

EAST AFRICA

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

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Convention of Associations of Nyasaland,
Co-operative Producers of East Africa,
Cooperative Farmers' Union of Kenya and East Africa,
Uganda Planters' Association

TO SELL BRITISH GOODS OVERSEAS

The British Industries Fair which was opened on Monday in two sections, one in London and the other in Birmingham, will, we hope and believe, add a topic to the news in the streets, no less than to the business community both at present suffering depression from world conditions and from the speeches and projects of political Diana Desborough who displays the maximum of insincerity with the minimum of vision. As soon as a number of next weeks will clearly prove, hundreds, indeed thousands of British manufacturers, far from being supine under adversity, and throwing up their hands in despair, are exerting themselves to develop business. One result is that both the London and Birmingham in consequence of this year's fair have been, than ever before at Olympia the demand for stand space has so strained the accommodation, even that some buildings that the exhibits have overflowed the new and spacious annexes. Moreover, about one-fifth of the exhibitors are foreigners to Britain. These facts speak for themselves and show that many British manufacturers have still a voracious appetite for foreign markets and an enormous ability.

It is especially interesting in promoting and encouraging in every possible way reciprocal trade between the United Kingdom and East Africa, in the widest sense, we have already drawn the attention of our readers to the proposals made by Lord Kirkley's Trade Mission to the two colonies and the Union of South Africa. Capable there were the experienced business men who composed that Mission heard the most valuable comments on the work of the Empire Marketing Board and its value in stimulating the

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Page	Page
To Sell British Goods Overseas	725
Matters of Moment	726
Further Evidence to Out Parliament	727
Notice	727
Colonel E. J. McCall	727
Evidence to the Parana and Nyika Railway Commission	728
East Africa in the House	731
Letters to the Editor	732
East Africa Who's Who	733
W.B.C. M. R. G. B. Spicer, M.C.	733
Personalities	734
East Africa Bookshelf	737
East Africa in the Press	738

consumption of Empire produce in the United Kingdom. That contrasts entirely 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" habit. There are far more people today demanding Empire goods and, moreover, insisting that they get them, and for this desire the development of the Empire Marketing Board deserves a great deal of credit.

That a similar 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 manufacturers can not fail to bring great value to the home exporter. Years ago we advocated such a course emphasising, as we now reiterate, that the campaign 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 Sir E. McCall, in view of the purpose for which he was created, to undertake any such campaign, but that they propose that the Department of Overseas Trade should be entrusted annually with the responsibility of a special sum voted to enable that Department, with the Minister himself, in co-operation with various branches of industry to undertake or to participate in activities devoted to that end. We believe that the mechanism by which men are over-polymerised is that efficient advertising is productive expenditure which skillfully intelligently and adequately done brings a return gratifyingly out of proportion to the cost. Business history testifies to that truth. The British Government believes that increased home trade is the real solution of the problem of unemployment, the proposal of the Mission, and we commend ready sympathy and prompt action.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

We do not believe that the British race has lost the art of governing, but Sir Henry Dobbs, a former High Commissioner for Iraq and COLONIAL RULE, shown in *The Daily Telegraph* BRITISH AND FRENCH METHODS 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 French, on the other hand, have no hesitation in asserting the superiority of French political theory, rhetoric, art and architecture, and that they are the 'compound of sentimentalism and militarism' which characterise English administrative policy.

In some ways we can certainly learn from our allies. French Colonies for instance take care to facilitate the sale of French goods by means of tariff preferences, and France remains a top ^{2nd} power, 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 extremes 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 EAST AFRICA

TEACHING TEACHERS Mr. E. H. Melland lecturing on 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. In fact, most school teachers are noted neither for breadth of mind nor for scope of vision, and judging by their Union their politics are commonly parochial in tone and anti-imperialistic in profession, so that it must be rather a revelation to them to hear first-hand facts about East Africa, its peoples white and black and brown. From a speaker who has no apology to make, no secrets to hide, no need to stoke up scandal to suggest, in a series of sound and manly words we offer. Mr. Melland did not hesitate to admit that mistakes had been made by administrators, missionaries, and settlers alike, is there not an important lesson here? He declared that the African does not appreciate 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 declaiming

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

Dr. E. S. B. Leakey's lecture on "East African Lakes" delivered recently to the Royal Geographical Society revealed some surprising facts about the levels of some Kenya examples in the early—very early—days. There is clear evidence that

the Pleistocene 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. Again it filled, the waters rising to 375 feet above the present lake, and again it dried up. Finally, about 850 A.D., it rose 142 feet higher than its present day, since when it has been gradually receding, now it is once more almost dry. It is fascinating 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 impervious to the value of pure SCIENCE, as our readers are well aware, a handy brick of criticism which is constantly being thrown

at Amani is a doubt of its "practical value" to agriculture in East Africa. Professor Julian Huxley in the gush 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 Leakeys' 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 draw fine pictures on a by no means stale loaf! and had to admit that the prehistoric makers 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 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 ticket, and the interest shown was a compliment to the school and its methods.

FILARIA
SHOWN AT A
LONDON LECTURE

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 Thursday 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 him 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 seemed to us the more practical and efficient arrangement was 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 highland areas where white settlers, these highlands stretch into Tanganyika, were concerned. 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 arbitration 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 objectives in Native administration if you do not decide to unify the things on the spot. I do not think there is much a wide divergence 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 uniting forces of the three territories." It may be said, "Why need it be on the spot? Why cannot they be 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 evolving 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.

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 are so varied that you cannot lay down any principles, but in all these questions in which 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 fate of participation in electoral powers. I wonder why you found it necessary to make this special note to give it prominence?"

Sir Hilton Young : "I do not think the statement that the ideal 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 dareably 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 ~~are~~ 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 portion 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 swampland swallowed and digested in a white civilisation.

Mr. Hudson : "And comes back to my original question concerning the Native in Kenya. When you come to making another statement, can you draw any conclusions?"

Mr. Hudson went on to refer to the statements made at the previous meeting by Sir Hilton Young regarding Native Councils 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 for 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 Governors, 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 not 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 whole principle of Native administration in East Africa is 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: 'We were glad to learn that the question of establishing local government institutions in the Moshi and Arusha areas is engaging 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 sug-

gest 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 *status quo* 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, if 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 throughout?"

Sir H. Young : "I feel that the object of the white 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 goal. 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 deterioration of the intention of the Report or of my present frame of mind to speak of an 'ultimate idea'. What I say is not to give the distinct scope but only the first step. I want 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, certainly would not have an elaborate central government, and I have recommended one which I think is almost independently deprived of all the trimmings 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

resulting economy would pay the Commissioner's salary within six months, and it would save the whole place prosperity by marking out a policy of development on common lines instead of separatist ones.

Continuing to reply to Lord Cranworth's questions, Sir H. Young thought £60,000 a year "rather an outside estimate of the cost." In any case, it would save ten times that sum "on the bill of health," he would have the High Commissioner 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?

It travelling in that country entails a very large expense.

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: "Yes."

European Civilisation has ended an Inferno.

Lord Melville: "Your general statement is that the administration of these territories by the Englishmen been really a great civilising and educative 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 creating an Eden, but of bringing us, in 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 grown up somewhat accidentally and needs to be altered. The capital outlay on any scheme will be large; as time goes on, you will have to do it over again."

The question of the Kenya Constitution having been raised, Sir Hilton referred to the dangerous divorce which now existed between the facts and the theories in that Constitution, the fact being that the political force is with the European community, but the Constitution spoke in account of that but left the legislature to an impotent official majority.

The Kenya Constitution.

"Pretarily have taken the view," he continued, "that to substitute for a legislature with an impotent official majority a legislature on which the balance of power is held by yet another community, which is not exercising the theory of power would not be to make matters better but to make them worse. The free 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 legislature under the control of the Native community would be to make the forms of legislature more representative from the facts than they are at the present time, the centre of power should be in the hands of the people who would really be exercising it, that is, the beneficial community, not the elected members. I have carefully distinguished them—the unofficial. That is, of course, assuming that there is material available for this purpose; that the minister would find the right sort of unofficial persons to nominate."

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

Sir H. Young: "The theory of Kenya's 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 with it as it had more power than was 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 a position to control the legislature. I thought very highly from the point of view of the government of Kenya, because I do not think the Asiatics are really capable of the necessary political importunity. I thought it also fatal if the Asiatics merely stayed just as well off as all the other political forces in Kenya, because then we create an unnatural hostility. That is the worst thing which could happen, and something that we all of us do not desire. It would prevent the composition of different effects between the Europeans and the Native community."

A Glimpse of the Future.

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

"The picture which I had in my mind, though I never thought it worth while to commit it to paper, because it appeared to be dealing with a future too remote and speculative, 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 Great Government. You might draw these little tribal councils together into central groups of councils, in Uganda say, and then draw them together in 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 the authority to hold the scales was vital. The High Commissioner must have executive powers, but in reply to Lord Passfield, the witness stated that she would be content with the essential minimum that his administrator had authority over the essential economic services—Customs, communications or railways, Post Office—and Research, which last he would put 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 26, at 11 a.m.

DISPATCHES TO BE PUBLISHED.

East Africa is able to report that, under pressure from the Joint Committee of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been agreed to publish the dispatches of 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 Oste*, 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 "stolen" overseas dependencies.

Peculiarly active is the Women's League, which is busy sending books and papers to German settlers in "German East Africa" to maintain spiritual contact with the German women and their families. The real aim is the peaceful winning back of the overseas homes which properly belong to the German people.

Herr Franz Zimmer, an engineer, now running a large sisal plantation in Lindi, writes a letter under the caption "Farmers, Farmers and Boys," in which he contrasts the medical attention his little son received in Lindi with that he had in the German Catholic Mission of Andam to the advantage of the latter. An article on "What the Karlslinde round Africa," written by someone on board the liner, makes no mention whatever of the notorious Tanga incidents but states that the victory of the football team in Tanganyika by one goal to two was "received with tremendous and sympathetic applause by the greater crowd of spectators." The other German Tanga games were in favour of the Karlslinde crew.

There is a first instalment of the laudatory brain child with photographs of Heinrich von Wissmann, Germany's great "colonial pioneer," and a suggestion in another article that Germany and Italy may have common interests in Italy being disgruntled at her treatment in the matter of colonies after the War—in developing the greater Portuguese East Africa which has been taken in the East African administrative division of the Germania do Sul area. In established fact 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 Germany. East Africa was soon to be Mandated by the League of Nations.

Colonel

F. J. McCall Speaking

We hear much about the problem of erosion due to overstocking, but in my opinion most of the erosion seen in this country is the totally different cause, i.e., bad agricultural practice, particularly the system of migratory farming. Beginning at most districts, continual hoeing up of the land, turns the pasture and extracts all fertility from the soil, reducing nothing. As we all know, the Native follows the bush to ashes and hags up the soil, then goes in drills and plants his crop on top. This crop is removed at the expense of the accumulated fertility of years. Whenever land shows signs of exhaustion the cultivator simply abandons it and repeats the process where there are considerable areas the cultivator has in number the sameasted still as recovered, and so on for five to forty years.

In other countries like Mwanza the excessive number of the cattle would have excreted the bush and for many years would have exploited the soil. Here we see soil erosion at its worst, despite the levelling of the district. In parts, as the inhabitants have increased in numbers so too has the extent that the moe is doing to the grass what it has done to the forest. Roots are destroyed and the glade is laid bare to be seed is sown; not often remains, and the ground erodes.

The Cure for Erosion.

The cure is to stop digging and to allow nature to revert to pasture. Cattle put back when there is no grazing and something more. Pasture, the soil is improved under judicious grazing, the sod thickens out and fertility is restored. On the other hand absence of cattle, barbs, gams and seasonal fires fires have the opposite effect. The old adage is true - to break a pasture makes a man to make a pasture breaks a man. Undoubtedly there are areas where undue concentrations of cattle tramp on the grass and cause erosion, but the chief offender is man with his hoe, not the beast with its teeth.

The cattle of the Districts of Mbeya, Umpembe and the value of all other assets is £15 million or so at roughly 1s. per head is approximately £200,000,000 and a similar number of sheep and goats at say, 10s. per head comes to 500,000, making a grand total of about £2,500,000. But figures like this are not even faintly illustrative of the real value involved.

Recent research shows that man, especially in Eastern Africa cannot attain to 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 number of vitamins, in the case of the child it is otherwise. Native medical research shows that no factor has so great an influence in promoting the welfare and in lowering the death rate of a peasant population than does the

inclusion of an adequate supply of goat's milk.

For this reason consider the greatest service rendered by the stock of a country is that tends to its inhabitants, and such a belief has always actuated me in advocating better management and protection of the flocks and herds of the Territory.

The African and his Livestock.

In the eyes of the African his livestock is a spurts beyond price. As he reasons they were God given, he can sit on an ant hill and wait for them to increase, they supply food for his family when walls to the market, they pay the hut tax and enable the owner to live in peace at home, the skins provide clothes or money to buy clothes when serve to purchase wives, and not least important, they confer status upon the owner.

Can we be surprised that the upper strata of the populace are stock mad and look down on the agriculturist who needs must grow foodstuffs by the sweat of his wives' 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 estimate that were the inhabitants of the Territories fed on the meat rations considered necessary for the criminals in jail, then naturally would the increase be consumed, but were sufficient ration insisted on throughout the Territory, the cattle herds and flocks would be decimated within three or four years.

I estimate that owing to the stamping out of rinderpest and to the increase of the herds, at least four times recent incidence killed and sold for food. It was the case prior to and during the War. This consumption, I predict, will go on increasing and is undoubtedly a most healthy sight.

Farming in Southern Tanganyika.

At present the goes farming in the southern area must look at least ten years ahead before he can expect to get more than a livelihood out of general mixed farming. A farmer provided his top and general means is expected should make money sooner and ought to have a considerable amount left to export in say, five or six years. The mixed farmer, however, will have little produce to export other than bacon and will therefore need such items.

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

Tukuyu 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.

Uganda is suited to European agriculture, while Mafundi and Dabaga areas offer facilities for mixed farming and plantings. The Ubend country between Umpembe and the native frontier road is an open rolling down country which might be good for dairying 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 Ilawanga on the Umpembe-Ubend Road.

Returning to the last mentioned area, I am impressed with north Mafundi resembling as it does much of what is seen in the Karamoja country.

Uganda for a start, it might be suitable for coarse woolled sheep but without actual experience it is impossible to give definite confidence. It would not need to put money into such an enterprise until

exhaustive experiments had been tried out. In this direction a start has been made, and Government is at present engaged in opening a stock farm in the Langano 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 Sandawi to the Urema Saddle towards the Mbari River, in the same way that Europeans make a living on the high roads of South Africa. We must not discount the hardships our forefathers endured on railway lines and a happy modus vivendi was arrived at. The majority even to day seldom become wealthy, but they rear healthy families and are contented.

Sheep are the most difficult of livestock to acclimatise, and unless one has country suitable them sheep are every bad venture indeed.

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

To-day to give the Native well-bred cattle is tantamount to crucifying animals.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Blotches snatched from Kenya.

In the House of Commons last week Mr. J. Forrester 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 said that Sir Joseph Byrne is to carefully study the proposed legislation on the incident and native affairs and make a report.

Native Affairs Report.

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

Ethiopian Slavery Problems.

Mander asked whether it would be proposed at the next session of the League of Nations to consider similar measures to those to be proposed by the League to Ethiopia. In so far as slavery problems as were being given in the case of Liberia. The Foreign Secretary replied that the African International Commission had inquiry into Slavery and Forced Labour in Liberia was set up by the Eritrean Government, but that should the Ethiopian Government take similar action and invite the League to examine, he 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. J. Brown asked whether the Government would give an assurance that the Kikuyu Central Association in Kenya would not be subject to compulsory disbandment inspection unless those of European and Indian associations were similarly treated. Dr. Drummond Shiels replied that the Government was satisfied that power to inspect accounts was desirous of the interests of the Native themselves and that the instructions issued by the Kenya Government were designed to ensure that that power was not used unreasonably.

Import of Arms into Ethiopia.

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

State for Foreign Affairs, denied that the Treaty prohibited the importation of arms into Ethiopia, pointing out that it was designed to regulate the import. Mr. Roper Neill 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 Mr. Henderson replied that he would follow up any suggestions made to him.

Kenya's Debts.

Mr. Goss, Mr. Mander, asked for the total amount paid on behalf of the East Africa Protectorate and Kenya Colony by the British taxpayer, showing the respective sums on account of the Uganda Railway, non-recoverable debts to aid, and remission of interest on loans; (b) the amount paid to date on account of the War in East Africa; and (c) the amount of British credit extended involved in guaranteed loans to the Colony.

Mr. Patrick Lawrence replied that on behalf of the Colony £2,842,383 were issued to the East Africa Protectorate between 1895 and 1912, since when no such grants had been made. Under the authority of the Uganda Railways Act, from 1896 to 1902, sums amounting to £5,562,502 were issued 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 terminable annuities expiring in 1935. The payments, totalling £1,000,205 in respect of those annuities, as well as sums of £2,000 for preliminary expenses in connection with the railway, were met out of moneys via Parliament for foreign and Colonial services.

It was agreed in 1902 that until the money issued of the Consolidated Fund for the construction of this railway had been wholly 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 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 1912 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 £1,405,016. It was agreed in 1924 that the question of the liquidation of the debt should be considered in 1934.

In 1924 a Development Loan of £5,000,000 was issued to Kenya, free of interest, for five years. This loan was repaid under discount, and out of the proceeds of a public loan £2,000,000 was paid off. The amount repaid was £3,280,467. Apart from this, and subject to the foregoing remarks on Uganda, Railway advances and War expenditure debt, there has been no remission of interest on loans. None of the Colony's loans had been guaranteed by the Imperial Government.

BELGIANS SEIZE KENYA RAILWAY LIGHTER.

That the Belgian authorities at Port Kasesi, Lake Albert, have taken possession of a Kenya and Uganda Railway lighter which was towed to Kasesi 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 f. (£1,700). The Railway administration was unaware of this action until it received what purported to be a copy of a court order. This was ignored, as it was not considered sufficient authority on which to pay the claim. Eventually the Court decided to execute the order, notwithstanding that the lighter was in Belgian territory and unregistered. It is maintained by the Railway administration that Government property should not be attached, and that the action is illegal. The agreement between the British and Belgian governments, immediate representations have been made to the Belgian Consul, who has taken the matter up with Brussels.

THIS YEAR'S EAST AFRICA DINNER.

Mr. Goss, while 20, stated that June 25 has been definitely 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 interests are not improved by 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 policy of Mr. Wigglesworth or any other person. I merely wish to record a protest against continual personal attacks which seem to me, irrespective in the public interest, and directed in singling out one particular individual.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W. — JAMES HANNAH ALLIANCE.

East Africa is waging big "campaigns" against Alfred Wigglesworth personally, but as we have said repeatedly in the pages and verbal exchanges we consider it our duty to draw attention (a) to erroneous statements, (b) to uncorrected omissions, and (c) to point out contradictions between the public representations and actions of those who may be seen who seek to guide East African opinion. A newspaper which started from such a course when convinced 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 commits immeasurably more errors, omissions, and any other person with East African connections. He is alone responsible for those indiscretions, without which *East Africa* would have no cause for comment which we greatly regret to find, seem to Sir John Sandeman, all but to be "personal attacks"; that we know from our correspondence, is not the general opinion of our readers, the vast majority of whom recognise we believe that we are not unbiased statements and monosyllables when seen to us inaccurate and 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 arguments to put up.

Sir John's letter (*E.A.*, Vol. 1, No. 1), published last week, on the letter from Major Welsh, deterioration to what he termed "fable statistics," given in public by Mr. Wigglesworth, regarding the sisal industry, of which the latter had special knowledge, but as the variations of Mr. Wigglesworth's figures represent in less than £400,000 at present market prices, surely it does so little interest in the finance of the industry as Major Welsh had every reason to protest.

In previous weeks we had had to expose the recklessness of Mr. Wigglesworth's proposals for the coming of a new silver chipping for use in East Africa; to point the candid criticisms levelled by him by members of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce; and to examine his strange twelfth-hour suggestion for abandoning the building of the Zambezi Bridge. In one of these cases, as will be seen, was that Sir John calls an "attack" instigated by *East Africa*. For us to examine and reply to the statements of a man, sure to be dearable in the public interest "not" uninterested in participation in politics, who is seen single-handed out for mauling, is not something to be regarded as

If personal attacks had entered into the question, it has been on the part of Mr. Wigglesworth himself, who, as we were his office as Chairman of the East African Sub-section of the London Chamber of Commerce, first to exclude the Press and then to demand that the Press reports of the hearings should be submitted for his censorship in refusing to accept such a position *East Africa* has been animating entirely by considerations of the public good. This the

meetings should be reported in the public interest, the attempt unsuccessfully to secure suppression of the report was a personal attack of the chairman.

Moreover, as Sir John Sandeman Allen knows, and as our columns have shown, Mr. Wigglesworth has been repeatedly criticised at meetings 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 Chamber. *East Africa*, therefore, has not been alone in criticising. While we shall never get out of our way to speak for cause of personal criticism against an individual, yet when any individual, whether they may be, persists in speaking ways which we regard as injurious to East Africa, we shall consider it our duty to expose those doers.

DR. ROBERT LAWS ON NATIVE MEANS OF NEWS TRANSMISSION.

By DR. ROBERT LAWS.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Referring to the most interesting letter from the Rev. Marcus Halloway, I was sorry to see Nasar at the time of the Great War did not hear of and record so many of the men killed but I had nothing of news of this being known in Zambia as detailed, though some years afterwards I got details of his fight from an officer who had been there. And have I had any Native coming to me with news which had gained him in any way.

At the same time, say nothing incredible, Nasar, such as him being a native country where there are people who are subject to impressions to which others are not, and hence when such an impression comes to them put it away from them as untrue.

I speak of it as a coincidence. We are so much accustomed to certain methods of communication, writing and the like—that we are apt to be surprised at unorthodox ones. On the other hand, the untaught Native mind has no reason to refuse such impressions and accepts them when they come. In this country it is so among the literate that such fictions were most often heard, and more recently many years ago than now. Children are 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 in certain cases succeed in learning a new language. I found that in a gesture to which they paid first attention, the tone and accent, and then the words.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT LAWS.

DIAGNOSING DECAY IN TIMBER.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—A definite test for forestry officers in East Africa is given in article in the "Forestry Review" journal regarding the diagnosis of decay in timber, namely, near and parallel strips of demonstrating lumber in wood has long been a delusion; now Mr. G. C. Cartwright has devised a technique which has rendered an ordinary timber test always with satisfactory results. The section of wood to be tested must be cut across the grain, and the surface must be planed smooth. This is done in hot ashes the timber piece should be added. When it is immersed in the boiling water, Canada balsam, the whole remains temporarily a few minutes. The result shows the wood white stained red sand the mycelium a vivid blue." So quick, simple and effective a method deserves notice. It is obviously of great value.

M.T.L.

Some Statements Worth Noting

I have received a definition of the steep slatey United Legislature with Southern Rhodesia. Captain the Hon. T. H. Murray, M.C., writing in Mazab:

The ice cap of Mount Kibas is computed to be of some 200 feet in thickness, and from the far away some ten glaciers, principally to the south and west.

—Mr. William Westcott, *The Headlight*.

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. Haden Guest, speaking Aberdeen.

When we first went to East Africa fifteen years ago the Natives were very much below the stage of culture at which our forefathers had arrived when the Romans came to England. —Archibald Lumsden, *Member of Bristol*.

No answer is here instead a small gift to Lloyd's Bank, Pall Mall, a Committee of the Royal Air Force ex-servicemen, chairman he was. An extract from their letter follows: —*Committee of Servants whose death was reported last week*

Malaria was a serious cause of death as far north as the lowlands of Scotland right into the nineteenth century. It is still a curse bordering upon enormous stretches of the United States. —Professor John Harley in his new book "Africa in Five Years."

