timfolds, Ltd., a resolution was passed increasing the company's capital to £150,000, the creation of 100,000 £1 cumulative preference shares of 5% each was passed.

During August and September last thirty-seven British, thirty-eight German, and twenty-one other non-officials, excluding visitors, visited Tanganyika. During the same period 100 visitors and sixty tourists also visited the country.

It has been officially stated in the Kenya Legislative Council, in answer to a question by Mr. Francis Scott, that the cost to the Colony of a married officer drawing £500 per annum is approximately \$743, while that of a married officer drawing £200 per annum is about £1,200.

The Seander Bridge, on the Msasani road outside Dar es Salaam, which has just been completed, has cost about £16,000. It provides a new outlet for short drives outside the capital towards Oyster Bay. The bridge is named after the late Mr. J. F. Seander, formerly Director of Public Works.

Exports inland to the Coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railway for the first nine months of this year totalled 70,573 tons, compared with 22,055 tons during the corresponding period of last year. Import traffic over the same period totalled 104,851 tons against 98,933 tons last year.

Mr. F. G. Goodenough, Chairman of Barclays Bank (D. & C. & O.), said at last week's annual general meeting that the development of their business in East Africa and Northern Rhodesia necessitated capital expenditure on account of bank premises. He also referred to the recent visit to the East African territories of Mr. H. L. M. Rutton, a member of the board.

The Mysore Chamber of Commerce suggests that the country would favour some form of Closer Union with the Provinces or some central government with those territories provided there were ample safeguards for Novoland's Native interests.

Barclay's Bank (D. & C. & O.) include the following notes concerning East Africa in their current monthly review:—

Kenya.—Trade is steady, and some change for the better is hoped for when the proceeds of crops are available. The maize crop already reaped is better in quality and condition.

Tanganyika.—Prices obtained for coffee sold up to date are satisfactory. Business is quiet.

Uganda.—Cotton crop promises well in quality and quantity. No revenue will be available from the cotton crop this year, as the price on December 1st is below the minimum at which tax is chargeable.

Northern Rhodesia.—A slight improvement in trade is recorded. Agricultural outlook is very promising owing to excellent rains, and good demand for cattle has been maintained. Nearly 3,500 Europeans were employed in the copper belt on October 31 last.

Novoland.—Quality of tea produced has improved, but the quantity is lower than that manufactured in the previous year.

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THIRTY YEARS OF COCONUT PRICES

How Market Values Have Fluctuated.

A GRAPH of the market prices of coconut throughout over the last thirty years has this interesting shape of a broad-based pillar.

Starting with a value in 1904 of £1.30 per ton, the price bottomed £1. in 1909, subsequently rising to a peak of £1.40 at the close of that year before it began to fall again, and after seven years saw a further drop, first to £1.30, then to £1.25 tons. The rise to £1.35 tons at the end of 1916 was only temporary, for at the beginning of 1918 the price was still only £1.28 a ton. But the War years brought phenomenal increases, values rising to £2.40 at the end of 1919, to £2.50 at the end of 1920, to £2.60 in 1921, and at last to the record value of £2.80 in the middle of 1922.

Even in the summer of 1920 the price was as high as £2.80, and it reached £3.00 that year, £3.50, but by the end of 1921, only £2.80. This was being met in Rhodesia, now over £2.00 a ton, and the sawn oil was correspondingly high. Since then the market has been steadily downwards, and with certain fluctuations, we have跌落 to £1.44 at the end of 1926, £1.38 at the close of 1927, £1.37 at the end of 1929, after a brief rise to £1.43 a ton, and then in 1930 the market showed a corresponding drop to £1.21 per ton. It is just this year that hope for an early recovery. Mainly due to the lower oil price.

Mechanics' View of the Position.

By J. H. DUNN, M.A., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.O., Messrs. Bugglesworth and Co., Ltd., state.

"Africa has reached the lowest level of prices in the history of the industry, even the best organised estates being faced with a serious crisis, and although such a trend has been known to develop for a number of years, possibly a re-balancing such as a failure of the market closing down certain factories and curtailment of production over large areas will have its full effect in due course. These estates which were far seeing enough to re-think methods and re-organise the plantations on the most up-to-date lines will weather the present storm, but even so what may be regarded as easiest will leave its mark on the industry for some time to come. A remarkable feature of recent months has been the low prices in Europe to consume so large a share of the African supplies without import duty. At the same time there has been a steady decline of buying by the Latin American countries. Assuming there are no reasonable compensation in U.S.A. and Canada for the cheapest west, we do not predict optimistic prospects for buying from these important markets during the next few months."

