

EAST AFRICA



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

Vol. 7, No. 335

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1931
Registered at the G. P. O. as a Newspaper.

Annual Subscription
30/- post free

Sixpence

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES:

1, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.
Telephone: Museum 7970. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

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

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TO SELL BRITISH GOODS OVERSEAS

The British Industries Fair, which was opened Monday in two sections, one in London and the other in Birmingham, will, we hope and believe, set a new tempo to the "shop in the street," no less than to the business community, both at present suffering depression from "world conditions" and from the speeches and projects of political Demagogues who display the maximum of insouciance with a minimum of vision. As our own number of next week will clearly prove, hundreds, indeed, thousands of British manufacturers, far from being sunk under adversity and throwing up their hands in despair, are exerting themselves to develop business. One result is that both the London and Birmingham sections of this year's fair are more than a colosseum at Olympia: the demand for stand space has so strained the accommodation at Olympia that some buildings that are exhibits have overflowed the new and spacious annex. Moreover, about one-third of the exhibitors are newcomers to the fair. These facts speak for themselves and show how many British manufacturers have a self-reliance in their country and in their own productive ability.

Being especially interested in promoting and maintaining in every possible way reciprocal trade between our own country and East Africa in the widest sense, we have already drawn the attention of our readers to the proposals made by Lord Kirkley, the Mission to the Byo, Malawi, and the Union of South Africa. On their travels they experienced business and also compared their Mission heard the most favourable comments on the work of the Empire Marketing Board and its value in stimulating the

consumption of Empire produce in the United Kingdom. That confirms our view with our own experience, from which we could quote much evidence of the immense spread in this country during the last few years of the "Buy British" habits. There are far more people today demanding Empire goods, and more people than ever that they get them, and for this desirable development the Empire Marketing Board deserves a great deal of credit.

That a national campaign should be launched to advertise United Kingdom goods in the Dominions and Colonies is one of the suggestions of the Kirkley Mission which is persuaded that a greater effort to concentrate world-wide interest upon United Kingdom manufactures could not fail to be of great value to the home exporter. Years ago we advocated such a course, emphasising, as we now reiterate, that the aim of it should not be based merely on the "Buy British" slogan, but that it should develop solid arguments based on British quality, service, and so on. Lord Kirkley and his colleagues realise that it has not been possible for the E.M.B. in view of the purposes for which it was created, to undertake any such campaign, but they propose that the Department of Overseas Trade should be entrusted actually with the conduct of a special fund to enable that Department, either independently or in co-operation with various branches of industry, to invest the or to particular industries devoted to that end, and within that limit, which many business men are over-optimistic to say, is that efficient advertising is a productive expenditure which skillfully and intelligently made, and advertised, demands a return far greater than its proportion to the outlay. Business history testifies to that truth. If the British Government believes that to regard overseas trade as the real solution of the problem of unemployment, the proposals of the Mission should be considered with sympathy and prompt action.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

do not believe that any British vice has lost the art of concealing, but Sir Henry Dobbis, a former High Commissioner for Iraq, has

COLONIAL RULE. shown in *The Daily Telegraph* **BRITISH AND FRENCH METHODS.** that he has serious doubts on the subject. Even in Africa," he

writes, "the feeling between whites and blacks is not so good as it was. Particularly is he concerned with comparing the state of affairs in British Dependencies with the contentment which he finds in French Colonies, to the disadvantage of his countrymen, who, he considers, have lost faith in themselves and their mission, have lost heart, and have no propaganda spirit; he finds that the Republic, on the other hand, have no hesitation in asserting the superiority of French political theory, rhetoric, art and architecture, and that they avoid the "compound of sentimentalism and utilitarianism which characterise English administrative policy."

In some ways we can certainly learn from our late allies, French Colonies, for instance, take care to facilitate the sale of French goods by means of tariff preferences, and France remains "topping" allowing no interference from the League of Nations; the determined attitude adopted in the French mandated territories has effectively protected them against the international propaganda so sedulously aimed at British interests, particularly in Africa. Moreover, French Colonial work is free from the handicap of a vocal section at home which finds its chief delight in slandering its fellow countrymen abroad and indulging in spiteful and ill-informed criticism at their expense. If on the social side the French go to extreme, which are foreign to British tradition and taste, close study of their Colonial policy and practice cannot but be advantageous to those on whom rests the responsibility for guiding British Empire development.

Contemplating the large audience of elementary school children in the Imperial Institute cinema one afternoon last week, listening to

TEACHING TEACHERS Mr. E. H. Melland lecturing on **ABOUT EAST AFRICA.**

East Africa with his new set of lantern slides, the thoughtful spectator might have been pardoned for thinking that the teachers in charge of the youngsters must profit no less than their pupils from the instruction given. School teachers are noted neither for breadth of mind nor for scope of vision, and, judging by their Union, their politics are generally parochial in tone and anti-Imperialistic in profession, so that it must be rather a revelation to them at their first-hand facts about East Africa, a people, white and black and brown, from a speaker who does no apology to make no secrets to hide, and is not to shun no scandal to suggest, by a word of sound and mainly advice to offer. Mr. Melland did not hesitate to admit the mistakes made by administrators, missionaries, and soldiers alike; there are not an affair, and he never makes mistakes never makes mistakes. He declared that the African does not appear to understand our justice, but he maintained that the Native thoroughly appreciates our impartiality, and that the settlers, who were invited to Kenya, for instance, the Government have made good and justified their invitation. They have been, and are, a real civilising Agency. And he struck just the right note in a peroration declaring

that, in spite of the economic depression which for two years has afflicted East Africa, no man thinks of giving up or throwing up the sponge, but that all are determined to tighten their belts and hang on till better times come.

Dr. B. S. B. Leake's Lecture on "East African Lakes" delivered recently to the Royal Geographical Society revealed some surprising

HOW KENYA'S LAKE LEVELS HAVE CHANGED. facts about the levels of some Kenya lakes which are an example in the early, very early—days. There is clear evidence that

Plistocene lakes—say 150,000 years ago—there was a high-level lake which reached a height of 775 feet above the present level of Lake Nakuru. After rising and falling—very gradually, of course—it finally dried up altogether. As an it filled, the waters rising to 375 feet above the present lake, and again it dried up. Finally, about 850 a.c., it rose 143 feet higher than it is now, since when it has been gradually receding, now it is once more almost dry. It is interesting to speculate on the change in the local scenery involved by these remarkable fluctuations. Something in the way of rain like Noah's Flood must have been required to make a lake over 775 feet deep!

It is, we fear, still true that the average Briton, who prides himself on being a "practical man," is "impractical" in the value of pure science, as our readers are well aware, a handy brick of criticism which is constantly being thrown

THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF ARCHAEOLOGY.

at Amani is a doubt of its "practical value" to agriculture in East Africa. Professor Julian Huxley in the rush of writings which has followed on his visit to East Africa has pointed out that the word "archaeology" has such a forbidding sound that the Prince of Wales, when asked if he would like to see the Leakey's work in archaeology, replied "God forbid" or some other forcible negative. So, at least, the Professor was told. But Dr. Leakey can claim that his discoveries have some practical value. Among his finds have been beautiful obsidian knives, dating back perhaps fifteen or twenty thousand years, and Lady Hall, when on a visit to the archaeological camp, was able with them to cut real drawing ream-slices off a by no means stale loaf, and had to admit that the prehistoric maker of these tools knew his business.

There is a freshness and an enterprise about the methods of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine which should

FILARIA SHOWN AT A LONDON LECTURE. make a strong appeal to the ordinary man in the street. At a recent lecture in which filaria was the subject, not only was a cinematograph used to show on the screen the tiny worms—enormously magnified, of course—wriggling about among the red blood corpuscles, but there was present a patient infected with filaria who smilingly allowed his blood to be drawn and the worms to be demonstrated in preparations made on the spot and placed under a series of microscopes.

The lecture was open free to the public without tickets, and the interest shown was a compliment to the school and its methods.

SIR HILTON YOUNG ON NATIVE POLICY

FURTHER EVIDENCE TO JOINT COMMITTEE

Special Report to "East Africa."

The Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union in East Africa held its third public session in the King's Robing Room of the House of Lords on Tuesday morning, when the examination of Sir Edward Hilton Young was continued.

Mr. Roden Buxton having been invited by the Chairman, Lord Stanley of Alderley, to put questions to Sir Hilton Young, he asked for the general reasons for Closer Union. The Hilton Young Report seemed to assume from the beginning that Closer Union was desirable and urgent, and he would like to know some of the reasons why it was felt to be an urgent need. Why was it so much better from the point of view of Native policy in particular rather than that it should be left under the present system of three separate territories?

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "I should be disappointed to think there was no assumption for the need of Closer Union in the Hilton Young Report, for it was in the minds of the Committee drafting that Report to give a full account of the reasons which made Closer Union desirable or necessary."

Mr. Roden Buxton: "I know certain arguments are in the Report, and I should like to know the relative weight of those arguments."

Sir Hilton Young: "Nothing that was thought to be irrelevant was put into the Report. First of all, I understand you do not want me to refer to the arguments on Closer Union based on the necessity of co-ordination of common services. I would rather lay stress on the arguments from the point of view of Native policy. I should say the necessity for a unification arises from the need for providing some machinery by which you can allow for the evolution of self-government in East Africa, while at the same time, during the earlier stages of the evolution, preserving a balance between the communities for ultimate balance in a political capacity. In order to provide for that it seems to me the more practical and efficient arrangement is that you should place upon the spot the additional weight of a Central authority. He would be able to hold the balance between the interests of the communities should their interests come into conflict."

The Essence of the Matter.

Mr. Roden Buxton: "Were you thinking especially of Kenya in using that argument?"

Sir Hilton Young: "Not especially of Kenya, but of the highlands, inviting white settlers. These highlands stretch into Tanganyika, and the essence of the matter from the point of view of Native policy, and it seems to me that there was no other way of combining the two essentials with an absolute guarantee of equity between such differing communities."

Mr. Roden Buxton: "If the question was left alone in such areas as the highland areas where white settlers are invited, it would not be safe to leave Native policy entirely uncontrolled under conditions of developing local self-government?"

Sir Hilton Young: "If you leave it alone, local self-government will grow without any provision for adjustment between the communities, and you will arrive at results which in other parts of the world have been found undesirable. Secondly, there are wide questions of Native policy which it is essential should be considered for the territories as a whole."

On Mr. Buxton asking for further views, Sir Hilton Young said: "You get differences of objective or Native administration if you do not decide to unify the forces on the spot. I do not think there is such a wide difference between white objectives in Kenya and Tanganyika as some people suppose. But nevertheless there has been a difference—an undesirable difference—and that difference might have been avoided by unifying forces of the three territories. It might be said: 'Why need it be an unifying force?' The answer is provided from Whitehall: 'I think Whitehall is too far away.' Native policy must be a living growth—it must be a growth grown upon the spot."

The General Lines of Native Policy.

Mr. Roden Buxton, in asking the witness to develop his point about the need of unifying the objective between the three territories, quoted a passage in the Hilton Young Report which read:

"The process of evolution and directing Native policy will, of course, be a continuous one, and will extend beyond the preparatory stage which we are discussing, but there are certain points in regard to which there is ambiguity or conflict of ideas at present, and it is important that these should be cleared up. He asked what were those points about which there was ambiguity or conflict of ideas."

Sir Hilton Young: "Regarding the general lines of Native policy, I would deal first of all with the question of the relation of the Native to Government in the form of representation of the Native, and secondly the relative position of the Native in the economic sphere in relation to taxation. Matters which affect the Native life only as far as all the questions in which it is involved, contact with the invading civilisation you are apt to find the necessity for common principles. For instance, to quote a practical example, take education of the African Native. There it is important to develop the East African viewpoint."

The Common Roll.

Mr. J. H. Hudson asked the witness about the common roll, and referred to the question in the Hilton Young Report in which Sir Edward pointed out his disagreement with the statements of his colleagues in this matter. Mr. Hudson continued: "It seems to me that in the main body of the Report about every provision is made for very careful advance in the matter of giving Indians the full vote of participation in electoral powers. I wonder why you found it necessary to make this special note to give prominence to."

Sir Hilton Young: "I do not think the statement that the ideas to be aimed at is a common roll and equal franchise is true. I gave my reasons in my answers at the last meeting. I felt at the time completely sceptical as to whether it would ever be a good thing in East Africa to have a common roll. Indeed, I felt sceptical as to whether it was barely possible to have a common roll with three communities. I could not see that it could ever be applicable to the constitution of East Africa, where the individuals are so different to each other in political capacity, and likely to remain so. There is no such startling difference of political capacity, but there is a complete difference in cultural ideals between the Asiatic and European. It is for that reason that I doubted whether the common roll is the ideal."

Mr. Hudson: "At the bottom of your mind is really a fear that the Indian would exceed the white population in those white settled areas?"

Sir Hilton Young: "That would be a complete misconception of the argument. It would make no difference to my opinion if I was to be as sure that in the next twenty years the relative numbers of the communities so completely changed. My opinion is based on the difference in character of those communities. Now, as a matter of fact, it is my own belief that the Asiatic community in East Africa is not going to increase. It is going to dwindle. The Asiatic in East Africa only makes a living there. I believe the Native is going to squeeze him out of East Africa. Actually, I was contemplating the reverse possibility to that which you suggested in your question."

Development of the African Native.

In reply to a reference by Mr. Hudson to the position of the Hilton Young Report dealing with the remarkable changes taking place in the economic outlook of the Negro in the United States in a comparatively short period of time, and references to the intermingling of civilisation in places such as the West Indies, Sir Hilton Young said: "May I ask a question? Should not the Native in East Africa get on as fast as the African Native in North America? My answer is another question. How many Europeans are there in East Africa and how many Europeans in Northern America? In North America the Negroes have swamped, swallowed and digested in a white civilisation."

Mr. Hudson: "You come back to my original question concerning the Indian community. When you say that you are bringing another point to the attention of the House, you are saying another point to the attention of the House."

Mr. Hudson went on to refer to the statements made at the previous meeting by Sir Hilton Young regarding Native Government in East Africa. Sir Hilton then said: "I do not think that so far as I can foresee you will be able to rely upon the Native Councils adequately to discharge the function of the Trade Unions. It would be useful as a means of information from the Native point of view upon labour questions as upon other questions, but

I think it must be recognised that the protection of the labour conditions for a long time to come must rely for its efficient discharge upon its administrative officers.

Mr. Wellock asked if the witness would enlarge upon the constitutional development of which he spoke at the previous meeting. Had he in mind the rate of development in Kenya?

Evolution in Three Stages.

Sir Hilton Young: "I was speaking of the development or evolution of the Central State, and I pointed out that in the Report we contemplated three stages: firstly, the Executive Central Authority, with an advisory body only; and secondly, the Executive Central Authority with a Legislative Central Council. I said that when we were making the recommendations it appeared to us that public opinion in the three territories was not prepared to go at a single attempt so far as to entrust legislative authority with important common services to a new Central Authority. In course of time, as the common interest becomes more obvious, there may be a movement to transfer more and more power to the Central Legislature, and then you would get problems in the Central Legislature as you have in the Local Legislature. But the Central Legislature would take its character from the territories of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and not, as is the case now, with the character of Kenya, or the character of Uganda, or of Tanganyika."

Mr. Wellock: "If you limit the powers of your Central Government by an Advisory Council would not the Secretary of State have more powers than if you had a Legislature?"

Sir Hilton Young: "I do not think it would make any difference."

Continuing, the witness said: "A chief administrative officer for East Africa is the sport of three separate Governments, without any co-ordinating force or a single authority to whom to refer to carry out his orders."

Mr. Parkinson: "I would like to ask whether the present Legislature had ever taken steps to bring about the co-ordination of special services, or whether they had always carried them on in loose departments?"

Need for the "Single Hand."

Sir Hilton Young: "There has been an effort as regards Customs services to unify the service, by adopting a common policy of tariffs, customs regulations, and so on. There are, however, still differences which are irritating to traders in the territory, but the decision to adopt a common policy is subject to so much strain owing to the little local conflicting interests that in my opinion it would survive individually unless stitched together by a single hand. In railway policy I do not think there is a common policy between the three territories. Quite recently Tanganyika has undertaken an inquiry into railway policy in that Territory. It has been conducted with the utmost ability, but that is not the problem of railway policy in East Africa."

Mr. Parkinson: "You have spoken of the tribal units. Can you say whether the Legislative Councils have ever tried to develop or encourage the closer union of the tribal institutions with a view to a central organisation among the tribes themselves?"

Sir Hilton Young: "The words 'tribal administration in East Africa' are the tribe, and that principle, which I imagine is a strong principle of Native administration is consistently applied in all the three territories. There is no basic difference under that heading of Native policy in either of the three territories. In all it is recognised that you must make use of the tribal institutions to govern the Native. In Tanganyika, in spite of all that happened in German days, you still have a more vigorous tribal organisation than you have in Kenya, where the tribal organisation, owing to recent historic events, is very much more broken up, and you have much less to build on. In Tanganyika you take a tribe as a unit and build, whereas in Kenya you have to restore the tribe before you start."

Local Government for the Moshi Area.

Mr. Parkinson: "On page 181 of the Closer Union Report it says: 'Local government institutions in the Moshi and Arusha area is attracting the attention of the Tanganyika Government.' Can you tell us what local government that means?"