—(Sir Alan M.) Thompson, on joining the Legal Adviser to the Civil Administration of the Occupied Territories of Southern Africa, was less anti-British than many British officers have been known to be. —Mr. R. P. Pillai, an Indian barrister of Dar es Salaam, writing in the *Tanganika Herald*.

Lizards are the most curious little creatures imaginable and will do anything in the world to satisfy their curiosity. —"Buy a lizard's tail for his life," the furious up-and-down bobolinks are harmless, excited and no doubt terrified, by the appearance of Mr. S. P. of the African Game Reserve.

"We may be compelled to accept also the fact that the lizard is sensitive to tales of sorcery, reveals its own crimes, and in this way gets us down; that when two civilisations come into contact the lizard is always accused of sorcery by half-studied and ill-formed judgments of the greater." —Dr. E. E. Evans Pritchard, in *Africa*.

In 1902 a prospector in Northern Rhodesia met a Native carrying a small piece of copper wire, which with the aid of a witch doctor, he was going to use for medicinal purposes. At first he refused to say where the object was found; then two rolls of bright cotton material proved to be such for his abortion, and the secret was divulged. —Mr. G. W. in a broadcast talk.

There would be no instant and remarkable improvement in the health of Africa and sub-tropical Africa, if the art of taming and taming the land of rivers and streams were known. It is far easier to carry a couple of gallons of water a day in a bucket or half a mile from a stream to a healthy site than millions of malaria victims in one body day in and day out for months and perhaps years at a time. —Mr. H. W. Watson in a letter to the *Times*.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

34. Roy Godfrey Bollen Spicer Esq., M.C.



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Kenya's noted sportsman has won regard for his skill as a marksman, his warm regard for the sportsmen, and on his arrival in 1929 he joined the Royal Police, immediately proving himself to be a生力军 in the force. He has now taken part in some of the more important tournaments, and is unabashed so much so that he is a regular at the Kenya Society 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 Colclough and St. Paul's School he went to Ceylon in 1909 as a police officer, joined the Carabiniers in 1912, was awarded the M.C. three days later, commanded and often leading his company, returned to Ceylon as head of the C.I.D. in 1917, and in 1920 he incurred some slight injuries to his wounds and then went to further strengthen his physique in England.

The secrets of his success in reorganising the Kenya Police were the education of the men, English language, band training, and men. By the time he left Africa he had converted his men to their well-being, and he had, at least, the high standard to which he has raised the shooting teams. Nor must mention be omitted of "The Kenya Police Journal" which he established and edited, which he has written and tributes critics for the able and dedicated comments

PERSONALIA

Mrs. Wallace is home from Uganda.

Lady Evelyn Malcolm has left for Egypt.

Mrs. Richard Luarden is *en route* to Arusha.

Mr. J. P. Hall, of Odham, recently visited the

Mr. B. A. Hollyoaks opened a new garage in Kampala.

Mr. B. McAllum has been engaged for Abyssinia.

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

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

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

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

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

Captain E. E. Wilson has been appointed member to the Board Management Board.

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

Mr. K. Franklin, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Franklin, left London last week to take up his post at Mombasa.

Mr. Claud Russell, a former Minister to Abyssinia, has been appointed British Ambassador in Portugal.

The Rev. J. G. and Mrs. Soulsby of Northern Rhodesia have now moved to the Broken Hill.

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

Mr. L. Bowley, a director of Messrs. W. and R. Jacob and Co., Ltd., is at present touring Kenya and Uganda.

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

Lord and Lady Hamilton are preparing to visit Kenya by way of the Suez Canal from Khartoum via the Nile route.

The Empire Relief for February has an article on the Zambezi Bridge by Misses Norman Nyatanga, settlers.

Flight-Lieutenant Thomas Rose, who is flying from Lympstone, Cape Town, left Kenya on Monday for Cuba.

Captain the Hon. J. Brown, M.P., has been elected President of the New South Rhodesia Agricultural Society.

Mr. T. Emerson, who was appointed a member of the Water Board for the Nairobi and Thika districts of Tanganyika.

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

Dr. A. Julian Godfrid Swinton, editor of a German newspaper, died recently in Livingston while touring Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Langford, together with their son, Mr. L. F. Langford, intend leaving Kenya for England early in March.

The engagement is announced between Mr. C. E. A. Isaacs of the Sudanese Civil Service and Miss Sheila MacLagan, of Bowdon, Cheshire.

Mr. W. F. Culver, of the London Stock Exchange, a pair of silver foxes, which he had bought in the Colony about the middle of the year.

The Rev. Canon Norris of Masasi, who is now at home, last week addressed the Teling branch of the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

Mrs. A. D. McArthur, who recently visited Northern Rhodesia to stay with her daughter, has just arrived back again.

Mr. Edward Grigg, speaking in Leeds last Friday, made what was tantamount to a declaration of conversion from Liberalism to Conservatism.

Shortly after his arrival in Northern Rhodesia Major E. A. T. Dutton, accompanied by Captain P. R. Wardroper, made a tour of the copper belt.

Major E. A. T. Dutton, accompanied by his elder daughter, Mrs. Leanda Mary Bowley.

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

Dr. Alfred Elphinstone, of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Taylor, of Nairobi, and Miss Letta Edwards, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, were recently married in Durban.

The Earl of Athlone and his family, who are returning to England after a tour of Africa, have completed their tour of India, and left on Monday for the Sudan.

The engagement is announced by Mr. and Mrs. Beckwill, of Nairobi, to Southern Rhodesia, Marie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson of Durban, South Africa. The marriage is to take place in Nairobi on April 10.

Mr. G. H. Dorey, C.B.E., Treasurer of Rhodesia, who left London last week on his return to the Gold Coast, where he served for the past ten years, has been appointed to the Kenyan Administrative Service, only the second person to be so appointed since the formation of the Colony. Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont, of Red House, Bureshorough, and Ellesley, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Parkinson, of Hill Lane, Southampton, and of Betty.

Mr. G. W. B. Bardsley, M.P., has returned to Africa last year, as the prospective Conservator of Minerals for the Kipsingine and West Aberdeenshire constituency.

Mr. Hugh L. R. Spire, when on his way to collect shambas near Bulifor, shot at various forms of snakes in this province, Elizabeth College, Guernsey.

Mr. G. de H. Lapenot last week visited in Bulifor on the Lower Zambezi Bridge to inspect a bust at Sena. He described the journey he had made in 1891 into Rhodesia from the coast.

Mr. W. A. Dasher, formerly in charge of the inward freight department of the Union-Castle Line at Southampton, has been appointed manager of the department at the head office in London.

The Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, last week visited the Kaliaka Lake in the delta. Princess Alice opened a women's hospital and maternity centre at Kaliaka.

Mr. Robert Baynes, Assistant Inspector in the Northern Rhodesia Police, and Miss Iris Aspinwall, headmistress of the Girls' School for Coloured Children, were recently married in Lusaka, Rhodesia.

Mr. S. J. Rowsell, of the Tanganyika Postal Department, has left London for Dar es Salaam. During his last tour Mr. Rowsell was seconded to Zanzibar to reorganise the postal services in the Island.

Mr. C. W. Hayes-Sadler, who has just arrived home from Kenya, first went to the Colony ten years ago. He was appointed Senior Assistant Secretary in 1920, and for some time past has acted as Secretary to the Languages Board.

Mr. Ronald F. Barthorp, who has been transferred to Nakuru as a magistrate, has served in Kenya for the past seventeen years. Before his appointment to the Colony he was an Assistant Magistrate at St. George's-in-the-Windso Castle.

Mr. R. J. P. whose intended retirement from Parliament was announced last week has now withdrawn his resignation in view of the many appeals he has received to continue his Parliamentary representation by the St. Marylebone constituents.

Mr. C. K. Young, Brudenell, has retired from politics from Kenya, where he was first appointed to Parliament eighteen years ago. He served in Kenya for twelve years before his transfer to Nairobi in 1926, and was promoted to become Magistrate in Zanzibar in 1928.

Mr. H. H. H. Hemsma, the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Messrs. Smith & Mackenzie, M.P.s, is expected home shortly from Tanganyika. During his stay there this steamer will call at Zanzibar, Port Said, Paris, Parliament, Committee.

The engagement is announced between Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Beales, of the Kenya Administrative Service, only the third couple to be so engaged since the formation of the Colony. Mr. and Mrs. Beale, of Red House, Bureshorough, and Ellesley, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Parkinson, of Hill Lane, Southampton, and of Betty.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Cecil Beales, eldest son of the Rev. and Mrs. T. C. Beales, of John's Vicarage, Clunbridge, Wells, and Miss Sylvia Berry, late daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Berry, of Kimbledon. Both Mr. Beales and Miss Berry are missionaries at Kabete, Kenya.

Captain David Edwards, Resident Magistrate in Nakuru, inspects the Colony on leave, the early part of which he will spend in Switzerland. He first went to Nakuru in 1921, and three years later called to the scottish bar. He was appointed Resident Magistrate in Kenya three years ago.

Dr. H. H. Curson, Research Officer in the Department of Veterinary Services in South Africa, is reported to have been offered the position of Director of Veterinary Services in Portuguese East Africa. Dr. Curson is at present visiting Nyasaland and will arrive in Pretoria a few weeks hence.

The engagement is announced between Mr. C. A. McLean, M.C., of the Central Economic Board, Southampton, son of the late Mr. W. Phillips and Mrs. Phillips, of Elanilly, and Carolyn E. McLean, now Mrs. W. B. McLean, of Yonkers, New York, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Turpin of America.

Colonel E. N. Williams, D.S.O., who will be remembered by many who fought in the East African Campaign, is leaving his Base Commandant in Dar es Salaam in due course for South Africa for Australia. In the next, Colonel Williams is now Secretary to Agriculture in the Union. In September he will attend a conference on the wool industry.

Mr. T. S. Waterford, Q.B.T., Deputy Labour Commissioner in Tanganyika, who recently arrived home, having served in Northern Rhodesia for six years before the War, during which he served in France, Egypt, and Palestine. He was first appointed to the East African Colonial Office in 1911, and transferred to the Labour Department on its formation in 1920.

Just after our last issue we published we learnt that Mr. K. E. Hall, Nyassaland's new Chinese Secretary, and Mrs. Hall had broken down with influenza and had therefore been unable to leave for Africa last week as they had intended. We are glad to note that Mr. and Mrs. Hall have now recovered and propose to sail about the end of this month for Nyassaland.

Our French caricatures

The artist's original sketches, approximately three feet square, are for sale. The printed reproductions are for sale. Small offset publications may be made at The Stationery Office, Great Titchfield Street, London.

PERSONALIA (continued).

Mr. F. M. Allen, of Nairobi, was recently married in Nairobi to Miss Grace R. Burris. Mr. Allen, who is the light-heavy weight boxing champion of Kenya, is the son of Mrs. Dians and the late Mr. E. C. Allen of Mandeville. His bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burris of Pregaria.

Lord Belgrave, of Bulawayo, director of the Standard Bank of South Africa, and Mr. W. K. Robertson, one of the general managers of the bank, are now in South Africa, following their parts of the Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia. Their tour, from which they return to this country in March, has included a flight to Windhoek in South-West Africa, and East London.

We regret to learn of the death in the Uasin Gishu district of Kenya of Capt. C. W. Roberts, O.B.E., who was a director of the Kenya Farmers' Association and was a well-known wheat grower in the district. He had been in Kenya for the past twenty years, and served with the East African Mounted Rifles during the East African campaign at the conclusion of which he was awarded the O.B.E.

We much regret to learn of the death as the result of a flying accident near Singapore of Flying Officer Sydney A. Davis, son of Mr. Alexander Davis, of Nairobi. Flying Officer Davis, who was born in Nairobi in 1916, took up his commission in the Royal Air Force in June, 1938, and was promoted Flying Officer two months ago. The accident happened during a practice flight near the R.A.F. bases at Singapore.

Mr. D. F. S. Shaw, the manager of Messrs. Lyons' tea plantations in Nyasaland has been elected Chairman of the Nyasaland Tea Research Association, with Mr. A. E. Shum as Vice Chairman. The newly-elected Committee comprises Messrs. Tad Bowes, Eric MacGrath, Hayter Morris Scott, and Coltrane. The Secretary of the Association is Mr. Hadlow, to whose excellent work the new Chairman paid cordial tribute.

The Rev. Dr. M. Tressis, who is shortly returning to Nyasaland as a missionary under the U.M.C., spent some years in the Protectorate before the War, during which he served as a Chaplain in France. After the Armistice he went back to Nyasaland, coming home about seven years ago. During the past three years he has been a medical student at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, and he has now taken his medical degree at Oxford. He is now practising as a surgeon at Christ Church, Lopatam.

NORTHERN RHODESIAN MINE TROUBLES.

SIR JAMES MAXWELL, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has often complained by a deposition of the Foreign Miners' discharge from the N'Changa and Bwana mines, which he previously seen representatives of the mining company told him that there was no hope that the Bwana mine would reopen while all the Chinese in the management had decided to leave the territory. He proposed to the Foreign Miners' Board that more men should be sent to the Bwana mine, but the miners refused and other arrangements to follow.

It is unlikely that other mines will do the same, as the unemployed men are certain intended to go to the territory, and Sir James Maxwell said the Government and mining companies would assist them.

The Foreign Miners' Board rejected the Foreign miners' application to issue an industry permit.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE EMPIRE.

NORTHERN RHODESIA naturally made the biggest display of the exhibition of the mineral resources of the Empire, which was opened by the Rt. Hon. Mr. S. S. Baring, of the Imperial Institute last Tuesday. The handsome green malachite cup of copper from Bwana Mukubwa attracted much attention, and an elegant arrangement in glass which showed the tail of the dog at the Mutulira mine. There was also a fine show of asbestos, iron pyrites, and were prominent in the Uganda show case, iron carbonate of soda—was Kenya's main exhibit; Nyasaland showed both malachite and asbestos, while the Tanganyika cases contained some splendid specimens of mica sheets and, which was particularly interesting, a small bowl of sodium ore from Rutherfordine from the Uluguru Mountains in the Morogoro district. A chart proved that the total mineral exports from the Territory to the value of £1,000,000, no less than 30% was derived from diamonds, gold being second with 21% and salt third with 16%.

The exhibition attracted a large and fashionable audience, and Sir William Buste, the Director, must be pleased at its success.

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GINGER NUTS.

Probably there is no more popular favourite amongst old-established biscuits than Ginger Nuts. Jacob & Co's. Ginger Nuts have been steadily gaining in favour with consumers overseas, and the very special tin illustrated above was designed to stimulate this demand.

THE SEVEN LOST TRAILS OF AFRICA.

Treasure Still to be Found.

THE BIRDS OF NYASALAND.

Mr. Justice Burchell, one week ago.

The British Museum, the Birds of Nyasaland, by Dr. J. G. Keulemans, is another volume in the series of monographs on the birds of the continent, the first of which, theologists deserve heavy congratulations. We have had Mr. Baillie's "Birds of Tropical West Africa," Captain O. D. Mitchell's "Birds of Southern Rhodesia," and the steady issue of *The Ibis*, that and the useful Kenyan quarterly now comes Mr. Justice C. F. Bechler with his book on "Birds of Nyasaland," the outcome of seven years' careful observation and study. It will be hoped that Mr. R. E. Moreau of Africa will soon publish something equal to it in the parts of Tanganyika Territory.

It cannot be too often reiterated that an intensive investigation of the food, habits and life history of the birds of Africa—these best friends of the agriculturalists—is essential to the prosperity of the farmer and settler in East Africa, and that bird preservation should be one of their first aims. Mr. Bechler writes—

" Of the numerous species to inhabit the majority (Nyasaland) species nothing is known, but it is safe to assume that most birds are of this, but we also know more about it and how protection can best be given. It is too late to save the birds from the destruction at their nesting places, but let us hope that these are some matters which suggest themselves as incentives for study and effort on the part of those who take an interest in the wonderful bird-life amid which we are privileged to live. I speak finally, as having the difference in the bird population which the clearing of a locality and indiscriminate shooting can bring about in a short time."

The book is a big one. It runs to 345 pages—and is full of first-hand observations and details of diseases which will appeal to the big hand, as they will probably assist the beginner in ornithology nevertheless.

" One can give but slight help to field identification. I have had a good deal of experience among birds in the field. . . . I never yet met with a book-description which would enable recognition on the brief glance which is so often all one gets of a winged passer-by. At times a bird-overcomes to be able to tell a great many seems even to stand at some distance: *how* it done—but not the gradations of mutual processes to say."

A fine work with a good index, as the like beautiful illustrations. Any bird-lover—there 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 Bamangwato section of the Bechuanaland, was one of the most remarkable men that the Bechuanas have produced. Though the son of a witch-doctor, and born as far back as 1814 or 1818, he died on February 25, 1923, aged over ninety—he was a stranger to fear, to age, and to sickness. His contemporaries called him "the lion." He hated bloodshed, though when he did call, he fought manfully to defeat the encircling Matabele; and, as a great hunter in the days of his youth, he once killed a lion single-handed. Not only did he possess the highest virtues, but he revealed them in circumstances of almost incredible difficulty. He succeeded in establishing the Bechuanaland Protectorate as a Native State in which prohibition of alcoholic liquor is fundamental law. In telling the story of Khama's life (Sheldon Press, £2.50) Mr. A. E. Southon has done a worthy work and has put the record in the form of a historical novel which makes reading a joy. The author makes some unfortunate slips, he consistently says "held" "gold," and his statement that "The African elephant is the biggest creature in existence" is very far from the truth in a world which still possesses too-to-whales!

It is for lost treasure that has a following equal to human interest, as Mr. Bellamy's *A General History of the Exploited Gold-fields of Africa* ("Case of The Seven Lost Trails of Africa," Case No. 1), It would not be safe to be anxious to give details of his work, but it is legitimate to say that the trails he describes are still open and are to be followed by those with enterprise and funds. He does not dwell in mare's nests; in fact it is probable that only a portion of the greatness and wealth of the Orange River, for example, have already been discovered and more than one account has been told. The author continues there since. Thus follows—

(a) The trail in the great valley of the Orange, and in the side valleys in the wild ranges of hills to the north of the head of the Orange River.

(b) The trails of oil and diamond centers, the source of the gems scattered over Southern Africa, which when covered still probably lie found crammed with inexhaustible wealth.

(c) The track to the diamonds and gold-bars supposed to have been buried by the murderer Swartz in 1903 in the banks of the Black River in the Transvaal.

(d) The great site of the wreck of the "Grosvenor" half sunken with a great store of Indian valuable on the south coast of Africa in 1858.

(e) The way to the Rhodesian cache in 1890. Leopold, King of the Matabele, buried his hoard of diamonds, gold and ivory, shortly before the Matabele War in 1893. This treasure has been assessed at £2,000,000.

This leads to the old silver mine of the Zambesi, on the north side of the Zambezi, from which it

is thought supplies were derived for the Courts of the Great World, and where the Portuguese sought vainly to find in the sixteenth century.

(f) The whereabouts of a second and larger half of the Big Cullinan diamond, supposed to have been stolen by a Native工作man in the Premier Mine near Pretoria.

In addition, Mr. Chivers discusses the missing gold-field of Madagascar and the quest of the Kinger millions.

The book is out to make the month's sale. These are these treasures, certainly existent and only waiting to be found, and the reader will have a hard fight to prevent himself from packing up pack-hast, and getting on to one or other of the lost trails. The author is generous with his lines, who knows what influence his book may exert on the purchase of this book may bring the fortunate buyer? A "safe doubt" would look like a fair fare, con-

MISSION WORK WELL DESCRIBED

"GOD'S HIGHWAYMEN," Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (2s. 6d.), tells the story of the South African Church Railway Mission, which is devoted to among scattered railwaymen over thousands of miles of line from Cape Town to the Bechuanaland and the Congo, and visits wayside houses where for most of the year a living man is unlikely to be found. This mission extended its work into Rhodesia, founded the town of Bulawayo, and went up as Bishop Gath. His narrative of his experiences in those early days gives a fine picture of the conditions. It brings home dramatically much of the sickness and European disease called "malaria," was really due to food and barefootedness. Well built houses, more settled, more comfortable, fresh meat and vegetables, malaria leaves to disappear. Places hitherto barred as fever nurseries are now large and healthy.

The great work done by padres and by ladies of the Mission deserves to be told, and in this little book it is both well and appealingly done.

*East Africa in the Press***ARCHDEACON OWEN ON "IMPERIALISM"**

In Archdeacon Owen's recent address to the London Socialist Forum on "Imperialism in Kenya," The Standard quotes him as follows:

"The London Socialist Forum had an exceptionally interesting meeting last week, when Archdeacon Owen gave an address. Those members, who have heard Dr. Johnson's speech, will appreciate the importance of the oppression of the natives about which he spoke, but an important fact came out during the discussion—that our British pharmaceutical students, now at the Royal College of Physicians in London, addressed letters to several daily papers in this country stating that during the reconstruction of a bridge in Uganda native labour was used in default of sufficient forced labour, and that it was compelled without pay, refusing to carry the eight required of them." None of the papers published the letter. The editor of one newspaper flagged it "death" but during the last two years no one who refused the forced labour has been flogged, six months imprisonment in addition to statutory fine of £5. In calling the natives out for this labour, at which they are uninterested and untrained, no thought is given to planting, rearing times enough they are agricultural people. They must be recruited at a critical time for their crops to live there, so as to build up."

East Africa recently brought the writer's attention the mention of Archdeacon Owen, who has therefore written to the journal in question in the following terms:

"May I correct one or two inaccuracies in the short report of my remarks at the London Socialist Forum. I mentioned the use of native labour, not in connection with a bridge in Uganda, but in connexion with the coming and going of the Government steamers at Kisumu. A few years ago the cargo being loaded, a bale of cotton, I told of one native who, instead of doing the work and was flogged. I have never seen nor flogged to death, and of course death following on flogging is a very rare occurrence.

I have seen *The Times* attack the Prime Minister on his statement concerning the use of native labour in connection with the building of the railway from Kisumu to Mombasa. In *The Times*, of course, it is not published. Perhaps you will inform me if *East Africa* published that letter last week?"

The Standard has now corrected its error and cannot but convey the impression to the general public that the state of affairs in Kenya is analogous to that in Soviet Russia—and that we do not hesitate to describe as ridiculous.

When speaking of "Imperialism in Kenya," Archdeacon Owen took the opportunity of emphasising the generally benevolent influence of British settlement and administration. He has repeated and hardened his contention to have "imperialists to thank for the services which could have been rendered against us."

At the station at Kampala, recently had an exciting encounter with a buffalo-horn which charged him with its horn and cut him wounded, succeeded in throwing the white man. The conclusion of the story is thus told by *The Standard*:

"Returning to the charge, Tamby fought the animal with his hands and arms, breaking many bushes, and in the muddle had his rifle taken from his pocket. One of his boys immediately rode for the gun, and with the bullet still rattling in his ear pulled the trigger and shot the animal dead. The lion had to be skinned, and the

skins sent to the country of East Africa, and the skins of the lion were sent to the Congo basin. This is the kind of savagery that goes on in Africa."

It is difficult to conceive of a more terrible picture than that of the High Commission of the Belgian Congo, where the High Commissioner, Forman O'Connor, in the early days of the Great War, when he presented the Congo to the Northern Rhodesians, Nyasaland, and Portuguese East Africa north of the Zambezi, went to the Indian Ocean, followed by the frontier tribes of the Belgian Congo and Tanganyika, that found themselves Northern Rhodesia, wholly outside Africa, which may well leave Nyasaland, for which the Zambezi Bridge will provide a northern exit, and so find its future in the Rhodesias. In the north the present boundary, east of running along the frontiers of Uganda and Kenya, is a deep trap-line which includes the Southern tributaries of the Sudan, the Omo, the Blue Nile, and the Atbara.

