

EAST AFRICA

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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

PAGE
Editorial Booksheet 1334
Letters to the Editor 1336
East Africa & Who's Who 1337
Mr. R. Cook 1337
Mr. W. F. Campbell 1334
Personalia 1336
East African Gossip 1334

ANOTHER PANGANYIKA INQUIRY NEEDED.

We invite the attention of the Panganyika Government, of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, and of the general public to the affairs of the Kilimanjaro Native Cooperative Association, which Sir Donald Cameron, while Governor of Tanganyika, held up as a model Native co-operative organisation, until its finances, it is well known, proved to need strict control. We have good reason to fear that defalcations of a considerable amount of the inevitable profits by which its members were warned two or three years ago by planters in the neighbourhood - a very common knowledge in well-informed circles. The affairs of the Association have been going from bad to worse; much time and money has been already made available for a new administration, but we hope this untried new form of authority will take, and the confidence of the public in the results of its work will be restored. We have no doubt that the difficulties and anomalies in the experiments will still be found in training the native for responsibility of various kinds. But fresh and public co-operation will be necessary to restore confidence in the cause, or on the failure public suspicion must be increased.

We have yet to meet any sound judge of the position who will give the Kilimanjaro Native Planters Association necessary credit for the development of the Native coffee and tea industry, indeed, none so far as the present advantages of that development hold. All the native growers are under strict control by the present authority, to whom they are compelled to contribute one-tenth of all their produce, and there is growing concern that the great majority of the native growers object to the association, the fact of which the authorities seem to think they easily can prove by giving a new source of income to some of their tribes, and their hangers-on. At present, however, it is known, though his plantations are thirty or forty miles away, has to bring his coffee, often in old world cups, a few shillings, to the tea shop in Mombasa to be weighed, though the conditions do not actually force him to sell to a tea association, in practice he

never takes possession of his coffee after weighing it, early it is sent to some other possessor licensed to buy at increased cost of transport. It would, we suggest, be far more equitable to permit the Native grower to sell direct to any bona fide buyer in the district, and thus save himself unnecessary travelling for the purpose of disposing of his crop. If such buyers were under the obligation to keep registers of each purchase of coffee, and each Native planter had to carry with him a card, signifying his subscriber, concurring part, and the number of coffee trees in his farm owned by the individual, there need be no fear of widespread theft of coffee from various estates, since the cards could contain a record of all previous sales made by the bearer. Such a system would be an effective safeguard against mutual larceny.

The sale of coffee under a government supersede the before it is raised from cultivation or sale, would also tend to prevent the destruction of demanding reasonably good rates from the planter under penalty of losing the sale for his coffee. To protect the good name of Panganyika in exports, and to secure the encouragement of the local market, the Native would be compelled to sell his coffee to European and Indian dealers, and not feel, as some of them do at present, that they suffer greatly from a practical monopoly existing in some cases, should a considerable body of the population leave the country.

Agriculture, not only to improve the condition of the plantations, as at present, but to protect the actual sprouts of native estates, and come at reasonable prices. Under the present system, no-one can buy Native buying many Native coffee beans, and the use of noxious chemicals in the preparation of sprouting purposes, but the government is likely to prohibit such intents, probably, at all events.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

East Africa is able to reveal the fact that there is now no likelihood that the report of the Commission of Enquiry on East Africa will be presented to Parliament before the autumn.

JOINT COMMITTEE
DISAPPOINTMENT This month, as has been mentioned in these columns, we anticipated that the report will be completed before the autumn.

Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Chairman, whose amiability and good-humour have earned him recognition, and who was forbidden at the last moment by his doctor to attend this year's East Africa Dîner in London, at which he has to have been one of the chief guests—thus had to postpone an operation from which East Africa would have to leave, and he is suffering a good deal every 15th his absence. Drafting sub-committee of the joint Committee is at work. Its constitution makes it doubtful, to say the least, whether it can produce generally acceptable conclusions. There will probably be disappointment in East Africa at this unexpected further delay in the compilation and publication of the results of the Parliamentary inquiry for the Dependencies are naturally anxious to know exactly where they stand, in order that they may be free to give less attention to politics for a while to concentrate their energy on the economic needs of the moment.

Even the present very serious locust invasion in Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika Territory appears to have suffered to some extent the Departments of

NON-CO-OPERATION
BETWEEN DEPARTMENTS :—in view of those contiguous Dependencies into the close and difficult co-operation, which alone can be effective, action can bring. We have already commented on the inordinate delaying launching an adequate campaign, especially in Uganda and Kenya, and have noted that the menace has not been allowed to stand face with the Director and Deputy Director of Agriculture of Uganda coming on leave simultaneously "leaving usual" being apparently the favoured slogan. Now the latest report issued by the Uganda Department of Agriculture, an interesting and detailed record of the damage done in the district of Kasese is clear, and a record clearly states that no further reports have been received from Uganda, with the exception of a telegram dated May 28, and that no further reports have been received from Tanganyika.

Which of the three Departments is to be blamed we do not attempt to assess, but we do suggest that such care of

IF THERE HAS BEEN a co-operation is in itself the strongest possible endorsement of the press system, which each territory uses to advantage. It is a water-tight compassing system, which doubtless is unique in its pre-eminence, demanding almost uninterrupted co-operation between the three Dependencies and agreement on general lines of policy. All this one might expect of a Central Authority. Rightly or otherwise, Sir John, have within a fortnight justified the

From time to time the Colonial Office publishes the vital statistics of European officials serving in East Africa, the Dependencies included in the survey being Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Somaliland, Northern Rhodesia, and the Uganda and Tanganyika Territories. The latest figures, those for the year 1929, show that there are no fewer than 4,536 such officials, of whom 1,563 are in Kenya and 1,242 in Tanganyika; the Kenya and Uganda Dependencies and Haileys ranking third in 665. But analysis of this small army of officials reveals that those under the age of 30 years is one aged 30 and pensioned to, while the other extreme are 60 years of age, a figure as 600, and 43 over 50 years old. In view of the Colonial Office regulation that the retiring age for Government officials in East Africa is 50 years of age, or 20 years service (whichever comes the sooner), the large number of officials over the retiring age is surprising. True, Governors and Heads of Departments are excluded from the strict application of the regulation, but how many such exceptions are there among the 135? It looks as though the regulations are easily evaded. Even more amazing, perhaps, is the information that no fewer than 129 cases of the age of the official is unknown. To anyone who has had to fill in an application form for employment under the Colonial Office the possibility of a record of age seems incredible. How have all these great feats achieved it? The magic of miracles is not yet past!

A most important arrangement, the significance of which appears to have been overlooked, was disclosed by Sir Edmund Davis at the recent Rhodesian Anglo-American General meeting when he informed that in return for substantial contributions made by the Rhodesians to the Rhokana Corporation and the Roan Antelope and Unified Copper Mining Companies, and entered into a thirteen years' contract with those railways to send all their traffic over the Rhodesian system. The railroads and the port of Beira are thus safeguarded for a long period from the possibility of serious loss of traffic through the possession of the newly completed Benguela Railway from Lubango to Central Africa. The Rhodesian Railways are to reduce the maximum rates from £10 to £4 per ton on copper, iron and steel, £10 per ton on coal and from £9 to £6 on general goods, plant, and machinery. The mining companies have also entered into a thirteen years' contract with the Wiekie Collieries for the supply of all their coal and coke requirements.

Money is difficult to obtain when the return cannot be estimated in pounds, shillings and pence," writes Uganda's Director of Forests, his Report for 1930—by no means a cheerful document, which records lack of money, lack of personnel, lack of planning, lack of experience in Uganda, and lack of efficiency in the Native forest-guards. We see that the financial importance of forest protection is not always realized by all the East African Dependencies, but the

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figures do not confirm that view. Foresty is said to have ranged 'industrially'—it is a enlightened policy which saves a Forestry Service because immature forests are not in sight and looks upon the long future as a revenue-earning basis. In 1930 the exploitation of the forests of Uganda brought in £1,165 in excess of expenditure, that sum might well have been spent on supporting the Department.

For several decades, while the Commissioner timber has been held in Uganda without dispute, it is still being replaced, and, while

NEGLECTING A DUTY TO POSTERITY. It does not appear that there is any immediate cause for alarm. The timber resources of the Protectorate have naturally been reduced. The present generation has had its full share of nature's forest gifts, and now recognises that posterity will be the losers except that the gifts will have been replaced by their use. He is a poor trustee who lends on depreciated capital, and our aim should be to prove the value of those assets which we have left in existence. Excellent sentiments, which would no doubt have been phrased a good deal more strongly by an official. Apparently the Ugandans themselves are inclined to rest contentedly on the old plough that has posterity ever done for us.

Employers in Africa who have many quaint forms of prejudice to combat among their labour force will learn with interest that

MALE LABOUR ON THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN MINES.

The Native Affairs Department of Northern Rhodesia, the Roan Antelope Mine suffered for some time owing to a widespread Native belief that there was an enormous snake at a place which had a particular preference for mine labourers. These beliefs, though very well founded, contrasted between Native and European labour in the mines. When the contract system was put on for six months, the Native labour would have to leave and the Native would be unable to find work elsewhere. This seems pretty conclusive evidence that in mining service met with the approval of the Native. That the contract system has its definite advantages is shown in the statement that while the contract boy is fond of his time, he is a nice species of money in the form of a deferred payment to the employer. The Native, however, is not so fond of the system, being ashamed to go about half-naked, no longer on at the mine, but drift from employer to employer.

Experiments show that the practice of the contract system is improving. After six months

NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT IS SATISFIED. physical energies and other facilities, with constant medical attention, can be relied on to meet any emergency which cannot call for appreciable

time. Wives now accompany their husbands to the towns and married women go with the former and find husband in the mining areas, so not only is the birth-rate in a labour centre increasing but the infant death-rate is steadily decreasing. Thus, though the medical attention is poor in mining areas, the Native population of Northern Rhodesia, and education and social amenities are progressing progressively. Nor is there evidence that the aggregate amount of food grown by Natives in Northern Rhodesia is less than in the absence

of white-bodied men from the mines. The Native Affairs Department is in short, a thoroughly satisfied that the Native is beneficially employed and enterprise is

The study of variation of currently observed data on natural phenomena in East and Central Africa beginning to reveal certain interesting relations,

EAST AFRICA'S ELEVEN-YEAR CYCLE. Aalogically, hydrographical and geographical and meteorological relations, seem to be progressively evident. African tribes have long been acquainted with this eleven year period in sunspots, with their accompanying magnetic storms, and Sir Humphrey Everett asserted in his evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, that a similar eleven year cycle is inherent in the weather conditions in East Africa. Recent measurements of the three lakes—Victoria, Albert, and Nyasa—show variation in level which follows this same eleven year period. The maximum rise, expected in 1930, duly happened during the case of Lake Nyasa, thought to be complicated by the state of the Shire river, Dr. Dixey, the Nyasaland Geologist, has investigated this point and finds that a varying level of the Shire would not affect the level of Lake Nyasa by more than a few inches a year, the effect of which would probably be masked by the annual variation of as many feet. So it seems that Lake Nyasa also comes with the eleven year cycle, that a fall in the level in the first part of a very year, and that the flooding of the rice and maize lands along the lake shore is likely to be repeated during the next two years only. These are very practical conclusions, which demonstrate the value of applying unrelated scientific observations.