Sir Hilton Young: "That means the white community. There is a very vigorous European community in the Moshi and Arusha areas."

Mr. Parkinson: "What basis of election or what qualifications for extending the franchise would you stipu-

late for the Native race? Would such a qualification be based on possession of land, or the length of time they had been living there?"

Sir Hilton Young: "We did not contemplate Native representation being based on an election in the present or immediate future at all. It is based upon nomination by the Governor, who would nominate persons capable of representing Native interests."

Mr. Parkinson: "I wonder whether you thought of each tribe having a voice in the person to represent them?"

Sir Hilton Young: "The Administrative Officer would consult with the Native Council. He would explain the position to them and might even take their opinions as to what sort of man they would like to represent them. That is the way the *fusion* should be carried on."

Asked by Lord Phillimore whether the public opinion of Natives in South Africa, as far as Northern Rhodesia, affected the Natives of East Africa, Sir Edward said that he did not think it did, but it was an important factor that public opinion amongst Natives of the Belgian Congo, Uganda and even Kenya was linked together.

Lord Phillimore: "When you were discussing on page 98 of your Report, the future development and the separation of black and white areas, you say: 'Future development may tend in this direction.' Did you think when using those words that the Native would not tend to be more and more drawn out of his reserves into a mixed community, but that this tendency to return to his reserve would persist? It alters the whole balance of the Native population if economic conditions draw the Native out of his reserves into industrialised or highly cultivated areas, because then he loses his contact with his tribal conditions. In your opinion, I take it, the tendency will persist for the Native to return to his reserves rather than remain in his settled areas?"

Sir H. Young: "If you maintain the reserves, maintain the people and protect them for any foreseeable future, I see no reason at all for thinking that there will be any tendency on the part of a Native to do anything but remain at home, domiciled in his reserve. Many of them will stay in the reserves, preferring a quiet life; many others may prefer to go out and earn good wages and play a part in the world; but I do not see any reason for supposing, as long as you keep the reserves, that they will become detached from them."

Lord Cranworth's Questions.

Lord Cranworth: "Should I be right in thinking that the recommendations in the Report are made on the assumption that the Dual Policy has operated through out?"

Sir H. Young: "I feel that the object of the whole of our Report is to fill in the content of the Dual Policy. The Dual Policy is a great wide conception, but the Report is an effort to give it a body."

Lord Cranworth: "If it was held, for example, in Tanganyika, that the Dual Policy would not be workable, that it should be a Native Policy entirely, would your recommendations still remain?"

Sir H. Young: "That is rather a violent hypothesis. It would be contrary to the policy which is recommended in the Report, which is to bring the white and the black communities into sufficiently close, but not too close, relationship with each other. But still, I think the recommendation for the unification of common services and so on would have equal force."

Lord Cranworth: "As I read your Report, you appear to have in mind really two stages, first of all a preliminary and more or less experimental stage, and finally a stage somewhat akin to that represented by a Governor-General who would, in fact, usurp most of the functions of the organisation framed in the earlier stage. As I read the Government's proposals, they go a little further than your experimental stage, but they stop very far short of what you looked upon as the ultimate stage. Assuming that that is as far as the Government would be prepared to go, do you still think that it would be worth while to set up this elaborate organisation with its very heavy expense, if your ultimate ideal were not possible?"

Commissioner would Save Cost in Six Months.

Sir H. Young: "I do not think it would be a determination of the intention of the Report or of my own frame of mind to speak of an 'ultimate ideal.' What I speak of is not the distant scene, but only the first step. It is that first step in order that the business may be put upon a reasonable footing. The territories under this first step would pool their interests together. I certainly would not have an elaborate central government. I have recommended one which, I think, is almost indifferently deprived of all the trappings of a Governor-Generalship. As to expense, it would be an economy to have something of the sort there. It would save money. I think the

A Glimpse of the Future.

resulting economy would pay the Commissioners salaries within six months, and it would save the whole place prosperity by marking out a policy of development on common lines instead of separate ones.

Continuing to reply to Lord Cranworth's questions Sir H. Young thought the only way to reach outside estimate of the cost of any case would be to visit the High Commissioner's stand back for the time being, and be content with temporary offices in Mombasa. He should not be, except on very special occasions, the "big man" Lord Cranworth: "But you agree that he should travel travelling in that country entails a very large expense. It is the most expensive place to travel in that I know. I am rather harping on this question of economy, which I think is not sufficiently considered. Since you were there, the country has had a bad financial time."

Sir H. Young: "If I looked upon this as luxury expenditure I should be the last man to tolerate it. But I look upon it as essential to the economic future of the country."

Lord Cranworth: "And the cheapest way of achieving that end?"

Sir H. Young: "Yes."

European Civilisation has ended an Inferno.

Lord Mervin: "Your general statement is that the administration of these territories by the English has been really a great civilising and educating effort, and that the Native population has profited by it and is likely to go on profiting and prospering. But the time has now come when some unification of these three territories is necessary in their own interest and in the interest of economy."

Sir H. Young: "Certainly. From what I read and heard of the condition of the African Native before the arrival of the Europeans, I do not doubt that the arrival of European civilisation has had the result, not of snuffing an Eden out of bringing to an end a condition very much like Inferno. I think the second part of your statement also is true. The first appearance of imperial organisation there has given us somewhat accidentally and needs to be altered. The capital outlay on one scheme will be done as time goes on. You will have to do things over again."

The question of the Kenya Constitution having been raised, Sir Hilton referred to the dangers of a race which would be between the facts and the theories of the Constitution, the fact being that the political force is with the European community, but the Constitution that in account of that but left the legislature to an impotent official majority.

The Kenya Constitution.

Certainly have taken the view, he continued, "that to substitute for a legislature an impotent official majority a legislature in which the balance of power is held by yet another community, which is not exercising the balance of power would not be to make matters better but to make them worse. The true object of reform would be to bring the forms of legislature in relation to the facts in so far as it is desirable to do so, and I am strongly of opinion that to institute a legislature under the control of the Asiatic community would be to make the forms of legislature very much worse than the facts that they are at the present time. The balance of power should be in the hands of the people who would really be exercising it, that is, the unofficial community, not the elected members, a body carefully distinguished themselves the unofficial. That is of course assuming that there is material available for this purpose, that the ministers would find the right sort of unofficial persons to nominate."

Sir John Spalding Allen: "What do you mean by an 'unofficial majority'?"

Sir H. Young: "The theory of Kenya legislature at present is that the unofficial majority can do what they like, and the fact is that they cannot. It is quite impossible to do what it is if it had more power than it is allowed in theory in the Constitution to have, and therefore you get what is the most undesirable thing in politics, a complete divorce between the forms of government and the facts of the situation. The recommendations of the majority of the Committee would be definitely to put the Indians in opposition to control the legislature. I thought it very bad from the point of view of the government of Kenya, because I do not think the Asiatics are really capable of the necessary political capacities. I thought it also fatal to the interests of the Government to put the other political forces in Kenya against each other and create an inevitable hostility. That is the worst thing which could happen, and something that we all of us do our best to prevent. It would prevent the composition of differences between the European and the Asiatic community."

Asked by Lord Lugard what he visualised as the tendency which would guide the Natives, Sir H. Young said:

The future which I had in my own mind though I never thought of writing it down, is to commit it to Natives, because it appeared to be dealing with a future to remote and speculation is this: that in course of time as the Natives develop in capacity you should build upon the foundation of the local tribal council a structure which will gradually begin to approximate to the Central Government. You might draw these little tribal councils together into central groups of councils in Uganda, say, and then draw them together into a central advisory council. In course of time you might even hope to get a central advisory council which would be a useful advisory body to the central legislature and have a recognised constitutional position as such."

Concluding his evidence, Sir Hilton Young said that he thought that a super authority to hold the scales was vital. The High Commissioner must have executive powers, but in reply to Lord Passfield, the witness stated that he would be content with the essential minimum that his administrator had authority over the tax, tariff and economic services, Customs, communications or railways, Post Office and Research, which must be held out in Class A. This concluded the evidence of Sir Hilton Young, and the Committee afterwards sat in private. The next public session is to be on Tuesday, February 24, at 11.15 a.m.

DISPATCHES TO BE PUBLISHED.

East Africa is able to announce that under pressure from the Joint Committee the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been agreed to publish the dispatches to the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika on the proposals for Closer Union.

AUSTRIA ECHOES GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

New Colonial Monthly started in Vienna.

We have received the first two issues of a new illustrated monthly journal, *Ferner Erde*, the official organ of the Austrian section of the German Colonial Society, the Women's League, and *Neuland*, the German Settlement in Paraguay. The avowed object of the paper is to assist the Germans in their already hectic colonial propaganda and to place Austria in line with the Reich in securing the return of the "stealing" overseas dependencies.

Particularly active is the Women's League which is busy sending books and papers to German settlers in German East Africa to maintain a "spiritual contact" with the German mothers and their families. The real aim is the peaceful winning back of the overseas home steads which exiles belong to the German people.

Herr Franz Zimmer, an engineer, now running a large scale plantation in Lindu, writes a letter under the caption "Earmark your headlands," in which he attacks the medical attention his lands received in Lindu with that he had for the German Catholic Mission in Ndaba, to the advantage of the latter. An article on "The Karlsruhe round Africa," written by someone on board the cruiser, makes no mention whatever of the notorious Tanga incident, but states that the victor of the football team in Zanzibar by a goal to two was "received with tremendous and sympathetic applause by the great crowd of spectators." The other match on Tanga ended 1 to 1 in favour of the "Karlsruhe" crew.

There is a first instalment of a laudatory biography with photographs of Hermann von Wissmann, "Germany's great colonial pioneer," and a suggestion in another article that Germany and Italy may have common interests in Italy being dispossessed at her treatment of the matter of colonies after the War in 1918. The German Government's official position in the War is that it has been forced by the Entente Powers to the liquidation of the German colonies. In the lead there are already a large number of German settlers, mostly former German East Africans, who originally intended to establish themselves there only temporarily as they hoped to return to German East Africa as soon as the Mandate was removed.

Colonel

F. J. McCall

Speaking

We hear much about the problem of erosion due to overstocking, but in the opinion of most of the erosion seen in this country is due to other different causes. A bad agricultural practice, particularly the system of migratory farming, obtaining in most districts, continual hoeing up of the land runs the pasture and extracts all fertility from the soil, packing nothing. As we all know, the Natives dig over the bush to ashes and tugs up the soil, turning it in drills and plants his crop on top. The crop is then raised at the expense of the accumulated fertility of the soil. Whenever land shows signs of exhaustion, the cultivator simply hoe it up and creates the erosion, where the soil is considerable and the cultivator has a number of years' unimpaired soil recovery, say, from five to thirty years.

In order to increase Mwanza the excessive number of the Natives who have extirpated the bush and for many years past have exploited the soil, we see soil erosion all over the district, despite the level of the districts. In the past, as the population has increased in numbers to such an extent that the hoe is doing to the grass what the axe did to the forest. Roots are destroyed and the grass laid bare, so seed is formed, not a trace remains. Wind and water erode.

The Cure for Erosion

The cure is to stop digging and to let the soil revert to pasture. Cattle put back what they have and something more. Pasture, the field they imply is under judicious grazing, the soil thickens out and fertility is restored. On the other hand, absence of cattle, bad farming and seasonal grass fires have the opposite effect. The old way is true, to break a pasture make a man, to make a pasture break a man. Undoubtedly there are areas where under concentrations of cattle tramp out the grass and cause erosion, but the chief offender is man, and his hoe, not the beast with its teeth.

The value of the cattle of all other assets of a family is about 25 per head of a cow, 10 per head of a sheep and goats at say, 10s. per head of a goat, so, making a grand total of about 42s. a head. But figures like this are not even fairly illustrative of the real value involved.

Recent research shows that mankind, especially in Eastern Africa, cannot attain anything like the optimum degree of development in the absence of an adequate supply of animal foods, flesh is important, but milk is perhaps even more so. Whereas the adult can survive for long periods on an almost pure vegetable diet, provided this contains a sufficient quantity of necessary vitamins in the case of the child it is otherwise. Modern medical research shows that no factor has so great an influence in promoting the growth and lowering the death rate of the infant population than has the

provision of an adequate supply of animal foods. For this reason, the consideration of greatest value rendered by the stock of a country is that rendered to its inhabitants, and such a belief has always actuated me in advocating better management and an increase of the flocks and herds of the Territory.

The African and his Livestock

In the eyes of the African his livestock are pearls beyond price. As he reasons they were God-given, he can sit on an antelope and watch them increase, they supply food for his family, they walk to the market to pay the hut tax, and enable the owner to live in peace at home. If the skins prove worth a few pounds, to buy clothes they serve to purchase wives, and not least important they confer status upon the owner.

I can be surprised that the upper strata of the population are stock men and look down on the agriculturist who needs must graze fountains by the sweat of his wife's brows, and then has to carry the produce on his back to an often indifferent market. Never in twenty years' experience have I known of cattle which could not be converted into cash.

This, I think, will assure you that I do attach importance to cattle. I estimated that were the inhabitants of the Territory fed on the meat fations considered necessary for the criminals in jail, then not only would the increase be consumed, but were any of the nation insisted on throughout the Territory, the entire herds and flocks would be decimated within three or four years.

I estimate that owing to the stamping out of interference and to the increase of the herds, at least four times as much animal is killed and sold for food as was the case previously and during the War. This continuing animal product will go on increasing and is undoubtedly the most healthy sign.

Farming in Southern Tanganyika

It is now five years farming in the southern area, and I look at least ten years ahead before I can expect to see more than a sprinkling out of general mixed farming. A farmer, provided his land and soil flourish as expected, should make money sooner, and ought to have a considerable amount of surplus to export in say, five or six years. The mixed farmer, however, will have little produce to export after ten years, but he will be successful in such terms.

I believe it to be the duty of Government to subsidize colonists during their primary years, in a policy bound to pay in the long run.

Lukuyu is a delightful area, healthy, rich and prosperous. Mbeya is a good country, as is also Mbosi, beyond that is the Rhodesian border, where life once was a barren stony country.

Lupemba is suited to European agriculture, while Mafindi and Dababa areas offer facilities for mixed farming and pasturing. The Ubena country between Lupemba and Mafindi, through a road is an open rolling down country which might be good for carrying, or for ranching, on a restricted basis, with the object of ascertaining the extent of its capabilities in that direction. Government has opened an experimental stock farm near Mwanza, on the Lupemba-Ubena Road.

Returning to the statement of the Government, I am impressed with the Mafindi, regarding as a first step, much of what is done in the Kinyasi district.

Ubena has a soil which is suitable for four-wheeled sheep, but without actual experience it is impossible to prophesy with confidence. I would not myself put money on such an enterprise.

Extensive experiments had been tried out. In this direction a start has been made, and Government is at present engaged in opening a stock farm on the Ugenabie Saddle where information will be obtained by direct experimentation with various breeds of sheep and cattle.

I think one could have lots of Europeans making a living right down, say, from Sandvay to the Ugenabie Saddle towards the Mbarali River, in the same way that Europeans make a living on the highlands of South Africa. We must not discount the hardships their forefathers endured, the railway famine, and a happy medium *perhaps* was arrived at. The majority even to-day seldom become wealthy, but they are healthy families and are contented.

Sheep are the most difficult of livestock to acclimatise, and unless one has country suited to them sheep are a very hardy future indeed.

Native cattle have doubled in the last seven years, of course they were abnormally low at the end of the War.

To-day to guide the Native wellbred cattle is tantamount for much to animals.

States to be from Abyssinia, stated that the Emperor prohibited the importation of arms into Ethiopia, pointing out that it was designed to regulate the import. Mr. Rose, who asked that inquiries be made into the allegation that the Emperor himself was encouraging the importation of arms by both Italy and France, to which Henderson replied that he would take up any suggestions made to him.

Kenya's Debts

Mr. Cecil M. Winder asked for the total amount paid on behalf of the East African Protectorate and Kenya Colony by the British taxpayer, showing the respective sums to accounts of the Uganda Railway, (a) the respective amounts to and from the Commission of interest on loans, (b) the amount paid to the Commission on account of the war in East Africa, and (c) the amount of British credits presently available for guaranteed loans to the Colony.

Mr. Patrick Lawrence replied that a preliminary survey in aid of administrative and railway departments to the effect of £2,843,383 were issued to the East Africa Protectorate between 1897 and 1912, since when no such sums had been made. Under the authority of the Uganda Railway Act from 1896 to 1902, sums amounting to £5,563,502 were paid to the Protectorate from the Consolidated Fund in the period 1896-1902 for the construction of the Uganda Railway and the sums so issued were borrowed from the National Debt Commissioners by means of termable annuities expiring in 1925. The payments, totalling £5,000,000 in respect of those annuities, were all made out of the £20,000,000 for preliminary expenses and operations with the railway, was met out of the proceeds of the Government of Kenya and Colonial Services.

It was agreed in 1904 that until the money issued by the Commission had been repaid to the Exchequer, and thereafter until otherwise determined, the surplus profits of the railway should be paid over to the Exchequer save so far as they were used with the approval of the Treasury, applied for improving and developing the railway. Nothing had been paid over to the Exchequer on this account to date. It was agreed in 1924 that no claim would be made before 1934, when the matter would come up for consideration. The Kenya share of the expenditure from Imperial funds in connection with the war in East Africa was £1,495,016. It was agreed in 1924 that the question of the liquidation of this debt should be considered in 1934.