It is true that the Belgians still hold an outlet, and later in the north-eastern communications of the Congo, the railway would be making a corner in their Andrew Nicoll Convention so that they could cross continental barriers. To do so, not duties on both countries. In general speaking, the country is in a productive figure-head, and the act only be granted free trade duties for the raw and goods, so convenient. But, as it is not so, it is possible to envisage the possibility of a railway line to be diverted to the south of the Congo, being longer, but an arrangement which keeps open much greater areas to British trade, should it later be the ruling of preferences to be established of the country.

For several days now *East Africa* residents have been daily visited by a spectacle which preceded by a tall stilt bearing a red flag, the steamer quite half a mile per hour. A lugger is frequently passed by huge laden lorries, carrying at least thirty million feet of timber, but without red flag. The Mombasa

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NORTHERN RHODESIA'S COPPER MINES.

Two interesting reports from the company's areas of north-eastern Africa have been published by *The Times*, who special correspondent said in the course of his economic contribution—

At the Roan Antelope last October there was about two hundred men, 200 wives and their children and about 500 Native servants, plus several servants, and each unique dwelling had its own laundry, washing and a little shop in the garden, where there will be a laundry, wash houses, and perhaps, in time, there will be a laundry on each estate although this does not follow with the Macmillan idea altogether for the laundry will be a separate establishment for all the miners and their families for an eight hours shift it will cost £1,325, but with the house and its maid the costs will rise to £2,400 monthly. For 2½ hours' work in the laundry, laundry, kitchen and at the back living room, two rooms of bedroom, a bathroom, a laundry, a kitchen and a dining room, the cost will be £1,000 a month with hot water, gas, gas and electric lights, says the report. In a month to the recreation room and hotel, the attendance of himself and his family.

At each mine there is to be a mine township, a government post office, and already the Government is building a post office. The mines, tins, and houses and hospital, doctors and dentists and no one seems to use a cinema and a dining house for single men.

For the mining company to run one store, might be sufficient, but a cooperative society run by the miners would be a better idea, as in the War. So add the miners' hospital, a dispensary, a theatre, a library, this is a very considerable sum to start up. We have to buy from the outside what we need. It is the trading established on the island. This is done to guarantee the trade goes to the Government instead of another company or our own. I gathered that it is so also in the Rhodesia, and the garage provided the facilities on the Rand, but the garage provided the facilities on the Rand in the case of any other industrial town. Here on the mainland we are dealing with ten million bushels of grain, and by itself over thirty millions of bushels.

I do not believe in Northern Rhodesia as a centre of white population, nor in Ndola or Lukulu as residential towns. After the price of copper at £102 per ton, a copper deposit of the size of copper in the country, a whole group of mines would be developed to do all the buying in the very best terms. Personally I think it is fortunate for the mining industry in Rhodesia is a new Colony, whereas the one likely to get out of our work provided always that the Government continue to realise that the mining industry is important and that without them the country would have remained indefinitely a Native Protectorate.

A BISHOP'S NARROW ESCAPE.

On the 27th of last December a miraculous escape from death may well when an accident occurred in the Eastern Transvaal Company's church. On Christmas Eve the car in which the White Fathers were travelling on their return journey were seated was pushed off the road and went on the mud and sand side of the highway, adrift. According to the *Morning News*, the car had driven into the left-hand side of the causeway, the mud and sand side, to allow another car to pass, when a man suddenly appeared round a curve, struck the back of the car and caused it to overturn. Passengers rushed to the rescue, examined the passengers and injured, seeing that one of the passengers in the mud was the Bishop, who had been thrown out of the car, and Mr. M. G. F. Thackeray, another of the men, immediately cast his body

THE PRICE AND MATRE.

Speaking of the reported recent Kenya Conference, *The African Weekly* writes—
From the outside point of view, it has one very great advantage, and that is that it may remain about the same for the first few years, but after that period, when the exact 8s. or 9s. per ton, if it is raised, that fitted the interests of the importers, so as to allow the importers to absorb that figure, so if it increases the other party, the shipping, the fact that other countries will have to expand on the government will have the effect of keeping it interest down, so as to give the importers the opportunity to let it go up, so as to absorb the cost of the increased cost of the shipping. As far as I can see, this is the only way to establish a stable

THE HISTORY OF BWANA MKUBWA.

AN African chief, said the Bwana Mkubwa Mine had closed down, considering that the value of £3,500 per ton of copper, less the debt, the debt now being £1,200 per ton, the Bwana Mkubwa mine was the largest copper mine in Africa.

The Bwana Mkubwa Mine, situated in the closing down of the Bwana Mkubwa Mine, Northern Rhodesia, which capital has been raised in connexion with it, appears to have suffered considerably, one of the greatest difficulties being the holder, who was sold very early ago to the Chinese, the profits he has earned.

The Bwana Mkubwa Mine, which mine had been in operation in December, 1926, when it became evident that the production of the Bwana Mkubwa Mine, should be daily improved with the exception of men's interests, who had been sold to the Chinese. According to these reports, as owner of the mine, Mr. A. C. T. T. Brown, who owned the mine, had made a large profit on the mine containing, on the average, only 50% of copper, and had paid dividends averaging £100,000 per annum. Bwana shareholders were then told that "our Bwana Mine" had been developed, averaging copper, and that "the costs of the American works mines are about what it is estimated our own will be."

Bwana Mkubwa has not, however, paid a single dividend since the year ended March, 1930, the company did derive £450,482 from the sale of copper, and its accounts did show a credit balance of £60,250, but this little piece of silk was rubberized, a gingerbread by the addition of a cement at the previous year was such made of depreciation of its plant, including a

April 1, 1927.

In the present Bwana company, formed in 1926, the original incorporated in 1926 had an original capital of £2,000,000, but at the end of 1926 it had been increased to £2,000,000. It was in September, 1926, that copper production began, and during the year of 1926, 12,500 tons of debentures were still further increased and 5,500 tons of debentures were issued. However, on November 2nd, 1926, during the Rhodesia boom of getting these 55 shares, a piece of paper having a price of £5,000,000.

Now the price is £5,000,000.

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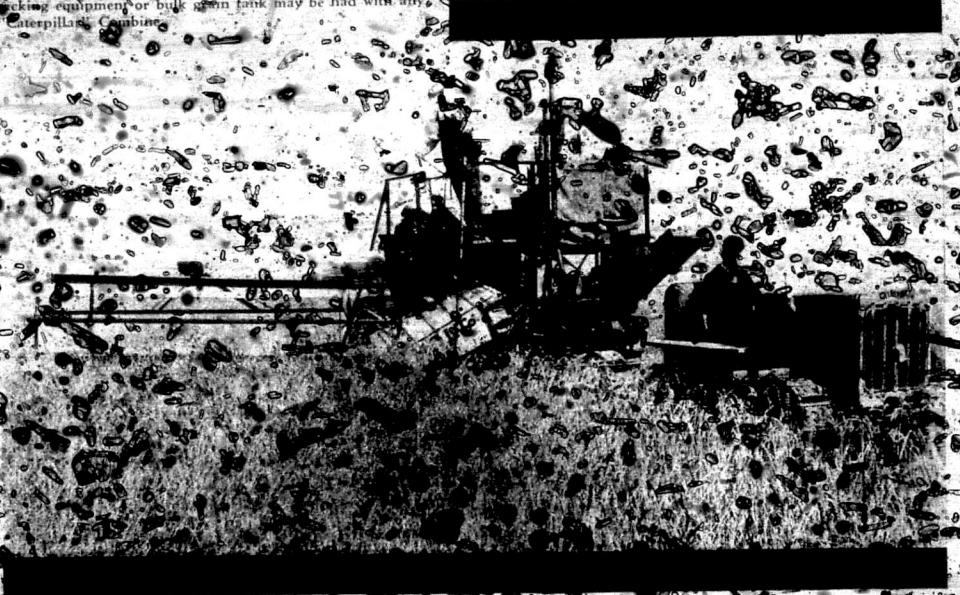
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EAST AFRICA

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Mr. Holden on Feb. 22—Mr. J. S. Wilson on Feb. 23—Sir Reginald Horne on Feb. 24—Sir Charles Sturt on Feb. 25—Lieutenant-General Sir Wilson G. C. Giffard on Feb. 26—Sir George Holford on Feb. 27—Sir Charles Sturt on Feb. 28—Sir George Holford on Feb. 29—Colonel T. E. Lawrence on March 1—Sir Charles Sturt on March 2.

Feb. 24.—Mr. W. R. White on "The Hard Fibre Industry" twice weekly evenings at the British Empire Royal Society of Arts, 18pm.

Mar. 1.—Royal Empire Society Lecture on "Lord Kitchener's Campaigns in South Africa," Captain Sir H. H. Kitchener.

COLONIAL

CLIQUE

Address to Colonists

The Colonists of Kenya have been asked to contribute £100,000 towards the cost of the proposed new Club. The Colony is highly described as a quiet, pleasant and much more refined colony according to the recent formation of the Nairobi Rotary Club. The Nairobi Club, which has had a wide membership since its formation, was a much finer organization on a white man's latitude and policy before it got into difficulties.

It is to be assumed, they were

astonished that average Englishmen could live their lifetime at such a high standard because the Kenyans, thus

placed by another part of the Empire, were Retarians bound and bound to be satisfied this is a colony which had no recruits from the outside world.

There were endless discussions in which the Colonists

sought to find in fact did practise the Roman

method of "cicis sic et eximere," the unanimous support given by the single members of the Legislative Council to the ever-growing measures

adopted for the provision of medical and educational services to their status.

In conclusion, Colonel Tucker said that the cordial reception extended to him by the Club would hearten not only the Britons but the colonists of Kenya.

As a result of the heart of the Empire there was a genuine desire to learn more about the native problems with which East Africa faced.

FORTHCOMING BROADCAST TALKS

On Wednesday, March 18, Mr. David Lloyd George, who recently visited East Africa—will give talks on farming from 7.30pm on Friday and Saturday March 6 & 7.25pm on Friday, and on Saturday March 13 & 14. These will be followed by British Ministers, the Earl of Chelmsford, Mr. Bonar Law, and the RF by Lord Clegg of Fleetwood, all from the Transvaal Terre Neuve. The latter has still to be decided.

March 19, 8pm—Greville Cambridge on "The Massacre at Amritsar."

March 20, 8pm—Mr. T. J. Hussey, formerly Director of Education in Uganda and the Sudan, on "Schoolboy Scholar in East Africa."

March 20, at 8pm, Sir John Fisher, who spent some months in the Sudan, on "Engineering and Agricultural Developments in the Sudan."

March 30, at 8pm a.m.—Mr. H. Spalding on "A Clerical Worker in Zanzibar."

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments have been made in East African Public Services by the Secretary of State during January:

KENYA COLONY.—Miss Sister, Miss E. Munro, M.A., Northern Rhodesia 2nd Lieutenant-Colonel Mr. R. Ross (Kenya).

KEVVA.—Major A. M. C. S. D. W. Williams, M.C., M.R.A.M.C., D.B.R. (Kenya).

Promotions and transfers in all departments for the following month:

Mr. H. S. de Boer, M.C., M.A.C.S., L.R.C.P., Senior Health Officer, appointed to be Deputy Director of Sanitary Services, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. Grenfell Bent, and Christopher Dent, M.A., M.C., M.R.C.P., appointed to be Chief Telegraph Engineers, London, Telegraph Department.

Mr. G. Wells, D.M.A., Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika.

Mr. W. D. Whistler, M.A., M.R.C.P., appointed to the Staff of the Medical Department, Tanganyika.

GOOD COFFEE REALISES GOOD PRICES

At the recent COFFEE and FOOD Exhibition at Olympia an electric lighted display of a Kenya coffee plant was displayed in the East African Eastern African Dependencies—take an informed opinion. Officers and visitors attracted to an interview that being approached were ready to borrow it for display purposes in their windows or report on the exhibition.

This plant was the natural product of the forest and mountainous regions of the Colony, and is known as Kaffee Blatt. It is the most famous coffee plant in the world, and there is a Kaffee Blatt in every tea room and art gallery in the two countries and the arts coming into play in the production of coffee are the best known and the best coffee in the world is grown. These officers are now anxious to have in their hands the best coffee in the world, and the price of the best coffee in the world is known as Nairobi Gold. They are interested in the fact that good Kenya coffee always fetches good prices.



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EAST AFRICA

AFRIDI EUROPEAN HOSPITALS

A Committee of the Uganda Legislative Council has recommended that the Government should make a grant of £10,000 per annum towards the cost of running the Acridi European Hospitals. The Hospital, composed of two buildings, is the property of the Acridi European Hospital Committee, which has a general interest in the hospital. The Acridi European Hospital Committee has been proposed by the Government to be provided with the sum of £10,000 per annum, the amount being intended to reduce the charge to the Government on account of the increased cost of official expenses. It is believed that a reduction in the collection of day-expenditure taxes, a charge for official expenses, would remain after deducting the committee's expenses and the amount recommended for the establishment of a maternity and convalescent hospital.

COFFEE ADVISORY BOARD FOR TANGANYIKA

A Coffee Advisory Board has been formed in the Northern and Lake 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, Southern Province, The Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, and the Senior Agricultural Officer, Western Eastern Circle; the Hon. Dr. W. C. William, C.I.E. (alternate member), Major F. G. Belcher, M.A., M.R.C.V.S. (alternate member), Mr. J. R. Roebel, M.A., M.R.C.V.S. (alternate member), Mr. J. D. Meinardiess, M.A., D.Sc. (alternate member), Mr. C. D. Watt, Captain H. E. Rydon (alternate member), Mr. T. Bloom, and Mr. C. E. Tal (alternate member), Mr. W. G. Johnson.

TELEFELLOWSHIPS FOR THE RHODESIAS

In order to provide opportunities for young men in Northern and Southern Rhodesia to undertake post-graduate studies the Bell Fund Trust now offers three post-graduate Fellowships, each payable for two years at universities or for special studies at institutions approved by the trustees in South Africa, Great Britain, the British Dominions, Europe or the United States.

The value of a Fellowship is £200 per annum, plus £100 African £100 per annum, less £100 per annum. Candidates must hold a recognised university degree or equivalent, and be a European citizen through birth or adoption. They must be under twenty-six years of age when application is made and must have passed in Northern or Southern Rhodesia an examination before the examination. The Governor of Southern Rhodesia will be the chairman of the advisory board which may consist of the chairmen of the three foundations, and the secretaries of the three foundations, the Secretary of the Advisory Board, Bell Fund Trust, P.O. Box 4, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

COTTON GROWING IN EAST AFRICA

As its current report on the subject of cotton-growing in East Africa includes the following references to East Africa:

Uganda, it has been decided to continue the cotton-growing work of the coster and Assistant Cotton Plantation for another year.

A botanical station is now in charge of the cotton experiments at Arusha, and in order that the two stations may co-operate in cotton-growing work, one botanist departs on leaving the Corporation, and arrives to contribute towards the appointment of another agricultural officer. This second additional man, the botanical work being placed in the hands of a fully qualified agricultural officer, will stay with the botanical station.

Sudan—Sir John Evans, a former cotton-growing expert, following his visit to the Sudan in 1909, has now been decided to go to the Research Panel Committee, who would appoint a Committee of Agricultural Research, and would act as a liaison between the Agricultural Farms and the Sudan Plantations Syndicate. The Sudan Government has offered to make available to Sir John the services of the Sudan Agricultural Department, and he will take up his residence out of Khartoum. Mr. Trevor George, Cotton Botanist of Uganda, has accepted the position in his stead. Mr. Bright formerly served in the Botanical Station of the Egyptian Mission to Agriculture.

NOTES ON THE COLLECTORATE

The Collectorate of the Uganda Government has been established as a permanent administrative body, and it is intended that the Collectorate will be as far as possible as like as the model of British administration as they should administer the financial and administrative functions of the State. The Sultan of Sokoto, upon whom the collectorate has been modelled, has a civil service of his own, which is to be仿效ed. The collectorate has been provided with a subsidy which is now fixed into a fixed taxation, on account of it is intended to reduce the charge to the Government. It is believed that a reduction in the collection of day-expenditure taxes, a charge for official expenses, would remain after deducting the committee's expenses and the amount recommended for the establishment of a maternity and convalescent hospital.

CONGRATULATIONS TO A GOVERNMENT PRINTER

The two volumes of reports on the town planning of Kampala and Jinja are quite the best examples of East African town planning which have come to the office of the East African Government. The type is clear and well set, the paper good, the binding strong, and the proof reading sets a standard to all the printing houses of the Dependencies. The photographs, which are numerous, excellent, are beautifully reproduced by Mr. George, the Government Printer, Entebbe, who has been twenty years in the Uganda service, and has concentrated on a thoroughly creditable piece of work.

TEA RESEARCH IN NYASALAND

Proceedings at the recent annual meeting of the Nyasaland Tea Research Association in Blantyre, May 1911, Box 1, urged members to submit samples to the Association for purposes of comparison. It was decided that all planters would learn a great deal if regular meetings were held to test and criticise tea samples. Dr. W. Small, Director of Agriculture, said that the capital cost of a small Research station would be about £1,500, with a recurrent expenditure of £600 per annum, excluding the salary of the part-time officer in charge.

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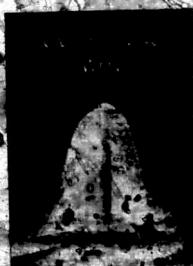
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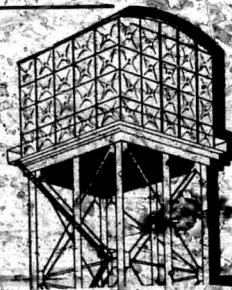
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Friday, Jan. 19, 1934

"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 mission to Northern Rhodesia is to be taken out in May.

A Japanese Consul may shortly be appointed in Mombasa.

The extensions to the Busi-Horch, Jinja, have now been opened.

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

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

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

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

The headquarters of the Tsetse Research Department in Tanganyika have been moved from Kondoa Iringi to Shinyanga.

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 Euston Road, London, by the Wellcome Foundation.

The last Bonyoro 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 Massa for further funds, some £2,000 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 setse traps invented by Mr. R. Harris, which are reported to have been most successful, are being tested by the authorities at Rumunge, 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 249 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 boasting a number of spurious sealings.

The number of European controlled cotton gin factories in Uganda has decreased from 10 in 1930 to 10 in 1930, while the number of Indian ginneries has increased from 125 in the former year to 448 last year.

Export duties on certain commodities shipped from Mozambique have been reduced to the following rates: groundnuts, copra, and sisal, 3% ad valorem; cotton 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 Nile 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 fares 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 *Popular 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 cabled advice that the price of cotton lint in Kampala is now 33 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 piers. The engineers responsible for the structure are Messrs. T. R. Blain, J. 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 fled.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

THERE was a fair to good demand at last week's auctions for most descriptions, and steady when the prices were realisted.

Kenya.

Cotton	1 lb. to 147s. 6d.
Peaberry	64s. od. to 92s. 6d.
Ungarid and pale	90s. od. to 70s. od.

Uganda.

" A sizes	9s. 6d. to 90s. 6d.
" B "	40s. od. to 75s. 6d.
Robusta	105s. 6d. to 115s. 6d.

First size, greenish	70s. 6d. to 115s. 6d.
First size, palish	55s. 6d. to 61s. 6d.
Second sizes	47s. 6d. to 51s. 6d.
Peaberry	40s. od. to 55s. 6d.

Tanganyika.

" A sizes	15s. ad. to 19s. ad.
" B "	18s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.
Robusta	27s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.

Malawi.

Arabica	73s. od. to 10s. 6d.
Robusta	40s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.

Nyasaland.

London green	83s. 6d. to 94s. 6d.
First size, green	47s. 6d. to 84s. 6d.

Belgian Congo.

Kinshasa	27s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.
London green	55s. 6d. to 73s. 6d.
First size, green	55s. 6d. to 73s. 6d.
Second sizes	72s. 6d. to 73s. 6d.
Third sizes	72s. 6d. to 73s. 6d.
Peaberry	73s. 6d. to 73s. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffee on February 1st totalled 1,131 bags, compared with 37,503 bags on corresponding date last year.

OTHER HANDS.

Coffee Seeds.—The market is quiet at 11s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were £17 17s. and £18 15s.)

Cloves.—Clove oil from Zanzibar quoted at 10s. per spot. February-March is quoted at 10s. per spot. The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were old and is 14s. 6d.

Copra.—East African has improved slightly to 6s. per ton on a standard market.

Cotton.—The market has been quiet, with business in East Africa, which is now quoted at from 4d. to 7d. per lb. according to quality. The comparative quotations last year were general to today.

Cotton Seed.—The market is inactive, with East African nominally quoted at 1s. 6d. od.

Cynamon.—Quotations steady with East African slightly higher. At 10s. 6d. per ton. The comparative quotation in 1930 was 10s. 6d.

Bides and Oils.—The market has been dull, and rice bran oils of Addis Ababa are reported at 1s. 6d. per lb. for 12 lbs. upwards, and 9d. to 5d. per lb. for 8-12 lbs. (The comparative quotation last year for 12 lbs. upwards was 7d. per lb.)

Meat.—The market has been quiet but East African has improved slightly to 10s. od. for No. 1 white fat, February-March, and 9s. 6d. for No. 2. (The comparative quotations for No. 1 white fat and 10s. 6d. for No. 2 are the same.)

Wool.—A number of factors are shown in small supplies, and are quoted at the following comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929:—22s. and £21 5s. 6d.

Sugar.—East African is steady. The London market for April 1st quoted at 12s. 6d. and 13s. 6d.

Tea.—137 packages of Mysore tea were sold at 18s. 6d. each, or an average of 8. 6d. per lb.

MONEY FOR SISAL EXPERIMENTS.

DR DONALD CRAIGIE, 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 £2,438,419 in 1930. Believing that Government should assist the sisal industry as much as possible, he had intended putting £6,000 or £7,000 in the estimates to assist certain experimental works; he now hoped that the money would be obtained through the Colonial Development Fund.

Estimates of expenditure for 1931 had been reduced to £325,000, and the revised estimate of expenditure had increased to £350,000. Thus, in spite of heavy reductions in the public works programme, including the Arusha bridge at Arusha, there would be an excess of £25,000 over revenue. This was partly due to an expenditure of £12,000 for claims following the flood damage in the early part of 1930, and partly to the fact that £2,000 had to be spent for the mechanical trials portion 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 to-day some of the huge insulators which were in use can be seen lying upon corner outside the Post Office, while nearby are the three large concrete piles built to hold the wireless masts. Mr W. T. Storn, 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 year seems to be the decision of one moderate section who still control the East African Indian Congress to approach the Government to request the nomination of representatives to the Nairobi Municipal Council and other local government bodies. The two others disagreed and it is expected that the policy of renewed co-operation will begin this week.

It is also anticipated that the Indians will decide to take part in the next Legislative Councils. The Government has assured them that their communal franchise claim will not be precluded. The Indian franchise, which is thus likely to be completed, advised—7 times telegram.

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The Benguela Railways is soon to open its line to the port of Lobito, and the port authority of the line will commence its stevedoring and operating work in 1931.

At present the port is in a primitive condition, and the port authority of the line will undertake to construct suitable installations.

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EAST AFRICA



PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA:

The P.S. "Majestic," which left London for East Africa, is scheduled to leave Marseilles on February 21, carrying the following passengers for Embury 21.