"Java and Sumatra continue to forge ahead, although the substantial increase in production is largely represented by abaca (Manila) fibre, of which however, is used for twine spinning as well as ropes. Their standard of quality is duly maintained, so that the low values registered. Meanwhile, a tentative expansion of production may be looked for."

"Mexican henequen has undoubtedly proved to be the weak link in the chain of hard fibres, and by carrying a stock varying from 50,000 to 100,000 bales throughout the period of world recording commodities, values very low contributed largely to the calamity."

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Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.3.

EAST AFRICAN FORESTRY.

EAST AFRICAN officers and students appear to be taking increased advantage of the courses at the Imperial Forestry Institute at Oxford University for the study of tropical forestry. That Institute (1923-24) had 120 students, mostly intended for East African officers on leave from their country posts in Nyasaland and the post-war territories of Northern Rhodesia, Kenya and Uganda.

The report of Dr. Burtt Bay, the African tour director, the collection of 1,200 numbered specimens and the discovery of a remarkable number of new species, including an important timber tree in Northern Rhodesia which has been named *Pterocarpus Sebeensis*, a species which has been named *Pterocarpus Sebeensis*, has been described. The south end of Lake Malawi and the islands of Chilumba, Zambwa, etc., contain valuable information and has been collected regarding the specific differences and distribution of the genus *Brachystegia*. The gap in knowledge of the forest flora of some 800 miles of botanical frontier between Livingstone and Lake Nyanza, little-known country between Livingstone and Lake Nyanza, and the southern frontier of the forests of Nyanza and the lake has been closed. The descriptions have been completed. The "Forest Survey of East Africa" contains *Zanthoxylum*, *Juniperus*, *Podocarpus* and *Thamnophis*, and of Rhodesia *Acacia*, *Baileya*, *Phragmites*, *Haplospadix*, all the East African species, considerable descriptive to the Botanist, the total number amounting to five figures.

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Mr. MCDONALD'S Coffee Book is a priced publication, even to planters who know something about coffee." An Arusha subscriber, referring to "Coffee Growing, with Special Reference to East Africa," published by "East Africa" at 21s. od. Post free.



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DENTAL CREAM

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and especially for
tender years.

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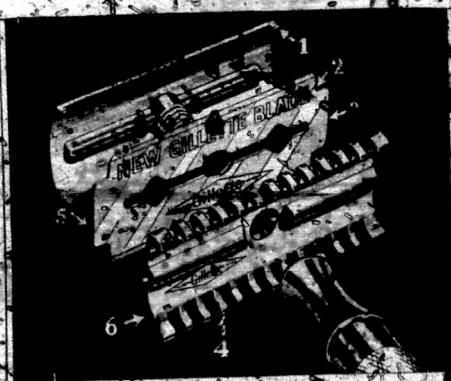
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For openings for trade see East Africa's Information Bureau.

EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE

HE following is last week's situation, was rather irregular, some fine marks selling well, whilst others in the other descriptions were rather slow of sale, but there was very little change in quotations.

London sizes

Brownish
Pale and ungraded
London graded
Peaberry

Brownish

Greenish
Pale faced
Medium
Peaberry

Tananyika

R.N.
Peaberry

London cleaned
First sizes

Second sizes
Third sizes

Pearl coffee
Kilimanjaro

Large sizes

London graded
First sizes

Second sizes

Third sizes

Peaberry

Amboseli

Large sizes

London cleaned
First sizes

Second sizes

Third sizes

Peaberry

Rhodesian

Medium

Kenya

Brownish green

Dull mixed

London cleaned

First size mixed green

Second size mixed

Third size mixed

Peaberry

First size green

Medium

London stocks of East African coffee on January 22 totalled 45,838 bags, compared with 30,511 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE

Cotton Seed.—The market is quiet, with East African slightly higher at £1 per cwt. The comparative quotations in 1910 and 1920 were £1.15s. od. and £1.17s. od. respectively. One steady market, which has not been noted for some time, while European Government documents have indicated that the comparative quota on 1910 was £1.10s. od. *Coconuts.*—The market is quiet, with East African prices at about £1.10s. od. of good quality. The comparative quotation for last year was £1.10s. od.