In 1924 a Development Loan of £3,500,000 was issued to Kenya, the interest on which was repaid by the Government. The loan was repaid under the account of the Government of Kenya, the amount repaid was £3,280,467. Apart from this, and subject to the foregoing remarks on the Uganda Railway Advances and War expenditure debt, there has been no repayment of interest on loans. None of the Colony's loans had been guaranteed by the Imperial Government.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

Dispatches received from Kenya

In the House of Commons last week Mr. J. H. Morrison was informed that a comprehensive dispatch is expected from the Acting Governor of Kenya indicating any amendments which may be desirable in order to bring the legislation of Kenya into strict conformity with the Native policy laid down in the White Paper of June last.

Dr. Drummond Shiels, Minister of Education, is to go carefully into the details of the incidence and removal of Native children from Government schools.

Native Affairs Reports

In answer to Mr. Philip Richardson, the Under-Secretary said it was not a good practice for the annual report of the Native Affairs Department of Kenya to be printed in this country. In view of the interests shown in Kenya affairs in this country, it was considered that the widest possible publicity should be given to those reports, and arrangements had been made with P.M. Stationery Office for them to be published here, and for bringing them automatically before members of Parliament.

Ethiopian Slavery Problems

Mr. Morrison asked whether the League proposed at the next session of the League of Nations a similar assistance should be rendered by the League to Ethiopia in dealing with her slavery problems as was rendered to Liberia by the League of Africa. The Foreign Secretary replied that the League of Nations International Commission on Slavery and Forced Labour in Liberia was set up by the Liberian Government but that should the Ethiopian Government take similar action and invite the League to enquire into the matter it would be happy to support their request.

Kikuyu Central Association

Referring to the collection of money from members of the Kikuyu Central Association, Mr. W. F. Brown asked whether the Government would give any assurance that the funds of the association in Kenya would not be subject to compulsory contributions. Inspection of the assets of European and Indian associations were regularly treated. Dr. Drummond Shiels replied that the Government has insisted that native associations should be subject to the same rules as those imposed by the King's Government, and that the Government would ensure that that power is not used unreasonably.

Import of Arms into Ethiopia

Mr. Rose asked whether in spite of the prohibition between Great Britain, France, and Italy prohibiting the importation of arms into Ethiopia, both arms and ammunition were being imported into that country by France and Italy. Mr. William Henderson, Secretary of

BELGIANS SEIZE KENYA RAILWAY LIGHTER

THAT the Belgian authorities at Fort Kasenyi, East Africa, have taken possession of a Kenya and Uganda Railway lighter which was towed to Kasenyi by the lake steamer "Robert Coryndon" is reported, the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* having telegraphed the following particulars:

Over a year ago a Belgian resident in the Congo Colony brought an action in the Belgian Courts against the Kenya and Uganda Railway Administration for 60,000 francs (£1,700). The Railway Administration was unaware of the action until it received what purported to be a copy of the court order, which was ignored, as it was not considered a competent authority on which to pay the claim. Subsequently the Court decided to execute the claim, and the lighter in Belgian territory was seized in execution. It is maintained by the Railway Administration that Government property should not be attached, and that the action was in breach of the agreement between the British and Belgian Governments. Immediate representations have been made to the Belgian Consul, who has taken the matter up in Brussels.

THIS YEAR'S EAST AFRICA DINNER

The date for the dinner, which will be held on June 25, has been fixed as the date for the Annual Dinner of the East Africa Dinner Club.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

OUR CRITICISMS OF MR. WIGGLESWORTH.

Has "East Africa" published "Unfair Personal Attacks"?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir—As a regular reader of your paper, and as one who considers it a valuable contribution to the much-needed supply of information for the public regarding East Africa, may I ask you to exercise your influence to discontinue the campaign against Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth?

I am sure the public generally are not interested in these personal matters and it detracts from the value of your paper in many quarters. However people may differ with Mr. Wigglesworth, there can be no doubt that he is sincere in his desire to do what he can in his own way to help forward the interests of East Africa.

In doing this I do not suggest for a moment that you or your correspondents should not express their views as to the policies of Mr. Wigglesworth or any other person. I merely wish to record a protest against the continual personal attacks which I find to me to be unfair in this public sphere and I am pleading in singling out a particular individual.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. W.

I. G. W. (AN AFRICAN)

"East Africa" is waging a "campaign" against Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, personally, but it is not the sole creator in these pages and columns of these attacks. It is our duty to draw attention (a) to the fact that (i) the attacks are not confined to "East Africa" but many people and (b) to point out contradictions between the public protestations and actions of those who claim to be making who seek to guide East African opinion. As a newspaper which is paid for from such a source when concerned that it was in the public interest would, in our view, fall far short of its obligations to those whom it claimed to serve.

If our criticisms involve Mr. Wigglesworth far more frequently than anyone else, it is because in our opinion he is the most important person in the public than any other person with East African relations. He is alone responsible for those indiscretions, whether "East Africa" would have no cause for comments which we greatly regret to find, seem to Sir John Sandeman Allen to be "confidential personal attacks" that we know from our correspondence, is not the general opinion of our readers, the vast majority of whom we recognize we believe that we are not criticising statements and proposals which seem to us inaccurate or dangerous. That Mr. Wigglesworth has not exercised his right of reply in our columns or on the various public platforms open to him, surely suggests that he has no valid cause to publish his

Sir John's letter to the "East African" by publication last week of the letter in which Major Walsh drew attention to what he regarded as a "public" statement given in public by Mr. Wigglesworth regarding the fiscal industry of which the late Chief Minister's knowledge but as the statements of Mr. Wigglesworth's figures representing the loss than £400,000 at present market prices, surely a more so deeply interested in the finances of the industry as Major Walsh had every reason to be.

For previous weeks we had had to expose the carelessness of Mr. Wigglesworth's proposals for the coming of a purely African Bill for use in East Africa, to meet the candid criticisms levelled against him by members of the East African Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and to examine his strange twelfth-hour suggestion for mandating the building of the Zambezi Bridge. In none of these cases, it will be seen, was what Sir John calls an "attack" issued by "East Africa". For, to examine replies to statements of what is surely the most important person in the public interest is not "unfair" or "personal" in any sense in which it is so understood by us.

If personally he entered into the question, it was on the part of Mr. Wigglesworth himself, who has been his office as Chairman of the Fiscal Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and to examine his strange twelfth-hour suggestion for mandating the building of the Zambezi Bridge. In none of these cases, it will be seen, was what Sir John calls an "attack" issued by "East Africa". For, to examine replies to statements of what is surely the most important person in the public interest is not "unfair" or "personal" in any sense in which it is so understood by us.

meetings should be reported in the public interest; the attempt to suppress them will be a sure suppression of such attacks was a personal effort of the Chairman. Moreover, Sir John Sandeman Allen knows, and his own columns have shown, that Mr. Wigglesworth has been repeatedly criticised as a member of the three leading East African bodies in London, the Joint East African Board, the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and the East African Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. "East Africa" therefore, has not been alone in its criticisms. While we shall never get out of our way to look for cause of personal criticism against any individual, yet when any individual, whether he be a member of "East Africa" or not, who we regard as a danger to East Africa, we shall consider it our duty to expose those dangers.—Ed.

DR. ROBERT LAWS ON NATIVE MEANS OF NEWS TRANSMISSION

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir—Referring to the most interesting letter from the Rev. Marcus Falloo, I. C. M., on Nyasa at the time of the late Mr. Wigglesworth and his and so many of his men failed to find out nothing of news of this being known at Zomba as stated, though some years ago when I got details of the fight from an officer who had been there, I should have I had any Native coming to me with news, I should have regretted him in my way.

It is in my opinion, nothing incredible to say that such a man could not find out anything of such a nature, and that such an impression comes to them, put it away from them as unwelcome to speak of it as an accident. We are so much accustomed to certain methods of communication—writing and talking—that it is not apt to be spoken as unwelcome to the senses. On the other hand, the untutored native mind is not so apt to receive such impressions and accepts them when they come. In this country it was among the literate that such impressions were most often found, and more frequently many years ago than now. Good examples at times found to be susceptible in a way adults are not.

I have had the experience of Bantu people being able to communicate with each other though not knowing one another's languages. I have often found that they can do much by gestures and signs, and that it is not necessary to learn a new language. I found that it is necessary to which they paid first attention, the tone and accent, and then the words.—Edinburgh. Yours faithfully, Robert Laws.

DIAGNOSING DECAY IN TIMBER

To the Editor of "East Africa."

As a result of the forestry offices in East Africa is a good deal of work in the "East African" journal regarding the diagnosis of decay in timber. It is a very important matter, and one which has not been dealt with in the past. The result of the work of the forestry offices in East Africa is a good deal of work in the "East African" journal regarding the diagnosis of decay in timber. It is a very important matter, and one which has not been dealt with in the past. The result of the work of the forestry offices in East Africa is a good deal of work in the "East African" journal regarding the diagnosis of decay in timber. It is a very important matter, and one which has not been dealt with in the past.

Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

34.—Roy Godfrey Ballen Spicer Esq. M.C.

I have received a definition of thirteen seats in a united Legislature with Southern Rhodesia. Captain the Hon. T. H. Murray, M.L.C. says in a letter in *Magazine*.

The ice cap of Mount Kiba is computed to be of some 250 feet in thickness, and from it flow away some ten glaciers, principally to the south and west. —Mr. Williams, *West. Afr. The Herald*.

In Northern Rhodesia it was told that a water supply and hospital accommodation were being provided for a white population of 20,000 in the next five years. —Dr. J. H. Foster, *Guests, Speaking in Aberdeen*.

When we first went to East Africa about 1850, 150 years ago the Natives were very much below the stage of culture at which our fathers had arrived. When the Romans came to England, 2,000 years ago, the British were in Bristol.

No flowers by the fire. Instead a small gift to Lloyds Bank, Pall Mall, a C. Comrades of the Royal Art Force, whose chairman he was. An exact translation of the *Journal of the Commonwealth* says his death was reported last week in *East Africa*.

Malaria is a serious cause of death as far north as the lowlands of Scotland right into the nineteenth century. It is still a grave scourge over enormous stretches of the United States. —Professor J. H. Huxley, *his new book, East Africa*.

Mr. J. H. Huxley, of Lincoln, the Chief Adviser to the Civil Administration of the Occupied Territory of German East Africa, was last anti-Italian in the British official *Review* in London. —Mr. J. H. Huxley, an *Indian* *Review* of Dar es Salaam, *Review* of *Tanganyika Herald*.

Humans are the most ungodly little creatures imaginable and can do anything in this world to satisfy their curiosity. —Why a human can for his life, the furrows up and down, the hair on his head, excited and no doubt, the head on his neck. —Mr. J. H. Huxley, in the *South African*.

As we have seen, the sensitive reveals its own crudeness. —As we have seen, that when two civilisations come into contact the weaker is always accused of sorcery by the stronger and the former judgments of the greater. —Dr. E. F. Pease, *Pritchard*, in *Africa*.

In 1902 a protector of Northern Rhodesia met a Native carrying a small piece of copper ore, which, with the aid of a white doctor, he was going to use for medicinal purposes. At first he refused to say where the ore was found; then two falls of bright copper material proved to be fresh from the mountain. The secret was divulged. —All *East Africa* in a broadcast talk.

There would be no instant and revolutionary improvement in the health of tropical and sub-tropical Africa if the mosquitoes and the carrying of the fish of rivers and swamps were removed. It is easier to carry a couple of gallons of water a day in a bucket for half a mile from a stream to a healthy site than to million of malaria germs in one's body day in and day out for months and perhaps years at a time. —Mr. J. H. Huxley, in a letter to the *Times*.



Copyright East Africa

Kaifya, a sportsman, has written regard for Mr. Spicer, who, on his arrival in 1902, was in the British Police, immediately proved himself an excellent sportsman. Though so seriously wounded in the war, he has taken part in some of the more important sports of his life. He is unabated, so much so that he is a member of the Kenya Hockey Club, captain of the Nairobi Polo Club, President of the Kenya Boxing Association and the Kenya Football Association, and Chairman of the Kenya Cricket Committee. After leaving Colet Court and St. Paul's School, he went to Ceylon in 1900 as a police cadet, joined the Ceylon Police in 1901, was awarded the Victoria Cross three years later, and after coming out of hospital returned to Ceylon as head of the C.P.D. He had two wounds, one of which was a severe one, and he spent a further three years in hospital in England. The success of his success in reorganizing the Kenya Police were the foundation of a new police force in Africa, and the men of the East Africa and Africa Police are known far their well-being, and he has not least the high standard to which he has raised the sportsman's. —Mr. Spicer, in the *Kenya Police Journal*, which he edited for a long time, and which he has since edited. —Mr. Spicer, in the *Kenya Police Journal*.

PERSONALIA

Mr. J. M. Wallace is home from Uganda.

Lady Evelyn Malcolm has left for Egypt.

Mrs. Richard Learson is en route to Abyssinia.

Mr. J. P. Hall, of Othman, recently visited the Colony.

Mr. B. A. K. Holly has opened a new garage in Nairobi.

Mr. B. McCallum has been appointed for Abyssinia.

Lord and Lady Kysant are leaving for South Africa on February 27.

The Rev. William J. Clissold has been appointed Archdeacon of Kerowe.

Mr. C. Crawley, of Bransford, Nairobi, is visiting her son in Kenya.

Captain A. G. Southby, of the Kenya Education Department, is now in London.

The Rev. J. Griffiths, of the U.M.C.A., is returning to East Africa in March.

Captain E. Wilson has been appointed a member of the Kenya Management Board.

Mr. Malcolm Ferguson has taken over the Ndolo office of the British South Africa Company.

Mr. G. K. Franklin, of the U.M.C.A., Mr. Franklin, left London last week for Dar es Salaam.

Mr. Lord Russell, a former Minister of Abyssinia, has been appointed British Ambassador in Portugal.

The Rev. J. G. and Mrs. Soulsby, of Northern Rhodesia, have moved to the new house in Broken Hill.

Mr. L. W. Smitte has been appointed manager of the Zanzibar branch of the Shell Company of East Africa.

Mr. L. Bewley, director of Messrs. Jacob and Co., Ltd., is at present touring Kenya and Uganda.

Mr. Russell Colman, Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, and Mrs. Colman are at present on a shooting trip in the Sudan.

Lord and Lady Hamilton are proceeding to Kenya by way of the Nile route.

The *Empire Review* for February has its office on the Zambesi Bridge in Mission Nyamanga.

Flight Lieutenant Thomas Ross, who is home from Lympne, Cape Town, left Kenya on Monday for India.

Captain the Hon. G. Brown, M.P., has been elected President of the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Society.

Mr. W. J. Emerson has been appointed a member of the Board for the Mashiki and Arusha Districts of Tanganyika.

Mr. Horace Peck presided last week at the Sports Club supper at the Standard Bank of Southern Rhodesia, of which he is a director.

Dr. W. Gillian Godfrey, Chairman, editor of the *Central* newspaper, died recently in Livingstonia while touring Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Kingsford, together with their son, Mr. E. T. Kingsford, intend leaving Kenya for England early in March.

The engagement is announced between Mr. C. E. A. Izard, of the Sudan, and Miss Sheila MacLagan, of Bulawayo.

Mr. G. P. Myles, an English sportsman, is a pair of silver foxes in Kenya when he returns to the Colony about the middle of the month.

The Rev. Canon Norrish, of Maseru, was in town at home last week addressed the Baling branch of the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

Mrs. A. D. McAnthur, who recently visited Northern Rhodesia to stay with her daughter, has just returned to her home in England.

Sir Edward Greig, speaking in Leeds last Sunday, made what was tantamount to a declaration of his conversion from Liberalism to Conservatism.

Shortly after his arrival in Northern Rhodesia Major E. A. T. Dutton, accompanied by Captains P. R. Wardrop, made report of the copper belt.

Black and white photographs of the young daughter of the elder daughter of the name of the family, Mrs. Rowley.

Mr. C. Taylor, C.M.G., D.S.O., has been appointed Director of Rhodesian Congo Border Concessions and is managing Director in London.

Dr. Alexander Taylor, of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Taylor, of Nairobi, and Miss Lorina Edmunds, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, were recently married in Durban.

The Hon. of Athlone and his family, who are returning to the Colonies in East Africa, have completed their tour of the Sudan, and left on Monday for the Sudan.

The engagement is announced between Mr. G. H. Harwell, of Nyamanga, and Miss Gertrude Mariel, daughter of Mrs. J. A. Harwell, of Durban, via House, Durban. The marriage is to take place in Durban.

THE SEVEN LOST TREASURES OF AFRICA.

Treasure Still to be Found.

...ing for lost... has... appeared... Mr. Kelly... covered... The Seven Lost Treasures of Africa... It would not be... details of his work... the trails... announced by those... does not... the great... Orange River... covered and... The author... follows...

(a) The... the great valley... he somewhere in the wild... the... of the... diamonds... the source... diamonds... found... (c) The track... diamonds and gold... Swazi in 1903... (d) The... site of the wreck of the Grosvenor... diamonds... The... cache... King... diamonds... 1893... assessed at 27,000,000... the... side of the Zambezi... thought supplies... Court of the... and... the Portuguese... to find... diamonds... large... diamonds... have been... in the... mine... Pretoria...