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Mr. E. Bowes Mr. Miss F. B. Simms
Mr. G. G. Chapman Mr. & Mrs. H. B.
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Mr. & Mrs. Bergsten Col. W. F. Tucker
Mrs. A. H. B. Mrs. Talbot
Mr. J. Carter Mrs. Williamson
Mrs. Carter Mr. D. Wood
Miss Ellen Church Mr. D. Wood
Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Duncan

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Miss S. Stewart
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La Comte J. Elmer Lieut. P. Ashton
Mr. G. C. Jackson Mr. F. F. Amos
Mr. & Mrs. R. K. Kasey Mr. H. J. Brown
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Capt. C. Meaynard Sirs. S. Bloxham
Mr. C. Buckley Sirs. H. & F. Bolton
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Mr. B. Playfair
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Mr. D. Richardson
Mr. E. G. Russell
Mr. W. W. Sanderson
Mr. W. O. Sunman

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA:

The P.S. "Modesta," which arrived in London on February 14, brought the following passengers

Miss S. Allman Mr. & Mrs. E. W. A. Winstons
Mr. & Mrs. B. Allen Mr. W. H. Jones
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Mr. & Mrs. Anderson Mr. & Mrs. G. K. Knight
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FEBRUARY 19, 1934

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH ISLES

Modesta left Plymouth for London, Feb. 14.
"Aldana" left Mombasa homewards, Feb. 14.
"Malton" left Marseilles for East Africa, Feb. 21.
"Matiana" arrived Mombasa onwards, Feb. 15.
"Karoa" arrived Durban from Bombay, Feb. 18.
"Katapara" left Mombasa for Bombay, Feb. 18.
"Karasola" left Bombay for Mombasa, Feb. 18.

CITRA LINE

"Handa o Cristo" left Suez homewards, Feb. 12.
Giuseppe Mazzini left Suez, Feb. 12.
"Gaffar" left Marsaxlokk for London, Feb. 13.
"Cavagris" left Port Said homewards, Feb. 15.

CLANELLERIAN LINES

"Clan Dunbartonshire" left London, Feb. 9.
"Clan Keith" spans homewards, Feb. 10.
"Clan Atholl" spans homewards, Feb. 13.

IRISH FREE STATE

"Galway" arrived East London from East Africa, Feb. 11.
"Methuen" left Durban homewards, Feb. 12.
"W. B. Yeats" left Mombasa for East Africa, Feb. 13.
"Heemstede" left Durban for South and East Africa, Feb. 14.
"Kilkenny" sailed Durban for East Africa, Feb. 14.
"Aldana" left Cape Town for East Africa, Feb. 16.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

"Explorateur" arrived Marseilles, Feb. 13.
"Chambord" arrived Mombasa homewards, Feb. 15.
"Normandie" left Paris, Feb. 16, left Port Said for East Africa, Feb. 17.

UNION CASTLE

"Dunbar Castle" left Ascension Bay for Beira, Feb. 13.
"St Andrews Castle" left Calais for Mombasa, Feb. 14.
"Dundonald Castle" left Ascension for Beira, Feb. 16.
"Llandaff Castle" left Agosto Bay homewards, Feb. 17.
"Gloucester Castle" left Zanzibar homewards, Feb. 18.
"Blandford Castle" left Port Said for Calais, Feb. 19.

EAST AFRICAN MAIL

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zanzibar close at the GPO, London, at 6 p.m. on

Monday to persons in Roumania.

26 to S.S. "Rambur."

March 1 to S.S. "Rambura."

MAILS for Nyasaland, Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa close at 6 p.m. at the GPO, London, every Friday.

Forward mails from East Africa are expected on Feb. 26, at Aden, and on March 1, at Mombasa, by the S.S. "General Thurstan."

The first "Kangala" arrived ashore at Mombasa Island recently. It has now been repaired at Durban and will sail again on Feb. 26, 1934, bound for the port of Mombasa, Kenya Colony.

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For information apply to:

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur Street, London, or the
General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Headquarters Offices, Nairobi, Kenya.



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Convention of Associations of Kenya
Convention of Associations of Uganda
Associated Producers of East Africa,
Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa
Sugar Planters' Association.

APPOINTING AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA.

This year British firms have been as successful as ever in finding and retaining agents, and it is abundantly demonstrating that thousands of British manufacturers are as vigorous and determined as their most adventurous predecessors ever were. The business handicaps are admittedly serious, but the plucky spirit which they do not know when it is beaten still directs large numbers of British commercial houses. That more are missing golden opportunities is undeniable, but the scars at Olympia, the White City, the Royal Albert Hall, and West End, which are living proofs that home still bears high in the hearts of manufacturers in all lines. To enable them to share their trade equally in East and Central Africa, the appointment of agents is doing well, and in most instances is indispensable. The Kirkley Report to which we have made frequent reference gives information on the point and its "surgeons" for advice. Some of the advice received in Africa carry great weight.

We do not send enough British men out to study the conditions as they appear. We do not sufficiently support our local entrepreneurs, and we do not give them the assistance they need. Not appreciating the fact that here the particular is lost sight of in the general, and that his agent can only represent the firm on a general basis. The United Kingdom manufacturer must have a definite market and definite destination of his products. He necessarily classifies his establishment, whether the former has definite, direct and continuous channels of communication with the governments of the various African markets.

The real agent is the man who should supply the information and stand the chief criticisms of the local consumers, and not take sufficient care over the

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

Appointing Agents in East Africa	73	British Industries	73
Matters of Money	75	Merchandise	74
British Investments	75	Manufactured	74
Sir E. Griggs' Estimate	75	Articles Shipped from Europe	74
Local Commerce	75	European Trade	74
Report of the Native Conference	76	Trade Growing in East Africa	74
Kenya and Uganda	76	Kenya	77
Letter to the Editor	76	Uganda	77
East African Who's Who	76	Meeting of Scottish Chamber of Commerce	77
What Is It? Legal Personality	76	Kenya Chamber of Commerce	77
East Africa in Pictures	77	East Africa in Figures	77

appointment of agents do not uniformly suspect of encroachment in the matter of commissions, which is generally lower than that offered by competing agents, or the supply of up-to-date samples, and often his knowledge of the country and audience. The better the agent, the greater the attention which his principals should give to his suggestions. Let it be added, in this connection, the appointment of agents, in our opinion, should start with salesmen. Many business men are showing that they have no one test of the distance involved in African travel, as all too prone to give the agent a far larger area than he can cover frequently and adequately, and the agent, being human, of course, takes an undefined "East Africa" in his sphere. We are consulted with increasing frequency in such matters, and are always ready to give our assistance in our power. Strangely enough, many firms are suspicious and reticent when asking such assistance, sometimes even to the extent of withholding the name of the person consulted, and failing to tell him that it may well impossible for anyone to do such help.

A suggestion worth careful consideration is that every agent be identified in his name and the place of his appointment, and given a card containing his name and address so that a private organization may mean what a simple firm would find individual effort too costly. A combination of such firms' specialities might develop a system of service not yet appreciated by the Kenya Mission and unsatisfactory to some of the firms. It would not be the difficulty in the way of a visitor to the East African communities essential or even difficult to procure. Such mission officers and in East African customers, namely, that they will be well treated business men, and above all, be satisfied financially.

LETTERS OF MOMENT

The British Industries Fund is so extensive in its ramifications that we sacrifice with relish time, but only in the public interest we call attention.

WHY CAN'T PLACE in the compilation and issue of **THE REAL FACTS**, eradicating slanders of tenderness.

First *trial* is cost of *overseas buyers* tickets for the Fair, and with the object of securing adequate information on which to base the *overseas buyers* ticket, has sent its representatives and *agents* to all sections at the moment, solving a score of difficulties may have been paid—*Overseas Buyers* ticket made through the "Overseas Buyers' Committee."

Why? Because visitors can talk into the "General Public," "Home Buyers" or "Overseas Buyers" category. That we *agents* is absurd arrangement, which can do nothing but mislead the public. Finally *Overseas Buyers* has been forced to appear on the published statistics as "Agents Overseas buyers" of in fact twenty-one *overseas buyers* deliberately turned twice upon our representatives issued through. Let us have done with such manipulation which gives only to discredit and to undermine confidence in the official *communiques* issued to the Press. Will an M.P. in this case also, can be remedied?

And again we urge this—*Overseas trade* is the main object of the Fair. February is the month in which to hold it. Every single

HOLD THE EXHIBITOR CATERING for *overseas trade FAIR* in whom excessive question arises with a *Summer* that May would be the ideal month for a short time. Domestic, Colonial and foreign visitors are in the habit of coming to London, whereas in winter the country holds little attraction for such visitors. The Fair has to be convinced "immense" potentialities for the increase of British exports, but these potentialities will not be fully exploited until the convenience and comfort of overseas purchasers are made the prime factors in making the date of this great annual exhibition of British craftsmanship.

Time, we know, is money, even to last African Colonial Governments, and whence the Imperial *Official* service has cut down the *OVERSEAS MONTHS* to a mere "seven days" which is *LEAVE ON PAY* imminent—some interesting developments are probable. At present Government officials take six weeks at the door step, home, ride 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 direction, which is now done by Sir Edward Grigg's decree, largely paid off time will accrue to the Government of the Colony concerned, to the great advantage of the Civil Treasury and the strength of the Service. Accordingly, before officials will soon begin to travel again. It is likely that most of the juniors would enjoy the new method of travelling if they did not altogether appreciate the sacrifice of a month away from home and holiday—

In the Colonies the majority of the new *overseas* government posts which with entire precedent, have side Government to temper enterprise with energy by setting an age limit at first would easily solve the real problem for it is the older men who draw the largest salaries and whose time it is therefore most desirable to economise.

This is the point of view of the *overseas buyers* ticket, but suddenly Dr. T. G. Lamborn, *Medical Entomologist* in Nyasaland who has recently investigated this "activation" of mosquitoes has

the mosquito completely by the end of the rainy season, and yet within a few days of the return of the rains they are again in evidence. This is a veritable bogey penny. Dr. T. G. Lamborn, *Medical Entomologist* in Nyasaland who has recently investigated this "activation" of mosquitoes has found that the eggs, in an advanced stage of incubation, are to be found in practically every dry rot-hole in trees in the same locality throughout the country and in towns. Entomologists declared that larvae appeared within four hours of such debris being put into water, and still more remarkable, the winged insect emerged from the pupa within ten days—a rapidity of life-cycle which was admirably adapted to the local conditions. It will be seen that though the first rains are often only short but severe storms follow which the position is in six days or so, four days afford sufficient opportunity for the development of the perfect mosquito. These interesting and instructive observations undoubtedly an extraordinary vitality in the oviposition of mosquitoes, especially as they are season in the parts of Nyasaland mentioned last year on account of a prolonged drought.

Dr. Lamborn should think that the young Baganda are as successful trained as medical assistants at Makerere College.

TRAINING NATIONALS and the Mulago Medical College students, school, hospital, are pampered in any way or allowed to really assume at this point out that the curriculum for five years course includes chemistry, physics, physiology, botany, anatomy, physiology, histology, medicine, surgery, midwifery and diseases of women, bacteriology, pathology, parasitology, pharmacology and therapeutics, the mere printing of the details occupies nine double pages of the Report of the Medical Department, and when the lads have to put in a year in Mulago Hospital of clinical experience.

Amidst the world wide slump and the prevailing commercial depression it seems a special duty now—and then to chronicle amusing episodes, and we therefore invite the notice of our readers to the verse in this issue which commemorate the naive optimism of three East African Government officials on leave. While coming in London River the forward and steerer, they suddenly discovered themselves in the state of impediamenta 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 asking what that the office might be kept open until they could call to collect the funds which had accumulated during their journeys. What is more—we have the information first hand—they were so anxious to ascertain the news having heard the stories of the wireless station on a certain Ashokan telephone box to ask whether the train had been late. They unanswered call brought three clubmen sportsmen up with a fox; they replied that they had reached London. Comment could drift from a genuinely true story.

The British Industries Fair.

BY R. H. G. SPENCER, SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE seventh British Industries Fair, which opened last week in London and Birmingham, attracts over 2,000 exhibitors, and is the largest trade exhibition in the world. What a remarkable statement of our industrial backbone, the nucleus of the show, was held in the London Dome. This year's attendance exceeded 200,000; this year is likely to be nearer 250,000.

The great halls of Olympia are, perhaps the most reasonably optimistic places in London at the moment, scores of exhibitors full of their satisfaction with results. One connects immediately with overseas order for which the industry was made at last year's Fair, a coffee manufacturer who had never previously entered the foreign oversea shipments was wonderfully cheered, and a company specialising in Kenya coffee was thoroughly satisfied with their results after four days.

East African Firs.

The James Marketing Board's section of the fair was most instructive, and artistically composed. The most striking record in modernistic style, being a commemorative banner, an exhibition in itself, the goods of the Empire were represented, and on one end was a multi-cinema displaying the growth, packing and dispatch of various products from outlying posts of Empire to the Mother Countries.

A golden opportunity was extending, public knowledge of East Africa had unfortunately been missed, so I waited in vain for a picture of East Africa. Crowds saw South African apples and oranges being packed, tea leaves being prepared for export to the Homeland, sheep shearing in Australia and many other interesting pictures. Why I wondered, with such an excellent cinematograph in Nairobi as Mr. H. A. Binks had East African scenes not been showed and included? The public could have been shown the cultures of coffee, tea growing, sisal cultivation, fruit orchards, maize farming, dairying, of the delightful scenery in various parts of East Africa, or of East African modern business processes. This is McLellum to my mind, shown at many other exhibitions round down the country. The cost of inclusion in the East African exhibit would be small, and the produce value vast. Will someone see to it?

Coffee and Cigarettes coming well.

What coffee, whether in particle, would have been dedicated to the benefit of visitors and has samples available at the stand of the Eastern African Dependencies Office, where 200 different kinds of the Empire Marketing Board two-out-of-threes of East African coffee were offered in an unusual form of packaging? The odour of the famous berry drew visitors to his stand, of which Major Gorden Ward has charge. Gorden Ward sold his wares—coffee, tea, biscuits, but trading times.

I was surprised to find so many forms of vanilla and coffee extract on the market, one of which I am sure must be the best of many, an unusually white, appears to be called Nairobi Rhodian "virginian." I understand Ward's eyes were on the stocks of

East and Central African products, and found though the cigarettes have a distinct character, the milder, in character, there would be much more demand if they were slightly stronger. Great attention was given to the tea stands, and to inquiries as to the use of better quality orange peels.

Simple packets of Kenya and Masai tea were given, but was soon to be that only ones of Kenyan tea, and concerns in Kenya had grappled itself of the industry, nothing like this was ever received inquiring how things were going, and from what I saw during my stay, I should say that many grocers would like to buy. One feature of the East African Office stands were two attractive dioramas—one of coffee plantations in Mount Kenya's background, and the other of a tea and sisal plantation, samples of coffee from Uganda and Tanzania, tea from Nyasaland, of tea leaves in basket work from Uganda, of sisal and jute, and various products and leaves were also shown. Over Jersey the Queen passed, Uganda basket when we visited the airfield at Nairobi. G. G. G. had been a travelled merchant in East and Central Africa, when I stand I found a director who was formerly a settler in Kenya, and the name of Chambers's and I just missed Mr. V. Barnet Jackson, who spent many years in the Kenya Forest Service. Seeing the model of an East African elephant at the stand of the Argyle Clothing Co., I thought I was on another find, but only to discover that it had been bought, castily in Zambia, by one of their European

An Expert Manager for India.

What I mean by this latter reflected the state of British opinion, the greater overseas custom. But in too many cases knowledge of the habits and needs of Africa's home market are lacking. Surprisingly enough, as many stands the expert manager was not to be seen, or was not used with what sounded like irony that he was "absent at his desk" or "hurried about" such and such shows, as the case may be. That attitude is not general, but it need not be possible at all. An expert manager, busy as he is attending his company's stand, doing his job properly, probably is the best sort of officials who are too fond merely to keep abreast of the publications dealing with their own particular trade and markets.

But to get back to Olympia.

Nearly all East Africans play tennis, and they should be interested in an apparatus which enables one or two hours to get the maximum of exercise. The tennis racket is simple in construction, merely two spring wires cross elastic string loops, and a piece of leather string at the end of which a tennis ball is attached. In England the cost is only 15s. each. An East African would delight to have such a set. Very wonder whether the manufacturers will release its manufacture in East Africa.

Finally, what else gives proof of artistic care in carrying on East African trade. Messrs. Gaymer & Co., the well known Cutlery manufacturers of Alfreton, whose expert manager, Mr. Harrison, shows his 100 accounts and financial account, intimately, and it always out to satisfy special requirements. How many readers know that silver is a cure for seasickness? I did not until I began to receive letters from the hope that it may relieve me of the same. Mr. Gaymer, Gaymer's export trade is enormous, mainly, chiefly, I believe, because the firm designs and takes any amount of trouble to make that point.

1000 Empire Pencils.

A comprehensive range of pencils manufactured from East African timber was shown by Messrs. F. Charnier & Son, Ltd., whose 100 Empire pencils are making steady progress in this country and abroad. Mr. Charnier, their sales manager, who is in London, and the men from the Empire Trade and its representative government, their chosen ground, no better advertisement can be given than their pencils to East African firms. It is not, surely, always an example.

That East African planters are showing an increasing interest in agriculture is known to Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., who, in "Imperial" pencil, is already well known on the continent. Their stands display both exports, grain and imports into East Africa. For instance, Standard Match Company, one of which are associated with Imperial Chemical Industries, was on show, as well as samples of cotton-bagging, and the production of which can be increased by the use of adhesive and blasting material for use in the mining areas, and included in the exhibit, which was one of the most prominent at the fair.

In the stand of S. A. Morris & Co. was the picture of an East African Native, and a number of rifles and cutlery, including a 12 bore double-barrel sporting gun. Messrs. A. C. Spalding and Sons, Ltd., had a stand showing a range of golf equipment, including steel-shafted golf clubs and a golf ball which is multi-colored, making it easier to identify. Mr. G. C. Gatherton, the export director, is concentrating on expanding his company's business in the East African market in which he believes that great scope exists.

The Foods Section contained the stands of manufacturers whose products were well known in East Africa, among them being Messrs. C. G. Bamford, Ltd., Cow and Gate, Ltd., Chavas and Sons, Ltd., Portkirk Malted Milk Co., and Vitrolite, Ltd. The stands were interestingly and ingeniously arranged.

A new style of card table had been shown by the makers, Messrs. E. J. Ruffin and Co., whether they do any East African business, for game, involving "in the office" coffee, may make an hour in a game of billiards, or a week-end, has been mentioned. It is a fact that I have spied several new products. There is, for instance, a voltaic stick which is electrically charged which can switch on every time the stick touches the ground; a steel notepad which tea can be stirred by twirling the knob, or water drops made from elephant tail hair; a picnic kettle which boils hydrocarbons, wet wood, weeds, or a coat of newspaper under it; a breakable gramophone records; a machine that makes 1,200 grilles and eggs into six sizes in an hour; a carbonated soft drink; a device for breaking ice; a special camera taking a full sun for 20 exposures.

WHITE CITY AND ALBERT HALL.

Some people have formed the habit of selling themselves—and this is much worse other people—that the British Textile Industry is dying before the onslaughts of Holland, Czechoslovakia, India, Canada, and other competitors. It would be a real effort to drag such detractors through the long halls of the White City, in which are ranged innumerable examples of the vitality of British manufacturers of cotton goods of all descriptions and for all markets.

An industry which has been hard hit by labour troubles at home, boycotts at India, revolutions in China, and severe reduced purchasing power in almost all consuming countries, has still made a fine and brave showing. Its real credit to London, which deserves to reap the benefit of its strength, is in its order book.

Lancashire spinners are attending the exhibition in force, and at the East African Dependencies stand in Empire Marketing Board Section the opportunity has been taken to impress upon East Africa's ability to produce Empire-grown cotton which will compete on favourable terms with similar cotton from any part of the world. A representative collection of East African cottons is now on view, and the centres being shown illuminated afford of the coloring of cotton in various shades. Messrs. F. G. Gresham and Co., Ltd., have loaned a set of six boxes showing the various stages of manufacture from the raw cotton to the finished article, and micrographic enlargements complete an interesting and informative exhibit.

British manufacturers should be grateful to Messrs. Samuel Baker, London and A. T. Son, for having supplied at the shortest notice full ranges of cotton goods sold in East Africa which can be made, or could be made, in Great Britain. During the early days of the exhibition several points expressed here at the absence of such samples, which Mr. F. Hugh Fielden had put to the exhibitors without any desire of learning of the needs. That spinner should have said to his men, "If you take advantage of this opportunity to interfere with East Africa."

Mr. W. H. D. Gresham, M.A.R., M.R.C.O.,

for some time Agent for the British Cotton Growing Association, has done excellent work in getting the pointed out, by encouraging cotton-growing, can progress be made in East African cotton growing. Increased supplies of seed cotton can be had by East African traders, most increased sales of manufactured goods by Lancashire. In proof that cotton-growing progresses, native purchases of imported

goods for factory labour is necessary only to finance the following table of production in 1936, value £.

Uganda	261	55,811
Kenya Colony	303	53,031
Total	564	108,842
		25,666,034

The bulk of this £25,666,034 undoubtedly passed into the hands of foreign competitors who know that the only essential need is a steady supply of cotton fibres and raw cotton to be sold. That is to say, those interested in the export of cotton fibre goods to East and Central African Dependencies will have found that it aggravated their consciousness at the White City.

"The Artificial Silk Stand, at the Royal Albert Hall, is prepared to show what it now means about immense cost to Government of India, where he will find full details of the cost of production, as well as the cost of the raw material, but it is not very well adapted to exhibition purposes. It represents the Chinese, of course, predominantly, representing the Indian and including fabrics which are making their way to the East and Central African markets.

East Africa's readers already know the short story visited by their representative, Mr. Clair Robinson, in

THE BIRMINGHAM SECTION OF THE EXHIBITION.

London, the city of a thousand trades. I have talked from the special East African stand with scores of the exhibitors, and have not found one who is thinking of desiring to trade with East Africa who has not something to say. I have Gladly heard dozens of special demonstrations of new products, of which many profit if you buy.

Textile and allied industries, however, remain an

still very much alive, indeed, the exhibitors seem

more alert and more determined than ever

business than in my memory previous years.

It was very gratifying to see again and again, "We are beating the Chinese and other foreign nations,"

and to mention some of the new goods.

I have just left the new Avery mechanical mixing plant designed primarily for tea, powder, and fertilising work. It is a mechanism in which, which requires no operators mechanically, are a pre-determined number of solutions. This is the only machine in the world that combines weighing and counting. It was told on the same stand when shown a heavy cast-iron plate with weight, weight indication; previously it was possible to count by hundreds only, weighing over the beam balanced by a fully automatic so-called platform weighing machine with four divisions, and arrangements for weighing in case that gives you instantaneous indication of cost per pound to the nearest some two dozen and more commodities are other salient Avery products.

The most spectacular feature of Birmingham is the 12 ft. x 18 ft. cylinder made of iron which stands 100 ft. in diameter, 40 ft. high, and weighs 1,000 tons. The weight of this Colossus is mere nothing, it gives 1,500 lbs. of explosive power, and is capable of instantly

blowing up a large stone vessel with speed, and burst with high satisfaction results. They come down even to 10 ft. in diameter, 100 lbs. and two tons weight, and are used in mining, one of which has an interesting use and is especially designed for blasting, the other of these after two is for static use, and is particularly dynamic.

For Tea Planters.

The only name on the market is "Dempex," explained Mr. D. B. Bell of Belgrave "Shred" factory, talking to me in his yard. "Dempex" shreds tea leaves, and is a very useful machine for small tea gardens, and breaking bulk tea, as well as for tea

ning or partially dried leaf. The passage of the leaf through the drying chamber is in some respects automatic and is accomplished by merely turning a handle. There are three main parts, the air heater, tank and drying chamber. The tank is a 100-gallon cylindrical vessel having the main storage chambers. Two rows of drying trays are placed on top of each other fitted to each chamber and divided into sections.