Groundnut.—The nominal quota for 1910-1920 were £1.15s. and £1.18s. od.

Tea.—There has been a further slight improvement in 1920, per ton. The market is steady. The comparative quotations for 1910 and 1920 were £1.10s. od. and £1.12s. od.

Tea.—The market is quiet, steady at about £1.10s. od. for No. 3 white East African per 480 lbs. in bags. The comparative quotations in 1910 and 1920 were £1.10s. od. and £1.12s. od.

Tea.—White and yellow is steady at £1.15s. per cwt. The comparative quotations in 1910 and 1920 were £1.10s. od. and £1.12s. od.

Sugar.—East African No. 1 good marks for January-March shipment is quoted at £1.15s. od. for February-April at £1.17s. od., which figure we are advised have a No. 2 fair average quotation for February-April is quoted at £1.16.15s. (The comparative quotations in 1910 and 1920 were £1.14s. and £1.14s. for No. 1.)

On Feb. 133 packages of Nyasaland tea sold at weekly auction, a weight of 9.14d. per lb. The comparative prices in 1910 and 1920 were 8d. and 10d.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co. Ltd., Britannia Works, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, have published a new catalogue of 1912 BR. of their cold-start oil engines. A copy will be sent to any reader mentioning *East Africa*.

Messrs. Braithwaite and Co. (Engineers), Ltd., who erected their water-tanks in various townships in East Africa, have just received an order from India for a pressed steel tank with a capacity of approximately 312,500 gallons. It will be the largest pressed steel tank in the world.

Petters Ltd., of Yeovil, are exhibiting a wide range of their oil engines and aeroplanes at the British Empire Trade Exhibition to be opened shortly in Buenos Aires. The aeroplanes include the Westland "Wapiti," four of which have recently flown from the Cape to Cairo and back, and the Westland "Wessex," a three-engined six-seater cabin monoplane.

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EAST AFRICA

1931



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The s.s. "Llanstephan Castle" which left Mombasa December 21 carries the following passengers:

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Mr. & Mrs. G. Munro
Miss A. Munro
Miss E. Powlesey
Mrs. B. G. Veitch
Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Veitch

Marseilles.

Mr. W. R. Cooteen
Mr. T. Lanigan
Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Mair
The Hon. Miss N. Persse
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Mr. T. W. Rayner
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Miss C. Chalwood
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Miss K. Callaghan
Mr. P. P. Culverwell
Mr. N. G. Dean
Mr. A. H. Dobson
Miss E. D. Earthy
Miss F. Fawcett

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Beira

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Master J. Allen
Mrs. M. Austin
Mr. A. T. Barron
Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Bissett
Miss A. Clough
Mr. N. H. Davies
Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Drury
Miss Ellis
Mr. J. Gold
Mr. N. Gray
Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Hutton

Mrs. C. V. Henderson
Mr. & Mrs. T. R. Humphrey
Dr. R. P. Marilyn
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Mr. W. L. Orme
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South Africa.

"Citra Line" left Mombasa homewards Jan. 24.
"Makala" left Dar es Salaam outwards, Jan. 24.
"Kiondo" left Bombay for Zanzibar, Jan. 25.
"Katalala" arrived Durban from Bombay, Jan. 26.
"Kiondo" left Zanzibar for Durban, Jan. 26.
"Katalala" left Mombasa for Bombay, Jan. 26.

CITRA LINE

"France" left Jeffreys Bay for Dar es Salaam, Jan. 25.
"Gauthier" arrived Genoa, Jan. 26.
"Citaro" left Tripoli for Durban, Jan. 26.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

"Westerkerk" arrived Durban from Antwerp, Jan. 25.
"Nias" left Port Said for East Africa, Jan. 26.
"Tjerk" left Antwerp for East Africa, Jan. 26.
"Vlaardingen" arrived Mombasa for South Africa, Jan. 26.
"Springbok" left Port Sudan homewards, Jan. 26.
"Gryphon" left Hamburg for South and East Africa, Jan. 19.
"Jagerfontein" arrived Durban for East Africa, Jan. 19.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

"Explorateur Granddier" left Zanzibar homewards, Jan. 25.
"General Voyer" left Port Said homewards, Jan. 24.
"Chambord" left Marseilles, Jan. 21.
"Aviateur Roland Garros" arrived Diego Suarez outwards, Jan. 21.
"Legonte de Lisle" left Djibouti for Mauritius, Jan. 19.