In addition, Mr. Chiters discusses... missions... gold... Madagascar... and the quest of the... million.

The book is one to make the mouth water... These are these treasures, certainly existent and only waiting to be found... and the reader will have a hard time to prevent himself from packing up... and getting on to one or other of the lost trails... the author is generous with... who knows that... diamonds... the fortunate buyer... would look like a car... L.

MISSION WORK WELL DESCRIBED

"God's Highwaymen," Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2s. 6d.), tells the story of the South African Church Rally Mission, which has devoted... among scattered railwaymen... the sands of miles of line from Cape Town to the... and the Congo... visits... houses... most of the year... was... into Rhodesia... the... set up by Bishop Gault... His... experience... those early days gives a fine picture of the conditions... bringing home... much of the success... Europeans... malaria... really... and... fresh... and... malaria... disappear... barred... are... L.

The great work done by fathers and by ladies of the Mission deserves... and in this little book it is both well and appealingly described... L.

THE BIRDS OF NYSALAND

by Justice Becher, D. Sc.

The... the... Nevada and... birds... We have... man's... Tropical West Africa... C. D. Price... Southern... the steady issue of... Justice Becher... his new book... Nysaland... the outcome of... observation and... Mr. R. E. Moreau... will soon publish... thing equals... of the birds of... Territory.

It cannot be too often repeated that an intensive investigation of the food habits and life history of the birds of Africa—those best friends of the agriculturist—is essential to the prosperity of the land and settlers in East Africa, and the bird profession should be one of their first duties. Mr. Becher writes:

"On the... issue to... the majority... Nysaland... birds... doubt if... assume that most birds are... but the... to know more about it... protection... is too late to say... from... laughed at their... and... These are some... suggest... as... and... part of these... an interest in the... which... having... the bird population... the... and... shooting... in a short time.

The book is a big one—it runs to 345 pages—and is full of first-hand observations and detailed descriptions which will appeal to the bird hand, as they will invariably assist the beginner in ornithology. Nevertheless:

"One can give... help to field identification... I have had a good deal of experience among birds in the field... I never yet met... book description which without more would enable... on the brief space... which is so often all one gets of... winged passer-by... time... a birdlover comes to be able to tell a... species... even... and at some distance... have not the... progresses to... as the most beautiful... thing... food bird-lovers—they are many in East Africa—will welcome this book which should find an honoured and handy place on their library shelves. A. L.

KHAMA, THE CONQUEROR.

Khama, the Paramount Chief of the Bechuanaland section of the Bechuanaland, was one of the most remarkable men that the Bantu have produced. Though the son of a witch-doctor, and born as far back as 1827 or 1828, he died on February 27, 1923, aged over ninety—he was a man to meet to-day and of his... his... he hated... though... called... the... Matabele, and... a great hunter in the... he once killed a lion... he revealed... the... circumstances... Bechuanaland Protectorate as a... in which... prohibition of... alcohol... a fundamental law... in telling the story of Khama's life (Shepherd Press, 2s. 6d.) Mr. A. E. Southon has done a worthy work and has put the record in the form of a historical novel which makes... and... makes some... he consistently... "gold" "gold!" and his statement that "The African elephant is the biggest creature in existence... very far from the truth in a world which... too-ton whales!

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S COPPER MINES

Two interesting articles on the copper-mining areas of Northern Rhodesia have been published by *The Times*, who, as their correspondent says, "in the course of his recent contribution."

At the Roan Antelope, 200 miles from the coast and over 200 miles from the nearest town, each of the 100,000 inhabitants has a little house, a garden, a cow, a pig, a chicken, and a few chickens. The houses are built of mud and plaster, and the gardens are planted with maize, beans, and other crops. The houses are built on a hillside, and the gardens are planted on the slopes. The houses are built of mud and plaster, and the gardens are planted with maize, beans, and other crops. The houses are built on a hillside, and the gardens are planted on the slopes.

Each town is to be a mine town, and the government is to provide the services. The government is to provide the services, and the mine owners are to provide the capital. The government is to provide the services, and the mine owners are to provide the capital. The government is to provide the services, and the mine owners are to provide the capital.

It is not only in Northern Rhodesia that the white man is being driven out. In the East Africa Protectorate, the white man is being driven out. In the East Africa Protectorate, the white man is being driven out. In the East Africa Protectorate, the white man is being driven out.

A BISHOP'S NARROW ESCAPE

The Bishop of the Diocese of East Africa has been rescued from a narrow escape. The Bishop of the Diocese of East Africa has been rescued from a narrow escape. The Bishop of the Diocese of East Africa has been rescued from a narrow escape.

THE PRICE OF MAIZE

The price of maize has fallen sharply. The price of maize has fallen sharply. The price of maize has fallen sharply. The price of maize has fallen sharply.

THE HISTORY OF BWANA MKUBWA

At the end of the year 1910, the mine had closed down, considering that the debt was £3,500,000. The mine had closed down, considering that the debt was £3,500,000. The mine had closed down, considering that the debt was £3,500,000.

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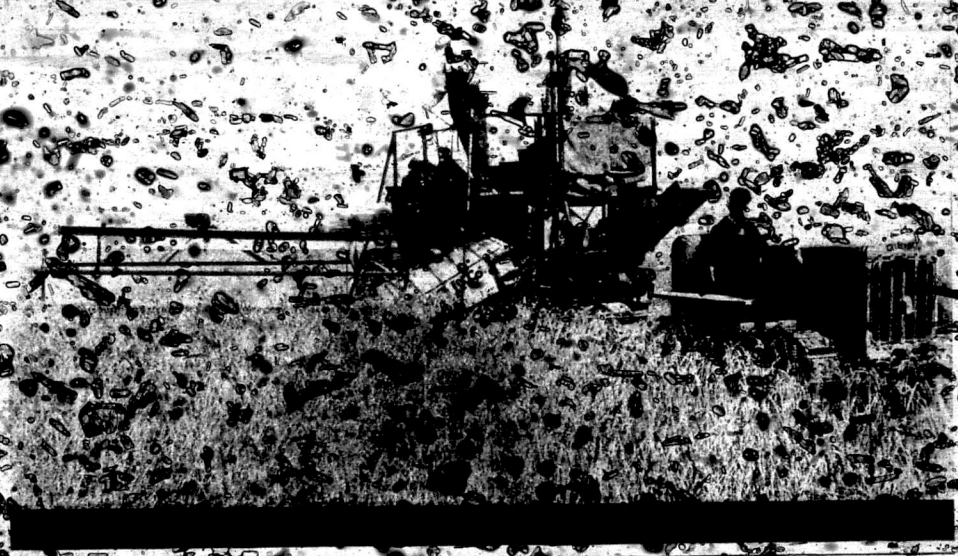
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chaff and straw to release every kernel.

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FORTHCOMING STATEMENTS

Mr. Hooley on Feb. 24, 1954, at the House of Commons, London, on the subject of the East African Federation. He said that the British Government was in favour of the Federation and that it was the duty of the British Government to support the Federation. He also said that the British Government was in favour of the Federation and that it was the duty of the British Government to support the Federation.

COLONEL TUCKER



Colonel Tucker said that the British Government was in favour of the Federation and that it was the duty of the British Government to support the Federation. He also said that the British Government was in favour of the Federation and that it was the duty of the British Government to support the Federation.

FORTHCOMING BROADCAST TALKS

On Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1954, at 7.30 p.m., the following talks will be broadcast on the Home Service: 'The East African Federation' by Mr. Hooley; 'The East African Federation' by Mr. Hooley; 'The East African Federation' by Mr. Hooley.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments have been made to the East African Service by the Secretary of State during the past few days: Mr. Hooley, Secretary of State; Mr. Hooley, Secretary of State; Mr. Hooley, Secretary of State.

GOOD COFFEES REALISES GOOD PRICES

At the recent Coffee and Food Exhibition at Olympia an official has called attention of a heavy coffee plant which is being planted in the East African States. The official said that the coffee plant is being planted in the East African States and that it is being planted in the East African States.



WILLS' GOLD FLAKE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

EAST AFRICA

AFRICAN EUROPEAN HOSPITALS

A meeting of the East African Hospital Association was held in Cairo, Egypt, on the 27th and 28th inst. The meeting was held under the patronage of the British Government, and was attended by representatives of the various hospitals in the East African Provinces. The main object of the meeting was to discuss the various problems which are common to all hospitals in the East African Provinces, and to consider ways and means of reducing the charges on the patients, and of increasing the efficiency of the hospitals. The meeting was held in the Hotel Victoria, Cairo, and was attended by representatives of the various hospitals in the East African Provinces, and by representatives of the British Government. The meeting was held in the Hotel Victoria, Cairo, and was attended by representatives of the various hospitals in the East African Provinces, and by representatives of the British Government.

COFFEE ADVISORY BOARD FOR TANZANIA

A Coffee Advisory Board has been formed in Northern and Eastern Provinces of Tanganyika to advise the Government on all matters relating to the non-Native coffee industry. The Board consists of the following members: The Director of Agriculture (Chairman), The Provincial Commissioner for Northern Province, The Provincial Commissioner for Eastern Province, The Senior Agricultural Officer, Western Eastern Circuit, Mr. F. J. V. Graham, C.I.E. (alternate member), Mr. F. G. Bellairs, M. Sc. (alternate member), Mr. H. R. Rohde, M. Sc. (alternate member), Mr. J. B. McManis, M. Sc. (alternate member), Mr. C. D. Watt, Captain H. E. Rydon (alternate member), Mr. T. Bloom, and Mr. J. Tait (alternate member). Mr. W. C. Anderson.

DEPT. FELLOWSHIPS FOR THE RHODESIAS

In order to provide opportunities for young men in Northern and Southern Rhodesia to undertake post-graduate studies in the East African Provinces, three post-graduate Fellowships have been established for two years at universities in the United States of America, Great Britain, the British Dominions, and the Republic of South Africa.

The values of the Fellowships are £1,000 per annum, and the holders must hold a recognised university degree in agriculture, and must be European descent through both parents. They must be under twenty-six years of age at the date of application, and must have resided in the Union of Southern Rhodesia for three years before the date of application. The Government of Southern Rhodesia will be the chairman of the advisory board administering the Fellowships, and applications should be addressed to the Secretary, Advisory Board for Railways, Trusts, and Public Utilities, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

COTTON GROWING IN EAST AFRICA

The current report on the progress of cotton growing in East Africa includes the following references to Uganda.

Uganda. It has been decided to continue the cotton growing work of the colonial agricultural station at Jinja for a further year.

A botanical station is now in charge of the cotton experiments at Jinja, and it is hoped that the results of the experiments may be of value to the cotton growers in the East African Provinces. The station is now in charge of the cotton experiments at Jinja, and it is hoped that the results of the experiments may be of value to the cotton growers in the East African Provinces.

The Sudan. The Sudan Government has decided to continue the cotton growing work of the colonial agricultural station at Khartoum for a further year. The Sudan Government has decided to continue the cotton growing work of the colonial agricultural station at Khartoum for a further year.

REPORT BY A. S. GIBBS

The report by A. S. Gibbs on the cotton industry in East Africa is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the cotton industry in the East African Provinces. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the cotton industry in the East African Provinces.

CONGRATULATIONS TO A GOVERNMENT PRINTER

The two volumes of reports on the town planning in Kampala and Jinja are quite the best examples of East African printing which have come to the notice of the Editor. The type is clear and well set, the paper is good, the binding is strong, and the proof-reading is of a standard which is well above the average. The photographs, which are numerous, are of a high standard of quality, and are well reproduced. The Government Printer, Entebbe, who has been twenty years in the Uganda Service, must be congratulated on a thoroughly creditable piece of work.

RESEARCH IN NYASALAND

At the recent annual meeting of the Nyasaland Tea Research Association, Mr. J. Tait, Chairman, urged members to submit samples for analysis for purposes of comparison. It is believed that all plants would form a great deal of regular meetings were held to test and discuss the samples. Mr. J. Tait, Director of Agriculture, said that the capital cost of a small Research Station would be about £2,500, with a recurrent expenditure of £200 per annum, excluding the salary of the European officer in charge.

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1000 TONS	50/6s.	I.S.R.
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- 6 Oil and Water Tank Wagons, all steel.

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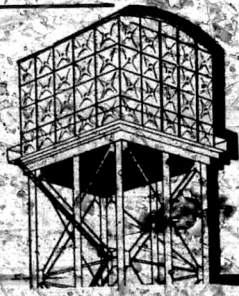
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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

A Consular Commission for Rhodesia is to be taken on.

A Japanese Consul may shortly be appointed in Mombasa.

The extensions to the Hotel Junja, have now been opened.

The Carlton Hotel, Dar es Salaam, is now under British management.

Postal agencies have been opened at Yala and Laanda, Kenya Colony.

A session of the Convention of Associations of Masaland was held in Blantyre last week.

The new bridge over the Usô Nyiro River between Archer's Post and Nanyuki is nearing completion.

The headquarters of the Tsetse Research Department in Tanganyika have been moved from Kondor Irangi to Shanyanga.

Tanganyika's export of sisal during January totalled 5,068 tons, of which 3,714 tons were exported to Belgium.

A new medical and chemical research building is to be erected on Easton Road, London, by the Wellcome Foundation.

The last Bwayoro tobacco crop weighed out at just over 50 tons, or 10 tons more than any previous crop. Quality was excellent.

A newspaper recently established at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, is being printed in French, English, Dutch, Italian, and Portuguese.

As a result of the appeal of the Bishop of Maseru for further funds, some £2,080 has been subscribed to the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

It is anticipated that work will start on the building of the Lower Zambezi Bridge early in April. The first party of engineers is already at the site.

The tsetse traps invented by Mr. R. Harris, which are reported to have been most successful, are being tested by the authorities at Rumbungu, on the banks of Lake Tanganyika.

A Japanese motor launch recently reached Kenya from Singapore after a voyage of forty days. The object of the voyage was to compete in Mombasa's coastal fishing industry.

865 European children are receiving primary education in the schools of Northern Rhodesia, and it is officially estimated that 240 children of school age are not receiving education.

An Indian jeweller in Nairobi has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for possessing moulds for the making of counterfeit coins and for possessing a number of counterfeit shillings.

The number of European controlled cotton gin licences in East Africa has decreased from 61 in 1930 to 39 in 1933, while the number of Indian ginneries has increased from 125 in the former year to 48 last year.

Export duties on certain commodities shipped from Mozambique have been reduced to the following rates: Groundnuts, copra, and simsim 3% ad valorem; castor beans and cotton seed 4% ad valorem; sisal 1% ad valorem.

Time tables for the Lake Victoria steamer services have been altered following the completion of the Nyah bridge at Jinja. Steamers will no longer call at Jinja, and the journey round the Lake will be completed in seven days instead of ten days.

Passenger rates on the newly-formed United Air Transport Company, which operates between South Africa and Lourenco Marques, with possible extensions up to Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo, are to be charged at approximately 4d. per mile.

Detailed economic and engineering surveys of the proposed railway extension from Kampala to the Congo border south of Ruwenzori are being made by the Uganda Government, which is also investigating an alternative route to the southern end of Lake Albert.

A wireless enthusiast in Uganda—who may not be unconnected with the Police Department in Entebbe—writes to *Papular Wireless* to point out that the broadcast concerts from Rome are being well received, as also is the Schenectady station near New York.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London has received cable advice that the price of cotton lint in Kampala is now 22 cents. The opening price for seed cotton in the Kampala area is 12 cents per lb. while 14 cents per lb. is reported as the opening price at Masaka.

The Nyah bridge, which connects Mombasa Island with the mainland of Kenya, is practically completed. It is nearly 1,300 feet long, the weight of the steelwork is about 3,000 tons, and it is constructed on 124 pontoons. The engineers responsible for the structure are Messrs. T. R. Main, L. N. Blair, and M. H. Wood.

The Portuguese Government has accepted the resignation of the board of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, the State Bank for the Portuguese Colonies, and appointed new directors pending the next meeting to be held next month. According to Press messages from Lisbon, a discrepancy of £80,000 has been revealed in the accounts of the bank, and a senior official is reported to have died.

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Table Cloth 44 in. x 66 in. 2/2 54 in. x 72 in. 2/6 64 in. x 84 in. 2/8 74 in. x 96 in. 3/0	36 in. wide 54 in. wide 72 in. wide 90 in. wide 108 in. wide 126 in. wide 144 in. wide 162 in. wide 180 in. wide 216 in. wide 252 in. wide 288 in. wide 324 in. wide 360 in. wide 400 in. wide 450 in. wide 500 in. wide 550 in. wide 600 in. wide 650 in. wide 700 in. wide 750 in. wide 800 in. wide 850 in. wide 900 in. wide 950 in. wide 1000 in. wide	36 in. wide 45 in. wide 54 in. wide 63 in. wide 72 in. wide 81 in. wide 90 in. wide 100 in. wide 110 in. wide 120 in. wide 130 in. wide 140 in. wide 150 in. wide 160 in. wide 170 in. wide 180 in. wide 190 in. wide 200 in. wide 210 in. wide 220 in. wide 230 in. wide 240 in. wide 250 in. wide 260 in. wide 270 in. wide 280 in. wide 290 in. wide 300 in. wide
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

THERE WAS a lull in good demand in the week's auctions for most descriptions, but steady in the case of...

Table listing prices for various commodities: Kenya (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z), Uganda (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z), Tanganyika (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z), and others.