With the arrival of the new sifting system it is anticipated to exhibit as quickly as the first is produced to a bright and complete thousand which can be applied to sowing machines of all kinds. The thin leather air is drawn through a stroke of air through a sacking collector in which the dust is caught. With the increase of tea growing in East Africa, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, these machines might be highly treasured among East African planters.

Messrs. G. Walkfield offer a series of mechanical tubulators or industrial plant and locomotives, both mechanically driven and condensation tubulators for small and large jobs. Not suitable for East African use are the mechanical tool tubulators specially made for machine tools and ploughs.

Published in the *Kenya Standard* magazine is the Kenyan Engineers model 1600 tubulator, which for 100 ft. length of 16 in. diameter will cost £1,000 for seven guineas. "We are now making a market for rubber in East Africa," it was told. "It will become a popular item among the settlers. We are also finding a lively demand from East Africa for our barrel 1445 No. 1 and No. 2."

Here is a new "Singer" single hit brick-making pump, designed for portable which will take a 25 foot lift and up to 100 cubic feet of water per hour. The inventor is R. A. Lister and Co., Ltd. "The Singer plate compactor machine will turn out bricks, blocks or slabs."

And looking for the present a new type of small mixer with tubular frame made of laminated wood with great strength. No part of the frame projects readily which means that a scaffold or other container can be placed right under the drum. Wimpey, London, are supplying a large number of concrete mixers, tuckers and block machines to the Town Councils of various East African territories as well as direct to private purchasers.

Engines for the Colonies.

Petters stage a wonderful show with their engines, many of which are used throughout Eastern Africa. On the stand were engines from 1 to 100 h.p. The smaller sizes start on paraffin and run on petrol while from 10 h.p. upwards they can be run on crude oil. These engines appear admirably suited for Colonial use because of their simple construction and the fact that they can be installed in any position.

The engine which is reproduced in Kenya Colony is Langley's, a design by J. W. Whitford, Esq., of Nairobi, and throughout East Africa by D. P. Duthie, a roadster of Petters' own show. It is a two-cylinder, one small cylinder set.

Wimpey's variable speed engines with double action were sold by the famous Messrs. Armstrong and Smith, to the Royal Air Force, Royal Engineers, A.S.C. and sub-seal reduction has been made in the price of many Armstrong's "Universal" starters so that they can be supplied at a much lower cost. Their new economy has been grafted onto engineering products, such as pneumatic knapsack and shoulder sprayer. For instance, a 50-lb. knapsack and shoulder sprayer, for instance, is down from £25.00 at one fell swoop.

A new Marshall (of Birmingham) 1/2-ton h.p. Diesel agricultural engine of sufficient power for Africa appears for its cost works out at 10/- per acre per day plus the cost of overheads, labour and no carburetor, and the amount of wear and tear is an absolute minimum. In the world traction trials held at Dagenham in 1936 this tractor, one of our best, the colonies said its consumption compared with paraffin traction was very low. An acre of ground oilseed was gathered per acre per day plus the cost of overheads, labour and no carburetor, and the amount of wear and tear is an absolute minimum.

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Down East African Trade.

Trade of the African countries is based in a most primitive manner. The only machine to be found in the interior of Kenya Colony is a simple hand mill. The Native is interested in machinery in the same way as the American boy. A one-toggle machine for large outputs, an air pump and air compressor, it has been built especially for agriculture and transport uses, is phenomenally powerful, and goes with a bang which makes it very remarkable. What of the output? The 12 x 10 ft. ton weight breaker has a monthly capacity of 4,

tons with the largest size the 24 x 15 weighing 10 tons, and in actions of 10 h.p. per hour.

Our破土器 and diggers are usually shipped for the interior of the country. These makers advise "East Africa is not yet down to a competitive price level." Messrs. F. & R. Parsons, of London, however, when you are buying from them, get first class parts for the main components. We take the Messrs. Parsons with the breakers we use. At Mr. J. W. L. Laidlow, 102, Grosvenor, Sixth Avenue, Nairobi, repairing Messrs. Godwin Brothers in East Africa.

The demand for small crushed stone, popularly called chipping, has increased greatly in recent years and the Messrs. Mayden calculator twin 10 in. x 16 in. mouthed stone is pointed out as most suitable to reduce the aggregate to chipping in one operation, to crush aggregate for aggregate in work, and excellent for the crushing of stones.

An interesting implement is the Parker patent Kuhn's hammer breaker. Its speed is 350 r.p.m. against 3000, considerably reducing the replacement cost and enabling the machine to go long periods of continuous work. Parker have also a new mixer with an automatic mixing and power unit as a 10-cubic-metre outfit. This unit is said to be good for 100 mm. sand and 20 mm. cement per cu. m. sand.

Primatek's inherent concrete mixers are made by Mayden Machinery Co., Ltd., of London, whose latest mixer, known as the No. 71, is designated by two working edges.

Agents Wanted.

A tape action tea roller for tea plantations is being demonstrated on the Tanganyika stand. This has a 2-stroke engine developed to take care of the tea agent in Kenya but none in Uganda or Portuguese East Africa. The tea agent manager. Not any were illustrated in Portuguese Rhodesia though there is a Tanganyika agent there, however.

Costs of engines are already extensively used in Africa. Their "Premier" units is an entirely new design with opposed cylinders, yet possesses the advantages of the straight line engine plus certain inherent mechanical details of design for which still further advantages are claimed. Simplification and accessibility with reliability are the primary features.

Lister's diesels are fine with some heavy-duty Diesels Diesel engines for farm and factory, starting from cold, stand, with an attractively economical fuel consumption of from 5 pints per b.h.p. per hour to 45 pints per b.h.p. per hour according to size. Nevertheless, Lister's Diesels are as such a range of Diesel engines been available for small power users. We have produced a range of prime movers for stationary, marine, and general motive power purposes, that we confidently believe will rapidly earn for themselves the reputation for efficiency, reliability and economy enjoyed by Lister petrol engines.

Princess Mary made a presentation to the chairman of the Royal Society of Engineers, Dr. Stirling, the white metal of steel from Stirling's metal has proved a source of interest and pleasure to nearly all visitors.

Hope's of Glasgow, demonstrated a new process, known as "Sheradising" for applying zinc before painting, to the surfaces of articles made of zinc or steel, in order to prevent rust. "Sheradising" is described as one of the best methods of preventing rust. Most other methods of treating the surface of metallic articles with a thin film of zinc, however, is applied in acid with the exception of the method proposed in this article treated.

Hope's new electric window opening gear, which is operated Hope's new electric window opening gear, which is operated by a motor, has been supplied to the new Ford factory at Dagenham. Beside and Smith, of Nairobi, are the East African agents for Hope's. They are particularly well known for their safety windows and wind stand tropical conditions.

Ancient and Modern.

An exhibit that is attracting considerable interest of ancient and modern is staged by the British Empire Iron and Steel Co. of Bradford. An ordinary bracket made from iron taken from blast furnace of 1700 serves to demonstrate how British iron and steel has defied corrosion for over 200 years. The steel that has been untreated over 200 years is as bright as the original section and has pointed out to me. Then there is a simple bronze bust of Lowndes, the bowler hat, the glass cross between the head of the bust, to hold it and a plated helmet. Everyone who comes to the works seems to be very surprised at the bust of Lowndes, and I present his bust to Samuel Osborne of Johannesburg, South Africa, and have given him a copy of my book, "The Story of the British Empire in South Africa," to my wife, who have given it to him. His representative, Mr. J. C. H. L. Laidlow, 102, Grosvenor, Sixth Avenue, London, has given me a copy of the book, but it is rather old for me to buy a new one.

and during the rainy season it is damaged and covered with mud, but materials for colouring, paint, and varnish are always ready in the storehouse. Large areas of savannah ground should be treated with water-piping and fittings.

Damp courses, door frames, verandas, paints, and roofs are well displayed by Mr. Anderson & Sons, Ltd., of Manchester, London, and Bristol. Mr. Lyle's excellent drainage piping, Ransomes' strong iron sheeting, cast-iron gutters, with all kinds of waterproofing compound, and their "Sero" tile, withstand the attacks of white ants, the price of which is only 1/- per square yard. Cast-iron pipes, stone and iron, 1/- each, and timber preserved from Antwerp, are also on view there, as are the well-known British Timber Co.'s lime-washed timber, equally suitable for interior or exterior use, or wall or ceiling, 1/- per square foot. I learn that the Government has a timber yard with Kibberd stock sales, and that the company has many installations throughout East Africa.

Roofings and various preservatives may also be exhibited, displayed respectively The Rutherford Co., Ltd., and The Preservative Co., Ltd., of Birkenhead.

"We are now opening up in East Africa and behind us lie the roads to Mombasa." I hear from the Asia Company, who claim to have the cheapest wood preservative on the market.

Nothing has impressed me more in this colossal exhibition than the fact, so obvious to the ultra-inquisitive visitors, that I have necessarily had to be at every time occupied which has occurred to my mind, from a bolt and a nut and a washer to giant engines, motors, and trucks, has been brought to the Fair and made of ironmongery lines I have mentioned; among others were a new plough for sugar cane cultivation made by Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies, an agricultural swing seat, more or less in the same shape to the famous stable Terry's, the world-famous spring house, exhibited mainly by the Midland Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., and the Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., note the distinction in title, "structural" steel machinery for road building by Surtalco, Ltd., (formerly Steel-Mesh Road Surface Co., Ltd.), and forthright good street lighting by my personal friends, Lighting Tradesmen.

A Plough for Sugar Cane.

The Ransomes' plough has been made specially to meet the needs of sugar cane growers, and others, who require to plough in large quantities of surface growths, which are equally suitable for deep work under ordinary conditions. There is a double clearance between the disc and the wheel, so that the cane, and no obstructions to either refuse and shocks the plough. It forms a one-man draft with the tractor, the driver operating the tiller without leaving the seat.

It was shown a copy of a Kenya plough, estimated to be the Ransome "Dragon" plough, which covers acreages of 100 acres, averaging one foot intervals, and no trouble was experienced. Breaking new land, it covers four ploughed in four days, five to six inches in depth, and since the last ploughing, have ever seen the finest implement in the market by a very large margin.

Just as important in its own cultural field is the seating. It is claimed that the new seat will increase the productive ability of the farm worker by 25 per cent. It is made suitable for ploughs, binders, showers and harvesters, machines, cultivators, rakes, potato diggers, and so forth, for any type of tractor machine. The cost of so many other tropical goods, is down from 65s. to 1/- each.

From the fields to the roads, asphalt consists of steel strips bent zigzag, pierced with holes in the apexes of each angle. The strips are then placed together to form squares, and steel rods passed through the holes to hold the corners together. When the steel mesh that has been assembled is fitted flush to the top with asphalt, concrete, granular, or composition material, so that the steel is part of the solid wearing surface.

A most distinctive form of construction is seen in "Expans" expanded metal, as manufactured by The Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., the products used as reinforcement, consisting in that, laminated with thin plates and other wires, and with wire rod soldered on to the mesh, being used for such purposes as concrete binding, etc. Messrs. Granmer & Son, Ltd., Cannon Street, E.C., in Nairobi, Kenya, Roy and Son, for these specialities.

The Blawby Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., who are associated with Messrs. Thomas, Abbott and Co., Ltd., are making the type of metal girders for use in erecting various types of bridges and tanks. By the use

of this a standardised fitting, various sizes of building can be erected at a fixed speed. Strong, strong steel pressings are made, therefore, the design allowing them to be easily bolted together like the framework of a house, an important feature in the erection of such structures.

Rhynquille's "Galbrol" cooking oil, known as "the oil of the tropics," is recommended for barbecues, while removable glass oil-burners intended for the poker fires that burn oil, to supply light to one burner to maintain a full flame for hours. Cooking is always visible through the glass funnelled door, thus avoiding heat losses through repeated openings. Combustion of the smoke of a coal fire is a natural feature of Rhynquille's "Firays" oil-heated stoves.

The bonding strength of wall-plugs was forcibly demonstrated by the Rawlinson Company, whose standard concrete block weighs 150 lb. is held solely by one plug. By 2 in. Rawlinson, and so on. The company's belt-anchor is a new invention which enables exceedingly strong fixings to be obtained for bolts in almost every kind of really hard material, as rock, brickwork, concrete, &c.

A substantial press of jamb-break fixtures and fittings, announced by Sefton Industries, Ltd., competitors of the Rawlinson Co. This is from 20s. to 33s. The "Jamb" metal walling stands up to the severest tropical conditions without perishing, and is impervious to the white ant's curse.

Moving Fair East African Trade.

Three fair days of East African trade blanketed won 2½d. by the Midland Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., of Birmingham, who have introduced a new adjustable steel shelving for rooms and stores. Their metal catalogue gives a brief description of how to lay expanded metal, and includes several highly valuable tables of figures for the architect and builder's owner. The manufacturer's address is 202, Farewell Street, Birmingham.

J. and J. Bamford, Ltd., have exported bedsteads for seventy-five years, and their "Brand" trade mark is well known to the East African public, where they are represented by Mr. J. H. Clark, P.O. Box 100, Nairobi. It was especially struck by the Tounay catalogue and price lists, which show prices at works, £.s.d., British port charges, and c.i.f.

The Darlton Manufacturing Company, Worcester, specialists in camp equipment and trading steel chairs and stools, are unrepresented in our series, but would welcome communications from any potential agents.

New! Would you care for sound-proof rooms? Imagine the steel in keeping straight out of the frame and trunnions, and - and whirring of jaws and molar and incisor, in a room where all this noise and vibration was immediately amplified. That has been my own experience in staying myself in the combined Newall's Insulation Co., Ltd., and Turner's Brothers' Machines Company sound-proof room in the air. It has only been our twelve months. The insulating material, Newall's asbestos board, is a cellular asbestos material specially designed to reduce noise in offices, workshops, hospitals, and other buildings.

Asbestos cement is manufactured under the brand name of "Asbestone," and by Asbestos Cement Building Products, Ltd., of which Mr. W. B. Birrell is managing director. The cement is asbestos cement, reinforced by the addition of a network of carefully selected asbestos fibres. The strength of the cement is greatly increased by the addition of these fibres.

A new hinged joint fitting, made from cast-iron and called the "Rivet," is a product of Messrs. E. G. Lovell & W. W. Lovell, Ltd., who have a range of hinged joints already widely used in various sizes and shapes, chemical closets, of both overground and underground portable types, special furniture for the trades, by the Than Manufacturing Co., engineering and screwing machines, Messrs. Oakley's screwing Machine Co., Ltd., Parsons Thompson and Webb, and Nairn's, a boring machine capable of boring large holes in steel girders from boring castings by the Teekland Foundry Co., Ltd., iron seals of every description 10s. to 10/- each, and Messrs. Salter, Ltd., rifles and shotguns by the Birmingham Small Arms Co., Ltd., and a large number of other articles of all kinds, including leather goods, and so on. Birmingham's trade is indeed of the best, and the news is not unknown, that a new plant, bringing that is considerably refined, is about to commence five brands, a few to turn out for car bodies, a few for lubricating substances, &c., and still the foundry botanical oil, is to be

SIR EDWARD GRIGG URGES CLOSER UNION

POWERFUL ARGUMENTS AGAINST TANZANIA

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 Alderley, having stated that in his personal opinion the Committee was not competent to suggest changes in the Kenya constitution unless it made its recommendations on 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 be 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 they seriously affect the credit of the territories and the general economic situation. He believed that the constitutional question of Kenya should be reconsidered without delay, since everything depends upon the successful maintenance of what must in the main be a Civil Service Government for a long time to come; its success depending very largely upon the relations between those Civil servants and the rest of the European community. Those relations were not so conducive to success under the present system as they might be, and the system made for compressed clashing.

Kenya concerned about security.

The Chairman: "Is it not the ambition of the white community generally in Kenya to extend the powers of the legislative body by securing larger numbers of representatives either elected or nominated, and is it not the intention of a good many people to arrive in the far distance at responsible government, presumably with an elected legislative body?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "If the white population were asked to answer that question, I think they would agree, as a matter of course, because it seems to be the goal of every community of survival, but I do not think it enters very much into their views of the immediate present or future. They are interested above all in 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 a report by the Hilton Young Commission. Sir John Young's main theme is the demand for a constitutional arrangement which will give security."

The Chairman: "That is a large representation of the individual-white elements."

Sir Edward Grigg: "Yes, and, I think, that once Imperial policy in establishing it shall not be altered, they want some undertaking from the Imperial Government."

The Chairman: "On a general policy in this country which will not vary with successive Governments."

Sir Edward Grigg: "That we shall stand by under takings in East Africa and we have done so."

The Chairman: "Closer Union were established with a legislative body also, so that, as in Kenya, there could be no growing demand that that body should be reconstituted. In the light of your suggestion, it could also be satisfied with a legislative body under the control ultimately of the High Commissioner."

Sir Edward Grigg: "It would be satisfied with this. Under the control of the High Commissioner, as

which they asserted when discussing the matter with Sir Samuel Wilson, I think that the majority would continue for many years."

The Chairman: "That has not been the experience in Kenya, where there has been a continuous desire to enlarge the powers and progressive character of the legislature."

Sir Edward Grigg: "That is true, but I think that once they have security, a desire 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 am anxious regarding the setting up of an overwhelming 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 position 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 racial evolution in India, where an irresistible demand for more and the longer that that demand is left unclassified in East Africa, the more uncontrollable will it become. 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. Before 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 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, if 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 Native Governors, and that the High Commissioner should be entrusted only with the duty of seeing that certain principles are scrupulously applied. He would exert his influence as Chairman of the Governors' Conference with the Secretary of State in the background."

The Real Interests of Tanganyika.

The Chairman: "I beg you to emphasise imperial interests in the context of three territories, one of which is mandated by Germany to the state which dictated the Mandate." Our claim is, then, that the Mandate is not to be regarded as that the imperial interests must supersede the interest of the native state in the interests of the Mandate territory."

Sir Edward Grigg: "I think the Germans have largely a verbal one."

The Chairman: "What the Germans in East Africa is a whole series of certain policy which would be hostile to the individual interests of Tanganyika, but we have to make recommendations which are subservient to the interests of the whole community though they are contrary to the interests of Tanganyika."

Sir Edward Grigg: "I think the Germans have a definite interest in Tanganyika coincident with the interests of East Africa, as a whole, and is only from a short-sighted idea of what is the real interest of the province of Tanganyika."

The Chairman: "As an instance, in what I have in mind, let me remind you of the kind of the Acacia-Shinyanga railway, which was connected with the Kenya-Uganda Railway for the purpose of facilitating the general interests of the Empire, as measured by distribution of railway rates and by centralisation of the organization, but it could have been to the detriment of Tanganyika to give it a share in that branch."

Sir Edward Grigg: "In the case you cite the financial cost of the construction of a line which was definitely competitive was very properly averted by the Secretary of State, I daresay that the rates should be assimilated at competitive points. I think whether 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. If you have two competitive lines—built, say, to the mineral areas of the Congo, which will become important—the right policy would be the business policy of coming 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 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-maneuver and outvote the third. There is a unity of interests in Kenya and Uganda which might impress upon Tanganyika terms which would not be in her interest."

Sir Edward Grigg : "That would be met by 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 inspectorial 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 in 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 projects, 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 : "You suggest that they should be handed back to Kenya when they are paying their way?"

Sir Edward Grigg : "I don't say that. I say it is a matter for the future. You should assist the Government of Kenya to develop them, or hand them over to the High Commissioner. Until this year the more peaceful 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 toured the Northern Frontier Province, and pointed out to the tribes that they must face taxation if they were to receive roads, wells, medical services, 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 do not pay, would despise those which paid."

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

Why Close Union?

Mr. Amery : "You consider Closer Economic Union to be definitely 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 independent State. 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 sugar prices, which 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 of the most pressing necessities is credit for East African industries and Government and railway transports services. Dairying is being carried on successfully in the Kenyan Highlands, and Natives have taken a great interest in that industry. I believe that the dairy industry is very much developed, and that the Colony can never return to a much smaller basis of farming. The important thing is to deal with cattle diseases, which means dipping, fencing, and so on. For those purposes and the reorganisation of farming is very important at present."

In Kenya as in most new countries, a large number of landowners by the amount of lands which they hold—say, all over 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 credit and not in new settlers, but from settlers who can be brought from this country

and other new settlers in Kenya because large numbers of men with experience of the Colony have been disengaged from their jobs as managers, and credit they could start at once."

Tanganyika is seriously hampered by carrying a very heavy proportionate share of the public debt. For instance, Kenya, which supplies 50% of the freight on the Kenya and Uganda Railway, carries more than 80% of the Railway and Harbours debt. She is also hampered by the contingent debt on the Railway, at some £5,000,000, which went into the original railway construction, a matter which is to be settled in 1934, and over the Colony there is the War debt of £1,250,000, incurred very largely for expeditions to keep the peace in the Northern Frontier. These have retarded the Colony in the past and I think these questions of trade should be dealt with without delay. The lack of credit rests on the Colony, and the Railway—which is so 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 coffee industry, and that which has the largest tonnage imports is the Kenya Highlands, which buys the more highly priced articles."

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

Sir Edward Grigg : "If the Central Authority took over the transport debt, and drew a clear line between the Colonial debt of Kenya and the transport debt, Kenya's credit would be increased 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 is of enormous importance in Tanganyika, as in Kenya, to know whether the Dual 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 railroads. 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 territories under the Mandates. The future depends very largely on whether Kenya and Uganda are anxious to be absorbed into a larger system, or whether they are to be separated and cut off from the rest of Africa under British administration. This affects the investment of capital in Tanganyika. Until you know something, the business world will not invest its capital." 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 the United States could make 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 Commission and their elimination from the direct control of the individual countries?—(Sir Edward Grigg) : "Exactly."

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 the Hilton Young Report?"

Sir Edward Grigg : "Yes, the Hilton Young Report specifically said that the High Commissioner was to propose five schemes."

Mr. Amery : "You think the proposals of the Government would fit the Kenyan Constitution unchanged, in a serious impairment of the State's constitutional status?"—(Sir Edward Grigg) : "Obviously." And that consequence it would make it impossible for any variation to be carried through with consent?—(Sir Edward Grigg) : "Yes, the white population would regard it as a reversal of the 1922 White Paper."

Mr. Amery : "You feel then there is no room here for the attainment of their independence?"

Sir Edward Grigg : "I am looking for some system which makes for better co-operation between Government and the white population. I believe the appointment of a selected white majority in the Legislature cannot last for a long time, and I do not believe there

is serious pressure exerted which is caused by this feeling of insecurity?

Mr. Amery: "The educated members would cause the situation?"

Whole Administration opposed to Common Roll.

Sir Edward Grigg: "Undoubtedly, and would oppose the representation of Native interest. The present officials and the one Native member are forced to speak in their book. If Natives were represented by men similar to those unofficials now on the Legislative Council the representation of Native interest would gain enormously. You would strengthen the sense of responsibility of Native towards Native by denying it you weaken that sense of responsibility."

Sir Edward Grigg added that the development of Native institutions could not succeed if by a common roll the best Natives were induced to turn their attention elsewhere. Every able young African could find an outlet in his local Native Council or as a headman, or as a chief, in districts being in consonance with their own aspirations. To provide the alternative of becoming a member of an elected body would be to divert the ablest young men which was already happening to some extent in the Kikuyu Central Association. *The very failing of the whole administration was that it would be the greatest mistake to offer the natives such alternative.*

Mr. Amery: "Would it also be better for the Indians not to be on a common roll?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "Far better. They are pursuing a shadow. The Indian position is difficult; for while they insist that Imperial bonds should be kept in India, they demand that they should be broken in East Africa. We oppose a common roll in India, and suggest it for East Africa. There is no chance of the common roll being carried through now though as between Europeans and Indians it was open to discussion. If the Europeans had security you might arrive at something else. I am opposed to it on Native grounds."

Benevolent Influence of White Settlers.