Although anthropology is gaining a footing in the economy of East African governments, its precise place and function still remains obscure. Professor L. Myers

OF ANTHROPOLOGY. President of the Royal Anthropological Institute, has pointed

out that some Governments rely on a general acquaintance with anthropological methods among their civil officers, others from these some to other special inquiries, and that others prefer to employ a permanent ethnologist, though plans for sessional posts, have been instances through the colonial arrangement would probably combine these. What is essential in the application of anthropological studies to practical and especially to administrative purposes is a clear grasp of method and principle, and a minimum of the mental devices of dreams or vagaries which so easily lead on a voyage to oversea duty. Some exertion is needed to minimise the value of the vain quarrel side of the subject, pleading earnestly for the present and the future, against the past, but Professor Myers maintains that the past has a very real value for the present. Few people in these days, with the exception of the members of the Royal Anthropological Institute, understand the responsibility of government in the welfare of the results of anthropological research, in the guidance and well-being of the Native peoples of the Empire and on the responsibility of our masters in the Empire and on the responsibility of our masters in the Empire to provide educated citizens for the districts to provide systematic training of anthropologists, and a more advanced study by those who administer colonies, the claim exceptional opportunities to study native customs and life.

EAST AFRICA

JULY 10, 1911

MR. H. H. BEAMISH ON TANZANIA

Points from His Memorandum to Joint Committee.

Special to "East Africa."

THOUGH the Joint Parliamentary Committee did not see its way to call for verbal evidence from Mr. H. Beamish, who had received a telegraphic mandate from a mass meeting in Moshi of ninety settlers in the northern area of Tanganyika to advise many of the sessions of Sir Donald Cameron and Mr. P. E. Mirell, Mr. Beamish handed in a memorandum from which we are able to quote here:

Beamish's Thirty Years in Africa

Having spent thirty years in South Africa and East Africa as a lawyer, his subject from 1895 onwards, shortly after the Boer War he was closely associated with the Orange River Colony lands settlement scheme, and in 1907 was requested to go to London to present the settler case to the Imperial Government, which conceded the points asked for. Later, at the request of the British South Africa Company, he toured Southern Rhodesia with the object of placing settlers in certain districts, and for some years acted as reporter native of the Rhodesian Land Settlement Department in the Orange River Colony.

Then, at the request of the Government, he launched and established the Orange River Colony Canning Company, receiving a bonus on all the manufactures produced, jams, etc., and established a basket making industry which uses locally-grown osiers, both these industries using white labour only in a community in which Jews was said to be impossible. He has farmed near Cape Town, where a man has to be the best because he has to plant tea and other tropical produce in Ceylon, where no manual labour is done by Europeans, and manage small plantations and farms in Rhodesia and other parts of Africa where some of the work can be done and often is done by white people.

From his memorandum we take the following passage:

The experience of the Native contact with Europe in Africa is distinctly beneficial to the Native, always providing that the European is of a good stamp. Contact with the non-official European, especially the agriculturist, is infinitely more beneficial to the Native than contact with the official elements, because they are likely to make a fairly permanent resident in the country. In the case of the Native, the official settlers are instrumental in advancing their influence in the country.

The fate of the Native in Tanganyika is evident, as the settlers in the Territory have been obtained from Europe from the political point of view, in contrast, the reason is that settlers consider that their position has been less secure owing to the Government's policy of non-official European interests. Native settlers, where Europeans had been led to believe that the Imperial Government was pledged to the Dual Policy,

Samuel Wilson's Visit

The first Governor also stated in conversation with Sir Samuel Wilson, of Tanzania, that matters have been dealt with in a survey that he, in a vein of bitterness, said that discussion had taken place in an atmosphere of discontent.

"The facts are that when Sir Samuel Wilson met the thirty-three European members of the Congress of Colonization in '07 at Salmam to discuss the memorandum of the Governor, Sir Donald Cameron, though asked to speak, did not do so, and, instead, he was present. He stands to this day, you will get a very much better stand in Kenya, and, indeed, at similar meetings without me. In Kenya, and, indeed, at similar meetings between Sir Samuel Wilson and settlers, the Governor between Sir Samuel Wilson and settlers, the Governor of both centres could not be compelled him and were of great assistance, not only to Sir Samuel Wilson, but to the settlers, and, indeed, I am willing to whom

I have discussed the point, and who has travelled widely, has argued that it is convinced, as I am, that the Native seems considerable areas of land eminently suitable for Native settlement, without any title of ownership, and, indeed, for Native settlement now or at any future period which can be foreseen. The forests of the Tanganyika land, however, Survey are not regarded as settlements as a reliable source of the possibilities of future settlement, the conclusion of the Board never having been such as to engender confidence in its findings.

No settler would ever wish to withhold credit from the Wachagas before producing and *arabica* coffee, nor the open and adverse winds which sweep over the Native areas, but, in comparing the Native-grown coffee with the European-grown product, it must be remembered that the Native has the advantage of altitude.

It is within the knowledge of my constituents that in the Ham areas of East Africa others were set up for the amalgamation of Native authorities into Councils, which Sir Donald Cameron appears to have proposed.

The merging of such services as police, customs, agriculture and railways would, in my view, to advantage to the three countries concerned, save sums now spent in a business-like manner, and save the sum of £1,000,000 per annum, and, beyond the Native areas, the amalgamation of Native authorities into Councils, which Sir Donald Cameron appears to have proposed.

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Settlers and Native. The Secretary for Native Affairs suggests that Native objected to the dependence of Europeans because of their white skins. Settlers do not mind settlers, but do expect civility, as do all people of every colour, in society; as all unacculturated Natives are not polite for their manners, it is not admitted that ordinary politeness in any way was connected with the colour of an individual's skin. In addition, settlers are the first to insist that no steps should be taken by Government to control migration and bar the entry of Europeans of an undesirable type.

Settlers have long demanded an independent measure of the creation of an apical colony, called Afrika, which, while being approved in the main, has in their opinion been developed too rapidly. They wonder and why. If the system is working successfully as Government spokesmen claim, the request for an independent colony is resisted.

"The average settler does not mind living in the White State in East Africa, neither does the Native dream of a Black State. When both races regulate to live in friendly contact with each other and to develop a markedly rich country for the benefit of all. Such states only create ill-feeling and only amongst Native should be, but also in the neighbouring British, French, Belgian and Italian Colonies."

The time has gone by arrived for recognition of the Southern African District Association to be allowed to nominate one or more members to represent their interests on the Legislative Council, the men selected by such bodies of course to be nominated by the Governor.

In the course of his evidence Sir Donald Cameron said: "In practice the right does exist, and, indeed, if I had the right to nominate, I would nominate the right to nominate, and, indeed, this would be the answer to their own representation, and, indeed, it has been a practice in the past, for our own representative up to the last number in some cases is only one person."

A committee appointed by Sir Donald Cameron in some before the last Tanganyika advocated the necessity for practical and valuable grants of land for settlement on suitable land in suitable areas, but as far as is known nothing has been done to attract to the Territory the type of European who would successfully open up the country and increase its productive powers.

European Settlement

The proposal for a European Settlement Board, consisting of an independent Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and one official member, has been well-considered and, indeed, notably resulted in increased confidence. The Orange River Colony Land Board of 1900 consisted of one official and two practical men, whom were practical officials and functioned very successfully.

Sir Donald Cameron, in his evidence, said that his meetings were successful and, indeed, to the point. In July, 1909, was invited to attend a large meeting of settlers in the northern area of the Colony, where, on conference, he declined to come. One hundred Europeans had gathered, and, indeed, the purpose of the meeting was to

UGANDA. PART FIFTEEN. THE COOK**INCIDENTS DRAINED BY COOK MEDALLED****Soldier So "East Africa."**

It is very difficult for those residents of East Africa, who have no port and with perfect safety, to go to Uganda, to realize what the condition was with Dr. Albert Cook and his little band of missionaries when they walked the 850 miles from Uganda in the year 1866. Besides Dr. Cook there were two or three men and three ladies, one of whom, Miss Timson, the first English woman to go to East Africa, and her husband, Mr. Wilson, these still survive, though only three are still serving in Uganda.

The Uganda Railway was not finished, only eight miles of line had been constructed, and before the white *safari*, with its two hundred porters, had the way to walk. The journey took three months.

When Dr. Cook, in his car, drove away, daily incidents of travel, food depots, etc., between scares of Maasai raids, added their share of excitement. Tragedy however added their share of excitement. Tragedy stalked their steps. They had to stay at Nubia, andwards down Black and Silver Sambales. Dr. Cook performed his first operational task in the American missionary in charge of the station.

Only a year later, however, in a party of 20, he died from blackwater fever. Dr. Cook sat down to a meal with the American missionary, one of

Mr. L. L. Pilkinson, was subsequently shot. Another Captain FitzPatrick, and the third, Captain Molony, was killed.

The Sudanese Mutiny

A few days after Dr. Cook and his party arrived at what is now Kampala, the "Sudanese Mutiny" broke out. This mutiny was a revolt of the Nubian troops, relatives of the Shillies, who had been sent on an expedition along the White Nile to forestall Murchison's shoddy. They had very real grievances against Sir Frederick Murchison, who, when they came to Africa, "with a memory, and without the intention of overrunning the country," the situation became serious, for they were all trained and noted fighting men.

Major Glegg, and Major Scott, who were in the government service, were seized by the mutineers, and Mr. Scott, the captain of the steam launch also, the position of almost

the steamer. Major George Wilson, the then Acting Civil Commissioner, collected a force of about two thousand strong to guard the islands of Baganda two thousand strong to guard the islands of Baganda. Meanwhile the few Englishmen

side of the river. Meanwhile the few Englishmen on the islands were collected in one village on the hill of Rondo, of which the stockade had been pulled down. Some bright official who thought it looked silly. At the foot of the hill was a fort, and potential fortress—the fort of Baganda. It was well armed and garrisoned. As it was not trained and well armed soldiers. It was the wives of any of the few white men who were needed to protect the ladies.

Then came a "Gagandeer" who was sent by Wilson

soldiers who would whip out their swords and such and go about in the streets.

Two Lay Missionaries

Only two hours after war was declared, another British officer, Captain Holroyde, came with his men, having heard that he was disarmed and in their hands, and their marvelous piece of hardware, in this case, the revolver, and this contingent was sent to defend the fort. The situation was saved when came the crossing of the Nile, fifty miles away, where Major Macdonald had had a battle with the mutineers and was reduced to his last six boxes of ammunition. At the time, the two thousand Bagandas had been collected, and after some ammunition had been taken up to Macdonald, Wilson decided that he must return to headquarters to run the fort himself. Thus Dr. Cook and Mr. Pilkinson, together with missionaries, found themselves at the head of an army marching to meet Macdonald, and secure the passage over the river. Wilson was honorably affected with Macdonald's speech, the grip of his hand when they met Dr. Cook, declares he will never forget.

The Remarkable Cook Family

All this is strange experience for a tame man, just fresh from Cambridge and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, a map of peace come to Uganda, on a mission of peace, looking back on it, Dr. Cook says that he "enjoyed it as any good man would," but he may yet be content to let the world see a decently dry hump. Perhaps Dr. Cook has been unfortunate since during his long service in Uganda he nearly died of enteric and he has had his share of malaria. But at the age of sixty-one he looks well and is certainly destined to the dignity of hard work in a tropical climate.

The body of the building up of the great office of the Uganda medical mission work in Uganda would be incomplete without the mention of Dr. Cook's young brother, Mr. J. H. Cook, F.R.C.S., who joined him and formerly was also his surgeon in the C.M.S. hospital at Samienti. His uncle, Dr. Pilkinson, died in East Africa, and his brother, Mr. Pilkinson, was subsequently shot. Another brother was Sir George Wilson, and his brother was Sir Edward Wilson, and Sir Wilson was the architect of the great Westminster Hall.

The Cooks are a remarkable family. The eldest Professor A. S. Cook, now sits the chair of Classical Archaeology at Cambridge. Under him all the four educated sons of Cambridge, London, where all three were founded, are now in the same profession. Dr. Major Schools of Trinity College, Cambridge, Dr. Cook, a student at Cambridge, B.A., degree in B.Sc. and M.D. of Leiden University; he passed his B.Sc. at St. Paul's.

Native Character must be developed.