London prices of East African coffee on February 19, 1931, totaled 23,110 bags, compared with 37,503 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Cash Seed.—The market is steady with 111 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 115, 125, and 118, 153.)

Cotton.—The market is inactive with East African nominally quoted at 125. 6d.

Groundnuts.—The market is steady with East African slightly higher at 110. 55 per ton. The comparative quotation last year was 110. 37.

Bides and Kins.—The market has been dull and prices small sales of Addis Ababa and reported at 412. 50 lb. for 12 lb. upwards, and 410. 00 lb. for 12 lb. upwards.

Wool.—The market has been quiet but East African has improved slightly to 102. 00 for No. 2 white flat.

Sheepskins.—The market is steady with East African slightly higher at 110. 55 per ton. The comparative quotation last year was 110. 37.

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MONEY FOR SISAL EXPERIMENTS.

SIR DONALD CAMERON, addressing the Tanganyika Legislative Council just before his departure, said that despite the decline in sisal prices the export of that commodity during the first eleven months of the year had increased from 40,000 to 45,000 tons. Domestic exports during that period had, however, dropped from £3,300,000 in 1929 to £2,438,410 in 1930. Believing that Government should assist the sisal industry as much as possible, he had intended putting £20,000 or £25,000 in the estimates to assist in certain experimental works, he now hoped that the money would be obtained through the Colonial Development Fund.

Estimates for the coming year had been reduced to £20,000, but the revised estimate of expenditure had been raised to £25,000. Thus, in spite of heavy reductions in the public works programme, including the Government bridge at Atusha, there would be an excess of general revenue. This was partly due to an expenditure of £25,000 in 1930, following the flood damage in the early part of 1929, and partly to the fact that £25,000 had had to be spent for the machinery transport section of the K.A.R.

WIRELESS EXTENSION IN TANGANYIKA.

THE Tanganyika postal authorities are investigating the possibilities of establishing wireless communication between townships in the Territory. Before the War the Germans established a powerful wireless installation at Mwanza, and even today some of the huge insulators which were in use can be seen lying in that corner outside the Post Office, while nearby are the three huge concrete piles built to hold the wireless masts. Mr. W. T. Stoen, the Postmaster-General in Tanganyika, recently visited Mwanza, Tabora, and Kigoma in order to compare the possibilities of telegraph extensions with wireless.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

A policy of co-operation.

THE most important development in the Indian situation in Kenya in the last few years is the decision of the moderate section, who still control the East African House of Congress, to approach the Government to request the nomination of representatives to the National Municipal Council and other local government bodies. The Government has agreed and it is expected that the policy of "showed co-operation" will be in this week.

It is also anticipated that the Indians will decide to take part in the next Legislative Councils if the Government has assured them that their common roll franchise system will not be prejudicial thereby. The policy of non-participation in public affairs is thus likely to be completely reversed. Times telegram.

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MAITERS OF MOMENT

The British Government has so far been un-
 der criticism with reluctance, but on
 the subject of interest we call attention
 to the compilation, the issue of
 THE REAL FACTS, under a series of 100
 tickets for the East and with the object of giving
 adequate information on which to base the
 has sent its representatives many times to various
 sections, at the moment, something in the order of
 dances have been paid to the Government
 made through the Overseas Department.
 Why? Because visitors can only enter
 "General Public," "Home Days," or "Overseas
 Buyers Category." That is an absurd
 arrangement, which can do nothing to lead to
 public. Unwisely, however, it has been decided to
 appear in the published statistics as "Overseas
 buyers" and their twenty-five per cent. surcharge
 is liberally furnished to the Government's
 representatives as a bribe. Let us have done with
 such a compilation, which serves only to disor-
 ganize and to undermine confidence in the official
 communiqués issued to the Press. Will an M.P. do
 this, this afternoon, be remedied?

And again we urge that the Overseas trade is the
 main object of the Fair, if a large display is to be
 month in which to hold it. It is a
 HOLD THE exhibitor catering for overseas trade
 FAIR IN which one have questioned agrees with
 SUMMER the May would be the ideal time for
 at that time, Dominion, Colonial and
 foreign visitors are in the habit of coming to
 London whereas in winter this country holds little
 attraction for such trade. The fair has
 convinced immense potentialities for the increase of
 British exports, but these potentialities will
 be fully exploited until the convenience and comfort
 of overseas purchasers are made the prime factors in
 fixing the date of this great annual exhibition of
 British craftsmanship.

Time, we know, is money, even to East African
 Colonial Governments, and when the Imperial
 Airways Service has cut down the
 time of the journey between London
 OSEA MONTHS to a mere seven days, which is
 LEAVE AN PAY prominent some into some of
 developments are probable. At present
 Government officials take six weeks, at the done
 up, home, and on leave and back to duty being
 paid full salary during the whole of that time. If
 the journey can be reduced to a week in each direc-
 tion, a whole month of what Sir Edward Gifford
 calls "highly paid overtime" will accrue to the
 Government of the Colony concerned, to the great
 advantage of the local treasury and the strengthening
 of the Service. Equally, therefore, officials will
 soon begin to travel by air. It is likely that some of
 the funds will not enjoy the new method of travel—
 especially if they did not enjoy the sacrifice
 of a month's pay for a fortnight's holiday—
 some of the funds will be used for the new
 method of communication has been met with entire pro-
 ceedings of the Governments to temper enter-
 prise with energy by setting an example first would
 solve some of the real problems for the other
 which draw the largest salaries and whose time
 it is therefore most desirable to economise

the return of the rains they are again
 the medical entomologist in Nyasaland, who has recently
 investigated this "activation" of mosquitoes, has
 that the eggs, in an advanced stage of incubation,
 can be found in great numbers in very dry rot-holes
 and in fungus growths which have appeared
 in rocks. Experiments showed that larvae appeared
 within four hours of such debris being put into
 water, and still more remarkable, the winged insects
 emerged from the pupae within four days—a rapidity
 of life cycle which was admirably adapted to the
 local conditions. It will be seen that though the first
 time are, often only short, but severe storms, after
 which the pupae are in six days, so that in four
 days, through the efficient operation of the develop-
 ment of the perfect mosquito. These interesting
 and instructive observations illustrate an extra-
 ordinary vitality in the ova of mosquitoes, especially
 as they are common in the parts of Nyasaland men-
 tioned, and last, for one, several thousands of a blood-
 sucking insect.

It is an error to think that the young Baganda
 who are being successfully trained as medical
 officers are the assistants at Makerere College.
 TRAINING NAT. The Baganda, Medical
 OFFICIALS. School, Uganda, are pampered
 in any way or allowed to
 to do a post-graduate course in medicine, physics,
 biology, botany, anatomy, physiology, histology,
 medicine, surgery, midwifery and diseases of women,
 bacteriology, pathology, parasitology, pharmacy
 and therapeutics, the mere printing of the details
 occupies the greater part of the Report of the
 Medical Department. And when the lads have to
 get to the year in Muniro Hospital or clinical experi-

Amidst the world-wide slump and the prevailing
 commercial depression it was a special duty
 and to chronic amusing episodes
 THREE- and yet therefore invite the notice of
 INDIVIDUALS which commendate the brave optimism
 officials on leave. While coming on London River
 to the New Ward Road steamer, they suddenly dis-
 covered themselves in the state of impecuniosity
 normal to their situation but, not to be dismayed,
 although the hour was about noon on a Saturday,
 they pulled together to send a radiogram to the
 Government agents asking that the office should be
 kept open until they could call to collect the funds
 which had accumulated during their absence. That
 is now—we have the information first hand—that
 we can only say that the men have had and
 the only one of them had an on-going Pen-
 sion on the station one of them dashed to a tele-
 phone box to ask whether the cash had been made
 ready. That unanswerable call brought the result
 that the sportsmen up with them, they realised that
 they had reached London. Government could not
 detract from a genuinely interesting story.

SIR EDWARD GRIGG URGES CLOSER UNION

FORCEFUL ARGUMENTS AGAINST DELAY

Special Report to "East Africa"

Sir Edward Grigg, until recently Governor of Kenya, who began his evidence before the Joint Committee in the King's Robing Room of the House of Lords on Tuesday morning, had been questioned by less than half the members when the Committee adjourned at lunch time. Sir Edward will be further examined for a day next, when morning and afternoon sessions are likely.

The Chairman, Lord Stanley of Airedale, having stated that in his personal opinion the Committee was not competent to suggest changes in the Kenya constitution unless it decided to recommend constitutional alterations in East Africa generally, asked whether there was a growing demand on the part of the white community for some greater approach to responsible government.

Sir Edward Grigg replied that if Tanganyika is left entirely out of the matter, there are urgent questions of railway rates, railway policy and railway debts between Kenya and Uganda which demand immediate consideration and revision, since those seriously affect the credit of the territories and the general economic situation. He believes that the final solution of Kenya should be considered without delay, since everything depends upon the successful maintenance of what must be the main body of the Government of a Commonwealth to come. Its success, depending very largely upon the relations between those Civil servants and the rest of the European community. These relations were not so conducive to success under the present system as they might be, and the system made foreprocessed clashing.

Kenya concerned about Security

The Chairman: Is it not the ambition of the white population generally in Kenya to extend the powers of the legislative body by securing larger numbers of members, either elected or nominated, and is it not the desire also of a good many people to arrive at the full justice of the present Government, presumably with an elected legislative body?

Sir Edward Grigg: If the white population were asked to answer that, they would say they should agree on the matter of course, because it is the goal of every community of our race, but I do not think it enters very much into their views of the immediate present or future. They are concerned about their security, and if it were established I think the ultimate constitutional question would disappear into the background. I think the feelings of the white community were very well described in the matter by the Hilton Young Commission. The thing of importance is the demand for constitutional arrangements which will be the result of a larger representation of the individual ethnic communities.

Sir Edward Grigg: Yes, and I think that once Imperial policy is established, it shall not be altered. They want some understanding from the Imperial Government.

The Chairman: Of a general policy in this country which will not vary with successive Governments?

Sir Edward Grigg: That we shall stand by our undertakings in East Africa, so far as we have done or will do.

The Chairman: A closer union were established with a legislative body, would that mean that there would be a growing demand for change in Kenya, where there is no such demand in the population, or would they be satisfied with the legislative body which the control immediately of the High Commissioner?

Sir Edward Grigg: It would be satisfied with a role under the control of the High Commissioner, and

which they associated with discussing the matter with Sir Samuel Wilson. I think that position would continue for many years.

The Chairman: That has not been the experience in Kenya, where there has been a continuing desire to enlarge the powers and responsibilities of the legislature.

Sir Edward Grigg: That is not, but I think that once they have security, pressure of that kind would decrease. I think the whole of the movement is the product of their anxiety for themselves and their children.

The Clash between Civil Servants and Settlers

The Chairman: I feel anxiety regarding the setting up of an over-riding authority in the hands of a small minority of the population. If the relative population remains as it is, the minority of white settlers might use their political power to advance their personal interests, and with less regard to the interests of the black population. That makes me look with anxiety to the proposition that there should be a development of representative Government by the whites, who, however desirous of acting fairly, would tend to become an administration in the interests of that minority.

Sir Edward Grigg: We had this very problem of political education in India, where an irresistible demand for it and the forces that demand is left unresisted. Wisdom lies in reaching as soon as possible a solution between the Civil servants and the rest of the community which will be in the nature of a compromise. I believe you can find an acceptable compromise. For a long time to come the Civil Servants must be the major weight in government in East Africa. In the failure on the part of Government to consider the reasonable claims of the highly educated and active European community lies the undesirable clash between Civil servants and the population. You cannot continue to govern a country by what I would call Civil Service Brahmins. Though I say so, it is a very good Civil Service.

The Chairman: Probably the Civil Servants would be sympathetic to the white population, and might have to administer instructions from outside with which they were not of sympathy.

Sir Edward Grigg: I think it is of great importance to establish in East Africa a higher authority, so that the local community can feel that they are overruled, they are overruled by someone on the spot. That would be an advantage of having a representative of the Secretary of State with whom people could come into contact.

Speaking of the functions of the proposed High Commissioner, the witness said that he believed the administration of Native services should be left to the African Governors, and that the High Commissioner should be entrusted only with the duty of seeing that certain principles were faithfully applied. He would expect his influence as Chairman of the Governors' Conference with the Secretary of State in the background.

The Real Interests of Tanganyika

The Chairman: The arguments say that to emphasise Imperial interests in the union of three territories, one of which is mandated by treaty to the Arabs, which dictated the Mandate. Our duty is to see that the Mandate is not completely overruled, that Imperial interests must be taken into account, but not in clash with the interests of the Mandated Territory.

Sir Edward Grigg: I agree. I think the argument is largely a verbal one.

The Chairman: What are the interests of East Africa as a whole suggest to Tanganyika, and would he be hostile to the individual interests of the white population, or would he make recommendations which would be in the interests of the whole Community though they be contrary to the interests of Tanganyika?

Sir Edward Grigg: I think the idea that the Imperial interests of Tanganyika conflict with the interests of East Africa as a whole arises only from a short-sighted idea of what is the real interest of the people of Tanganyika.

The Chairman: As an instance of what I have in mind, let me remind you of the incident of the Kenya-Shinyanga railway, which connects with the Kenya-Uganda Railway, and which connects with the Victoria Nile. The Government has been asked to consider the possibility of a new organization, but it would have been in the interests of Tanganyika to stop it as a harm to that State.

Sir Edward Grigg: In the case you cite, the financial result of the construction of a line which was definitely competitive was very properly averted by the Secretary of State. I am concerned that the rates should be a simulated, at competitive points. I am afraid competition between



the two systems can be pushed very far. Kenya and Uganda would quite properly say that they should not suffer from competitive rates, and such competition would mean that all three territories would lose. You have two competitive lines—built up by the mineral areas of the Congo, which will become important—the right policy would be the business policy of looking to an arrangement for the pooling of the profits. To develop the two systems as separate systems and to regard the profits as separate profits will mean that British capital will go to develop competing lines.

The Chairman: But it might be for the good of those who use the railway.

Sir Edward Grigg: The only interest of the producer is to get his produce to the sea at the cheapest price.

The Chairman: In any federation of three territories on equal terms, any two might out-manoeuvre and out-vote the third. There is a unity of interests in Kenya and Uganda which might impose upon Tanganyika terms which would not be in her interest?

Sir Edward Grigg: That would be to put in the powers of the High Commissioner. I think there might easily be cases of other combinations of interests in the territories. I do not think the interests of Kenya and Uganda are contrary to those of Tanganyika.

Kenya's Northern and Coastal Provinces.

Having stated his objection to giving the High Commissioner inspectional powers, which would necessitate a substantial staff, whose members would come into conflict with the staffs of the individual Governors, Sir Edward Grigg spoke of his recommendation that the northern and coastal areas should be taken over by the High Commissioner. He considered the financial burden greater than the rest of the Colony should be called upon to bear. The High Commissioner would be exercising administrative functions in those provinces by his control of the police, and that would lead to difficulty—similar to difficulties of the past, which had been largely overcome because the same authority controlled the Civil Service and the troops. If Kenya was to continue unaided to carry those provinces, they must remain a burden for a long time, but if taken over by an authority with strong financial support, they would pay their way in a few years.

The Chairman: I suggest that they should be handed back to Kenya when they are paying their position.

Sir Edward Grigg: I don't say that. I say it is a matter for the future. I say you should assist the Government of Kenya to develop them, or hand them over to the High Commissioner. Until this year the more peaceable tribes paid taxes, from which others were exempt. This year for the first time all the tribes are to be taxed. Two years ago I found the Northern Frontier Province, and pointed out to the tribes that they must face taxation if they were to receive roads, wells, medical centres, and other benefits. All the administrative officers have begged for such taxation for a long time.

The Chairman: I should have thought that the tribes which did not pay would despise those which paid.

Sir Edward Grigg: The argument which appeals to the chiefs was that they could not get wells or roads or medical services unless they paid.

Why Closer Economic Union?

Mr. Amery: You consider Closer Economic Union to be desirable in the interests of all the States? (Sir Edward Grigg: Yes.)—and that Tanganyika is suffering and is likely to suffer more if it remains an isolated unit?

Sir Edward Grigg: Undoubtedly. The Governor said recently in the Tanganyika Legislature that the revenue had fallen £350,000; the reason given was the fall in silver prices. Each shows that Tanganyika has as great an interest in the security of such industries as Kenya has. The economic crisis is due mainly to world causes, but there are those which are curable at present. One is the *pressing necessities for credit for East African Industries*, and Government and railway transport services. Dairying is being carried on successfully in the Highlands, and Natives have taken a great interest in that industry. I believe that the dairy-farming industry is very much developed, and that the Colony can be brought to a much greater basis of farming. The important thing is to deal with cattle diseases, which mean dipping, disinfecting, and credits for those purposes, and the organisation of performing as very important at present.

In Kenya, as in most new countries, farmers are impatient for the amount of land which they hold. Some of the Government of Kenya are willing to sell part of their land, since there are no buyers. The State is compelled to give credit on very small security. It is important that the State should provide for the new settlers who are brought from settlers which could be brought from this country

to new settlers in Kenya because large numbers of them with experience of the Colony have been discharged from their jobs as managers. It is clear they could start at once.