Mr. Amery: "You consider the presence of white settlers has raised the Native standard of living more rapidly than could have been done merely by the influence of administrative and technical officers?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "I think so. The Native seems to like European ways which it is good for him to learn returns to his Reserves and practises what he has seen the white man do. Moreover, in a State financed merely by Native taxation it would be quite impossible for Government to give the services which Native development requires. Take for instance, the making of roads, improvement by the extension of ploughs which has been from the capital he has obtained in wages and so on."

Mr. Amery: "Do you think that we can encourage white settlement in Tanganyika for the benefit of the Natives?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "I know nothing of the Territory but on general principles I have no doubt on the matter."

Mr. Amery: "Would the Frontier Province difficulty be met by a grant for the administration of those Provinces?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "The financial difficulties would be met. There are very much regions—for instance, the delta of the Tana river—which might be developed on such lines as the Sudan Plantations."

Mr. Amery: "Do you believe that the economic union of East Africa would attract that capital?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "I do."

Mr. Amery: "You do not think that a High Commissioner visiting East Africa annually would meet the needs?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "The great point is that he should be constantly seen. He is to be chairman of the Kenya Native Lands Trust Board, which involves constant attendance of himself or his deputy."

Mr. Amery: "I suggest that the economic union of the territories and some degree of co-operation of policy on the part will create that feeling of Native economic political?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "I do not think that would be established."

Financial Benefits of Closer Union.

Lord Cranworth: "Under the present circumstances is not the white population placed automatically against any immediate steps which would saddle the country with the financial burden of these proposals?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "In my opinion, were to impose financial burdens it would be disastrous. I think the opposition to Closer Union in Tanganyika was based mainly on the political grounds that it withdrew powers from the Native Legislature."

Lord Cranworth: "Assuming that the white population does not wish any immediate steps to be done, any of the other movements is an immediate danger?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "The present course has not been adopted."

Lord Cranworth: "Is there going to give effect to it?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "The finding I believe is opposed on political grounds. The demand of the commercial community has always been strongly in favour. The whole argument is that Closer Union is the only way out of very serious economic difficulties."

Lord Cranworth: "I have never seen an approximate estimate of the savings under Closer Union."

Sir Edward Grigg: "It may not be established that there would be no great loss. The gains on the other hand, by re-arranging affairs would be enormous. And it would be valuable that the High Commissioner should have the power which the present Chairman of the Government Conference has not got of ordering the decisions of the conference to be implemented."

Lord Cranworth: "Could the advantages of closer union be obtained through information by means of a committee of enquiry?"

Committees would not solve the Problem.

Sir Edward Grigg: "The Inter-Colonial Railways Committee between Kenya and Uganda is a sufficient body, but also not think it an efficient method of dealing with the subject. People always fall back on the expedient of committees and experience in South Africa shows that these committees do not work."

Lord Cranworth: "You would you capital Nairobi?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "The general argument in favour of Nairobi has been given by Sir Samuel Wilson. These buildings in Nairobi and not elsewhere, and the High Commissioner, or his deputy, as Chairman of the Native Lands Trust Board, must be constantly available. In the system is to work Mombasa would be a much more expensive headquarters; there are no buildings, land is very expensive, and he would be constantly absent."

Lord Cranworth: "You say that the Customs Union does not work very well now. Might there not be the difficulty that Kenya and Uganda might give preference to Empire goods which Tanganyika cannot give?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "Kenya and Uganda are prevented from giving such preference by the Co-operative Basin Treaties, which understandings can be concluded."

In reply to Lord Phillimore, Sir Edward Grigg said that the great majority of the Kenya Legislative Council agreed that the High Commissioner should be Chairman of the Native Lands Trust Board because it would keep him close out of the realm of politics. The Governor of Kenya was involved in politics largely because he sat as president of the Council; in future probably he would perform less arbitrary functions, which could be mere part of the regular political organisation of the country.

Lord Phillimore: "If subjects are transferred to the High Commissioner, you think an increase of powers of the Kenya Council is essential?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "Yes. And a change of system. If the Council remains subject to the official majority, they have no means of standing out against decisions of the High Commissioner which they consider objectionable. They the legislature should be allowed to say whether they like any given measure. The High Commissioner would always have the power of certification."

Lord Phillimore: "In a sense, are not increased powers of the High Commissioner a form of responsible government?"

Coolwell the only ultimate Security.

Sir Edward Grigg: "No, increasing their share in the present system of government can in no sense be an extension towards responsible government. With regard to speculative questions no one can tell how the political future of East Africa will develop. Developments of all kinds are possible. *Ultimately there is no security but goodwill.* If you establish goodwill the Native Reserves will never be touched."

Questioned about Turkana, Sir Edward Grigg said that more than half the Province was originally part of Uganda but that in 1902 Sir Arthur Evelyn, then Governor of Uganda, negotiated with the King to take over the whole Province. Kenya agreed to take over the whole of this considerable liability—whereupon Sir Robert was appointed Commissioner for Kenya and could not go back on his bargain. The Uganda miners' grants Kenya had taken on in a very hasty fashion. There was no prospect of making Turkana pay until its industry was very nearly developed. At first the Government of Kenya could do very little to make work and protect the inhabitants from banditry. After the Soudan and the Sudan, possibly a sheep industry might be developed. As to the Coast Province, Sir Edward would prefer to leave it in the hands of the Chagga who remained there as exclusively as he believed by force. The Chagga were separated from the rest of the population.

BRITISH SALES DEVELOPMENT IN EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

MAKERS IN THE MARKET PLUS ADVERTISING

Henry L. C. Blumer Bassett,

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 obvious in its 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 specific lines of goods handled by them.

Getting the Facts.

There is no more fascinating commercial document, no more easily 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 educational.

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

This article is based upon personal research experience and contacts, the result not merely to British exporters but also to British wholesale and retail and manufacturers' agents in East and Central Africa. It strives also to increase British interest in the development of British trade with those territories. The author, East Africa, has been engaged in their aim.

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

(1) Comparative import statistics showing the chief sources of supply over successive years;

(2) Authoritative computation 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 imported and non-imported lines, and their relative order of consumer preference;

(5) Statistical data as to the methods of distribution, trade terms, bonus scheme, advertising and shipping plans of the best sellers;

(6) Authoritative information as to trade and consumer opinions *here and *abroad** of each leading line;

(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 this head are modified for;

(10) Complete data as to the competitive methods of 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 cornerstone 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 finest 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 then export executives are compelled to use whatever services may be available on the spot, i.e., 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:

(a) by resident sales agents and/or their travelling representatives;

(b) by newspapers and periodicals published in the areas or in these countries 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 organization 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 free of cost or for a nominal outlay. But for anything like a worth-while market research, calculated to be an effective guide to marketing sales and advertising policy, the manufacturer must expect to bear the costs, which in my wide experience always justifies itself provided the data is carefully

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

Advertising Essential.

While skilfully conducted market research is an important guide to marketing policy, advertising is the direct route to sales-building. It is unfair to expect the goods to sell repeatedly on 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 oversea 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, 2s. od. net) is stated by Colonel W. H. Franklin, 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 Keppin, his assistant in Nairobi—read:

"The fall in the percentage 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 imports to 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 unbleached calico, spread 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. Thus the trade in which Britain had the best return has not found any way of competing. A much more serious position is that in the market for medium-quality cotton-piece goods, where Japanese competition is now taking trade away from Manchester entirely 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 information 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 units, 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.

"Apart 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 Europeans' efforts on farms and estates."

"The present times 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 internal turnover and capitalisation 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 Nyasaland 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 &c. these substantially reduce the adverse balance."

(To be continued.)

FEBRUARY 26, 1931

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PRESS MISSTATEMENTS ABOUT KENYA.

As Frequent as Ever, says Colonel Tucker.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir.—Before returning to Kenya I desire to place on record my astonishment that during my present visit I have found no diminution in the unfair, and often untrue, reports about Kenya which appear in the British Press. In fact, the more noticeable since practically all other Colonies and Dominions seem to be immune.

Wild statements about Kenya are permitted in responsible journals without even the qualification of the usual editorial note disclaiming responsibility for the views of their contributor. A glaring example is to be found in the February number of *The Fortnightly Review*, wherein Capt. W. Hitchens makes a series of statements in an article entitled "The Rise of the Black People" which, to those who know, are a travesty of the truth. had enough in themselves, he then proceeds to use these "facts" to support his broader racial arguments.

Now, what can we do? Why do other countries enjoy comparative immunity? Is it not the case that their representation at this end invariably evokes immediate and effective protest—not necessarily for publication, but in any event to engender greater prudence among the many editorial staffs? Should not we shift the backs of our own Trade and Information Office in London by emphasising the desire of Government and colonists alike that such erroneous and prejudicial statements should not fail to receive the most scathing and instant rebuke?

Present company is naturally excepted, for all of us recognise the zeal with which you expose our indiscretions, and this letter is equally far from reflecting upon the general good work performed by the East African Dependencies' Office Staff in Kampala Street.

Yours faithfully,
John Constitutional, M.P., TUCKER.

What the Settler Delegates demand.

Many people in East Africa, particularly in Kenya, seem to be under the misconception that, placed and left in the hands of the Settler Delegates, the affairs of their colonies would be better managed than if left in the hands of the East African Dependencies' Office. This could be more easily understood. For some seven years we have subscribed to newspaper cuttings and news items relating to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and have endeavoured to find East and Central African testimony concerning, unfortunately, very mischievous, which ought not to be overlooked, but, allowing for that margin of human error, we receive many thousands of clippings annually, and can fairly claim that no one anywhere takes greater pains to see of has better opportunities for judging the number and character of Press references to the Dependencies with which *East Africa* deals.

Speaking with that knowledge, and from our specialised study of the subject, we agree with Colonel W. K. Tucker that there has been no decrease in the number of unfair and often untrue references to Kenya. Indeed, there are indications in certain quarters (which cannot safely be ignored) of intensified anti-settler, and even anti-official, propaganda, doubtless because these pro-pagandists have convinced themselves that increased energy in that direction will serve their cause, while the Joint Parliamentary Committee is occupied in hearing evidence and drafting its report. Settler champions will do well to consider the activities of their critics and seize the opportunity of shutting their cases before the public. Silence, whatever reasons may be advanced in its favour, will not enable that country to understand the fundamental principles of justice.

We have always considered that H.M. East African Dependencies' Office in London should be encouraged to issue prompt and official statements of any selected fact, as is done so effectively by the High Com-

misioners of the great Dominions—some of whom are very skilful in obtaining valuable editorial publicity for the way in which they frame their demands. On the other hand, especially in the case of Kenya, much harm is done by unscrupulous and not infrequently malicious, misstatements of a political or quasi-political nature which no official organisation could be expected to take the responsibility of answering. Our files contain a great number of such instances, which can be countered and lessened only if settlers' past and present will systematically reply to the innuendoes, and occasionally definite falsehoods, which newspapers at home are persuaded to publish.

In the great majority of cases the editor accepts in absolute good faith the representations of his contributor, whose straightforwardness is not always, but often permits to be accepted on trust at a later date. If, however, the contributions of a certain writer always produce a crop of moderate, wordy, and conventional letters noting the other side of the case, the editor will soon decide that he must exercise particular care in dealing with that editor. *East Africa*, to whom indeed he may those big columns entirely. Of every twelve publications in Great Britain which during the past five years have given space to news from East Africa we do not believe that more than one has a deliberately critical editorial attitude to the territories; the others have been merely guided usually by people well aware that they were basically only one side of the story. It is difficult to think of any of more than half a dozen journals in the whole of this country which would prefer an unfavourable to a favourable news item from Kenya. In other words, the Press as a whole would be quite ready to do justice to that Colony if only it were provided with the necessary information of a news character. Purely propagandist matter is, of course, not wanted.

When the settler delegates come home to appear before the Joint Committee they will have an excellent opportunity of engaging in this most beneficial form of dispository work. And let there be no half-heartedness about it. In the past openings of that kind have unfortunately never been properly utilised, sometimes despite careful preparation by friends of East Africa at such ends. The Press as a whole does want the truth and nothing less, but, quite understandable, will not be content with the spasmodic issue of amateurish *communiques*, which, however well intentioned, are the poorest possible substitute for a frank interview. In the past East African settler delegations have never realised the advantage of cultivating the acquaintance of the Press of putting their cards frankly on the table of submitting to interviews when the newspapers deserved them not merely when the delegates thought they had something to say and of encouraging the editors to question them on any aspect of African colonising work in much discussed and much misrepresented territories. At least if the value of such actions was realised, those elementary points in modern propaganda were not practised.

That is the frank, open causes of East Africa's "fair Press" have submitted, work hard and establish personal touch with at least some journals; her champions are active and keep aloof from those who have the desire to sell the same mass of the British public to a repetition of a fine colonising work of which they have been told nothing. To believe the attacks on East Africa have been made by the Press is to think that they can be located entirely by the activity of East Africans and the confidence they create is greatly futile. The first great step should be taken by the settler and commercial delegations who return to London in April. Will they seize their splendid opportunity?

FIRM FAITH IN EAST AFRICA.

Confidence of Mr. F. J. H. Hennen, M.P.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

In 1913 the total imports into British East Africa amounted to £1,123,000 and the total exports of domestic produce to £2,000. The progress between that date and 1918 has been little short of astonishing. Imports have increased to nearly three times their previous value, amounting in 1918 at £3,592,000, and the value of exports has risen to £18,800. These figures necessarily exclude the trade of Tanganyika Territory, whose trade figures were not of course included in 1913.

Of great importance is the proportion of this trade which is carried on between British East Africa and the United Kingdom. Of the total amount of imports in 1918

£2,000,000 worth came from the U.S.A., while the total of exports £3,200,000 worth were to other countries.

The Imperial Preference has had a share in the improvement in trade over the last few years as illustrated by the advance in the production of tobacco which has taken place. This 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 disengaged. 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 fail to arrest the production of the commodities to which British East Africa looks for its development but overtake and extend it as developed.

In a country which contains such areas of land of enormous productive capacity with long distances and sparse population development must necessarily be slow. Difficulties must be overcome which are not found in other lands, and it is imperative that those who have to depend upon the development of these countries must see that their possibilities are kept constantly before the eyes of the public in Great Britain because not only does Great Britain be looked to for personnel, financial resources, equipment and so forth but must provide for the output of Africa in the surer and steadier market for the goods which Africa produces.

To the British publicities fair does remind us to insist bring home to our people of this country that the responsibilities of the underlying parts of the Empire are great. We believe that once these responsibilities are fully realised the development and prosperity of British East Africa are assured.

AN "ETHIOPIAN PRINCE" ON SLAVERY

Success of a clever Practical Joke.

To the Editor of *EAST AFRICA*.

Sir.—A representative of the League of Nations recently visited the London School of Economics bearing an invitation for a "coloured student" who could speak authoritatively on slavery to attend a meeting of the Union. With a sense of humor surprising to those who follow the stolid earnestness of the average L.S.E. student, one of them (whose name need not be given) decided to be commemorated) browned his face with grease paint, has his hair curled by an expert, donned white trousers, blue coat and an Old Puss's fit, assumed the style and title of "His Highness Prince Senejir Kartos of Abyssinia," and accompanied by an "interpreter" and a "suite" duly appeared at a meeting of the Union Plaistow.

He was received with due respect and conducted 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 "Amharic" to immense applause; his "interpreter" giving the English version. It was discovered that "Prince Senejir" 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 Senejir's" sangfroid and skill. Like Kispala he can say that it was a famous victory.

Yours faithfully,

W. R. N. BAKER.

At the African Society dinner last week it was announced to me, Earl Balfour said that he had been presented with a honest cigarette holder as a gift made in the Belgian Congo while he was High Commissioner for South Africa. To hear so experienced a man as His Lordship speak of a cigar in Africa was so astonishing that I was even more surprised that the tin was apparently uninfected by such an audience as a room of London readers.

"EAST AFRICANS"

WHO'S WHO

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



Caricature of Mr. Legat.

Mr. A. A. Legat, Superintendent of the Kenya and Uganda branches of the National Bank of India, has long been known to East Africa as one 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 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 Banks and, with the exception of a brief 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 Dar es Salaam, 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 Nairobi branch of the Caledonian Society, and of the Nairobi Golf Club, and is on the Kenya Council of the Engineering and Fire Insurance Commissioners, and is also on the Executive of the Royal East African Automobile Association, the Kenya Scouts Association, and the Lady Grey Welfare Lodge. He has long been an active member of the Nairobi and other Clubs, and is a keen Freemason, having held office in the District Grand Lodge of East Africa.

FEBRUARY 28, 1931.

PERSONALIA

Mrs. H. H. Alsop has arrived home from Nakuru.

Mrs. and Mrs. J. E. Jones are en route for Beira.

Captain Gerald Kilkenny 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 staying at Sir Blesckell Bell at his villa in Campe.

Mr. E. H. Waller was recently married in Broken Hill to Miss Elma A. Munnik.

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

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

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

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

Mr. J. L. Fairclough, M.C., of Mysore, has been married in Mbaleesa to Miss Florence E. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Jean de la Motte of Moshi have arrived back in London from their visit to Canada.

Sir Humphrey Leggett is at present Vice-chairman of the British Empire Protection 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, having charge of a camp.

Miss D. E. F. Adair has been appointed a member of the Library Committee's Advance Board.

Captain M. G. Moore, Game Ranger in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Mwanza to Mbulu.

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

Mr. K. E. W. Woofe and Miss Seeborg, who were recently married in Uganda, left afterwards for Australia by air.

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

Mr. L. S. Minto, of Edgbaston, was recently married in Nairobi to Clara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Perry of Cambridge.

Mr. Alfred Young, former chairman of the Friends' Benevolent Association, has taken up residence in Africa.

Among those homeward bound from Uganda are Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Johnson, Mr. F. H. P. Gaine, and Mr. D. O. Swaine.

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

Mrs. F. K. Wilson, accompanied by Mr. Cascione, recently flew from Nakuru in Kenya to Fort Portal, Uganda.

Mr. T. A. C. Rubin, District Commissioner in Uganda, has been posted to Lwanga. During his last tour he served in Mombasa.

Last week Mr. C. W. Hobley addressed the Overseas League on his early experiences in Africa. His report will appear in this next issue.

Mr. R. Black-Malcolmson, who was serving during the East African campaign, has been admitted as an Advocate to the Supreme Court of Kenya.

Mr. H. Hudson, Senior Assistant Treasurer in Uganda, who arrived home on leave recently, has served in the Protectorate for the past seven 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 Nakuru Hospital of Mrs. Noah Constantine Lewis, wife of Governor General Sir C. Lewis, C.B., C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Mr. A. N. Lancaster, M.C., who during the East African campaign was with General von Lettow, surrendered, died in France last week.

Mr. F. W. H. Migeod, leader of the British Museum East Africa Expedition, contributed a most interesting article to *The Times* last week on "Dragon" or Dinosaurs.

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

We regret to learn of the death in this country of Master Philip Aratoor, son of Mr. and Mrs. Aratoor 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 safely out of danger. Mr. Perryman is in Switzerland.

Mrs. Patrick Hess recently lectured in Antwerp to the Société Royale de Géographie, delivered on her journeys through Africa. She was afterwards presented with the diploma of the Society.

We welcome to each of the ocean-going vessels of motor accidents in Africa, Mr. Frank Macdonald, Spanish, son of the late Rev. Mr. Smith and Mrs. Smith, and of Mr. Norman Scott Macdonald, Link.

The engagement is announced between Miss E. C. Anderson, son of Mrs. R. F. Mayhew of Nairobi, and Miss E. M. Trout, daughter of the late Mr. S. Trout and Mrs. Simpson of Five Rivers, South Wales.

Mr. D. G. Grant, the manager of the Moshi branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been appointed a member of the Moshi Township Authority and Mr. A. G. Masters, D.S.O., M.C., a member of the Tukuyu Township Authority.

On Saturday last Lieutenant Commander Ted Kidson flew from Nairobi to Ice Bourget in 78 minutes, thus breaking the record. The journey was accomplished in the Lockheed Vega which Mr. Commander Kidson hopes shortly to buy for East Africa.

Edward Grigg, Kenya's last Governor who a few days ago announced that he was leaving the Liberal for the Conservative Party, is suggested as a possible Conservative candidate for the vacancy created by the sudden death of Sir Laminge Vosburgh on Friday.

His many friends in East Africa will congratulate Captain J. Tymms, M.C., who, having been appointed Director of Civil Aviation Services, Captain Tymms spent several months last year in East Africa in connection with the establishment of the C. O. to maintain routes.

A recent visitor to Nairobi, who is reported to be a pilot, was aiming to break the record between England and the Cape, braving weather over Bechuanaland. Though the undercarriage of his machine collapsed, Mr. Ross was unharmed, though had been a valiant one.

We are glad to announce that Mr. P. H. H. Ireland, Chairman of Messrs. Samuel Baker, London and Africa, Ltd., proposes to leave London at the end of April by the "Llangibby Castle" on his first tour of East Africa. He intends to spend about two months in Tanganyika.

Colonel W. Byam has recently been informed that he has been re-appointed the chairman of the Uganda Land Board, Extraordinary Committee on Land Rent. Who is to represent the Uganda planting community has just arrived back in this country.

Mr. G. C. Jones, who spent many years in Uganda as a geologist andessler in 1938, at the time last year on behalf of the Universities Commission in East Africa. The Bishop of Wellington, Dr. H. G. Woods Jones, a former missionary in Uganda, is the new chairman.

Mr. W. H. Nott, a South African lands surveyor, operator of a small Belgian Lorry, an amateur aviator, meteorite solid nickel iron, 10 feet long, about 4 feet in diameter, and weighing over 80 tons. Mr. Nott has applied for a prospecting licence for a area of four acres as a base metal claim.

We deeply regret to state that Mr. Andrew Devitt, chairman of Messrs. Lewis and Sons, the well known produce importers with extensive East African connexions, has passed away in his eighty-first year. Mr. Devitt left the steamer of all who whom he came in contact for pronounced business ability were strict, unflinching integrity and an old-world courtesy.

A Joint Council for Promoting Understanding between White and Coloured people in Great Britain has been established. Mr. H. S. L. Polak, chairman of the Executive Council, Mr. J. P. Fletcher, Friends' Houses, Finsbury Road, N.W., as honorary secretary. The object of this new body is to promote the cause of this new body in connection with the promotion of actions on the Colon Bar.

We regret to record the death in her thirty-sixth year of a famous coffee Estate in the Cameroun Mountains of Mrs. Grace Lee, Margaret Watson, formerly daughter of Mr. William Watson, Dr. Watson, formerly President of the Royal College of Surgeons and a Lieutenant in the Shetlands and Orkneys. Mrs. Browne, a widow in Tanganyika since her husband passed away some few years ago, the interment, which took place in the Missis Cemetery at Tongwe, was attended by many people from the Tanganyika Amaki districts.

Major Walter Fletcher, who has been selected as Observing Officer for the British Airfield construction service in East Africa during the War, being for some time in Ordinance headquarters in Dar es Salaam. Afterwards on the staff of the British East Africa Corporation and later for two years with Messrs. Bird & Co. Ltd., at first managing director of Messrs. Hecht, Lewis and Sons Ltd., rubber importers of London and Liverpool. Major Fletcher, who is a nephew of the late Lord Fletcher, was mentioned in dispatches and awarded the O.B.E. for his services during the campaign in East Africa.

Our Weekly Concussions.

This is the original Get-up, and is made up of three pieces of wood, each 12 inches long, 3 inches wide and 1 inch thick, and is intended to be strapped to the head, so as to give a firm hold on the hair.

EAST AFRICA

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATES ENTERTAINED THOSE IN RHODESIAN "REPRESENTATIONS."

Wednesday, 26, 1901.

These impressions of Northern Rhodesia.