During his long service all in the Uganda Native cook has acquired a knowledge of the Uganda Native character, their mental capacity, their character, and their physical development. Few Europeans can equal his knowledge on these points, if therefore very readable, they may now be used in discussions ranging from the native to the European.

The Baganda, "the West African," are remarkable negroes, but they lack intellectual capacities. They are not able to learn but mere intellectual existence is of no value without character, and in this the native is inferior to the white man. The Baganda are indolent, adulterous, to a degree, and some missionaries are prone and above all we must guard against rape, an advance of a missionary work, and shall commence with the natives, and for a long time the Natives will be under the eye of the white man.

**KENYA.
WITHOUT PREJUDICE**

is still being praised by the reviewers
See the outside back cover of this issue for further details

EAST AFRICA

JULY 14, 1931

MR. INGRAM'S "ZANZIBAR."

A Book of Information.

MR. W. H. INGRAM made such good use of his eight years (1921-1927) in writing that his book on that fascinating island of Zanzibar, its history and its People (London, 25/-) is perfectly comprehensive of information, historical, ethnological and scientific, religious, medical, material, spiritual and bizarre. He has been offered many opportunities which Sir Claude Hollis White Resident made for him to get material, and, knowing that great administrator's keen interest in all love for Africans of all races, one can imagine the delight with which he read the book and advised its compilation.

The author appears to have dived into the queerest places, but the facts he has prepared in effort to understand the folks there, whom, their beliefs, their superstitions, and their language, and if at times one feels that his conclusion is weak, also evidence his enthusiasm supplies a reason. Also as a reference book on all sides of life in Zanzibar and Pemba it holds the field, which fact makes it more regrettable that the index is so poor.

No one imagines, even among East Africans, know that in the Zanzibar Protectorate there are a number of dialects. Besides the classical Kiunguja, Kipemba, Kitundu, Kildidini (with its varieties), Kipepo, Kimusu, and Kashoga.

"Nearly every village has its dialect," form till one reaches Mtwemba, the northernmost village of the island, where, if an inhabitant speaks in his own dialect, to tell man of his dialect, speaking his own dialect they would to some extent not understand each other, and an outsider would appear to be speaking a different language.

Thus the Kiunguja *nijua* (I knew) takes on six forms, *mujua*, *njua*, *njuu*, and the examples of the same sentence so expressed in different villages vary in meaning.

Pemba is, as Mr. Ingram says, recognised all over East Africa, and even as far as London, as far as the University of Witwatersrand, and the author investigated the method of initiation into the "witches' guilds." At the hand of "it can be an extraordinarily eerie experience," he writes, "as I know from personal experience."

In 1921, accompanied by an Arab guide and disguised as an Arab, he ran the gauntlet of some 3000 prospective initiates to a meeting of the witches' witch-doctors. After long trudge through the night he met his guide at the edge

of a vineyard, which is the way to the *garden*. Suddenly somebody dropped from a tree with a bullet as he passed through the leafy branches, he brushed it off, touched his clothes, and had gone almost before we were aware of it; the whole atmosphere was extraordinarily heavy. Then the whole garden seemed alive with black gods, invisible forms that could make out vaguely naked figures which plunged like the undercurrents and were gone. The shooting of over time, faint and distant calls were answered nearby with low, mixed the howling of dogs and instant hollow clapping of hands on the arms. Not a voice was to be heard, but rustling of the bushes and so forth, signs indicated that there were a lot of people there.

Eventually the circle was completed and the initiate was asked the sponsor to name him. "What is your name?" ("Can he be a man?")

This and continues Mr. Ingram, "that the killing of an infant has to be carried out and that such a thing can be done without any harm to the child, is a most real of doubt, and whether this is actually taking place is almost impossible to say. Pemba is a well-governed and administered, but in view of the statements observed by all classes in this respect, it is difficult to state definitely that this practice does not take place, as no inspection of dead bodies is required."

From this chapter the author goes on to ghosts and apparitions, black magic and white, spells and incantations, and deceptively grim and gruesome. This is a page which is peculiar to the village of Macuto, where the among features of initiation, a dead devil with a Trident, and the author believes to be related to the story of Poseidon and a fierce one of the worship of that deity brought by the Greeks.

As an instance of the way in which new things become known, he tells a story of Paje, a native village north of Zanzibar:

Recently (1921) a large bush marked *Bayingi* washed up on shore there; it probably came from Java. Emitting a hollow sound when tapped, it soon gave the natives the impression that it was the dwelling place of a spirit, as it was a new species, a new plant, it was called. *Taner* *ngage*, obviously an onomatopoeia from the sound the bush makes.

The next extract is quite as unique. It is of the content of the book, which runs to over 500 pages, with a number of good photographs, some excellent illustrations, two maps, and space prevents a full notice. Another has been written, however, to indicate the fund of interesting information contained in it and the detailed character of the work the author did. The book can be confidently recommended to all who wish to have knowledge of Zanzibar in all its aspects, or to spend a good many hours of enjoyment with one who as such a writer has proved his qualifications for the task.

AMATEUR COMMENTS.

Although Mr. H. Leslie Davies has his book "Wonders of East Africa," three chapters of Captain Crofton, 1908, is an account of trapping game hunting and exploration in the "Shire, Malwa, Central Africa, and Ecuador," the first chapters dealing with East Africa, records only a brief visit to Tanganyika, Moa and Kilimandjaro, and the chapter entitled "Amateur's comments on the landscape" is the best the author did. Shot a lion, is won by a photograph which is quite the best amateur's I ever saw. The animal is dead, lying on the hunter's gun, and sits on the ground, an entire lack of bristles with his mouth slightly open. All the time he has the most peaceful and innocent expression imaginable—like a reposed Newfoundland dog. Asking to be printed. If Mr. Leslie Davies died he gave East African readers anything as illuminating as the rest, which deals with the parts of the world which we have not read, may be better value in any rate. Mr. Winston Churchill has written a short, clever sword.

BIRDS' TALES.

It was a good idea on the part of Captain and Mrs. Gledhill to have bird enthusiasts and ornithologists to prepare for the benefit of Rhodesian children a book about Rhodesian birds. The information is given in the form of a series of short stories, and a wealth of illustrations accompanies the tales. To the young readers may have a limited picture of the subjects and even recognition of them. The added local information is badly needed in British Africa. "Bird Tales" will be very welcome. One small blemish, however, is the authors' carelessness of punctuation, both the text and the drawings could be improved and there are too many typographical errors. The book was edited by Major Philpott and Gelling, of course, but no price is given.

THE PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH OF TWO AFRICAN TRIBES.

The interesting and valuable work done on Kenya Dr. J. B. Orr and Dr. J. L. Glikin on the physical and health of the Masai and Akikuyu has already been reported and commented upon editorially in *EAST AFRICA*. The full details of the investigation, now published by the Medical Research Council (H.M. Stationery Office), is a most excellent reading, the results being achieved by these two experts through a careful check on the diets of East African tribesmen. Some references important effect on the vital statistics of Native facts on the improvement of the people in health and happiness.

East Africa in the Press.

WHY LAKE EDWARD HAS NO CROCS

In an interesting letter to *The Times*, Mr. E. H. Worthington, leader of the Cambridge Expedition to the East African Lakes, writes:

About four years ago there was some interesting correspondence in our columns concerning the absence of crocodiles from Lakes Edward and George in Uganda. This writer found it extraordinary in view of the fact that practically all the nearby waters are inhabited by crocodiles, and Lake Edward is connected by the River Semliki to the infested waters of Lake Albert and Lake Sudd. There are two suggested explanations of the fact: one, that the distribution of crocodiles was established in evolution previous to the formation of these lakes; the other, that there is no crocator in Lake Edward, such as the chemical constitution of the water or temperature which forbids the existence of crocodiles.

The Cambridge Expedition to the East African Lakes, which has been working on Lakes Rudolf and Baringo in Kenya for the last seven months, has now moved to these Uganda waters, where a fisheries survey for the Uganda Government is being conducted with the other work of the expedition. During the course of work some important finds have been made concerning the crocodile problem. First, though crocodiles are now absent, they have not always been so. Mr. Fuchs, collector to the expedition, in studying the deposits of the Kikuyu series in the lake basin, has found a number of silurian crocodile teeth. Secondly, Lake Edward is now almost incapable of that is to say the temperature of the water (about 80 deg. F.) the great abundance of fish, birds and aquatic shapes are entirely suitable. Moreover, Mr. R. G. Bell, a chemist to the expedition, finds that there is no lime substance in the lake, and that, somewhat amazingly, the water falls well within the range of other crocodile waters which range from the sea Lake Victoria to the exceedingly saline and undrinkable Lake Rudolf.

What, then, can have caused the extermination? It is associated with the disappearance of fish remains, including vertebrates and spines of all well known species, and a few other genera of fishes, which the crocodiles found in Lake Albert and the lower Nile, but also take the crocodile, are now absent. Yet Lake Edward's water is extremely alkaline. The marine fauna is in all probability due to desiccation. The nature of the beds in which the crocodile fish and other remains have been found suggest the filling up of pools and the wholesale killing of their contents. There is little doubt that this occurred during one of the dry periods which intervened between the African glacial periods probably corresponding to one of the wet periods which followed with the onset of wet conditions. It was after the becoming of Lake Edward, the reservoir formed for the most part endemic, that is to say, has evolved in lake itself from the few straggling fish seen at other times, which have entered and stayed which cannot be swum with the lake, and the changes ensuing. We have, however, to remember that this has not yet succeeded in following this example, and in Lake Edward and George, at least. May they long remain so!

This brings us from the subject of crocodiles from Lake Edward to wider along the question of the distribution of land and water during the evolution of life with the Cambridge Expedition as especially concerned. In Uganda, under the study of the Asua and Lake Edward there is no sign of the change strata. Strata which would be expected to be as formerly common and so far back to the older layers of the Kenya Rift, take what note we waited at Lake Edward; but such considerations must await further examination. Much has been done in England since the formation of the Royal Fossil Institute, and

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Mr. Donald's *Coffee Book* is a priceless publication to any planter who knows something about coffee, and its subscribers, owing to "Coffee Growing with Special Reference to Africa," compiled by "East Africa and its Resources,"

THE "FEELING" OF AFRICA

How does Africa look one day? Different people are affected in different ways, but probably not many have felt as Miss Editha Hooper, the editor of the *East African Magazine*, did. In *The Magazine Programme* she declared that:

"...it is like the nervous, jolting climate and the dangers of Africa all packed into one. Travelling with life of every sort—birds, insects, bats, ants, lizards, and drowsy lizards, rhythmically into your veins until you feel it pulsating all about through you, saturating you with its feeling of eternal movement."

We cannot honestly say that East Africa looks as it feels like that. But then we are not a talking star.

BISHOP WILSON ON TANGANYIKA

In the course of an interesting interview with the *Irish Times* the Rev. Dr. B. Wilson says:

"It is a little unfortunate that the Natives from the hinterland come to the big towns—they live healthily, are active, and simple, but soon they are seduced through the great temptations and gaieties of the new life. Often they are seduced into unscrupulous... to sell one's cattle, stuck into spending his two years' savings for an electric iron; there is probably no electricity within ten miles of his Native village."

The work is divided in eight ecclesiastical circumscriptions, and counts 200,000 Catholics in a population of four and a half millions. In the ten years in Bugesera I have seen our Catholics mount from 21,000 to 33,500. The largest city in East Africa is said to be for education. The Government in 1924 called both Catholic and Protestant mission leaders to Dar es Salaam and imposed a new policy of co-operation which has proved a dangerous to civil authorities and missionaries. Bugesera Vicariate opened a teachers training school at Morogoro, which even before now has taken highest honours in the Government examinations.