UNION CASTLE

"Braiton Castle" left Port Said for London, Jan. 24.
"Dunbar Castle" left Plymouth for Beira, Jan. 23.
"Dunraven Castle" arrived Beira, Jan. 26.
"Gatton Castle" left Mauritius homewards, Jan. 23.
"Guildford Castle" left Ascension homewards, Jan. 23.
"Llandaff Castle" arrived Mombasa for Natal, Jan. 26.
"Llandover Castle" left St. Helena for Beira, Jan. 22.
"Llanstephan Castle" arrived London from East Africa, Jan. 26.

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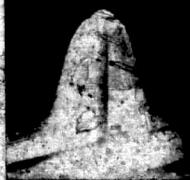
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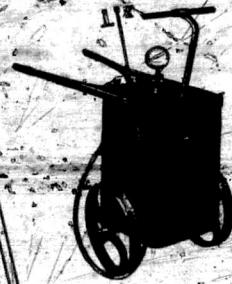
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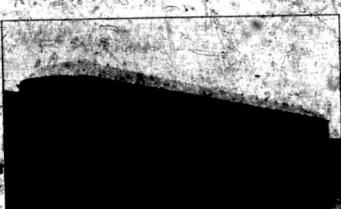
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JANUARY 5, 1901

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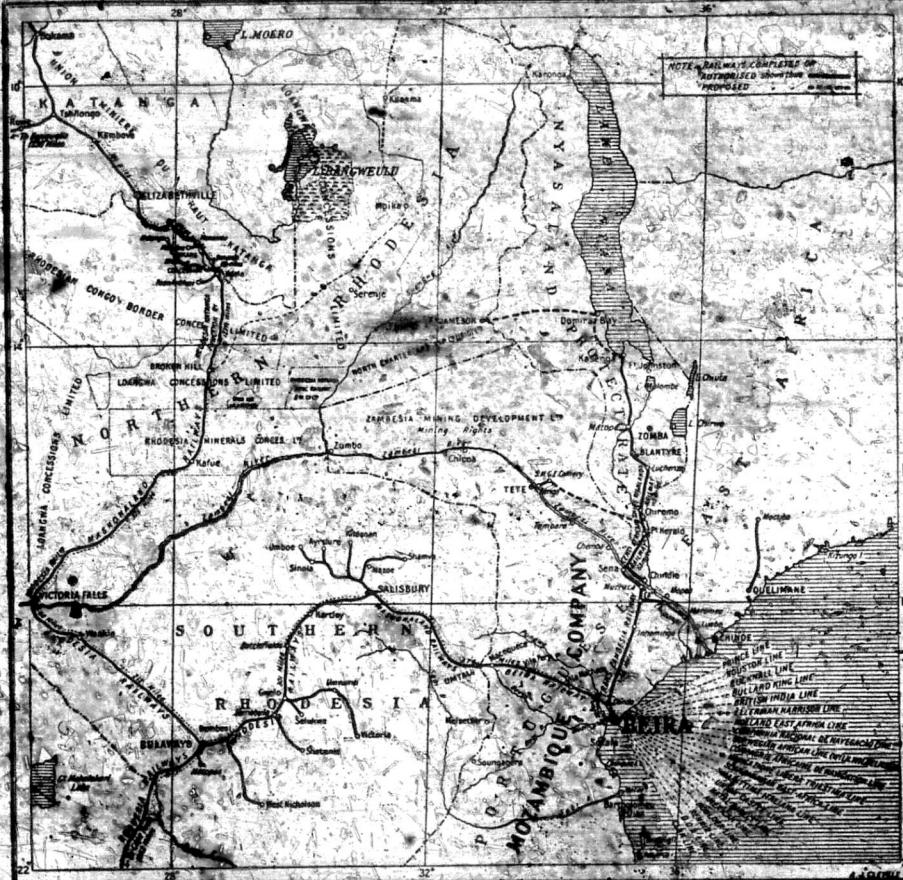
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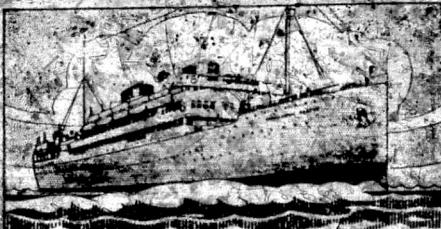
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