White settlers were said to be white settlers, and officials of Northern Rhodesia, where the African officials had just been entertained dinner. Mr. J. Allen Parkinson, M.P., M. H. Leslie Boyce, M.P., and Mr. P. J. D. M. T., who recently left Northern Rhodesia as delegates of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

Earl Buxton, who provided some 30 thousand pounds, could not yet claim compensation given him by the Government. A greater measure of representation in the Executive and Legislative Councils and a few minor official members.

Mr. Parkinson thought Lusaka not in the right place for the capital, said it was hundred miles from the mining areas. The new capital should be more central. He was certain that Northern Rhodesia would become one of the greatest industrial centres of the British Empire. Its mineral wealth was colossal. The population was nine million, fresh swarms of miners were present, the country's expenditure mainly upon both shores.

HAPPY RELATIONS BETWEEN SETTLERS AND NATIVES.

There was no Native question in Northern Rhodesia where the delegates were both surprised and pleased at the happy relations existing between the European settlers and the Natives. He felt that the Native Education policy of the Government would add much to its credit in the future. The friendliness with which they were met by the native population and officials was most striking. He never had seen such miserable government houses as those in Livingstone, nor so poor or so self-sacrificing to have a paternal affection for the little vagrants who were crowded to make up the Natives. Northern Rhodesia, the Mother Country must finance it to some extent and return what was paid from the mining areas.

Mr. J. P. Purvis was surprised that the exceptionally fine type of settler in Northern Rhodesia was free from inhibitions concerning his divine right to rule. Even unbroken savagery wild beasts would not drag his name from him. There appeared to be an *ad hoc* body of settlers whose holiness was so solid, whose blood was so blue, and whose manners so charming, that any other form of government than that in which they were so graciously ready to administer was unnecessary, even the Government must be administered under their eye. In Northern Rhodesia, however, as in all right relationships between the Europeans and the Natives and there was no Native problem. "I believe that those millions of men who are now able to live in complete immunity from internecine warfare are themselves the result of the people who brought that protection to them, and I think that if we do not leave them to look after themselves we might as well solve our official problems," declared the speaker emphatically.

FRIENDLY PRAISE FOR THE SETTLERS.

Mr. H. Leslie Boyce said that in Livingstone they had had considerable conversations with the leading officials and elected members of the Legislative Council. It had been able to study the local system of government. Many people were pessimistic about the future of agriculture in Northern Rhodesia, but he was not. He considered that the climate there was as good as anywhere throughout the world and deserved every penny he made. The land had many settlers, but he believed that if the recommendations contained in their report were adopted, particularly those relating to the separation and finance of the copper mining industry, the future of the agricultural industry would be bright. He agreed that Northern Rhodesia, as with many countries, only gave a yearly rainfall, but as the reverse, the health of the natives was assured. In his view it was a little early for Northern Rhodesia to consider amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. Bunnaham-Smith, independent M.P. for Cumbria, expressed his conviction that, whatever scheme was adopted, White and Native rule, they were prepared to carry on the spirit of the document. The British people were determined to retain their trusteeship in regard to the Natives, and he thought that the most reasonable of the settlers agreed that that was desirable. He advised his hearers that the Government was anxious to do everything possible for the welfare of Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, and other colonies.

Lord Buxton, referring to the presentation of a diploma to the delegates at Broken Hill, said that in the Congo he had once been presented with a lionskin. Unfortunately it had been skinned before he left Cape Town.

THOSE IN RHODESIAN "REPRESENTATIONS."

East Africa. Criticisms Misinterpreted.

Our leading article of December 11, criticising the representations made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the name of the elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, naturally caused a stir in the two countries. That journal now wishes to establish in Northern Rhodesia in the course of time a representative assembly, not entirely independent, but exultant.

Those portions of our original statement are noted, save of passages with a very real bearing on the case, have been omitted. For instance, it was desired to give Northern Rhodesians generally an opportunity of forming their own opinions about *East Africa*, and so, the following passages should have been cited:

The ground of the two assemblies were badly argued, and lacked judgment and discretion, and the authors forgot the very first essential of policy, which is that to threaten a Government is to surst it with indignation. Whether the two assemblies of the representations also suggested in the name of the sole elected members, not made absolutely clear, though they unfortunately appear to be breaking up all their allegiances. We are unfortunately because it is to us most incredible that any responsible body of men should have allowed such a statement to be transmitted to the Secretary of State. Could they not realise that a highly trained and experienced Civil Service, dealing with these understandings, in the direction of a Minister would have, definitely whatever in the passing of such a law and the balanced documents.

Apparently the first clause which *The Livingstonian Mail* can prove is that: "We maintain that there are no more faults of expression in our article than violations of the conventions of diplomacy." The representations from the White Paper.

East Africa, while adhering to its consideration of the unfortunate representations, presents a suggestion that the honest criticism of a friend is Quintessential to a state in the world. In the matter of the "representations," at least, *The Livingstonian Mail* does not appear to represent the consensus of local opinion, for whereas our critics has been endorsed by many men with important Northern Rhodesian interests, we have not received one single communication traversing our columns. Moreover, we are the sole exception to that above quoted. We have a *Livingstonian newspaper*, published either in Africa or in this country, which has supported the memorandum of the Northern Rhodesian unicameral legislature. Having, however, admired the independence of spirit of the editor of *The Livingstonian Mail*, we marvel at the *bold face* involved in his present contention that a just defence of common sense is distinguishable from treachery.

THE man who owned a tortoise intrigued some visitors to the Manse Hotel in Livingstonia that on the basis of an unusual insurance claim in respect of damage to a motor car outside the hotel by a visitor, who failed to sell his car to a friend. On trying to start the vehicle, the owner found that both rear wheels were off the ground, the tortoise being underneath the back-axle. As the car was moved forward slightly, the tortoise cast denting the petrol tank and sprung out the tank drain plug.

These enjoyed East Africa over winter by Major F. R. Bunnaham, the famous naturalist, and author of "Scenes in Two Continents."

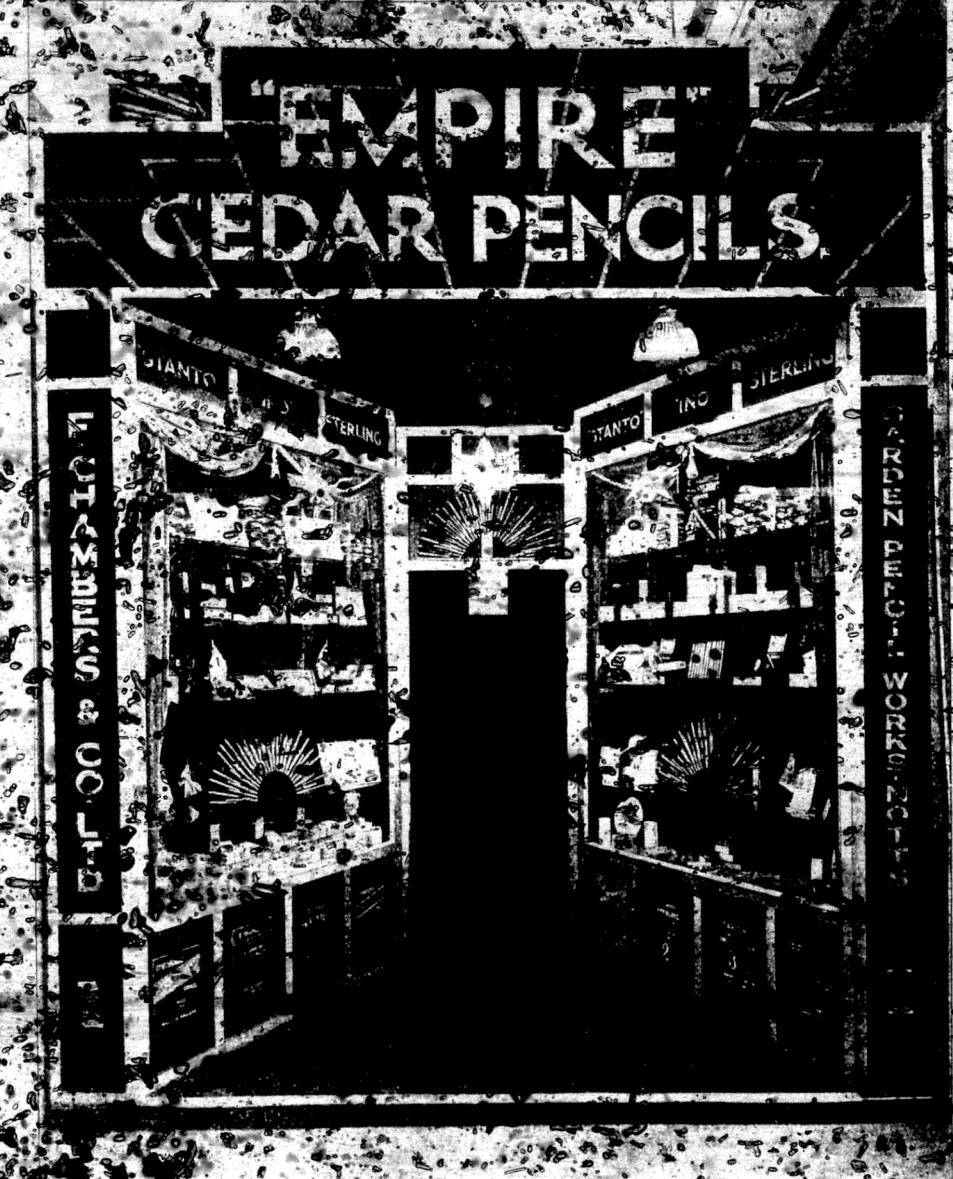
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THIEVES STOLEN FROM EUROPEANS' TENTS.

WHOLESALE STEALING BY THE WANYAUYA

By Arthur Lovelace

WHEN I camped at Madehan Pass the Pungwe chief of Mwanga's army was doing his best to run off any and every Arab, and I received a friendly warning from the latter to my commissioneer that many Europeans had been snatched away by members of the Wanyauyu tribe, who were notorious thieves, and taking great pride in their skillfulness. When I reported from the police officer in charge, seventeen guns had been stolen from European tents without one thief having caught!

It was before my arrival a police officer going on leave camped at the foot of Madehan Pass and had two rifles stolen from his tent. He gave the news to the incoming police officer, when the latter arrived at the camping site he warned the Native showed the man his revolver, and said to him "Do not hesitate to shoot anyone entering my tent." That night he placed his pistol beside his pillow and his revolver under the pillow, with bullet ready to fire. In the morning the revolver and both pistol and revolver gone!

Death with a Native Thief.

At Mwanga's camp of Mwanga, two hundred Natives assembled to watch the scene being pitched knowing their master had given them that he was master of a tribe and that he could do what he wanted. At 10 p.m. it was dark and no wood or charcoal was to be found after dark downwind as a sharp wind from the north was responsible for accidents. There was a few moments silence and then I had finished speaking when some unknowns made a running in the vernacular to the police station, shouting "Busted, our master! Each night the gun is loaded with bullets so as to be used." My heart sank after this information, the Native had camped there.

This was not the case, as I had been told of the gods of Mt. Ngosi Volcano which was a marvelously beautiful crater lake. As this camp was three hours walk from the nearest village, and it was at the depths of a forest inhabited by leopards and baboons 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 revolver. Hearing him I grabbed him, and we had a struggle. He was drawn from my bed until only my revolver was left. It was a final punch which broke my finger and was made of just bone on my own hand, I swelled my mouth.

The thief had however left his staff and by this means I was able to get in touch with the head, recognising my midnight visitor in the person of the local tax collector and chief's tax collector. The chief was a party of perverts to prove a culprit who broke down through contradictory fictions. The chief got a week and a month's fine treasure or month.

Present Collector's Excessive Tax.

One of the most deplorable things about the administration of Tanganyika to-day is the excessive tax of the present Governor to delegate judiciary and other powers to the Native chiefs with the praiseworthy objective of teaching the Natives self-government. This has resulted in putting the clock of progress back in many areas or as one missionary of thirty years' experience told me "in the case of the junior Native peasant at the mercy of the chief and his allies who proceed to exploit them." He gave me several instances to which I paid heed and others. To my sorrow I know of one chief who was given nothing three days before the day he was tried and he responded to me "I am not fined in the shillings." What became of the balance? Any one is qualified with the Native would know - or is ignorant of the Government because the Native chief's "little minor deminquencies" for the Native Affairs Department circularised administrative officers as follows:-

"It must be remembered that chiefs are not the salaried servants of Government, their minor delinquencies are not an affair of Government and should not be made the occasion of punishment. There is a tendency sometimes to look too too high a standard in the Native chief."

There are some intelligent ones which are already developing tribal systems of their own and are very worthy

of imitation, but the great majority wholesale apply methods of the old Roman Empire to the great proportion of their tribesmen.

THE OPTIMIST

Transcendent Optimism in the world belongs to
Who shaping after many days of
The sun to rise in the North,
And your starry glorified
Fathers to bring even more exalted
With you, with strain wistfully.
But — grafted — simple — solution in St. Paul,
The day — I ask your — Saturday — high noon
Invoking Señor of Marconi's magic power
Winged through the air a three-actetic plea
To meet the heart of adamant bitter agony.

Thus here came 15 Parthenope, then late
Befell you, for awaiting me
When Agents guard the Crown's enthroned heard
("I am it seems, you like to contemplate")
Your scheme were plumb.

The door, mysteriously shut,
Brought you to days of weary penury
West went your dreams of trolic shows to see
Luminous others round the groaning board,
And gaudy clowns' comantic mirths.

Independent Optimists, Imperialists,
May be well-earned question stand in the sun,
Gold and stars convulsed, a lion in fox
For the best fight we've had in years!
Ed. "Edu-
per procuring in Africa,"

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SISAL GROWING IN EAST AFRICA.

By H. J. BRENTON, M.A., of the Royal Society of Art's Audience.

On Tuesday afternoon Messrs. C. T. & J. G. Smith, Esq., of London, members of the Royal Society of Arts, and the Third Villiers Street Institute, with Special Reference to the British Empire,"—a paper which deals with the development of production of various fibres, concluded their elaborate statement.

The first point to consider in so far as the development of sisal and the wastes of this season are concerned is the easily obtainable blessing of sisal, the cutting of which must be done in order to get in the crop, and the in-undesirable practice of cutting the leaves and branches of sisal after the coasting area of Sisaline fibres are sown than the fertile Highland areas. It has not yet been seen what the effects of abstract factors and the addition of labour will be upon the sisal may become serious enough to tax so far as the wages payable in the more congenial and additional charge of labour, it is a heavy industry, particularly in regard to plantations, and savannahs, are still more heavily burdened in such well-knit estates, whereas the waste of such well-knit estates, leading to waste, deterioration and loss of land should suffice to add other considerations to the fact of the power of the world to force the industry to sismay be unable to afford this stimulus, considering that Sisal had long been considered one of the standard raw materials in the British Colony after being first represented before Parliament by itself to the Queen's Council, and in 1888, during the wild leaf's interference with the cottons have to proceed under such conditions.

Many have ventured a judgment on the future of sisal so that a definite pronoun-able record can be produced and constitute a definite record itself in the words of Sir G. C. Trevelyan, "If this balance of interests is to be maintained development at the expense of commerce, nations which leads to exhaustion in soils, is bound to fail, and the worst compound effect in preventing the natural development of merchantile from one part to another, namely, raw materials usually escape this hand, and are only directed impetuously to the manufac-ture of articles."

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY REPORT.

The Company's profit for the year ended September 30, 1907, was £1,012,000, which was approximately the same amount of interest as Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The total profit down since 1900-1901 and 1901-1902 evident diminution of capital against £1,500,000, a lower amount due to influence of foreign investors. The last three years' investment stood at £3,860,000, and there is no sign of share issues.

Attachment to the independent attitude taken by the South African mining companies, some of Anglo-American and others constituting the Gold and Nickel in Rhodesia.

During the year the Company received £172,000 of its half interest in the proceeds of the sale of £1,000,000 worth of shares in Rhodesia. At the end of 1907 shares in the American and Australian gold mines stood at £1,000,000,000 each year. Few shares have been released in recent years.

Shares amounting to £15,000 of those held by the Chartered Company, amounting to £100,000 were sold to the Bank for £90,000. The amount of the shares standing in Rhodesia totalled £1,000,000, of which £225,000 of which has been issued in excess, and proceeds applied to repayment of the remaining loan.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Natives and Kikuyu Missionaries.

and the four chief Commissioners, Mr. G. G. Chappell, Mr. J. D. Cooper, Mr. E. R. G. Giffard, and Mr. W. W. H. Thompson, which he suggested might be the over-head charge, or rather overheads of the overall administration of the Native Government. The usual Governmental expenses were apportioned among the four Commissioners as follows:—

Mr. G. G. Chappell, £1,120; Mr. J. D. Cooper, £1,000; Mr. E. R. G. Giffard, £1,100; Mr. W. W. H. Thompson, £1,000. The House of Commons appointed the Auditor General to examine the financial accounts, and to present a report to Parliament, in the same manner as the Auditor General did in the case of the Indian and Canadian governments.

Mr. G. G. Chappell, while in Kenya made it a point to inspect the local situation in the British colonies belonging to the British Association and throughout the world to ascertain whether his Government should in view of the local difficulties be called to send troops to the colony. The employment opportunities were ample, but the number of emigrants was small, and the question of whether or not to make a new colony.

At this point, Mr. G. G. Chappell asked whether the point was to have a British Resident Agent in Kenya, and in the event of this being done to draw the attention of certain Free Church Societies to the desirability of this acceptance, it is apparent that little, if any, interest of church without public support. Dr. Sherriff pointed out that the proposal was rather like a new India, in that it would demand a large sum of money, and it is question of the kind if the mission in General, in which the natives were to improve the men and women in their native institutions, or the instructions to teach them to go.

He further referred to Mr. Grey's vote of confidence.

At this point there was a discussion on opinion between the Church of Scotland and Missionaries of the Native political activities in the Kikuyu country was due to a virile and courageous party among their women.



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EAST AFRICAN COFFEE SALES

Report on Individual European Markets

The consumption of East African coffee is over 100,000 metric tons annually, consisting of the consumption of East Africans and the European countries which buy East African coffee. The East African Dependencies and the British Information Office.

France—East African coffee consumed during 1930 totalled 2,000 metric tons, out of a total import of 10,000 metric tons. No details available of quantity of Kenya coffee consumed.

Germany—700 metric tons of East African coffee imports during 1930 of 140,332 metric tons were officially labelled.

Norway—Consumption of Kenya coffee seems to be increasing at a comparative shrinkage; total consumption of East African coffee during 1929 remained at 230 metric tons, and in 1930 at 150 metric tons. Imported Kenya coffee was 118 tons, while East African coffee during January to September 1930, the figure was 97.43 and 400 metric tons respectively. Kenya coffee not separately listed.

Belgium—During 1930 East African coffee amounted to 1,000 metric tons, or a total of 18,530 tons, out of a total import of 1930 East African coffee consumption was 14,400.

Sweden—East African coffee consumption in 1930 was only 23 metric tons out of 41,000 tons. Import statistics into this country are entered according to the country of purchase, and not of origin.

Spain—75 metric tons were imported during 1930 from British possessions in Africa. Total imports were 1,878 metric tons.

Holland—Though the consumption of Kenya coffee is not separately shown, 34 metric tons of East African coffee were consumed out of a total import of 661,000 bags of coffee.

Italy—Two-thirds of Italy's coffee comes from Brazil. Kenya's share during 1930 being only 1,000 bags out of a total of 10,000 coffee bags. The quality of Kenya coffee and coffee beans, if to be desired, can through its availability by name and characteristic, not affect, be brought to the attention of the trade.

A Trial Shipment not Repeated.

Czechoslovakia—About one and a half tons were imported during 1930 from East Africa against a total of 3,400 from other countries. In about three years ago a quantity of Kenya coffee was imported, but owing to its reported unsuitability for local taste the firm interested has since discontinued orders.

Austria—Through 25,210 metric tons of coffee were imported during 1930, and 20,024 metric tons during the first nine months of 1931. Unusually large can be accounted for by the fact that deliveries of Kenya beans to London have met with appreciation, but the price has been relatively high.

Greece—Over 354 metric tons of coffee were imported in the first eight months of 1930, but none directly from East Africa.

Serbia—Statistics are entered according to the country of purchase, and not of origin. No coffee is imported direct from East Africa.

Russia—Kenya coffee is not imported from East Africa, though small consignments included under the heading of "Other Countries." The total annual imports for the last eight months of 1930 were 3,761 metric tons.

Poland—Kenya coffee is practically unknown, though small consignments have been received from time to time, dealers having expressed themselves favourably. The opinion is held that if the seizures were conducted efficiently, by sending samples and appointing agents, it would be possible to compete successfully with Cuban coffee. Price would naturally be lower in the early stages, but it could be increased gradually, provided it were competitive with Brazilian coffee.

Uganda—Statistics are entered according to country of purchase, there is no known consumption of Kenya coffee.

GOOD NEWS FOR CEDAR PRODUCERS

Warnings of Cedar-Split Canker

During the last fifteen months or so, cedar exports from Kenya and Uganda have decreased considerably, partly on account of the use of cedarous timbers such as African incense cedar and pine, which by the usual treatment can be rendered suitable for the pencil manufacturer. The industry always has been the marked tendency of East African states to withdraw at first, and then to re-impose taxes upon high quality cedar. At this important juncture, a word of warning is particularly pleasing to be able to state that the method of treatment has been so successfully developed by Messrs. Chambers and Co., Ltd., of Stamford, Notts, the pioneers of the English pencil industry, that they can be said to have conquered this troublesome pest of East African cedar.

It is also good to learn that important pencil manufacturers in France, Czechoslovakia and other continental countries are now buying 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 woolly wood, while white cedar is straight grain, moreover the wood is not easily laboured to the fine polish which East African cedar so readily takes.

Thus there is a distinct market home for East African cedar producers.

Uganda—With a sloop of 1,200 tons visited Zanzibar last week.



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DEMAND FOR FURTHER REDUCTIONS

In Tanganyika Wharfage and Lighterage charges.

Specially reported for East Africa.

Even the reduced wharfage and lighterage charges which will come into force in Tanganyika on April 1 will still be far too high was emphasised at last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Humphrey Leggett, the Chairman, stating that export cargo was now to be dealt with on a consolidated basis, pointed out that import rates in Dar es Salaam had always been on that basis, at a flat rate of £105d. per bill of lading ton. "The rates now before us," he said, "on the export side there was the Government wharfage charge of 2s. 6d. per bill of lading ton, and the lighterage charge varying according to the classification of the goods. Wharfage and lighterage charges were now to be combined into a consolidated rate, but it was not stated how much of this rate was to go to the Government and how much to the lighterage companies." Such information was necessary. Broadly speaking, in class 1, and 2 there was to be a total reduction of only 1s. per bill of lading ton. The new consolidated charge of 9s. 6d. on sisal was considerably less than had been expected, and was certainly less than they felt necessary. The Section had recommended that the wharfage should be reduced from 2s. 6d. to 1s., and the lighterage from 1s. to 6d. It was decided to cable to the Associate Chambers for their views.

To Increase the Use of Sisal.

It was resolved to ask the Council of the Chamber to renew the representations made in 1929 to various Government Departments, urging them to give preference to Empire Sisal and similar goods manufactured from Empire material. Sir Humphrey Leggett then suggested the approach to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the Sisal Buyers, to over forty British Crown Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated territories, whom the Crown Agents might be persuaded to circulate on the subject. Railways in East and West Africa, Malaya and other parts of the Empire should be asked to see if there was no reason why they should not specify that it must be made from East African Sisal.

Mrs. Wilson and Mr. Hedges expressed the thanks of the industry to the Chairmanship for his interest, the former describing his proposal as the first definite move made towards increasing the use of sisal. Mr. Wigglesworth's remark that the Crown Agents must be approached as they were received, was corrected by Mr. Adams, who stated that the Crown Agents reserved the right to change the direction of the incident in the public interest.