It is seriously hampered by carrying a very large proportion of the public debt. For instance, the Kenya Government which supplies 85% of the freight on the Kenya and Uganda Railway bears more than 60% of the Railway and Harbours debt. It is also hampered by the congestion of debt on the Railway. In the Colony there is the War debt of £1,300,000, incurred very largely for expedition to keep the peace in the North Frontier. These have retarded the progress in the past and I think these questions of credit should be dealt with without delay. The lack of credit retards on the Colony and the Railway—both of which are organised that produce is exported at the cheapest possible rates to develop the industries of the country, profits being obtained mainly from imports. The two pillars of the system are the produce of the Kenya Highlands and the Uganda cotton industry, and that which bears much the larger toll in imports are the Kenya Highlands, which buy the more highly priced articles.

Mr. Amery: How far would this aspect of the situation be cured by closer economic union?

Sir Edward Grigg: If there is a clear line between the transport debt and the public debt, Kenya credit would be released for Kenya services.

Mr. Amery: I was thinking more of the benefits to Tanganyika.

Sir Edward Grigg: Tanganyika is very seriously handicapped by the present element of insecurity. First, I mean the element of doubt regarding Imperial policy, it means the element of uncertainty in Tanganyika, as in Kenya, to know whether the Danf Policy is the policy or not. Until that is known, capital will be held back. Tanganyika and the two other countries are also affected by the whole question of the uncertainty of the control of rail and waterways. Business people considering the investment of large capital want to know where they are. An American group which sent representatives to Kenya recently was bewildered at the state of affairs.

Mr. Amery: They felt that East Africa is Balkanised?

Tanganyika Permanently British.

Sir Edward Grigg: We have a Customs Union, but it can be varied at any moment by any territory. That is not business security. The most serious of all is the uncertainty regarding the territory under the Mandate. The future depends very largely on whether Kenya and Uganda are always to be part of a larger system, and whether they are to be separated from each other from the day of a change under British administration. This affects the investment of capital in Tanganyika. It will not be long before the business world will not invest its money in a territory which is not permanent.

Mr. Amery: You need not contemplate any possibility of Tanganyika ceasing to be permanently British. I think you feel that the factors which have made for the development of East Africa, (Sir Edward Grigg: Yes.) by economic union do you mean the complete transfer of the economic subjects to the High Commissioner and their elimination from the direct control of the individual countries? (Sir Edward Grigg: Entirely.)

Mr. Amery: You do not think that, without a large staff, the High Commissioner could intervene otherwise than ignorantly?

Sir Edward Grigg: Clearly he cannot be an authority on education and all other subjects unless he has the experts. Any administrator must rely largely on his expert officials.

Mr. Amery: You favour Closer Union on the lines of Sir Samuel Wilson's Report as that of Mr. Hilton Young?

Sir Edward Grigg: Yes, the Hilton Young Report is really said that the High Commissioner was to propose his own scheme.

Mr. Amery: You think the proposals of the Government would, if this bill the Kenya Constitution unaltered, be a serious impairment of the present constitutional status of the States? (Sir Edward Grigg: Obviously. And that it would make it impossible for any solution to be reached through with consent.) (Sir Edward Grigg: The white population would regard it as a reversal of the terms of the Pinner's.)

Mr. Amery: You feel that there is a strong case for the abandonment of their responsibility?

Sir Edward Grigg: I am looking for some system which would be a fair representation between the Government and the white population. I believe the white population is affected more than the Government cannot raise for a long time, and I do not believe there

BRITISH SALES DEVELOPMENT IN EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

MARKET RESEARCH AND ADVERTISING.

By L. C. Blennerhassett,
Market Research Consultant.

Few British manufacturers would claim that they are securing anything like their potential quota of sales in the vast markets of East and Central Africa—assuming for the moment that British manufacturers, or, more particularly, their sales executives, have such a first-hand knowledge of these markets that they are in a position to set themselves a sales quota, a definite objective that may be reached within a given period. Yet this procedure is so elementary, so obviously indispensable to intelligent marketing strategy, that its omission by any manufacturer seeking to open up overseas markets is incredible.

In seeking to enter a new market it is a complete error to take things for granted. What may seem favourable conditions when viewed from the manufacturer's export department in Great Britain may prove serious handicaps and barriers to the free flow of distribution and sales. Only a most thorough market survey made on the spot can reveal the actualities of the market to the exporter. Unquestionably that should be the first step before attempting to launch the goods on the market.

Traditional Methods.

The traditional British method of appointing a selling agent, a sole concessionaire, a wholesale factor, or other type of representative, and virtually entrusting that party or concern with plenary powers, is not merely unsound in principle and practice in present-day economic conditions, but is quite a futile start in the task of penetrating a new market. No single representative or individual concern, however good, can claim to know all about the market; yet this assertion is often made on the flimsiest grounds.

It is quite a different thing if the British manufacturer knows for certain that the selling agency is one which systematically uses market research as an integral part of its selling service. But of how many overseas agencies can this be truthfully said? It seems an elementary thing to expect that an importing firm should be fully conversant with all the vital facts relating to the marketing and selling of the various lines of goods handled by them.

Getting the Facts.

There is no more fascinating commercial document, no more basis understandable and illuminating piece of reading for a business executive, than a skillfully compiled report of a market investigation. It simply bristles with facts, and is highly stimulating and educative.

Consider, for example, the scope and character of the information essential to a British manufacturer of men's and women's underwear and hosiery who is keen to enter an overseas market. Here are some

of the factors which will govern his production methods and his selling and advertising policy:

- (1) Comparative import duties. Allowance of the chief sources of supply by type and quantity.
- (2) Authoritative compilation of the per capita consumption of the merchandise by both sexes.
- (3) Reasons for the predominance of the leading brands.
- (4) The names of all the chief branded and non-branded firms, and their relative grades of consumer preference.
- (5) Particulars as to the methods of distribution, trade terms, bonus scheme, advantages and disadvantages of the best sellers.
- (6) Authoritative information as to trade and consumer opinions (size and cost) of such leading lines.
- (7) Buying tendencies among different classes of the community as to style, colour, design, finish, prices, etc.
- (8) Particulars about the peak period of sales each year, and other vital points as to seasonal variations.
- (9) Influence of American and Continental designs, etc., on trade and consumers. How preferences and prejudices under the head are provided for.
- (10) Complete data as to the competitive methods of firms handling "quality" goods, a field in which British exporters are particularly interested.

From this synopsis of the essential information which a competently handled market research will disclose it will be recognised that the process is the very corner-stone of the marketing and selling scheme. The points enumerated above do not pretend to be exhaustive; they are a mere index to a few of the heads of the investigation. Each manufacturer must obviously include in his questionnaire the specific points on which he requires the fullest information—in addition to those which necessarily form the backbone of any really worthwhile market survey.

Conducting the Research.

How many British sales and advertising executives apply the research method to their marketing problems in East and Central Africa?

Any idea of securing adequate data by the use of postal questionnaires may be dismissed. Consequently the personal interview method is the only really reliable and practicable plan. This applies alike to marketing information from wholesalers and retailers (dealer research) and from consumers, the ultimate users of the goods.

The ideal method is for the responsible British executive to visit the markets in person, and act as his own investigator. But this plan is frequently impracticable, and the export executives are compelled to use whatever services may be available on the spot. In the absence of skilled professional research workers, and as alternatives to personal research by the executive himself, there are two main channels through which marketing data may be procured.

1. By resident sales agents and their travelling representatives.

2. By newspapers and periodicals published in the areas or those catering for the same markets but published in England.

The terms by which any such investigations are made by individuals or concerns outside the manufacturer's own organisation are obviously a matter for mutual agreement. Where the manufacturer wants merely a general review of basic facts and figures it is sometimes possible to secure such data for a cost of but a nominal outlay. But for anything like a worthwhile market research, calculated to be an effective guide to marketing, sales and advertising policy, the manufacturer must expect to bear the cost, which in my wide experience, always proves itself amply provided the data are carefully

This article is a reprint from the "Research Consultant" which may be read not merely to British exporters, but also to wholesale, retail, and manufacturers' agents in East and Central Africa. It is intended to increase public interest in the development of British trade in those territories, and the author, L. C. Blennerhassett, has as his aim to help them.

analysed and intelligently applied to the specific problems of the case.

Advertising Essential.

While skilfully conducted market research is an unerring guide to marketing policy, advertising is the direct route to sales-building. It is unfair to expect the goods to sell repeatedly of their own momentum. Nothing can supplant the need for liberal and persistent advertising in the right media. Spasmodic space-buying—a few insertions now and then—is worse than useless; it is economically unsound and is not a fair test of the powerful weapon of *steadily maintained advertising*.

More often than otherwise, research reveals a distinct weakness in advertising policy in one direction or another. But little research is needed to prove that both dealer goodwill and active co-operation, and, above all, consumer buying, are vitally affected by the character and volume of advertising with which the goods are backed. Many overseas sales campaigns have been, and are being, definitely stultified because of the paucity of advertising support.

In existing conditions in the world's markets British manufacturers have at hand two potent weapons for the more intensive development of sales in overseas territories—market research, plus aggressive and persistent advertising.

TRADE OPENINGS IN EAST AFRICA

ANNUAL REPORT OF H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONER.

Pointers to Better Business.

THE object of the annual Department of Overseas Trade Report on Economic Conditions in East Africa (H.M. Stationery Office, 25d. net) is stated by Colonel W. H. Franklyn, H.M. Trade Commissioner, in the issue published last week to be "to indicate the conditions of trade and commerce and to endeavour to show not only where the manufacturers in Great Britain are losing ground but also the opportunities by which they can regain the business they have lost or participate in new business which is offering."

The 'Conclusions' of the Trade Commissioner who acknowledges that most of the report has been contributed by Mr. Charles Kemp, his assistant in Nairobi, read:

"The fall in the performance of the whole trade which Great Britain has secured is not really as great as it would seem. For instance, the development of motor transport has meant a large volume of importation both of vehicles and of petrol and oil, which trade Britain never had in the past, and to a very small extent, enjoys now. This development has increased the figures of foreign importation very much, thus making Britain's percentage to look worse relatively to earlier periods than it really should."

"Further, there has been a great increase in the importation of imbricated cotton, spun over a number of years and due in part to the fact that as the Native gets money to spend, his first attempt at clothing is the use of this material. However, the trade in which Britain, up to the present, has not found any way of competing is much more serious position is that in the market for the high quality cotton-piece goods, where Japanese competition is now taking trade away from Manchester, not only on the question of price.

Hints to British Manufacturers.

Now that communications are getting so much better and it is comparatively easy to traverse the whole of many centres of trade, more and more attention should be paid by the British manufacturer to the advantages to be gained by personal visits.

Complaints are very rare as to lack of attention being given to orders, but considerably more attention might be paid to the way in which catalogues are put together. Large numbers of these are received in which there is no indication of prices, and whilst it is appreciated that there is a danger of quotations for an article whose value fluctuates, some indication would be of benefit.

Another point is that in catalogues and illustrations of machinery the various parts of the machinery illustrated are not readily identifiable, and it is suggested that in such illustrations all the parts should be numbered so that if any part is broken in transit it can easily be made clear in a cable which replacement is needed. Again, all invoices of machinery should be accompanied by a diagram of the machinery showing all the parts with reference numbers in order to make replacement simple. There is a noticeable lack of information in many catalogues as to the cable address of, and the code used by, the firm. These may be small points, but the lack of such information is often a source of annoyance and an impediment to business.

The difficulty in foreseeing probable trade conditions is that of estimating what the Natives, purchasing power for the coming years is likely to be, because in the Northern areas the steady bulk of the trade must be from this source for some years. This purchasing power is admittedly made up of very small amounts, but even in Kenya, where the majority of the exports are derived from European estates, account must be taken of the very heavy proportion of costs of production that are represented by the wages of Native workers, and as the years go on this spending power will be more and more applied to the purchasing of better quality goods.

Estimating the Future.

A part from this spending power, there are the benefits derived from the expenditure of loan monies on capital works and imported capital, which should be added to the results of the European efforts on farms and estates.

The present trends have seemingly accentuated the tendency to amalgamate neighbouring individual estates into company concerns, which should make for greater stability and more constant purchasing power. There is, in addition, the growth of the industrial turnover and capital accretion in the home market.

As to trade balances, Northern Rhodesia's very heavy adverse balance of visible trade is accounted for by the large capital investment in the mining industry. In Tanganyika and Zanzibar total imports and exports in recent years approximate. Total exports being in excess of imports on private account. In Malawi imports exceed exports to some extent. Valuation problems make it difficult to state the position in Uganda, but there would seem to be a balance of exports. Kenya's adverse balance of trade has given occasion for much thought, but when considering the statistics of trade, allowance must be made for the large amount of services that she renders to the surrounding territories, by her transport service, commerce, etc. These substantially reduce the adverse balance.

(To be continued.)

£22,000 worth came from the United Kingdom of the total of £27,253,000 worth received in 1919.

The Imperial Preference has had its benefit in the improvement in trade over the last few years illustrated by the advance in the production of tobacco which has taken place. It is unfortunate that difficulties were met with and that the development of tobacco growing outstripped the power of the British public to adapt itself to the new type of tobacco. Nevertheless, I would suggest that the tobacco growers of Eastern Africa should in no way be discouraged. That Empire tobacco has come to stay I am certain, and I am equally certain that the policy of Imperial Preference through which it is to be developed is quite able to withstand temporary attacks by short-sighted people and will not only have to assist the production of the commodities which British East Africa looks for its development, but will also extend to the developed.

In a country which contains such areas of land of enormous productive capacity, such long distances and sparse population, development must necessarily be slow. It is not only the land which is the problem, but the labour force, and it is imperative that those who are in charge should see that their possibilities are kept constantly before the public in Great Britain, because not only must Great Britain be looked to for *personnel*, financial resources, equipment, and so forth, but must provide for the outlet of Africa in the surest and steadiest market for the goods which Africa produces.

To the British public this fact does not appear to be brought home to the people of this country, and the responsibility for the guiding part of the Empire rests great. It is true that once these responsibilities are fully realised, the development and prosperity of British East Africa are assured.

House of Commons

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR LEGAT

AN "ETHIOPIAN PRINCE" ON SLAVERY

Success of a clever Practical Joker

To the Editor of East Africa

A representative of the League of Nations recently visited the London School of Economics, and, in an invitation for a coloured student to attend a meeting of the Union, was in a sense of humour surprising to those who knew the solid earnestness of the average L.S.E. student. One of them (whose name need not be given, though it is needless to be commemorated) browned his face with a grease-paint, had his hair curled by an expert, and donned white trousers, blue coat and an Old Father's be assumed the style and title of "His Highness Prince Souleil Kartos of Abyssinia," and accompanied by an "interpreter" and a "suite" duly appeared at a meeting of the Union at Plaistow.

He was received with great respect and continued to a reserved seat on the right of the platform, and after an English member of the Union had concluded a fine speech attacking slavery, the "Prince" spoke. For ten minutes he addressed the audience in "good" "Ambia" to immense applause; but on his "interpreter" giving the English version, it was discovered that "Prince Souleil" was a champion of slavery and had been delivering a blood-thirsty defence of the institution!

"The incident should amuse most of your readers who will admire "Prince Souleil's" sagacity and skill." Like Kraspa, he can say that it was a famous success.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR LEGAT

At the African meeting under last week it was announced that Earl Baring said that he had been reported with a home in the Government at that time of the British Congo, and he was Harry Baring, a member of the South African.

To have a experienced a man as His Lordship speak of Africa, was a touching but I was even more surprised that the slip was uncorrected, unfixed by such an audience as a *London* reader.

"EAST AFRICA"

WHO'S WHO

35.—Mr. Arthur Alexander Legat, O.B.E.



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Mr. A. Legat, Superintendent of the National Bank of India, has long been known in East Africa, and who both works and plays with zest takes his full share of public work, is ever ready to help a good cause, and with Mrs. Legat, whose M.B.E. for her War work was very popular, has shown great hospitality.

It was in 1890 that Mr. Legat first went out to the Mombasa branch of the Bank and, with the exception of a short period in India in 1902, his subsequent service has been entirely in Kenya, Zanzibar, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. In 1916 he became Financial Adviser to General Headquarters at Dodges Sakaam; an appointment he retained until he was demobilised and established and took charge of the Dar es Salaam branch. In 1920 he left Tanganyika on leave and returned to the Kenya capital in 1921, which has since been his headquarters.

He is a Past President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, of the Kenya Branch of the Caledonian Society, and of the Nairobi Golf Club, and served on the Kenya Commission and Five Finance Commission, and is also on the Executive of the Royal East African Bazaar Association, the Kenya Scouts Association, and the Lady Grey Welfare League. He has long been an active member of the Nairobi and other Clubs, and is a keen Freemason, having his office in the District Grand Lodge of East Africa.

PERSONALIA

Mrs. H. H. Ailsop has arrived home from Nakoba.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Jones are en route to Bera.

Captain Gerald Kiikenny has arrived home from Nakuru.

Mr. John L. Bellhouse is on his way home from Nakuru.

Major and Mrs. McNeil Dixon recently left Kampala for home.

Sir Geoffrey Archer has been visiting Sir Hesketh Bell at his villa in Cannes.

Mr. E. H. Waller was recently married in Broken Hill to Miss Emma A. Munik.

Mr. H. Hay Barclay was recently married in Nairobi to Miss Margaret E. Bennett.