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TRIBUTE TO MR. GRESWOLDE-WILLIAMS

Last week we reported the death in this country of Mr. Frank Greswolde-Williams. A friend writing under the pseudonym of 'Dragoon Guard' has since sent to *The Times* an appreciative obituary notice in which he states:

Mr. Greswolde-Williams was distinctly what novelists like to call a 'character'; his published life would certainly have provided one with a best-seller. For the past thirty years Kenya had been both a land of romance and tragedy to him; of romance, for he carried the fine private affairs of big-game shooting in Africa in a high position of which older Haggard spoke so much in *A Man's Quarterdeck*, and his life there, surrounded by the faithful black servants, some of whom eventually followed him to England, was as dramatic as a chief man who could provide for his guests as he felt disposed.

"His specialty was to provide lions; he knew them every hair and just how to deal with them. His native tracker, Roger, and his lead-man, Bless, a Basuto who had been his long-time companion in the War, obeyed his every command, and knew his voice whether the real lions were to provide a lion or not. Frank was very exacting in giving shooting to those whom he considered worthy of it. His accuracy was well-famed; for your friend, always your friend though it did not endude you from his black list should the mood have so moved him, you had better say for a harsh word. And as for traps, the only ones I killed at the time of fifteen were fighting in East Africa and his first wife lived out on the edge of his vast farm. He would easily use the farm house, with all its modern conveniences, such facilities did he have for relaxation, but lived in his shooting camp in the ten-huts area."

"A comprehensive, though very brief, chapter had cause to bless him, he had been a great supporter of hunting, latterly with his own private band, and for years he had been an ardent subscriber of steeple-chasing, in his younger days race-riding a great deal. I was playing cricket with men and went over to see him a few days before he died. I had been with him in Africa all last winter and we had come back to the same house about the aro. 'Hello, old boy,' he said. 'What the gods aren't generous elsewhere with you. Having broken up with his wife the same night, we account stay longer, said that I was just passing the hour, and looked in to see him. Well, I said, good-bye to me, don't take any price of them; I'm all right.' But they knew best, and knew I should not be seen again."

"And so they pass on these earthly scenes, and with their faults too, great dooms of us on earth to the world. I think there will be many all over the world for F. G. W. touched many chords in his life, no man can think to say, Do you remember his last words out to Mombasa, with old Frank in mind? 'The Deutsch-Ost-Africa Line will carry him back here on his last voyage, to rest between the mountains of Langano and Suswa, under the shadow of the Great Rift Wall.'

"EAST AFRICA" CRITICISMS CRITICISED

The editor of *The World's Children* writes in his July issue:

"In this issue, the editor of *EAST AFRICA* summed up for us, last month, specific criticisms made by us with platiitudinous effusions from good people, some of whom know nothing of Africa and whose dictum simply, oozes sentiment and was 'fatuous clamor' and 'racist scoundrels'. We do not believe the majority of our readers or listeners at the Conference, all of whom know Africa in specific areas of it, with a good deal of intimacy, will uphold this criticism. They have done the editor of *EAST AFRICA* wild damage to his belief record of the significance which it bears in this time of crises, and themselves all over the world have now been discredited."

"One of the most notable features of that article was that it was of the 'platitudinous effusions' which we published last month. It was, indeed, the tacit admission of a mentality which, in the past, has been the most obvious reaction of the sympathetic and ignorant African races. There was a time when the *Times* of London, the *Cable* attitude about the Conference, though it did not speak of it, recognised that, as the unconventional ideas of the Conference of Commonwealth Friends coincided with the "authors who annoy" Negro friends of ours, then they "should have their feelings on the subject we share." Had they been at Geneva this gathering would have realised that they have, no only been in agreement with their ideals and aspirations, their traditions, and their conceptions of what the life of the twentieth century African should be."

We thank our contemporaries for the friendly way in which our criticisms were accepted. We took the earliest possible opportunity of perusing the papers read to the Conference, while the lengthy report from Geneva which we published last week from the pen of Sir Albert Cook is proof that we did not under-estimate the importance of the Conference. Our criticisms were of the statements of people some of whom know nothing of Africa, the papers which we have read were on the contrary by people who do know their Africa. In our view that explains why, although we had to criticise the contributors to the special issue of *The World's Children*, we have little need to disagree with the general verdict of the Congress itself, which had so strong a flavouring of experienced African residents.

ARE THERE SALMON IN LAKE NYASAF

Following up our statement that Lake Nyasa contains salmon, in my letter to *The Field* by Miss Cullen, pointing out the species.

Many people consider a species of fish in Lake Nyasa to be a true salmon. I have never succeeded in taking one, though I have eaten many. They swim in the river at least those in the north-western end of Nyasa, and are taken in nets and in traps set at the weirs. Their flesh is pink but not firm; they taste well; but one has difficulty to look at the head to see 'salmon' or at least an extremely near relation!

"My brother took one on a spear some time ago, only case of being eaten, though the fish has come to my notice. It was smallish and did not weigh over 1 lb. This same game is *muso*, and the nets set them up to about 12 lbs. But until we know of this to fifty species of the African fisherman who fish the deeper areas with one and when making sizes of traps with which the 12-lb. marks is just nothing at all."

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MR. T. P. S. DAWKINS WINS LUCIFER TROPHY.

Fifteen Bores at East African Competitors.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. T. P. S. Dawkins, the Fangaswa District Officer, now on leave from Mombasa, on winning the Lucifer Golfing Society's tournament last week. He was playing at the top of his form, and on the second day won eight holes, lost seven, and lost three, making the final count return of 72 to over the two courses. Mr. Walter Leonard was runner-up.

Mr. H. Dawson, Uganda, competitor of the Kenya Golf Club, came up next best days, securing second place. Only two of the other 150 competitors managed to beat Lucy for the thirty-six holes. The East African scores were:

First Day: Captain G. W. de Guingand, 7 down; Mr. J. D. Lattes, 7 up; Major W. V. D. England, 7 down; Mr. T. P. S. Dawkins, 7 down; Mr. S. D. England, 7 down; Mr. F. C. Stratton, 4 down; Mr. E. B. Hawkins, 2 down; Mr. G. H. Anderson, 15 down; Kettles-Roy, 1 down; Major G. H. Anderson, 1 down; Dr. A. D. Wilders, 1 down; Mr. J. M. Stratton, 1 down; Mr. W. N. Kenyon-Stanley, 0 down; Mr. W. N. Mackenzie, 0 down; Mr. I. J. Courtney, 0 down; Mr. G. C. Stratton, 0 down; Mr. J. G. Nesbitt, 0 down; Mr. O. Sayle, 0 down; Mr. J. M. Stratton, 0 down; Major J. D. Leonard, 0 down; Mr. T. P. S. Dawkins, 0 down; Mr. H. Dawson, 0 down; Mr. O. Sayle, 0 down; Lieutenant Colonel E. B. Hawkins, 0 down; Mr. J. M. Stratton, 0 down; Dr. A. D. Wilders, 4 down; Mr. J. M. Stratton, 4 down; Major G. H. Anderson, 4 down; Mr. F. C. Stratton, 4 down; Major W. V. D. England, 6 down; Mr. A. D. Borland, 6 down; Mr. R. D. England, 6 down; Mr. G. H. Anderson, 6 down; Mr. F. C. Stratton, 6 down; Mr. H. Lattes-Roy, 7 down; Mr. W. N. Kenyon-Stanley, 7 down; Mr. W. N. Mackenzie, 7 down.

THE GOLFING CLUB.

It is the Lucifer cup—a biennial competition—the evening of the second day's play to have the three responses to the principal boast, that of "Our Overseas Empire and Empire Golf." The first two are essentially men's games in public life, and the third, the winner of the trophy which, as far as we have always understood, scares the leading competitors, a great deal more than the idea of the actual play. At last week's dinner Mr. Dawkins—who had to follow the Marquis of Reading—wore this compunction of the room by his opening words: "You can tell by the way I have tied my tie that I am not in a fit state to make a speech," he began, and then he showed that his cravat was no more than an artful aid.

The annual Lucifer meeting brings golfers from all over the world together in a closely-knit association, and particularly satisfying that last year should have secured first and second place this year.

THE PRINCE AND KENYA GOLFING SOCIETY.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.—Kenya.

East Africa is able to announce that the Prince of Wales has accepted honorary membership of the Kenya Golfing Society, whose East Coast Meeting began its administration on Friday last, and ended Saturday.

A match was played against London on Tuesday, another will be played tomorrow against Brancaster, and after the meeting a team will travel to Aldeburgh as guests of the Lucifer Golfing Society.

The East Africans who have attended the meeting were: Major and Mrs. G. H. Anderson, Mr. A. D. Borland, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Stratton, Mr. R. D. England, Mr. E. B. Hawkins, Mr. G. H. Anderson, Major J. D. Leonard, Touring Captain, Mr. G. H. Anderson, Mr. W. N. Mackenzie, Mr. H. Lattes-Roy, Mr. G. H. Anderson, Mr. G. H. Anderson, Mr. W. N. Kenyon-Stanley, Mr. A. D. Williams.

When the Society recently played at Moor Park against the All India Golfing Society (Koi-Hais), their opponents numbered only five owing to last-minute scratchings. Five singles were therefore played in the morning: Major Leonard, as East African captain, leaving out himself Captain Arthur Levick, and Mr. Mackenzie. In the afternoon the four remaining matches were played, Mr. England being sent to the competitor for whom he was eligible to play. He scored a hole-and-a-half in his morning match with Mr. L. Watts, of the Royal Calcutta, the champion of All India for the third consecutive year. Captain Long-Innes again demonstrated his match-winning qualities, and in the afternoon Captain Carlton Levick played magnificently and was largely responsible for a good result for his side.

ALBUTINE.

	Kenya Golfing Society
1. Watt	R. D. England
2. Lattes	Major W. N. Kenyon-Stanley
3. Stratton	J. C. Brie
4. Layndes	Capt. Long-Innes
5. Ash East	H. Rettes-Roy
6. M. Ballou	
	Favorites.
Watt	Dickinson & Mackenzie
Lattes	Carlton Levick & Leonard
	J. C. Brie
	H. Rettes-Roy
	Final Edition.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

The offices of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene have been removed to Maison House, 26, Portland Place, W.1, which has been secured as a memorial to the late Sir Patrick Manson. Although £11,000 has been collected towards the cost of a permanent home for the Society, £7,000 is still required to complete the scheme, and further donations will be very welcome.

The Kenya Government has applied to the Colonial Development Fund for financial assistance towards conducting a geological survey of Kenya.



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EAST AFRICA AND THE E.M.B.

MR. CAMPBELL BLACK'S LATEST RECORD

THE Empire Marketing Board continues to disperse substantial sums to encourage research in Great Britain, the Colonies and the Colonies, and to stimulate by varied forms of publicity the principle of "Buy British." Towards the cost of transports of pedigree livestock from the United Kingdom the E.M.B. has made grants of £1,000 to Kenya and £1,000 to Northern Rhodesia; £2,000 to Tanganyika for tsetse fly research; £6,000 to the Main Agricultural Research Station; £2,000 to Mauritius for sugar research; and £2,000 spread over two years to Southern Rhodesia towards the cost of establishing a tobacco research station.

The Board notes with satisfaction that among sixteen products which have reached record exports into the U.K. in 1930 was coffee from East Africa, of which 260,000 cwt. arrived as against the previous record of 250,000 in 1928. Among the posters which are so pleasing a feature of E.M.B. publicity was one set on "East African Development" which, it will be recalled, was "modest enough in conception and treatment to attract a great deal of attention."

FROM SLAVE TO CLERGYMAN

The death in Nyasaland of Canon Augustine Ambati, a U.M.C.A. Native missionary, has induced the Bishop of Grantham, the Rt. Rev. J. E. H. Fox, to write:

Augustine Ambati was rescued from a slave ship and given the mission by the Consul-General—I believe Sir John Kirk. His tribe was that of the Wazayamu, from the neighbourhood of Dar es Salaam. He spent many years at Msambu, on Lake Nyasa, where it was not always a peaceful life. The Mwaniwa was used in those days forty years ago, to bid the lake shore villages, and trouble arose in 1880 when the Portuguese first arrived on the scene and tried to assert their power by terrorism of the people.