Charles Wilson had found people at recent agricultural shows who had never heard of Empire sisal. Though sisal had dropped so heavily in price, he had had to pay £1.10 each for a ton of binder twine as in the previous year. He suggested that the Section might approach the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Farmers' Union, and the Sisal Growers' Association.

Many firms thought that the Rosita farms might be used to some effect from East Africa grown within the Empire; he had seen some such twine and did not think it contained Empire fibre. It could be easily stated that only white twine was used in the Empire. Revalising it would be very helpful. Mr. Hedges said that prejudice existed against some fabrics from Empire sisal as it was the wrong colour. White sisal was looked at unfavourably and farmers would use it for that reason.

It was agreed that the various suggestions should be embodied in a general letter to the Empire Marketing Board, the Ministry of Agriculture, and other Departments.

Orders in Dar es Salaam Prohibited.

A brief reference was made to Sir Humphrey Leggett's memorandum on the rates charged on the Tanganyika Railways for "in transit" traffic connected from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma for the Belgian Congo. Those low rates encouraged traders in the Belgian Congo, a number of traders in Dar es Salaam and elsewhere in Tanganyika, to be induced to discuss the matter fully at a meeting, meetings referring the memorandum to the Joint East African Board.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE POLICY.

Federal Government to Purchase all Stocks.

It is important that East African planters should be informed of Brazil's coffee policy, and we extract some notes from the following telegram from the Rio de Janeiro correspondent of *The Times*.

For Caucal Vare. The Provisional President yesterday signed a Decree whereby the Federal Government will purchase all the coffee available on June 30 next, excepting the stock purchased by the State of São Paulo for 20,000,000. The reasons given for this action are that the retention of the coffee as in the past is seriously affecting national economy, creating difficult credit conditions, and increasing the cost of production, as well as contributing to the depreciation of quality, and thus depriving the export centres of the country of the best grades, and consequently hindering the development and expansion of exports. Since a return to normal conditions is impossible without easing the markets of the pressure exercised by the stocks retained in the warehouses in the interior, and without at the same time preventing a neutralising and eventual excess of production, the Federal Government has resolved to act as stated above.

The price to be paid for the coffee, based on type No. 1 Santos, will not exceed 10 milreis a bag. Payment will be made only after classification has been verified. The coffee not sold to the Government will be liberated according to the chronological order of its dispatch in minimum annual quantities. This year's crop, beginning on July 1, will find Brazilian ports freely with the sole restriction that the monthly entries shall not exceed one-twenty-fourth of the crop.

For the next five years the new-coffee plantations throughout Brazil will be subject to an annual tax of one milrei a tree. Remaking will not be considered for new plantations. It is intended to tax the crops exported from January 1 next onwards. This tax will be 10% on the crops of 1931 and 1932, and may be increased to 20% on subsequent crops according to circumstances.

The Government has entered into an agreement with other producing countries to obtain the participation in the decree of coffee, and will also enter into negotiations with the importers of selected foreign-owned companies in the import countries. The import arrangements will be effected by the necessary mutual arrangements.

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"RIPON FALLS" INSTEAD OF "JINJA."

Sir William Gowers' Uganda's Mineral Prospects.

EVEN when performing a most valuable devotional duty, Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, was not saying something worth while 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, he emphasised, would not mean breaking 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 driving of the copper on the shores of Lake Edward is proceeding slowly but surely. The salt lake south of Ruwenzori may eventually provide a by no means negligible amount of traffic, and it seems to me that the oil-bearing areas along the Nile Congo divide extending from the Kilo Moto Mines to near Lake Tanganyika must inevitably become the object of intensive and concentrated development as the term of life of the south African oil mines begins to approach its end.

The discovery of petroleum in commercially valuable quantities and quantities in the region of Lake Edward may prove another potent factor in the development of the Western Rift Valley. A party of geophysicists to the employment of the Anglo-Egyptian Company are being sent as a result of my conversations with that company to carry out exploratory seismographic 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 Wednesdays, March 4 and 18, Sir Daniel Hall, who recently visited East Africa, will give talks on farming from 7 to 7.30 p.m.

At 7.25 p.m. to-morrow, February 27, and March 6, 13, 20, and 27 there will be talks on "British Mandates," 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 man on "Schools and Schools in East Africa."

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

Mar. 5.—Royal Empire Society Luncheon. Lord Kirkley to speak on "Trade Openings in Southern Africa." Cannon Street Hotel, 1 p.m.

Mar. 9, 10, and 11.—Rev. 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.

These Instructions in Brief.

LORD DELAMERE, Mr. J. H. F. Harper and Capt. H. E. Schwartz 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 evolution 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, to demand a Legislature for the admission of common services, and finally, to ask for the withdrawal of the White Paper on Native Policy. By a majority, a convention decided that the delegates should not be given the power to enter into the discussion of anything beyond these matters.

I find "East Africa" better posted in East African affairs than any other paper—*sub
sister in Nairobi.*

THE NEW AIR MAIL SERVICE.

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

The Postmaster General announced that the flying-mail 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 countries 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:

Egypt (southern) 5 days approximately, as compared with 7½ by ordinary route.

Sudan (northern) 7 days approximately, as compared with 9½ by ordinary route.

Sudan (southern) 6 days approximately, as compared with 15½ by ordinary route.

North-east Belgian Congo 10 days approximately, as compared with 25 by ordinary route.

Uganda 8 days approximately, as compared with 16½ by ordinary route.

Kenya 9½ days approximately, as compared with 17½ by ordinary route.

Tanganyika 10½ days approximately, as compared with 20½ 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—

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Uganda	6
Kenya	6
Tanganyika	6

Letters for transmission by this service should bear the big air mail label on the front 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 6 a.m. on Saturdays, and correspondingly earlier elsewhere.

Is yours a
Sunshine
Baby?

No flabby flesh—no constipation.

"Sunshine Babies" are those happy babies who are protected by the sunshine vitamin D from rickets, badly formed teeth, constipation and other digestive disturbances.

Give your Baby the improved Glaxo with added sunshine vitamin D, so that he will be a "Sunshine" Babe. Let the sunshine vitamin D build your baby's bones straight and strong. Let him have firm healthy flesh and a sturdy little constitution.

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.

THE SKULL OF SULTAN MKWAWA.

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 in 1929 were followed by far greater anxiety in 1930. Then, owing to financial stress and the difficulty the Government encountered in its endeavour 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 coffee harvested and 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 product. 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 over 25,000,000 bags was a severe strain on the Government, and although the 1929-30 crop was a small one, that of 1928-30 was, and the one now being gathered promises to be again in excess of requirements. At the end of 1929 the un-exported stocks totalled 17,250,000 bags, and have now reached a total of over 22,000,000 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, 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 f., opened the year at 37s. od. a cwt. and closed it at 4s., while Rio No. 7 was quoted at 44s. in January and at about 30s. 6d. in December."

"The growth in production of mild coffee during recent years has naturally been a 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 producing countries; the latter finding a good market in the United Kingdom. Production and consumption during the year amounted to about 23,000,000 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 1,000,000 bags were sent to Europe. The world's visible supply on December 31 stood at 5,054,000 bags, compared with 5,000,000 bags in 1929."

NATIVE MEN WITH WOMEN'S NAMES.

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

"One curious effect of the belief in the power of *jachien*, the devil, spiritual, is to be seen in the names of the Luo. Unlike most races, though they have names for the male 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 his/her mother regardless of the sex of the child, but also to the custom of naming a child whose mother has been before its birth after the *jachien* which has been causing the trouble. In order to determine the sex of the ancestor, a cock and a hen are placed near the child, and the bird which remains near the child longest is supposed to indicate the sex of the *jachien*. The child is named accordingly, regardless of its own sex."

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

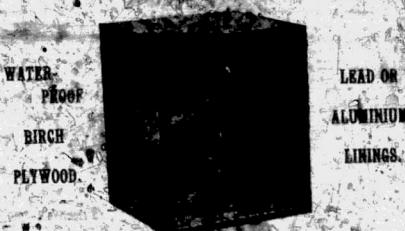
"Across the African veldt and deserts, by pack horse and camel, there journeyed to Paris a group of turbanned gentlemen of mahogany hue. They came from what has been German East Africa, a wild land of 5,000,000 blacks, in which the capital, Dar es Salaam, has only 10,000 inhabitants. The African tribesmen's demand for the skull of the great Sultan Mkwawa as their share of the spoils of the greatest war in history, so moment and so strange as to seem trivial and ludicrous compared with the demands of some delegations we witnessed. The fact was recorded in the Treaty."

"Mkwawa had bitterly resented the white man's invasion on his ancestral land, and he and his followers had resisted violently the establishment of German rule. So violently, in fact, that on April 30 a certain Captain Zeukeled a German band of Native soldiers on an expedition calculated to bring the Sultan and his warriors to heel. But the natives were ambushed, and after the custom of the land, slaughtered at a State banquet. That aroused Germany'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."

"Palpitating, 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 Zeukeled 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 resemblance to reality."

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B. INDIA.

"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 or twine to erect a European school is being purchased in Arusha.

Five dairy Shorthorn bulls were sent from England to Kenya Colony during 1930.

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

Rhodesian Congo Border Concession is to change its name to Rhokana Corporation Ltd.

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

Total imports into Tanganyika during 1930 were valued at £3,682,605, compared with £4,285,953 during 1929.

A new hotel which is being built near Lourenco 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 Ndola is shown by the statement in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council that there are now 422 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 (£1,314); gold, 838.75 ounces (£3,140); salt, 219,83 tons (£1,490); and mica, 886 lbs. (£402).

Trade imports into Zanzibar during 1930 amounted to Rs. 166,347/-, while exports were Rs. 183,800/- 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. A 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, about 100 miles in the Lower Sudan.

We are often asked on what basis the Kafue 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 loaned for ten years from the Colonial Development Fund, the rate of interest being 5% until 1933 and 8% thereafter, repayments to begin after three years.

Intensive Japanese competition in Uganda is arousing 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 others find it difficult if not impossible to compete. Stocks are reported to be moving, but again mainly of Japanese goods. Piece goods designs are skilfully 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. & G.) issues the following notes on East Africa:

Kenya.—Reports from in-country districts indicate a slight improvement. Part of the proceeds from crop sales has gone into cultivation. 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 area, but quiet in agricultural centres. Crops are looking well and prospects are promising. The cattle market remains firm.

JACOB & CO'S



"TRUMPETER ASSORTED"

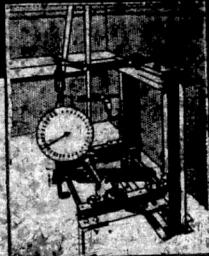
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running round a 24 hrs.
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abroad.

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The following Railway Material is for disposal at very low prices in order to avoid taking it to England:

RAILS: all fireclay relays.

600 TONS	F.B. Rails	41 lb	I.S.R.
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1000 TONS		50 lb	I.S.R.
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600 TONS		50 lb	B.S.S.
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Together with fishplates, bolt and nuts, spikes, etc.

50 Sets, metre gauge, Switches & Crossings

60 ft. dia. TURNTABLE, metre gauge.

ROLLING STOCK: all metre gauge, steel underframes.

70 Open and Covered Goods Wagons.

8 Passenger Coaches, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes.

6 Oil and Water Tank Wagons, all steel.

FENCING MATERIAL: Large quantity of Galvanized Wire, Steel Posts, Strainers, Level Crossing Gates, etc.

Further particulars and prices on application to
MR. J. GUNNINGHAM, Steamer Agent, Aden, or
the Owners, George Cohen, Sons & Co. Ltd.,
200 Commercial Road, London, E. 4.
Telephones: Aden 1200, London 1200.

FEBRUARY 26, 1931.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

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

Kenya

"A" sizes	72s. od. to 832s. od.
"B" "	60s. od. to 84s. 6d.
"C" "	49s. od. to 73s. 6d.
Peaberry	70s. od. to 123s. od.
Mixed and ungraded London graded	25s. od. to 60s. od.
First sizes	89s. od.
Second sizes	75s. 6d.
Third sizes	50s. od.
Peaberry	75s. od.
London cleaned	10s. 6d.
First sizes	62s. od.
Second sizes	65s. od.
Peaberry	65s. od.

Gambia

Robusta	32s. od.
London cleaned	67s. od. to 70s. od.
First sizes	51s. od.
Peaberry	55s. od.
Togo	74s. od.
"A" sizes	55s. od.
"B" "	35s. od.
"C" "	65s. od.
Peaberry	55s. od. to 50s. od.
Brownish	55s. od.

Tanganyika

"A" sizes	60s. od. to 85s. od.
"B" "	45s. od. to 61s. 6d.
"C" "	30s. od.
Peaberry	67s. od. to 82s. 6d.
London cleaned	67s. od. to 70s. od.
First sizes	48s. od. to 66s. 6d.
Second sizes	42s. od.
Third sizes	58s. od.
Peaberry	58s. od.

Kilimandjaro

London cleaned	118s. 6d.
First sizes, good greenish	118s. 6d.
Second sizes	135s. 6d.
Third sizes	145s. 6d.
Peaberry	128s. 6d.
Arua	66s. od. to 74s. od.
"A" sizes	60s. od.
"B" "	50s. od.
Peaberry	60s. od.

Belgian Congo

London graded	71s. od.
First size, dull brownish	61s. 6d.
Second size	61s. 6d.
Third size	53s. 6d.
Peaberry	62s. 6d.

London auction sales in February totalled 55,400 bags, compared with 50,000 on the corresponding date of last year.

What are your interests?

If you tell us what they are we shall be happy to send you gratis our Catalogues and Lists of Books dealing with the subjects in which you are interested. We have over 1,250,000 vols. (secondhand and new) on every conceivable subject in stock, including an immense number now out of print. Books sent on approval to any part of the world.

FOYLES 181, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Wholesale and Export Paper Agents and Merchants.	
Every description of Writing, Drawing, Books, Goods, and Stationery.	

OTHER PRODUCE

Castor Seeds. There has been a slight improvement to 11s. 5s. per ton for East African. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 11s. 10s. and 12s.)

Chillies. Mombasias of fair quality are quoted at 4s. per cwt. ex-wharf London.

Cloues. Quiet, with Zanzibars quoted at 11d. to 1s. per lb. on spot. February-March shipment is quoted at 1s. 6d. c.i.f. (The comparative quotation last year was 1s. 1d.)

Coconut Oil. East African is steady at about 1s. 11s. per ton.

Cotton. There has been an improvement in the demand for East African, which is now quoted at from 7d. to 1s. per lb. according to quality. (The comparative quotations last year were from 7d. to 1s.)

Cotton Seed. East African is still nominally quoted at 1s. 5s. per ton.

Groundnuts. The market is steady and slightly better at 1s. 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 1s. 16s. and 1s. 10s.)

Cum arabic. Messrs. Boxall and Co. of Khartoum report that the net fall in prices during January was 1s. 7d. per cwt. Demand has been good.

Hides and Skins. The market is very dull and idle with unbahted Addis Ababa heavyweights quoted at 5s. per lb., and weights of 8 to 12 lb. quoted at 5d. per lb.

Laitie. A moderate business has been passing with East African No. 2 white fat steady at 10s. 6d. and No. 3 at 10s. per 450 lb. for February-March shipment. (The comparative quotation last year was 1s. 3s.)

Sisal. There has been an improvement to 1s. 13s. 5s. per ton for East African on spot. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 1s. 16s. and 1s. 10s.)

Tea. East African is steady at the slightly lower figure of 1s. 11s. per ton for No. 1 second grade. Fair average quality is quoted at 1s. 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 1s. 13s. and 1s. 10s.)

Wattle Bark. Chopped East African is quoted at 1s. 7s. 6d. per ton, i.e. nominally.

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

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 Imperial 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 70 tons monthly, and which, if the scheme has the anticipated effect, would secure about £50 per ton above the present price.

DUX BLACK CANVAS

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Extremely durable, twice other canvases.

Extremely water proof, rot proof, fire proof.

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FEBRUARY 26, 1931

EAST AFRICA

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**AFRICAN MARINE & GENERAL
ENGINEERING CO., LIMITED,**
MOMBASA (KENYA), EAST AFRICA

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

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**PEARSON'S DISINFECTANTS
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For Governments, Railways, Mines, Plantations, Farms and General Household Uses

HYCOL No. 1. Germicidal value 18 to 20 times greater than Carbolic Acid. A magnificent Sheep Dip at dilutions 1:100 to 1:1000. The finest form of disinfectant for household and farm use.

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PLACES OF BEAUTY AND INTEREST
AND TO BIG GAME AREAS.

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Agents: J. G. Atkinson, Ltd., London, E.C. 3.

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EAST AFRICAN

SHIPPING

NEWS

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA

Maddalena passed Durban homewards Feb. 1.
Mantola left Marselles for East Africa Feb. 1.
Mathias left Dar es Salaam outwards Feb. 2.
Khendala left Bombay for Durban Feb. 3.
Karabara left Seychelles for Bombay Feb. 4.
Katafaga left Dar es Salaam for Durban Feb. 5.
Kagona left Durban for Bombay Feb. 23.

CITRA LINE

Francesco Crispi arrived Genoa Feb. 20.
Giuseppe Mazzini left Hafun for Dar es Salaam Feb. 20.
Caffaro arrived Zanzibar for Durban Feb. 21.
Casaglia arrived Genoa Feb. 22.

LIVERPOOL HARRISON

Sir J. Dakin left Port Said Suez outwards Feb. 16.
Clan Keith left Aden for Durban Feb. 17.
Tadzhik left Birkenhead for East Africa Feb. 18.
Sir J. Evansville left Colombo outwards Feb. 19.

PORTUGUESE AFRICA

Randsonia left Colombo for Portugal Feb. 1.
Melisso left River Hamburg Feb. 1.
Riuentente left Port Sudan Feb. 16.

Wissel left Mombasa for South Africa Feb. 1.
Lijke arrived Antwerp for East Africa Feb. 2.
Uldah arrived Durban for East Africa Feb. 3.

Mess. G. R. M. James
" Roland Garros" left Port Said homewards Feb. 4.
" Deneb" left Port Said homewards Feb. 5.

" Roland Garros" left Port Said homewards Feb. 6.
" Deneb" left Port Said homewards Feb. 7.

" Roland Garros" left Marseilles for East Africa Feb. 8.
" Ulysses" left Mombasa homewards Feb. 9.

Dunbar Castle arrived Beira Feb. 10.
Ondum, Asilia arrived Port Said East Africa Feb. 11.

Dundee Castle left Ascension Island Feb. 12.
Dundee Castle left St. Helena for Beira Feb. 13.

Dundee Castle left Pemba for London Feb. 14.
Gloucester Castle left South Africa Feb. 15.
Glandan Castle left Port Said for London Feb. 16.

Dundee Castle left Mombasa for London Feb. 17.
Manganya arrived Port Said homewards Feb. 18.

EAST AFRICAN MAIL

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Zanzibar at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on February 26 per
March 1. - "Pembroke"
12. "S. Rajah"
13. "S. Jean Labor"
14. "S. Malabar"
15. "S. Macerata"

MAILS for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. every Friday.
Local mails from East Africa to the United States via General Duchess on March 12 via the "Llandaff Castle" and "Wales" to the "Llandaff Castle" and "Roland Garros".

The "S. Messengers" Mail Service
has laboured well since the
first voyage to East Africa last year
from Mauritius.

Some Statements Worth Noting

For some time I have been thinking how just as happy & best posted as a visit from one over to another in law. Mr. J. S. Smith who recently visited Northern Rhodesia speaking of his society.

Some idea of the tremendous size of the Victoria Falls may be gained from the fact that they being reported in London - this would stretch the length of Oxford Street from Marble Arch to Tooley Street near Tower Bridge. *Marina* leaving Ilford.

Recd labour for public works, such as railways, roads etc. is legally permissible. Under Government direction, no class of labour may no longer be used without the specific authority of the Government. No such authority has been given since 1903. *The Victoria Falls* in Rhodesia speaking in the Legislative Council.

Though Livingstone is the capital of Northern Rhodesia, you have never seen such miserable off-shoots in your life as those holding the Government officials to whom I speak about them seem to have a patterned action for the places. They seem to have a lot to do the little shanties. *Mr. F. J. W. H. Smith* who recently visited

PRESSURE ON TIRES IN EAST AFRICA

M. H. C. is in one of the ships he pointed out in the *Star* that it uses motor tires in East Africa. He says that it is the tires becoming hot. He asks whether this increases pressure or causes wear in drawing up charts of correct pressures for tires made varying sizes.

The Dunlop Rubber Company to whom the question was submitted states that there are two causes by which heat can be generated, and therefore increased temperature in the tire. The first is the external temperature of the air, and the second is the generation of heat when the tire is drawn in its construction as a result of the continual bending and flexing of the tire. If initial pressure is reduced and the tire is drawn and released it immediately then the internal pressure will increase. Changes in temperature will also affect the tire's increased inflation pressure, and it would be permissible to make such a change in the initial air pressure to allow for these changes. It is wrong to release the inflation pressure too much because then additional flexing of the tire would produce stress which is a fatigue induced cause of early failure. If the initial pressure is lb. per square inch down than those recommended a careful testing of the results. If this is done it will more allow not even a maximum reduction of 5 per cent in the initial pressure.

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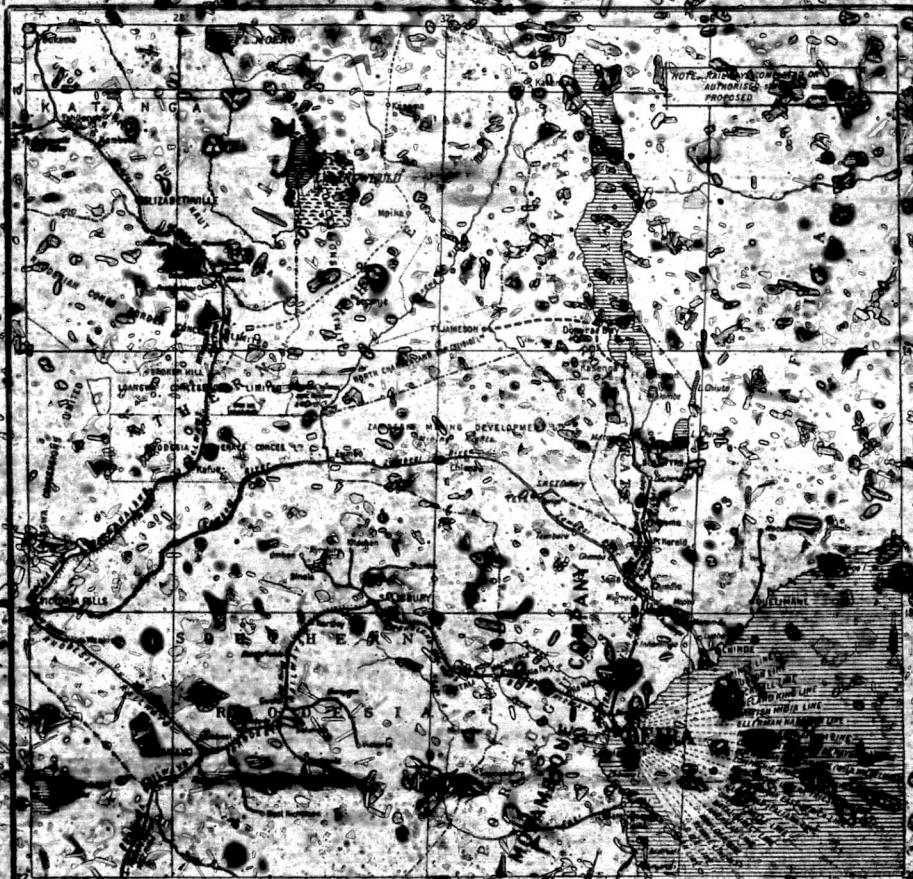
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