Mr. A. E. Baker, of the Uganda Medical Department, has arrived home on leave.

Dr. G. R. C. Wilson, Senior Medical Officer in Tanganyika, has been posted to Soboba.

Before Sir Donald Cameron left Dar es Salaam he was entertained to dinner by 125 Civil Servants.

Mr. J. L. Farmlough, M.C. of Mysoma, has been married in Mombasa to Miss Florence E. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. de la Mothe, of Moshi, have arrived back in London from their visit to Canada.

Sir Humphrey Leggett is at present Vice-Chairman of the British Empire Producers' Organisation.

Lady Eleanor Cole last week addressed a luncheon meeting in London of the League of Nations Union.

Dr. H. Leach, Senior Medical Officer in Northern Rhodesia, is at present on leave on pending retirement.

Mr. N. S. J. Aducci has been appointed a member of the Elderly Persons' Advisees Board.

Captain M. A. Moore, Game Ranger in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Mwanza to Tbulu.

Mr. A. W. Hensman has been appointed Principal of the Government African School at Kericho, Kenya Colony.

Mr. K. E. W. Woods and Miss Seeberg, who were recently married in Tanga, left afterwards for Asmara by air.

Mr. P. E. W. Williams, Superintendent of Education in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Mwanza to Tusha.

Mr. L. E. Munn, of Eldoret, was recently married at Nairobi to Clara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Perry, of Cambridge.

Mr. Alfred Young, former chairman of the Friends' Benevolent Association, is to tour East Africa.

Among those home ward bound from Uganda are Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Johnson, Mr. P. H. R. Gime, and Mr. D. O. Swabe.

Lieutenant-Commander G. R. Sitwell, R.N., has been appointed District Commissioner of the West Nile Province of Uganda.

Mrs. F. K. Wilson, accompanied by her two children, recently flew from Nairobi in Kenya to Fort Portal, Uganda.

Mr. T. A. C. Rubie, District Commissioner in Uganda, has been posted to Lango. During his last tour he served in Moberi.

Last week Mr. C. W. Hobley addressed the Overseas League on his early experience in Africa. A report will appear in our next issue.

Mr. R. Black-Malcomson, who is presiding the East Africa Campaign, has been admitted as an Advocate to the Supreme Court of Kenya.

Mr. J. H. Hudson, Senior Assistant Treasurer in Uganda, who arrived home on leave recently, has been in the Protectorate for the past twenty years.

Mr. R. H. Palmer, who has served in the Northern Rhodesian Administration for the past twenty-five years, has been posted to Lusaka on his return from leave.

With deep regret we report the death in the Queen's Hospital of Mrs. North Constantine Lewin, wife of the former General A. C. Lewin, C.B., C.M.G.

Mr. A. K. Lancaster, M.C., who during the East African Campaign was with the column to which General von Lettow surrendered, died in London last week.

Mrs. F. W. H. Murego, leader of the British Museum East African Expedition, contributed a most interesting article to *The Times* last week on "Dreams to Diamonds."

Mrs. Charlotte Mansfield, who twenty years ago trekked for six hundred miles into the inland, lectured last week to the Ithard Literary Society on "My Tramp Through Africa."

We regret to learn of the death in this country of Master Philip Aratona, son of Mr. and Mrs. Aratona of Jinja, both of whom recently returned to Uganda from a holiday on this side.

We are glad to learn that Mr. R. W. Perryman, Chief Secretary of Uganda, who for several weeks lay dangerously ill in Entebbe, is now quite out of danger. Mrs. Perryman is in Switzerland.

Mrs. Patrick K. G. recently lectured in Addis Ababa to the Societe Royale de Geographie, a copy of her "Journey in the South of Africa" was afterwards presented with the diploma of the Society.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATES ENTERTAINED THOSE N. RHODESIAN REPRESENTATIONS

Those Impressions by North Rhodesians

East Africa Criticisms Misinterpreted

When the delegates were... white settlers and officials... Mr. H. Leslie Boyce... Mr. P. J. ...

Mr. ... who presided... Mr. ... who presided... Mr. ... who presided...

Happy Relations between Settlers and Natives

There was no Native question in Northern Rhodesia... Mr. ... said that the... Mr. ... said that the...

Praises for the Settlers

Mr. H. Leslie Boyce said that in Livingstone... Mr. ... said that the... Mr. ... said that the...

Dr. Drummond... Mr. ... said that the... Mr. ... said that the...

Our leading article of December 11 criticising the representation... Mr. ... said that the... Mr. ... said that the...

The formation of the elected members were badly... Mr. ... said that the... Mr. ... said that the...

Apparently the... Mr. ... said that the... Mr. ... said that the...

He manifested some... Mr. ... said that the... Mr. ... said that the...

Major F. R. ... "Scotchmen's ..."

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KNIVES STOLEN FROM EUROPEANS' TENTS. WHOLESALE THEFTING IN THE WANYAMUS.

By Arthur Lowrey

When camped at Madhama, on the front we found a few tents of the Wanyamus, but our officers and I did not receive a friendly greeting from the District Commissioner that many Europeans felt that their tents were being robbed by members of the Wanyamu tribe, who do most of the thieving, and take great pride in their skillfulness. The knives from the police officers in charge of the camp had been taken from European tents without one being caught.

Just before my arrival a police officer came to have camped at the foot of Madhama Pass and two knives stolen from his tent. He said the thieves in the income tax officers when the latter were at the sampling site he warned the natives showed the police officer that he could not assist him in recovering the knives. That night he placed his cash box, his rifle, his gun and his revolver under the pillow, with both hands to feel for the morning and woke to find both cash box and revolver gone!

Wanyamu with a Trusty Thief

One day a group of nearly two hundred Natives assembled to see my tent being pitched. Knowing their own language, I said that I was coming as a trader, and that my camp would be the best place to trade. I told them I would endeavor to be as good as I could after sundown as I should be coming in the morning for accidents. I was given a few minutes of silence and had finished speaking and a voice raised a warning in the vernacular, to the effect that I was not to be trusted. At that moment the gun was fired and the Natives set to work to take away the things that I had pitched.

This was not the time to be angry as many of the Nguni Volcano which is a magnificent beautiful crater lake. As this crater is three hours walk from the nearest village and is in the depths of a forest inhabited by leopard and buffalo, I anticipated no trouble. On our last night there, however, shortly before midnight I was awakened by the sound of a Native in my tent and, switching on an electric torch, I saw in the eyes of a man crawling on all fours towards my bed and the uniform case in which was my gun. Hearing this I grabbed him, and we had a terrific struggle as he drew from my bed until only my feet were left. With a final push which broke my mind, I made of my own body a good iron wall and my shouts. It was three or four minutes later that I was able to get up in a crouch with him and recognize my midnight visitor in the person of a local tax collector and chief's man. The chief and a party of porters to prove a salaried man, broke down through contradictory fictions. The chief got a week and a village treasurer of month.

Presently Governor's Excessive Zeal

One of the most deplorable things about the administration of Tanganyika to-day is the excessive zeal of the present Governor to delegate judicial and other powers to the Native chiefs with the praiseworthy objective teaching the Natives self-government. This has resulted in putting the clock of progress back in many areas. One missionary of thirty years' experience told me that during the poor Native seasons at the mercy of the chief and his clique who proceed to exploit them. He gave me the instances to which he alluded and others. The very first instance he mentioned was that of a man who had a few cows and a few hundred shillings. What became of the balance? Anyone who had with the Native world knew, for it is something the Government has to do to the chiefs to get the mind of the Government for the Native Affairs Department encouraged administrative officers as follows:

"It must be remembered that chiefs are not the salaries servants of Government, their minor delinquencies are no affair of Government and should not be made the occasion of punishment. There is a tendency sometimes to look for too high a standard in the Native chief."

There are some intelligent ones which are already a development of tribal systems of the own and are worthy

of the same treatment as the great proportion of the whole of East Africa.

PHI-OPTIMUS

Transcendent of nature, in the realm of the spirit,
Who shining after many years,
In the dawn of the new day,
Fame's glory and the world's acclaim,
But he held simple and honest in of grace,
The day—I ask you—Saturday, high noon
(at the hour).

Involving Scott of Marconi's magic power
Warped through the air a three-particled
To meet the heart of a man by radiology.

Thus he came to Paradise, and he
Befell you for a long time,
When Agents guard the Crown's shielded hand
(I am it seems, you did to contemplate)
Your scheme was shut.

The door was open to you,
I looked you to days of weary century,
West went your dreams of frolic shows,
And thus, doors round the groaning door,
And a machine's cosmic ministrals.

Independent Scientists, immortal
And the well-earned mention should be made
(Self and state) of your work, for it is
For the best night we've had in years.
Ed. J. Egan
per-frolicious, per-frolicious.

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Isiolo	Mombasa	Zanzibar	Zanzibar

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HOW TO CONQUER INDIGESTION

Your liver will tell you that normally the juices of the stomach are slightly acid, but that excesses of acidity upset the whole digestive process, causing such painful symptoms as fermentation, heartburn, flatulence and inflammation of the stomach lining. Therefore, if you suffer from any of these troubles, and wish to get relief, first you must neutralise the excess acid which causes such a nuisance. Do this by taking a course of antacid tablets. These are not only effective, but instantly available. Do not exceed one and stop fermentation, but also soothe the inflamed stomach lining. "Bismarck" Tablets are sold by all chemists, and are combined with the form of digestive disorder you suffer from, this remedy will quickly banish your trouble. (ADVERTISER'S COPY)

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IS SAFETY

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THE BEST TORCH IS A

BRITISH

EVER READY

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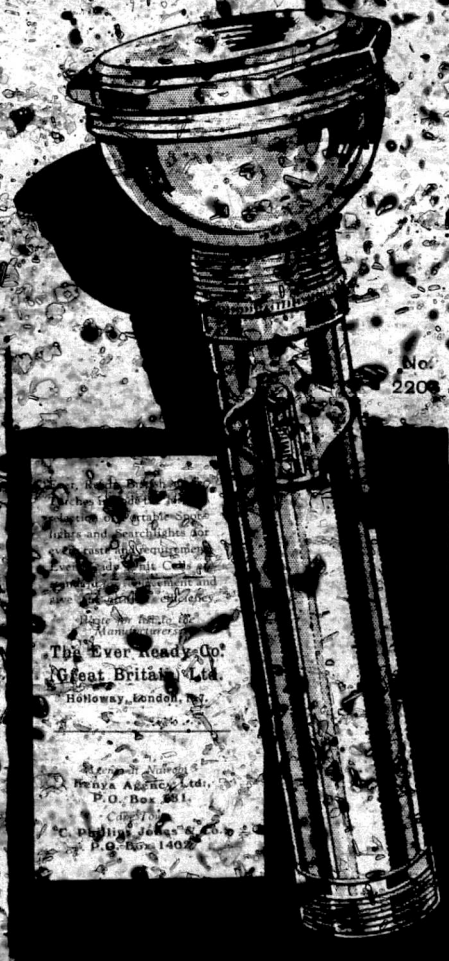
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EAST AFRICAN COFFEE SALES.

Report on Individual European Markets.

Spain.—The total East African coffee export to Spain during the first nine months of the consumption of East African coffee in European countries has been issued by I.A.M. Eastern African Department, Trade and Information Office.

France.—East African coffee consumed during 1930 reached 1,422 metric tons, out of a total import of 16,152 metric tons. For details see table of quantity of Kenya coffee consumed.

Germany.—The metric tons of East African coffee imported during 1930 of 14,332 metric tons, Kenya coffee especially, has risen.

Norway.—Consumption of Kenya coffee in 1930 is reported to be comparative with 1929. Total consumption of East African coffee during 1930 remained at 230 metric tons, out of a total import of 18,415 metric tons.

Sweden.—The total quantity of East African coffee imported during 1930 was 1,815 metric tons, out of a total of 2,078 tons. The quantity of Kenya coffee imported during 1930, the 1,815 metric tons, was 100 per cent of the total.

Italy.—During 1930 East Africa supplied 1,047 metric tons of a total of 1,456 metric tons. The quantity of Kenya coffee imported during 1930 was 1,047 metric tons, out of a total of 1,456 metric tons. The quantity of Kenya coffee imported during 1930 was 1,047 metric tons, out of a total of 1,456 metric tons.

Holland.—Though the consumption of Kenya coffee is not separately shown, 31 metric tons of East African coffee were consumed out of a total import of 604,000 bags of coffee.

Belgium.—The quantity of Kenya coffee imported during 1930 was 1,047 metric tons, out of a total of 1,456 metric tons. The quantity of Kenya coffee imported during 1930 was 1,047 metric tons, out of a total of 1,456 metric tons.

Portugal.—The quantity of Kenya coffee imported during 1930 was 1,047 metric tons, out of a total of 1,456 metric tons. The quantity of Kenya coffee imported during 1930 was 1,047 metric tons, out of a total of 1,456 metric tons.

Switzerland.—The quantity of Kenya coffee imported during 1930 was 1,047 metric tons, out of a total of 1,456 metric tons. The quantity of Kenya coffee imported during 1930 was 1,047 metric tons, out of a total of 1,456 metric tons.

Denmark.—The quantity of Kenya coffee imported during 1930 was 1,047 metric tons, out of a total of 1,456 metric tons. The quantity of Kenya coffee imported during 1930 was 1,047 metric tons, out of a total of 1,456 metric tons.

Poland.—The quantity of Kenya coffee imported during 1930 was 1,047 metric tons, out of a total of 1,456 metric tons. The quantity of Kenya coffee imported during 1930 was 1,047 metric tons, out of a total of 1,456 metric tons.

Czechoslovakia.—The quantity of Kenya coffee imported during 1930 was 1,047 metric tons, out of a total of 1,456 metric tons. The quantity of Kenya coffee imported during 1930 was 1,047 metric tons, out of a total of 1,456 metric tons.

Yugoslavia.—The quantity of Kenya coffee imported during 1930 was 1,047 metric tons, out of a total of 1,456 metric tons. The quantity of Kenya coffee imported during 1930 was 1,047 metric tons, out of a total of 1,456 metric tons.

Rumania.—The quantity of Kenya coffee imported during 1930 was 1,047 metric tons, out of a total of 1,456 metric tons. The quantity of Kenya coffee imported during 1930 was 1,047 metric tons, out of a total of 1,456 metric tons.

Greece.—Over 3,354 metric tons of coffee were imported in the first eight months of 1930, but more directly from East Africa.

Statistics also entered according to the country of purchase and not of origin, as coffee is imported direct from East Africa.

Return to the East African Coffee Association, Nairobi, Kenya.

Portugal.—The quantity of Kenya coffee imported during 1930 was 1,047 metric tons, out of a total of 1,456 metric tons. The quantity of Kenya coffee imported during 1930 was 1,047 metric tons, out of a total of 1,456 metric tons.

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GOOD NEWS FOR CEDAR PRODUCERS.

Warnings of cedar stain combat.

Flourishing in the East African countries, cedar has been reported to have decreased considerably in popularity on account of the use of cleaner finishes, such as American incense cedar and pine, which, after a chemical treatment can be rendered suitable for the pencil manufacturer. The demand always has been the marked tendency of East Africa to shift to the use of first it was not a competitor of the cedar, but now it is an important factor. The cedar is now generally pleased to be able to start a new method of treatment has been so successfully developed by Messrs. G. G. Chambers and Co., Ltd., of Stratford, North, the pioneers of the Empire pencil industry, that they can be said to have conquered this troublesome defect of East African cedar. It is also good to learn that the important pencil manufacturer in East Africa, the Royal and other contractors, are turning out Kenya cedar in preference to American incense cedar, though the latter is considerably cheaper. In the trade it is held that Kenya cedar produces a really wooded tip, which does not cut clean, moreover the wood is so easily brought to the fine polish which East African cedar so readily takes. Thus, the cedar is a distinct hope for East African cedar producers.

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Thus, the cedar is a distinct hope for East African cedar producers.



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COFFEE GROWING. With Special Reference to East Africa. Mr. J. H. McNeill's readable book for planters. Every coffee grower should read it. 6d. The standard work on the subject. 2/6 post free. From East African Coffee Association, 21, Grosvenor Street, London, W. 1.



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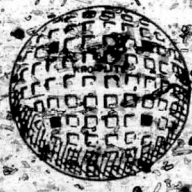
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"RIPON FALLS" INSTEAD OF "JINJA."

Mr. William Gowers on Uganda's Mineral Prospects.

Even when performing a merely formal ceremony, Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, behaves in saying something worth while, and when renaming the Nile Bridge at Jinja His Excellency suggested that the name should be changed to Ripon Falls—a proposal which certainly deserves to be adopted. The change, if emphasised, would not mean throwing overboard any genuine historical association while the new name would be both more attractive and more appropriate.

In the course of his address, Sir William said—

The proving of the copper on the slopes of Ruwenzori is proceeding slowly but surely. The salt lakes south of Ruwenzori may eventually provide, in any case, negligible amount of traffic, and it seems to me that the gold-bearing areas along the Nile-Congo divide extending from the Kile Mito Mines to near Lake Tanganyika must inevitably become the object of intensive and concentrated development as the term of life of the South African gold mines begins to approach its end.

The discovery of petroleum in commercially exploitable situations and quantities in the region of Lake Zaire may prove another potent factor in the development of the Western Rift Valley. A party of geophysicists for the employment of the Anglo-Egyptian Company are being sent as a result of my conversations with that company, to carry out exploratory seismicographic work in the near future with the object of determining the crucial question whether the oil-bearing strata are sufficiently near the surface to render their exploitation commercially feasible.