One scene I remember well—I believe it was in 1880—when the Portuguese officer, Dr. Luis da Silva, surrounded the church and of people gathered there, and his Companions, loosing their rifles at them through the windows, shouting as they came out, and threatening to burn the mission and the church, and do bodily injury to Augustines and the teachers who, however, behaved with great discipline under severe provocation.

FILMS OF EAST AFRICA

The Imperial Institute displays weekly showing a series of African films but by far the most popular and interesting are those made in East Africa in London. One film deals with coffee and sugar showing the various stages from the tree to the table; the second with sisal and cotton, the third with the arrival at the coast and the setting up of a new settle and the building of his home; and the fourth illustrates scenes in Uganda.

The films are shown at 2.15 and 3.15 p.m., and 3.35 p.m. every day, with an additional presentation at 2.15 on Saturdays. On weekdays other than Saturdays lectures are given at 2.15 p.m.

KENYA DOCTOR'S ENTERPRISE

Kenya Standard recently published an article concerning the claims on Dr. J. G. M. M. M. Wilson, a doctor of the Imperial Service, for compensation. Within a few days of that issue appearing Dr. Wilson had received a cablegram from a well-known Englishman in the Colony asking him to procure and dispatch to him immediately a small quantity of the preparation. It was sent by air mail and Dr. Wilson has learned that the time this issue is published

it is reported that Northern Rhodesia is to have in the near future to raise a loan in London for development purposes.

Mr. CAMPBELL BLACK, managing director of Wilson Airways, has added another meritorious flight to the many he has accomplished in East Africa by flying in one day the four capitals of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zanzibar. Flying in a "Puss Moth" machine, he left Nairobi at 2.15 a.m. for Entebbe, which he reached at 6.30 a.m. He returned to Kisumu, left that township at 8.30 a.m. for Mombasa, which he reached at 1.45 p.m., thereby covering the 430 miles between the lake and the coast in just over five hours and at the same time making the first non-stop flight from Lake Victoria to the Indian Ocean. Then he flew for Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar, and took the capital of Tanzania on his return flight at 4.35 p.m.

Smoke screens which had been lit to way off, obscured making it necessary to fly "blind" by compass over a good deal of country he missed Nairobi on his return, and flew on to Mombasa where he made a marvellous landing on a coffee plantation. Mr. Black and his passenger, Captain Hugo Dunkerley, thus flew 1,300 miles during the day.

Two laurels have been added to Wilson Airways' flying records in East Africa in the flight and Mr. C. P. Shuster's Khartoum-Nyobi journey of 1,000 miles in one day.



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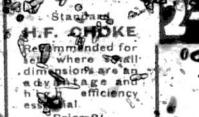


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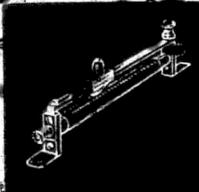
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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

Africa's information bureau exists in the form of sub-bureaux distributed throughout the continent. One of its principal objects is to secure the development of the African mind through the distribution of information which readers are willing to pay for that part of their education.

Kenya's first news service was established April 1. Lions were seen to have crossed the new Nile bridge at Lira.

The "Kiono Castle," one of the Queen's steamers, is to be broken up.

Mr. and Mrs. Barrugh are to open a new Hotel at Thomson's Falls, Uganda.

Over 5 inches of rain fell in Nairobi during May, being recorded during one night.

British News, the title of a new newspaper published in Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.

During the first four months of this year Northern Rhodesia imported copper to a value of £22,850.

Mr. A. G. Walling, representative of East Africa, Messrs. J. Walker and Co., has arrived here on December 1.

Draft regulations of the Mining Ordinance of Kenya were recently published for information and criticism.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. of Tonbridge are being wounded voluntarily. Mr. W. G. Penfold acting as Liquidator.

The railway survey of the proposed Lwanga-Kencho branch line is expected to be completed in September.

A supplement to the *Kenya Official Gazette* gives details of the mining industry and shipping charters.

Dar es Salaam.

Turbo Valley Co. Ltd. has been struck off the Kenya Register of Companies, and has now dissolved.

It is anticipated that the Yala-Buteng extension of Kenya and Uganda Railways will be opened for traffic in January next.

According to preliminary calculations the total production of manganese in Northern Rhodesia is

mine output in Tanganyika during May included gold, 1,919 ounces; copper, 1,000 metric cwt. (£740); mica, 614 lbs. (£454).

The United Kingdom supplied 77% of the total imports into Kenya during February while British possessions supplied a further 10%.

In a recent match at Zomba for the Durbar Cup the English team scored 90 points against 73, the P.M.S. scoring with the Zomba Indians.

ESRA reported from Dar es Salaam that it totalled 4,300 tons, of which 1,223 tons went to Belgium, 2,010 to Italy, and 1,067 to England.

Particulars of alterations to the customs tariff of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are now available on this side. The importation of spirits, wines, liquors, motor and cycle tires.

1000 feet high. Leaf coffee has been found in the northern highlands of Uganda, where the hilly country is very interesting. It is a most strange and large leaf coffee tree.

The Kenyan Legislature has passed the bill authorising the continuation of the drawback system in the colonies exported for civilian purposes. The Act also contains an empowering Monsieur K. Rakanska to act as Consular Consul General with consular jurisdiction over Tanganyika, who, with his signature, has received His Majesty's signature.

Mr. G. Gamier, managing director of the Kenya Sugar Estates, has joined the Ceylon and Aspinwall Tea Co. Ltd., a organisation specialising in supporting Ceylon tea, and to a lesser extent.

Captain R. A. Frost, director of Messrs. Robert Hudson and Sons, the well-known engineers of NSW, taking the mining areas of Northern Rhodesia, shareholders are to receive a dividend of 5%, and 872,578 is to be carried forward.

The Friends of Egypt, Pasha, declared during a recent Parliamentary debate that if he was invited to negotiate with Great Britain regarding Egypt's rights over the Sudan, he would not accept the invitation unless he received a vote of confidence and a special mandate from the Chamber.

In a recent meeting of the Naivasha Association members asked what punishment had been meted out to those responsible for having published wrong statistics concerning coffee in Kenya. The error which was first brought to the notice of the public by *East Africa*. It was considered disgraceful that every petty breach of international relations should be shown in the Government calendar as a crime.

According to Mr. Clifford, of the British Seagoing Africa Co., production costs of refined copper from the Northern Rhodesia mines landed in European ports are estimated to average £40 per ton, during the earlier stages and do not decrease to £30 when the business becomes full scale. Mr. Clifford does not believe that a world demand of 2,000,000 tons of copper can be satisfied at £46 per ton, and he therefore confident that a considerable increase in price must take place when world trade conditions improve.

WA PLANTATIONS.

East Africa is able to state that the Court appointed Mr. H. J. Jones receiver for the debenture holders of Wa Plantations, Ltd., and that he is now managing the undertaking.

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EAST AFRICAN PROGRESS REPORTS

Shipped was an average demand for imports determined at last week's auctions. Total imports, shown by exports and home imports, were £1,000,000, £1,000,000 being imported from the United Kingdom. The latest price

Gold.—A week ago spot quotations were £10 4s. od. per oz. and £10 10s. od. per ounce. Last week's average was £10 10s. od. per oz. and £10 12s. od. per ounce.

Tananyika.—
Methanol.—The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1931 were £14 2s. od. and £15 10s. od. per gallon. Small ammonia was £10 10s. od. per cwt. and large ammonia £10 12s. od. per cwt. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1931 were £14 2s. od. and £15 10s. od. per cwt. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1931 were £14 2s. od. and £15 10s. od. per cwt. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1931 were £14 2s. od. and £15 10s. od. per cwt.

Cotton.—In dependence with sales in 1930 Durus Salfam shipments of "Cotex" with East African ginnings were £11 10s. The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1931 were £14 2s. od. and £15 10s. od. per cwt. Small cottonseed oil was £10 10s. od. per cwt. and large cottonseed oil £10 12s. od. per cwt. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1931 were £14 2s. od. and £15 10s. od. per cwt.

Cotton Seed.—Cotton seed sales have been made at £10 10s. od. per cwt. August shipments are quoted at £10 10s. od. per cwt. The comparative spot quotations last year were £14 2s. od.

Cobra.—The market basis approved, and Tanganyika sun-dried No. 1 for June-July shipment is now quoted at £13 10s. per ton. The comparative quotations last year were £14 2s. od. per cwt. Cotton.—Good business has been posted recently. Alizarin at £14 2s. od. per cwt. according to quality.

Cotton Seed.—The market is steady, about £14 2s. per cwt. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1931 were £14 2s. od. and £15 10s. od.)

Groundnuts.—East Africans are steady at £12 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1931 were £14 7s. od. and £16.)

Leather.—Native Unbasted Bridle, Suras and Mombasa are quoted at £10s. per cwt. for both medium and heavyweights.

Muslin.—Presently no East African muslin is available, but for July shipment is quoted, generally, at £8s. od. per 40 lb. weight. The comparative quotations last year were £3 10s.

Muslin.—White and/or cotton is quoted at £10 10s. per cwt. with market quotations for 1930 and 1931 comparative quotations for 1930 and 1931 are £10 12s. od. per cwt. The market is steady with £10 10s. od. per cwt. markets quoted at £10 10s. od. (July shipment) and £10 12s. od. (The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1931 were £10 10s. od. and £10 12s. od.)

Pearl.—The market is steady, about £10 10s. od. per cwt. at an average of £10 10s. od. per cwt. The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1931 were £10 10s. od. and £10 12s. od.

Tobacco.—East African tobacco imports for 1931 have been in demand, but only limited quantities are available at the present prices as the new crop has been sold out. Good grade: Leaf, dark red, £6 20s. per cwt.; semi-bright, £6 10s. per cwt.; medium bright, £6 10s. per cwt.; good to fine, £6 10s. per cwt.; strings, dark, £6 10s. per cwt.; semi-bright, £6 10s. per cwt.; medium bright, £6 10s. per cwt.

CONVENTION AND KENYA GOVERNMENT

The Executive of the Convention and the Government of Kenya have resolved—
That the Executive of the Convention expresses its strong disapproval of the recent Government's proposal of imposing extra taxation on the community by increasing Customs, duty and postal charges without sufficient consideration of the elected representatives of the public in particular in view of the Government's refusal to associate the Electorates' Council in an investigation into the proposed changes in the fiscal position of the Colony. It records its desire to meet the Executive of the Convention in a friendly manner to discuss the matter further. In this connection it wishes to make clear its position on the imposition of extra taxation, and to point out that it will make proposals for such economies in the budget for 1932 as the situation may warrant.

STANDARD BANK'S ANNUAL REPORT

A report of the Standard Bank of South Africa, which was presented March 1931, shows the paid-up capital at £150,000,000, reserve fund at £1,600,000, and deposits current and other accounts at £1,600,000. On the other side of the balance sheet cash, bank call and short notice accounts in £1,700,000, investment to £1,410,250, bills discounted and advances to customers and other accounts to £37,476,843, bills of exchange purchased to £35,408,211, and bank property and premises to £3,750,000. A final dividend of 8s. per share will absorb £475,000 and a bonus of 8s. per share, another £25,000; £100,000 is added to the officers' pension fund, £75,000 to bank premises account, and the balance to be carried forward then totals £142,622. The annual general meeting is to be held at the Standard Street Hotel on Wednesday next, July 16, at 2.30 p.m.

IMPERIAL ALAMAGAMATION

Resolutions protesting against the Imperial Government's decision not to amalgamate Northern with Southern Rhodesia have been passed at a recent some meeting of the Greater Rhodesia Society, the main objection being that no opportunity had been given for representatives of the colonies to express their views.

SMART WORK OF S.I.B. OFFICERS

Jewellery valued over £100 was recently stolen from Mr. Abdulla Jivani's house at 11, Newgate, Taylor, of the Tananyika S.I.D., who was immediately summoned from Dar es Salaam, two days later discovered a box containing the missing jewellery buried on the floor a little distance from Mr. Jivani's house.

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NOTES FROM EAST AFRICA

The steamer "Endeavour" (2,600 tons), which arrived in London last week from East Africa, brought the following homeward passengers:

To Genoa
 Mr. D. G. L. Bepaire
 Dame Clara Butt
 Mr. A. M. Campbell
 Mr. V. Rumford
 Mrs. D. Smith
 Miss M. Ade
 Miss A. V. Wells

To Marseilles
 Mrs. C. A. Barr
 Mr. W. Bruce
 Mr. G. W. Buckley
 Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Brown
 Major E. B. Costin
 Miss C. A. Donegan
 Mr. J. Evans
 Miss Pearce Foster
 Miss B. Murray
 Mrs. H. Philimore
 Mr. R. Kennerley Rutherford
 Mrs. J. W. Smeethurst
 Miss A. M. Todd
 Lady Thomas
 Miss A. J. Wilson
 Miss V. M. Wilson

To England
 Miss K. M. Akeroyd
 Mrs. J. Anderson
 Miss M. Anderson
 Mrs. G. W. Austin
 Mr. F. W. Aston
 Miss Babb
 Dennis
 Gramden
 Stropley
 Miss Bromley
 Miss Brownlow
 Miss J. Burton
 Mr. Carter
 Miss M. E. Caldwell
 Mr. W. X. Charles
 Miss Revel Clark
 Miss C. McCollum
 Miss D. E. Cuff
 Master D. F. Cuff
 Miss M. C. Cuff
 Mr. D. P. Crossman
 Mr. J. J. Davis
 Miss E. Davis

To the new Union Castle building at Beira, which will also house the Shell Company of Portion East Africa, is now open.

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA

"Vatnha" left Perim homewards July 1.
 "Alaska" left Marseilles outwards July 1.
 "Mandala" left Dar es Salaam outwards July 1.
 "Karania" left Durban for Bombay July 1.
 "Sandal" left Dar es Salaam for Durban July 1.
 "Katanga" left Nomisa for Bombay July 1.
 "Katanga" left Bombay for Durban July 1.

GERMAN HARRISON

"Kronstadt" arrived Dar es Salaam outwards July 1.
 "Logia" left Aden for East Africa July 1.
 "City of Barcelona" left Birkenhead outwards July 1.

HOLLAND AFRICA

"Handout" left Rotterdam for Hamburg July 1.
 "Westkerk" left Port Said homewards July 1.
 "Westkerk" arrived Rotterdam July 1.
 "Centaur" left Amsterdam for East Africa July 1.
 "Centaur" left Beira for East Africa July 1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

"Bernardine de St. Pierre" left Mafinga homewards July 1.

UNION CASTLE

"Dunbar Castle" left Ascension homewards July 1.
 "Durham Castle" left Algoa Bay for London July 1.
 "Chester Castle" left Algoa Bay for Lourenco Marques July 1.
 "Grampian Castle" left Cape Town homewards July 1.
 "Guilford Castle" left London for Lourenco Marques July 1.
 "Holland Castle" arrived Mombasa for Natal July 1.
 "Llanstephan Castle" left Lobito for Beira July 1.

EAST AFRICAN MAILED

MAILED for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on

July 16, per s.s. "Cathay",
 23, s.s. "Malwa".

MAILED for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. every Friday.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on July 16 by the s.s. "Wisselton" and on July 17 by the s.s. "Hamford," and on July 24 by the s.s. "Maitland."

BROADCASTING TO THE OVERSEAS EMPIRE

Dr. Drummond Shiel informed the House of Commons yesterday that the cost of a transmitter suitable for broadcasting to the colonies would be £10,000, that maintenance would be £1,000 per annum and programme and working costs about £5,000. The total annual cost of the service over a period of five years would be some £22,000 if the initial sum were borrowed by the P.R.C. for repayment with interest in five periods.

NORTHERN NIGERIAN COPPER

At the annual meeting of Rhodrian Nigerian Copper, Dr. Drummond Shiel said that the scope of the business, consisting of five units each dealing with 1,000 tons of ore daily, was started at the beginning of 1930. The plant was operated at 50% capacity until June, when it was started on full scale. The first 1,000 tons of copper, which was of the designed capacity, was produced in July. It was reproduced in August, and the output averaged 1,000 tons per month.

Customs duties on imports of copper during May amounted to £1,333 compared with £20,700 for the corresponding period of 1930.

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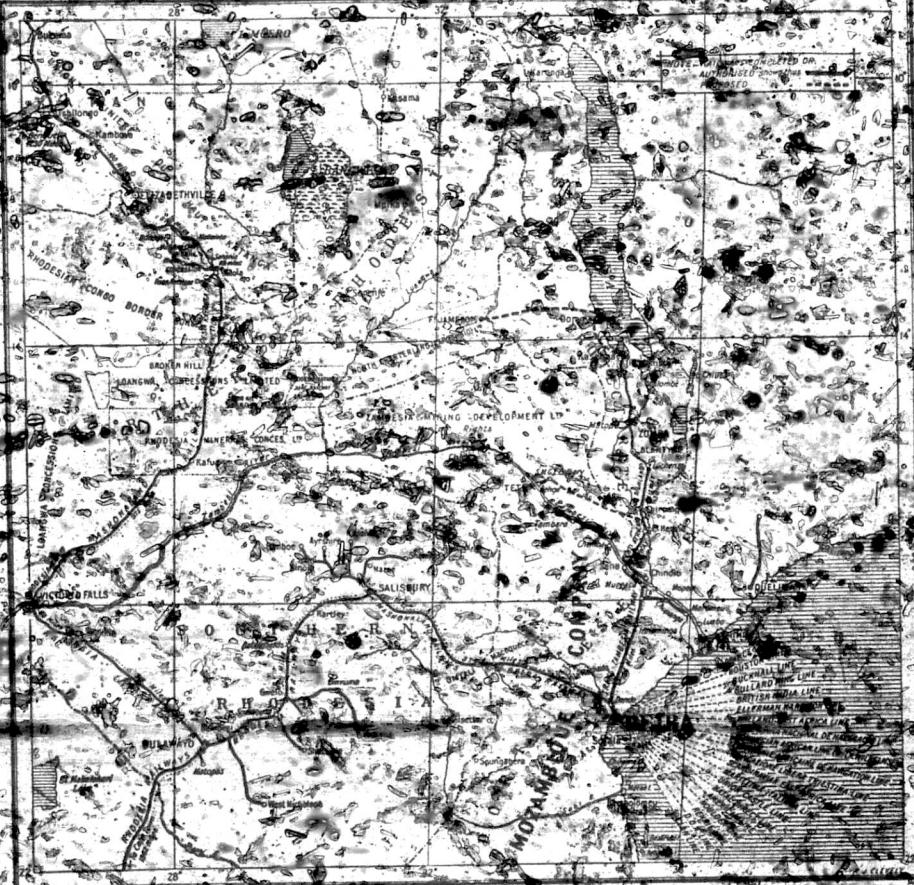
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EDITORIAL

EAST AFRICANS AS MISSIONARIES.

WHATEVER the nature of the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union in East Africa, there can be no doubt that through the Dependencies have received a gratifying amount of publicity, and not much from the reporting of the proceedings in the King's Robing Room or the House of Lords—but the daily press has quite failed to see, or at least seize, the human interest, the spirit of gall and colonising genius which ran through the evidence—less from the opportunity afforded many leading public men in this country of meeting representatives of East Africa in the flesh and thus forming some notion of their character and capabilities than from attempting anything more.

It may safely be said that the Kenyans, so ably led by Lord Donald Scott, who leaves London to-morrow for Kenya, created an excellent impression, which will not easily be forgotten.

Simultaneously, on account of the opening of the last season, there has been going on, secretly and scarcely observed by the general public, an invasion the term is hardly an exaggeration by other East Africans which is also calculated to have a telling effect in the long run on public opinion, and which Donald Scott's expression should "vaccinate" many a well-meaning right-thinking impression of the East African colony, whether official or private. Coloured clowns have come from East Africa to measure clubs (if that be the right phrase) with exiles from the Mau Mau and all parts of the Empire we have recorded with satisfaction the success of Mr. T. S. Kipkemboi, of Langata, who won the English amateur championships of Mr. G. Davison, of Uganda, who finished second in that competition. Under the aegis

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS	
East Africans as Missionaries	135
Matters of Moment	136
A German Freighter in Iringa Province	135
Port Francis Scott Interviewed	1360
Sierra Greville Harrison Letters to the Editor Committee Personalia Mr. Ishmael in Uganda	1361 1363 1365 1366 1367

The Kenya Colling Society, the good work has been carried on during the past ten days. Then a Kenya team, composed of four European members of the Kenya Police Force, has secured a third place in the All-Empire Competition, organised by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, while members of the Rhodesia Railway Division of the St. John Ambulance Corps are in England, being entertained by Americans and making friends with Kenya. Uganda and the Sudan have been represented at the Biennial meeting of the National Rifle Association, the Sudan winning the Junior Kolanope Trophy. Last, but by no means least, the Kenya Kongoni are again in England playing cricket matches in those best of conditions—the sporting country clubs.

The unobtrusive influence of these good sportsmen—officials, seafarers, business men, members of the Kenya Police Force, and so on—cannot be overestimated. Each is a missionary of goodwill, of mutual understanding, of the real East African atmosphere. Cricket, for many of its participants, may be a deadly game, so that, in valleys appropriate, it gives to its inmates an opportunity to meet, to talk, to hole and to stroke. It has been discussed and the lesson of pain explained with such fullness of detail, which the master does, gives men confidence to understand their souls and get to know each other as they really are. Such meetings must spread knowledge of East Africa and the East African colonist, and so counteract the false impressions given by that spiteful propaganda and biased criticism which has been all too prominent in recent years. As deep calls to sleep, so a good sportsman remains another of that select band who have always been glad to see East African sportsmen coming to England at Home, and acting as ambassadors of good-will to the countries for the fair treatment of which they have made their home and finished second in that competition. Under the aegis

MATTERS OF MOMENT

It seems often our lot to disagree with the pronouncements of politicians who, though they have never visited East Africa, do not hesitate

to advise us what to do. Lord Balfour addressing the fifth Imperial Social Hygiene Congress

in London last week, declared that "in parts of the East and in Africa, reticence on matters of sex was an abiding tradition." The uninitiated might conclude that such reticence was common in Africa, whereas, of course, it is distinctly the reverse. Of the Secretaries of State in the Colonies had ever listened to the conversation of a group of East African natives, alone themselves, he would certainly have modified his statement. So it plays no prominent part in African life and interest that there can be little difficulty in distinguishing between the native point of view and the movement in the health of the tribes so earnestly carried by all who wish the African well, and certainly not be hindered by any delicacy in introducing the subject to the African. He will not be embarrassed.

Medical officers and research workers in tropical diseases will see in the latest returns of the vital statistics of European officials

EAST AFRICA'S GOOD EUROPEAN HEALTH RECORD

East Africa's some return for their steady and devoted application. Whereas in 1910 the invaliding rate was 1 per cent, and the disease rate 14.0, in 1920—the latest record published—figures were 7.0 and 4.4 per 1,000 respectively. The decline falls since 1920 very strikingly, as seen in the graph; though 1920 shows a sharp rise in invaliding from 2.5 to 7.0, which was the lowest yet reached; no explanation of this rise is given. There were 435 females in the East African Services on December 31, 1920, and only one death occurred in their ranks during the previous twelve months.