FORTHCOMING BROADCAST TALKS.

On Wednesday, March 4 and 18, Sir Daniel Hall, who recently visited East Africa, will give talks on farming from 7 to 9.30 p.m.

At 7.25 p.m. to-morrow, February 27, and March 6, 13, 20, and 27 there will be talks on "British Gardens," the first by Professor Arnold Toynbee and the last by Lord Cecil of Chelwood. The speaker on Tanganyika Territory has still to be selected.

Mar. 6, at 3 p.m.—Mr. Granville Squiers on "The Masai."

Mar. 13, at 3 p.m.—Mr. E. R. J. Hussey, formerly Director of Education in Uganda and the "Dean" of Schools and Scholars in East Africa.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

Mar. 3.—Royal Empire Society Luncheon, Lord Kirkley to speak on "Trade Openings in Southern Africa," Cannon Street Hotel, 1 p.m.

Mar. 9, 20, and 27.—Rex E. W. Smith to speak on "The Application of Anthropology to Practical Affairs in Africa," London School of Economics, 5 p.m.

CONVENTION DELEGATES APPOINTED.

Their Instructions in Brief.

LORD DE LA WARR, Mr. J. H. F. Harper, and Capt. H. E. Schwabbe have been chosen by the Convention of Associations to give evidence to the Joint Committee on behalf of the settlers of Kenya.

According to a telegram received in London on Wednesday morning, their instructions are to oppose any form of constitutional limitation at present, not to ask for any constitutional changes in the Kenya Legislature to advocate co-operation between the territories by means of consultative advisory committees appointed to each Legislature for the discussion of common issues, and, finally, to insist on the withdrawal of the White Paper on the "White Paper" from the House of Commons, if the delegates should not be given powers to enter into the discussion of anything beyond these matters.

and East Africa better posted in East African affairs than any other paper sender in Nairobi.

THE NEW AIR MAIL SERVICE

7d. per Half Ounce to be charged to East Africa.

The Postmaster General announces that the weekly direct air service to British East Africa will begin on Saturday, February 28, and will be available for all classes of postal packets, except parcels. Parcels may be registered but not insured.

The routes served by the new service are Egypt, the Sudan, North-east Belgian Congo, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika Territory. The times of transit are expected to be—

- to Egypt (southern), 21 days approximately, as compared with 70 by ordinary route.
- to Sudan (northern), 7 days approximately, as compared with 82 by ordinary route.
- to Sudan (southern), 21 days approximately, as compared with 45-23 by ordinary route.
- to North-east Belgian Congo, 10 days approximately, as compared with 25 by ordinary route.
- to Uganda, 8 days approximately, as compared with 10-31 by ordinary route.
- to Kenya, 6 to 7 days approximately, as compared with 17-30 by ordinary route.
- to Tanganyika, 10-12 days approximately, as compared with 20-32 by ordinary route.

The charges have been fixed at an inclusive rate per half-ounce, to include both air fee and ordinary postage. The rates are as follows—

	First half oz.	Each additional half oz.
To Egypt	d. 31	d. 2
to Sudan	5	4
to Belgian Congo (north-east and Juba, Sudan)	8	6
to Uganda		
to Kenya		
to Tanganyika		

Letters for transmission by this service should bear the blue air mail label on the top left-hand corner.

The latest time of posting will be the same as for the Indian air mail service, that is, in the air mail box at the General Post Office, London, at a time on Saturdays, and correspondingly earlier elsewhere.



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Over two years' medical trials in Great Britain proved the value of this New Glaxo (with added sunshine vitamin D) for infant feeding before it was placed on the market.

East Africa in the Press

THE COFFEE POSITION SUMMARISED

EAST AFRICAN coffee planters will be interested in the following summary of the 1930 coffee market published in the Annual Financial and Commercial Review of The Times:—

The troubles which the Brazilian Government experienced late in 1929 were followed by far greater anxiety in 1930. Then, owing to financial stress and the difficulty the Government encountered in its endeavours to raise foreign loans, the question as to its ability to continue to carry heavy accumulated stocks caused considerable apprehension. It will be recalled that the policy adopted by the Brazilian Government over a period of some years was that of complete control of all coffees harvested and to release only such an amount as is considered to be sufficient to meet the world's requirements. This ensures to some degree a fair price for the products. There has, however, never been any control of actual production with the result that there has been a steady growth in the quantity held and financed by the Government.

The huge crop of the 1927-28 season of 6,000,000 bags was a severe strain on the Government and, although the 1928-29 crop was a small one, that of 1929-30 was, and the 1930 crop being gathered promises to be again in excess of requirements. At the end of 1930 the up-country stocks totalled 17,250,000 bags. This quantity is not far short of the world's consumption for a year. Even under normal conditions the question of holding and financing such immense supplies would have given rise to some misgivings, but with the internal affairs of the country so long disturbed by civil war a heavy decline in prices was inevitable. The revolution threw everything into chaos. Things are now settling down under the new Government, which is carrying on the policy of the old one, so far as coffee is concerned. Superior Santos, C and S, opened the year at 37s. 6d. a cwt. and closed at 44s., while Rio No. 7 was quoted at 44s. in January and at about 30s. a cwt. in December.

The growth in production of mild coffee during recent years has naturally been an embarrassment to Brazil. About 10,000,000 bags are now produced apart from the South American crop. This is freely thrown on the markets of the world, and growers in the various countries indirectly benefit by the Brazilian policy. Central America and Africa are notably to the fore as producer countries; the latter finding a good market in the United Kingdom. Production and consumption during the year amounted to about 25,000,000 bags; this is, of course, leaving the surplus held by the Brazilian Government out of account. Shipments to America for the year totalled 11,600,000 bags, while about 11,000,000 bags were sent to Europe. The world's visible supply on December 31 stood at 5,054,000 bags, compared with 4,000,000 on the same date in 1929.

NATIVE MEN WITH WOMEN'S NAMES

An interesting Native custom is related in the Kenya Daily Review by Archdeacon W. E. Owen, who writes of the superstitions of the Luo tribe in Kasipuldo, says:—

One curious effect of the belief in the power of fashio (the evil spirit) has been in the names of the Luo. Unlike most races, though they have name forms for the males as distinct from those of the female, yet it is most common to find a man with a woman's name and a woman with a man's name. This is due, partly, to the custom of naming a posthumous child with the name of its father, regardless of the sex of the child; but also to the custom of naming a child whose mother has been causing trouble before its birth after the fashio which has been causing the trouble. In order to determine the sex of the ancestor, a rock and a hen are placed near the sex of the bird which remains near the child longest; it is supposed to indicate the sex of the fashio. The child is named accordingly, regardless of its own sex.

THE SKULL OF SULTAN MKWAWA

The facts are not sufficiently picturesque, so much the worse for the facts, appears to be the opinion of the writer who supplied The Bits with an article concerning the skull of the late Sultan Mkwawa of the Wahehe. He wrote:—

Across the African veldt and deserts, by pack horse and camel, there journeyed to Paris a group of turbaned gentlemen of mahogany hue. They came from what had been German East Africa, the wild land of 5,000,000 blacks in which the tribal Wars of Salama, has only 5000 inhabitants. The African tribesmen's demand for the skull of the great Sultan Mkwawa as their share of the spoils of the greatest war in history, so modest and so strange as to seem trivial and ludicrous compared with the demands of some delegations was granted. The fact was recorded in the Treaty.

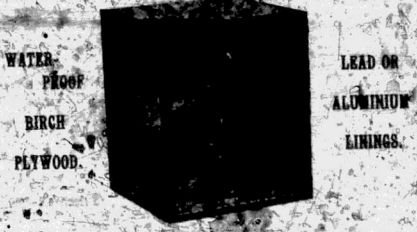
Mkwawa had bitterly resented the white man's invasion of his ancestral land, and he and his followers had resisted violently the establishment of German rule. So violently, in fact, that in 1904 a certain Captain Zeukel had a German band of Native soldiers on an expedition calculated to bring the Sultan and his warriors to heel. But the hero was ambushed, and after the custom of Germany's conquerors at a State banquet. That aroused the German's wrath. A strong punitive force was sent out under Captain Prinz. Sultan Mkwawa was run down and paid with his life for his defiance. His head was severed, and Prinz took it back to his African headquarters as a warning to other Native chieftains.

Palpating, no doubt, but certainly not accurate. Picture the "mahogany" Wahehe, complete with turban, journeying by pack-horse and camel to Paris; persuade yourself that Mkwawa and his henchmen ate the mysterious Captain Zeukel and his comrades in arms; substitute Captain von Prince for Captain Prinz; forget that Mkwawa, rather than fall into German hands, committed suicide. With these few adjustments—entirely minor affairs, of course—the article on "The Riddle of the Sultan's Skull" would bear some sort of semblance to reality.

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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

Twensche Overseas Trading Co. have opened a branch at Nairobi.

A site on which to erect a European school is being purchased in Ausha.

Five dairy Shorthorn bulls were sent from England to Kenya Colony during 1933.

A telephone service is now in operation between Kitale and Kismuni, Kenya Colony.

Rhodesian Congo Harder Concession is to be called its name to Rhokaua Corporation, Ltd.

The next session of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council is to be held in Livingstone in March 13.

Total imports into Tanganyika during 1930 were valued at £3,982,095, compared with £4,285,952 during 1929.

A new hotel which is being built near Lourenço Marques will facilitate the visits of tourists to the Kruger National Park.

The Tanganyika Government have published particulars of the conditions on which Government drills may be hired to private individuals for water boring.

An indication of the remarkable growth of Njala is shown by the statement in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council that there are now 322 European children in the district.

It is reported from Uganda that the British American Tobacco Company will absorb 30,000 lbs. of locally grown tobacco this season for use in their cigarette factory at Jinja.

Minerals exported from Tanganyika in December were diamonds, 1,074.65 metric carats (£1,344); gold, 838.75 ounces (£3,146); salt, 210.83 tons (£1,490); and mica, 886 lbs. (£402).

Trade imports into Zanzibar during 1930 amounted to Rs. 468,327.71, compared with Rs. 183,820 during 1929. Domestic exports totalled Rs. 145,74,344 and Rs. 169,81,684 respectively.

A meeting of the East African Rubber Plantation Co. is to be held on April 29, so that the liquidators may give an account of the winding up of the firm, & first distribution of 2d. per share is to be made.

The Inter-Territorial Language Committee of the East African territories recently met at Makerere College, Uganda. The Committee is considering publication of a revision of Madan's Swahili dictionary.

The Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., which is to build the new Zambezi Bridge, was responsible for the erection of the 500-foot single arch railway bridge over the Zambezi at the Victoria Falls, which bridge was opened twenty five years ago and was recently altered to accommodate both railway and road traffic. The company also built the combined road and rail bridge over the Blue Nile at Khartoum, and the railway bridge over the White Nile at Gor, Khartoum in the Lower Sudan.

We are often asked on what basis Mr. Kanouu Ltd. of Mwanza was financed by the Tanganyika Government. The latest memorandum by the Acting Treasurer of the Territory on loan expenditure shows that £10,000 has been advanced for ten years from the Colonial Development Fund, the rate of interest being 7% until 1933 and 8% thereafter, repayments to begin after three years.

Intensive Japanese competition in a hitherto unobscured considerable discussion in business circles in Kampala, from which township H. M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has received the following unofficial information:

The prices of Japanese goods are so low that orders must be placed in not impossible to compete. Stocks are reported to be moving, but again mainly of Japanese goods. Piece goods designs are skillfully imitated by the Japanese, and the goods sold at a lower price than the cloth of the original design. A feature of Japanese trading is that it is mainly for cash. Goods are collected at Mombasa by the Japanese importers, who distribute to wholesale houses for cash, the latter taking the risk of credit with the retailers in the bazaars.

Barclays Bank (D. C. & C.) issues the following notes on East Africa:

Kenya. Reports from inland districts indicate a slight improvement in part of the proceeds from crop sale, but again with fluctuations. Large maize shipments are being made.

Tanganyika. The bulk of the Northern Province coffee crop has been shipped and weather conditions for the coming crop are favourable. Sisal production is well maintained and efforts are being made to reduce overhead expenses.

Uganda. The bazaar is slightly more active owing to the opening of the cotton buying season in the Eastern Province, and conditions should improve next month. Quality is reported to be good and quantity is expected to be above the average.

Northern Rhodesia. Business is active in the mining areas, but quiet in agricultural centres. Crops are looking well and prospects are promising. The cattle market remains firm.

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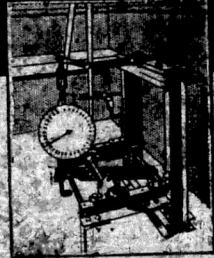
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

The demand at last week's auctions was irregular, and only fine qualities being in demand, whilst some of the other grades were rather slow of sale.

Kenya

"A" sizes	72s. od. to 812s. od.
"B"	60s. od. to 734s. 6d.
"C"	40s. od. to 73s. 6d.
Peaberry	70s. od. to 123s. od.
Mixed and ungraded	43s. od. to 56s. od.
London graded	
First sizes	88s. od.
Second sizes	75s. 6d.
Third sizes	50s. od.
Peaberry	75s. od.
London cleaned	
First sizes	170s. 6d.
Second sizes	62s. od.
Peaberry	165s. od.

Uganda

Robusta	32s. od.
London cleaned	
First size	67s. 6d. to 70s. od.
Peaberry	51s. od.

Togo

"A" sizes	74s. od.
"B"	35s. od.
"C"	35s. od.
Peaberry	65s. od.
Brownish	55s. od. to 59s. od.

Tanganyika

"A" sizes	60s. 6d. to 85s. 6d.
"B"	55s. od. to 61s. 6d.
"C"	36s. od.
Peaberry	67s. 6d. to 82s. 6d.
London cleaned	
First sizes	67s. od. to 76s. od.
Second sizes	48s. od. to 66s. 6d.
Third sizes	34s. od.
Peaberry	58s. od.

Kilimanjaro

London cleaned	
First sizes, good greenish	118s. 6d.
Second sizes	65s. 6d.
Third sizes	45s. 6d.
Peaberry	128s. 6d.

Arusha

"A" sizes	66s. od. to 74s. od.
"B"	60s. od.
"C"	50s. od.
Peaberry	69s. od.

Belgian Congo

Kivu

London graded	
First size, dull brownish	71s. 6d.
Second size	64s. od.
Third size	35s. od.
Peaberry	62s. od.

London sizes of the above are compared with those of the corresponding date of last year, totalled 4,400 bags, compared with 36,744 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE

Castor Seed.—There has been a slight improvement to £11 15s. per ton for East African. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1920 were £12 10s. and £12 10s.)

C. Nuts.—Mombasa of fair quality are quoted at 12s. per cwt. ex wharf London.

Cloues.—Quiet, with Zanibars quoted at 11s. to 12s. per lb. on spot. February-March shipment is quoted at 10s. 6d. c.i.f. (The comparative quotation of last year was 9d.)

Cocoa Beans.—East African is steady at about £11 10s. per ton.

Cotton.—There has been an improvement in the demand for East African, which is now quoted at from 5d. to 7d. per lb. according to quality. (The comparative quotations last year were from 7d. to 10d.)

Cotton Seed.—East African is still nominally quoted at 10s. per ton.

Copra.—The market is steady and slightly better at £10 15s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1920 were £10 6s. and £10.)

Cum gratia.—Messrs. Boxall and Co. of Khartoum report that the net fall in prices during January was 1s. 2d. per cwt. Demand has been good.

Hides and Skins.—The market is very dull and idle, with unbatched Addis Ababa heavyskins quoted at 51d. per lb. and weights of 8 to 12 lb. quoted at 5d. per lb.

Maize.—A moderate business has been passing with East African No. 2 white flat steady at 6s. 6d. and No. 3 at 10s. per 480 lb. for February-March shipment. (The comparative quotation last year was 5s. 4.)

Simons.—There has been an improvement to £13 5s. per ton for East African on spot. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1920 were £16 and £21 10s.)

Sisal.—East African is steady at the slightly lower figure of £16 15s. per ton for No. 1 wood marks. Fair average quality is quoted at £16 10s. per ton c.i.f. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1920 were £23 and £20.)

Wattle Bark.—Chopped East African is quoted at £7 17s. 6d. per ton c.i.f. nominally.

The offer to shareholders in Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Ltd., of 100,000 6% Cumulative Convertible Preference shares of 5s. each has been oversubscribed.

Subject to approval of the details of the international scheme to which the Governments of the Dutch East Indies and Bolivia are understood to have agreed, the Trinidad Government has in principle approved of the Governments of the Malay States and Nigeria passing legislation to regulate the production and export of tin. As the four countries mentioned produce some 90% of the world's tin, their determination to adopt a plan to put tin mining on a remunerative basis must beneficially affect Uganda, which is now shipping some 20 tons monthly, and which, if the scheme has the anticipated effect, would secure about £50 per ton above the present price.

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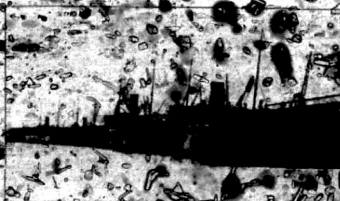


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