We have more than once recommended readers of *EAST AFRICA* to keep bird pets, not only for the pleasure

TEACHING THE NATIVE KINDNESS

themselves but for the opportunity of adding to the knowledge of the habits of the indigenous animals. How easy such domestication of wild birds is to Africans, and what fun can be got from it, is proved in a letter to *Country Life* from Capt. L. M. Dundas, who gives some interesting experiences from Nyasaland. His tame here: a hanuman, two red-billed hornbills, one crocodile, two black-backed roller, one half-torqued shrike, and a common guineafowl, "birds assorted," as he puts it—all brought in young by Natives and all reared and now quite tame to the hammer. He had a broken leg when captured, but that Mrs. Dundas mend skilfully and cure him in a few days with a wild root. Some of the pets are taken up safely and are tame at home again. Apart from the pleasure and delights get from the company of such birds, they are illustrating unconsciously, perhaps, another phase of the import of white civilization to the African Native—he teaches him kindness to animals and helps to control the callousness towards wild life which is so noticeable in the African.

While we have no intention detracting from the credit for courage and endurance of the courageous gentleman who has just succeeded in photographing in pictures an okapi in its native prairie forest, we cannot

help thinking that this picture, as published in the *London Illustrated News*, hardly justifies the story of its capture. One of the most elusive of animals, and one of the most "ungetable" the okapi, without even sense of smell and quite hearing, is so easily subject to trap that it is not to be expected that it would be forced to run through a gauntlet of traps in order to approach this "young" unbroken, but, to be candid, the pictures we obtained are no more striking than those which might have been procured by photographic men of the time of traps at the Africa Mission, near Lake Tanganyika, the British which adjoins the station. Perhaps the most interesting result of the attempt was the evidence that the okapi is as handy with its feet as an Army mule; one specimen stalked within a yard or so and deliberately turned round and cutily, nearly getting the snare, to turn and all.

Coffee planters in East Africa will be encouraged by the information given in a recent article on the "Yellowing of Coffee" by Mr.

THE YELLOWING OF COFFEE

A. Beckles, of Agricultural College, Kenya, whose conclusions are that there is nothing new about the yellowing, or "chlorosis," which though rather less evident after a long rain of 1930, has been known to the coffee farmer at least the last few years; that it is mainly an effect of poor nutrition, especially lack of nitrogen, and that both "die-back" which may accompany it yield to "smoth" manurings. On one estate where "yellowing" is pronounced, a good nitrogen mixture cured the trouble in two months and saved 10 tons of coffee. Besides the cost of picking bunches affected trees. Another form of "yellowing" due to climate, signified either exposure and is confined to leaves at the tip of the branches. Other smooth forms depend upon the absence of food and water conditions.

An aspect of the African transport question in East Africa which we have not fully seen is an unventilated motor car. This is reported by the **MOTORING CAUSES BRAIN TRAUMA** in Rhodesia. The *Standard* reports: "Motor cars have greatly superseded the more healthy walk with carriers," which is the result of the conditions of service from Rhodesia. They are less favourable than former days. He notes signs of stress and strain in the officials, but whether these are due to overwork—for neither Rhodesia has developed very rapidly of late years while the executive staff has remained static—or what may be called "motor nerves" does not appear. Many officials we know go off to tour the country in motor cars, which gives them far better opportunities of getting into touch with the people in the lands of modern life and thus securing friends for the assistance of mechanical difficulties they meet. Through we all realize that there are many ways African transport can be made easier and more comfortable.

A GERMAN FREE STATE IN THE IRINGA PROVINCE OF TANZANYIKA

PROPOSER'S MEMO TO JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

Full Text Examined.

Specialist East Africa.

Some weeks ago East Africa commented caustically on the suggestion of a Mr. F. J. Hawkin, a member of the African People's Party, that a German Free State should be placed at the north end of Lake Nyasa and endowed with £50,000 of British money, in order to found a bilingual, self-governing German settlement. This crack-brained proposal we had only to show to what lengths responsible African and East African subjects could be carried in certain quarters in Germany.

There was declared that Mr. Hawkin had submitted a memorandum on his proposed to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, some members of which were stated to have declared themselves favourable to the idea. It was obviously useless to tell the public that remain ignorant of the exact nature of the proposal, and East Africa therefore set out to persuade Mr. Hawkin to furnish us with the text of his memorandum. He set us very ready in the matter, and we therefore quote hereunder the last of his notes:

Hawkin's Memorandum.

"The territory under consideration forms part of the conventional line of the demarcation made by all the Great Powers and the United States by the General Act of Berlin in 1884. Free-Trade and mercantile were to be the principles of the Government of Germany in Africa, and happily both were maintained by the Great War of 1914-18. The 1884 Act was signed at St. Germains-en-Laye, and one of Germany gave the League of Nations an interest in these international conventions."

This interest of the League of Nations in Kenya is sometimes overlooked. When Germany joined the League of Nations she became entitled to all the benefits of a member of the League in East Africa, together with such benefits of protection of life and property as are given by affirming the maxim "victor in paci" and defeated enemies who remain in residence after a war.

The meaning of the Covenant is obscure to any government can it be said, but the right of the native to his Native as it pleases, but the spirit of the Covenant is to protect Native in their existing state and the interests of modern settlers. The reason for the same and the European will be to stop the unwise and the foolish who will do words and orders."

"In the other states of Africa the Allies has the right to demand from him, nor has the vote saved the Red Indians."

The first idea is founded in Nazar and based on segregation is the true interpretation of the Covenant, if nicely described, but the meaning is bad if based on the interpretations of legalistic contractors."

Segregation enables communities of European, Germans, Indians, and Africans to live happily together. The European builds railroads which bring business and enables the country to export its mineral wealth. European can establish plantations on a large scale and so can the produce be exported at a reasonable cost. Construction etc. also occupies skilled European workers. In the airways, old the European and African farmers who will work, they will go after and African emigrants in the same direction, but when we leave Africa, why

do we separate the settlers from the natives and agree to let them go into African colonies and independent states like French Malaya, Belgians of Congo, etc.

A German free state just like the Mandate will be a reasonable thing and under the Berlin Act will be a reasonable and proper use of State similar to the grant of a Constitution to the Orange Free State after Boer War when

imperialism, self-government and self-government jointly and separately by the British and German Governments.

If Federation overcomes this meeting the "State could be represented."

The Province of Iringa seems a suitable region, and more on Lake Nyasa should be included."

We must face the rise of Nazis as we took them in South Africa.

There are numerous tribes of uncultured and semi-civilized land near Africa, and on account of White States in the times of the Romans, we may well be as successful as the Roman Empire in 1000 and many years ago."

It is a simple and practical proposal which may be difficult to control."

After three closely historical paragraphs, the author insinuates that the strenuous modern settlers can put it over in time by suspension of imperial

British subjects, but the Colonial Government and ultimately the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Foreign Minister, none of whom is likely to permit any course of action amounting to "State interests". What paragraph 5 has to do with the case we do not know, and the next is only vaguely connected with it.

What does the writer intend when he states that Segregation enables communities of Englishmen, Germans, Indians, and Africans to live happily together?" Surely he knows that there is no segregation in organized Territory in which the various communities live together. Paragraph 1 has been interposed for the sake of obscurity, and paragraph 6 is a mere generalisation and a diversionary point at that. Hence Hawkin had first stated what he means by his reference to the German settlers, but it would have been

possible to judge whether or not that "case" was existent and as he preferred "however" to take up the statement so indefinite, let it mean

nothing. Incidentally, many people who might be willing to concede that "German settlers" and "Germans" would certainly contend the case that they are "more law-abiding than

English, Italians, Belgians, or Portuguese."

In the sting and tail.

The last five paragraphs which we take together are the real purpose of the memorandum, the sting and tail in the tail. The proposal is that a German Free State in the Iringa Province, again please, should be formed under British Mandate. The notion is fantastic. Even if there were ever so fantastically a balanced Government in the country to entertain the idea for a moment, the present Mandate, under which Great Britain ministers Tanganyika, could be changed only with the unanimous consent of those by whom it was granted.

Can anyone in its right senses imagine that France and Britain, the leading members of the Union of South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand would support surrenders? Being themselves responsible for the administration under Mandate for former German colonies taken from Germany, we remember the great and terrible cruelties of the world revolted German Colonial practices—the worst naturally and very right, give the sanction of State to a president which Germany would be compelled at a future date to invoke in support of her claim to the return of other possessions.

There is no comparison between the case of Constitutional in the Orange Free State and the case of the creation of a German Free State in the Iringa Province. The colony of Dutchland had been settled in a country which was not administered by the Havens, on the coast,

would definitely be introducing German population into areas that could easily artificially created. In South Africa the issue was not seriously complicated by a 'Native question' in East Africa the Germans so maltreated the African inhabitants that out of elementary compassion Great Britain found it necessary to promise them finally an independence that they should never again come under German rule.

Amateur State-building.

Nonehappily, our amateur statesmen decides to give away the Iringa Province. He makes port of Lake Nyasa—presumably in order that the German Free State may have its family. But why of Lake Nyasa? Does Mr. Hawkins not even know that produce from the Iringa Province is exported either by road to the Tanganyika Central Railways or to the port of Mombasa at the southern end of Lake Tanganyika? Not the last person he might have spared a libelous attack on Tanganyika? It would have been no more absurd and would have had the advantage of complicating the issue still further by creating a 'German' state in quite nice British territory!

A frenzied castle in Spain is much more likely to take material shape than the chimera of a bilingual self-governing, British-financed, German-managed German Free State in the heart of Central African Territory.

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT'S VIEWS OF HIS MISSION TO LONDON.

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT, leader of the Somer Derby delegation which has visited this country to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, leaves London to-morrow to return to Kenya by the s.s. 'Leconte de Lisle.'

Arrived yesterday by the order of East Africa, Lord Francis said that when the Somer Derby delegation was leaving, but at the same time, somewhat strenuously, though he did not presume to think that their evidence could have changed the hearts of Kenya's consistent opponents, he did hope it might have made reasonable folk realize that the British soldiers in Kenya were not impossible people, but that they were very deeply interested in the welfare and welfare of their adopted Country, wished to see the Native get a fair deal and did not oppose believe that the prosperity of the Colony depended on good feeling between the different races. They had been involved in the fair application of the Dual Policy.

Driving Force of the British Soldier.

Without the driving force of the 'British soldier,' said Lord Scott, 'I am quite sure the development of Kenya could never have reached the position it has.' It is realised that the trade figures per head of population for Kenya are no far better than they are in Nigeria. This figure shows the absence of British settlement. What struck me very forcibly at the Joint Committee was the fact that many of its members seemed keenly exercised as to whether there was any trace of racial discrimination, but for me it interested in the general prosperity of prosperity in the Colony at large. Surely it cannot be of an advantage to look at such problem through racial spectacles.

To my mind the real problem is to see how we can attain the soundest possible compromise, to curtail unnecessary administrative expenditure, and to see that the revenue of the Colony is devoted

to the best possible interests of all the various races inhabiting the Colony.

Report of the Joint Committee.

Speaking of the report of the Joint Committee which is not now likely to be issued until next October, Lord Francis said that he could now hazard a wild guess in peace negotiations with Germany, and that a new recommendation of the Committee which would be likely to throw a curtain race more into a ferment. He added nothing definite could be recommended on the lines of annual budgets, as he was quite sure from the questions till the delegation had been asked, that the Committee could not have sufficient data on which to base any such recommendation.

A thorough inquiry into the question of taxation and the services rendered in return could the thoughts only be had now as to the benefit of this information, which would help to remove many of the difficulties which some sections of the Colony feel regarding the other hand, a definite recommendation with our such a previous inquiry would only anger the whole country, both official and non-official, and such confidence in the sound sense of the majority of the members of the Committee, that the final report would be on sound and sensible lines, and would help to clear the ground for the future development of East Africa.

It has been interesting to see what constructive suggestion the members of the various political parties can be continued. I would assure the members of the Kenyan Legislative Assembly that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should do his better to appreciate their point of view. It is pleasing to see that we have persuaded some of the Socialist members that the feeling between black and white in Kenya is really very good. However, some of them seemed inclined to believe that such a happy state of affairs could exist.

If the meetings of the Kenyan Committee results in a better understanding of each other as they really exist in this particular case will have been worth while, because the two main African peoples really visualise themselves when they have never been there since with that one exception.

For Better Publicity.
I have been very struck with the lack of East African publicity over here and from some steps can be taken immediately to put us on a better footing, for Israel to insist on the future prosperity of East Africa that this should be done. Even if the official partners in the scheme as it stands be too topical to individuals in Kenya to help in any way, they can be taken by contradicting untrue statements in the press or by confronting facts from their own personal experience. I should like to say in conclusion, *With the exception in the case of East Africa*, referring to this matter of Press publicity.

Finally, I should like to emphasize how very important it would be to have been in having two such splendid and admirable speakers as Captain G. H. D. Scott and Mr. J. D. H. Harmer. We have had a very fine family.

One of the pleasantest of the many discussions I have gained during the past three weeks has been the conference on the subject of gold bullion and its importation, and the effect which has been exerted on all the members of the community, and the steady increase of Tanganyika and the northern members of the East Africa

NEW IDEAS IN SISAL GROWING

Mr. Harrison's interesting Memorandum.

What does a Director of Agriculture write in a memorandum specifically for eradicism by those engaged in some branch of agriculture? He is much more likely to invite the private views of others and forward and even put forward some more or less agreed proposals than accept the responsibility of stating definitely the case as he does in Mr. Ernest Harrison's Memorandum of 19th June, 1931, to the Tanganyika Territory. He boldly chosen the latter method of writing a memorandum for discussion at a meeting shortly to be held between the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association and representatives of the Government. His document is, however, frankly stated to be "not a proposal or a project, but merely a basis for discussion." It is no mean work! It reads:

RATIONALISATION

"There is some lack of the rationalisation of the sisal industry. This appears to mean the amalgamation of estates and the establishment of larger factories. Many estates are some considerable distance apart, and the additional costs of transport of sisal are going to be very heavy. In view of the fact that in many cases the estates are near together, the following suggestion is made:—

"(a) A system of road transport can take care of certain equipment is provided and initial research work on the treatment of recovered fibre is carried out, and recovery of fibre is made more efficient.

"(b) Large lorries can be used in the first instance for truck type with power available in the very near future.

"(c) Engineering for such transport and recovery of recovered fibre can be carried out in conjunction with each other, also on a very large scale.

"(d) Economical and rational way of growing sisal, a further development of—

"(a) A large sisal laundry and laundries in the area of over 13500 or more square miles.

"(b) A system of road transport connecting places economic situated in regard to the climate and dispensing with road and leaf transport.

"(c) A development of small field factories in states within the area covered with boundary lines.

"(d) A systematic field system with field fibre recovery. Not necessarily on a large scale, with a movable scythe, cutting at intervals, and dispensing to places economic situated in regard to the climate and dispensing with road and leaf transport.

"(e) Small field factories to headlands for the collection of leaf and the removal of headlands for the

"(f) A mechanical harvesting unit, which can be par-

"(g) If plantations are suitable, a central processing station system. The main port of entry to the country, the carrying distance, and the cost of labour will help the limits of the plantations.

"(h) A development of a new variety of sisal, which will be ready for market in six years.

"(i) A small plantation with a central processing plant.

"(j) A decorated cold bath or shower for washing and transported to the laundry within 6½ hours of rectification. We know that sisal

can be washed with success, and this length of time is sufficient for the washing is kept in solution. No washing is done after the fibres have been cleaned, so that the loss may be slight."

Why is it essential for the market to remain cotton white? Is it essential, or is it possible that the two markets at low prices for discolouration and cotton white? If not essential, the new market

RESEARCH NEEDS

Research is needed on the chemical processes required to kill the vegetation and if any such achieve bleaching without fibre deterioration. We know that to-day whiteness in sisal in East Africa is achieved by a bleach strength method, followed with a strong alkali wash and subsequent sun-drying under very cold conditions.

So far this Departmental experiment has carried it is known that in this there is a time limitation of the situation by a chemist who would should be appointed for the rectification either at the location or at the laundry. This cannot could well be with the Amari.

It is also presumed that the sisal in the market to-day is not needed in its nature but there must be some adjustment and it is felt by us that empirical standards have been deteriorated by the market. Is any other commercial value in the use of sisal sought for in a snowy white condition? Does not the real value of sisal lie in its fibre strength and length? One does not forget the possible value of sisal in the rug industry? Have any been made in dyeing sisal?

We are with the dry method, which will give a good production and which will guard the extra against a rise in price, leading to the extension of the industry.

It is with any talk of returning to the old days for sisal we defer the complete exploitation of the fiber for other uses and leave it in the position of a short fiber industry.

One step in all this to a sisal product. How are we to know the cellulose content of wet fibre? If it is found to be that figure, can offer no obstacles if there is a "dry plant" the buffer content of cream to cellulose content to be insuperable but will be in the dry method field. Black tests, such as that of the inspection of field recovery.

In estimates connected with rationalisation, there must be a series of tests en route the product. The sisal industry can discuss these in consultation and experiment. Furthermore tests taken from the nucleus of balancing and attention to the laundry should have given this date before the commercially producers are sent into the fibre.

It is in the foregoing for us to comment and analyse the research the economy of production, recovery to baling.

The advantages of mechanised laundry and baling

are detailed in the following:

1. As a one-man concern.

It is generally wise in a whole organisation to be thought out and the necessary research to be carried out whether the sisal industry can be reorganised on the basis of the one-man producer, or contrariwise on the basis of a large number of small producers combining with extensive field interests and field

interests. It will be easier for sisal can be produced by three companies owning extensive land

estates, a group of one, or a number of small producers in a larger number of field plots under employees.

With a large number of small producers combining with a large concern will be a greater opposition and possible

in the long run than the huge corporation

on owned in the same produce. The capital is more

more interested parties. It is always possible for

small producer to develop other subsidiary forms of the business. We can maintain him and his estate, and

therefore is his personal interest taken in the land and

the crop which is produced on these lines in all and

with grower under contract to each mill.

In addition, to visualise a case of a great oil factor as

the owner of a number of mills which can be used in permanent no pro-

duction areas, the minimum

unit 1000 acres was too large for the layout

from the point of view of the layout,

which is twice as long as it is broad, giving two

points of centres of gravity for the recovery plant.

After three years his layout may be improved after

the completion of the reclamation in the sixth year.

The preliminary establishment of the reclamation may

be carried out initially by the company involving a group of

EAST AFRICA

three-fold under bringing in a stock of land and in the first year would be manured end result the year so that three units would come into production on 100 acres and in the fourth year there would be 100 acres.

These men and their wives could grow a straight and uninterfered crop until the third year and then for three or four years blocks of six hundred acres each will work out a system for 100 to 180 acres each with cotton growing in between regeneration to close out the sequence before the next regeneration. Climatic conditions will render the system inaccurate in this case but in this case it is not likely to be a 100% success. There are no satisfactory answers to the essential requirements, so what is the future may be established in this way. Alternative arrangements may be to let a cultivator have a certain area of say 100 or more acres and the cultivation be concentrated in the lands and the area of the scutching plant. Divide the remainder into 100 acre lots and let each have an arable area up to 700 acres and per flock of sheep a system of roads, water supplies and a series of houses and labour may be needed for the service houses and for labour and may be needed for the service of the scutching plant. This is a suggestion and I am sure it would go in co-operation with the peasant country large scale development of this nature has been indicated as one of the suitable methods of development of this Territory.

SOCIAL SERVICE IN EAST AFRICA

Hooper's Appeal to White Women

The Fifth Imperial Social Hygiene Congress held in London last week was addressed by Mrs. F. D. Hooper, formerly of Kenya, "Social Service and Native Tribes" by Dr. J. W. Graham, Tanganyika, on "Venereal Disease in Tanganyika Territory" and had a paper by Rev. Dr. forwarded by Dr. S. M. Vassallo on "The Present Position of Venereal Disease in Zanzibar," and Dr. R. C. Taylor, Principal Medical Officer, Somaliland, on "Syphilis in British Somaliland." It will be seen that the papers were not generally suitable for reading in a lay journal.

Mrs. HOOPER, however, made an appeal which deserves a wider public than it has secured. She said, *inter alia*:

The White Woman's Responsibility

"The first and most important social service which woman has to render is the keeping of a high level of intelligence and honour in her own community. She who is interested in the welfare of the African woman must be a member of the African woman's party and there are many white women who are scrupulous in personal purity and who always recognise the necessity of maintaining a high standard of public opinion. Such a woman will appear to many and in some cases to serve as a model to others. She must be able to influence others, including the mandarins, writes of a presumably responsible place, where there is not a Commandant and a man may be a thief and here and there and some who think this sort of life free of all restrictions, then and when may live. If there is only a black cage to contain women, men and women, it is against the Christ's command. It is impossible that the officers will come, but we are under the thumb when they come... take heed, ye despise not one of these little ones, and in the remainder of the half a million, which are of another race."

Together, this programme is a definite and certain answer to the question of what is to be done in this country. People are now down and more or less certain restricted lines are drawn, so we all know the type of tea party talk which makes itself limited to topics of housewifery, babies and the like. People cannot have a large new country unless their minds are abler. Even so, theorising of little value unless it has a practical outlet. These outlets depend on where a woman lives, but this is a task which I think is a great service every woman can perform wherever she lives, and that is to perfect herself in at least one Native language.

Notes from Other Papers

The German, emphasising that the political Department in Tanganyika had expanded enormously since British administration, said that in 1920 to 1921 the number of qualified European medical staff, trained European nurses, sisters and Health visitors, Indian sub-assistant nurses, etc., grew from 1,200 to 3,300. Amongst these dispensary sanitary inspectors, tea-merchants, bakers, dressers, clerks, and sanitary laundresses. He said he considered that the future of Africa is in the hands of the women. For example, African wives have been ploughing and sowing, with the expansion of mission reforming women, and the establishment of girls' schools both by the Christian missions and the Government, it is not too much to say that the dawn of enlightenment is at hand, and that with the education of womanhood the social customs of the African will change in a very remarkable way.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

legislative Body established.

Adrian Abba, July 1920.

As Emperor of Ethiopia issued a Constitution to his subjects this morning in a brilliant ceremony in the Palace. In the presence of the Diplomatic Corps and representatives of the foreign Press. Speaking from the Throne, His Majesty said that he long wished to set up constitutional government but had been prevented for various reasons. Now the courage was able to do so. It was his intention that the Constitution of such he believed Abyssinia should be enforced. Abyssinia must remain united as a single family, and would be governed by himself from in conformity with the Constitution in future everyone would be subject to the law. For many years Abyssinia had been isolated from the world and had been in a backward so that it was necessary for the Emperor to govern it a little, but now such progress had been made to make it possible for them to carry up some of the laws which he had hitherto performed alone.

It is in this spirit that we have decided, in order to establish the will and worth of it to take part in this work, to institute a legislative body of two Chambers. Our members will be designated by the Province, subject to confirmation by the

Succession

Responsible Ministers will be appointed to execute throughout the Empire the decisions of the two Chambers which received the Imperial approval. In order to prevent future disputes over succession to the Crown would be secured to the present Emperor. Legislation for the development and progress of the Empire would be inspired by strict principles.

The Emperor said that he was granting the Constitution after mature deliberation after a community with the Councils of the Provinces. His Majesty also said that making the members of the Diplomatic Corps and Colonial Clerical Guards.

The Emperor then signed the Constitution. It was countersigned by Prof. H. G. Anna and Umarie of Ethiopia, and by the Ministers. Deasmarche, Tewodros, Selassie, and other chieftains present. The State Statistician, Consul, and Legations were invited to sign as witnesses.

The ceremony was remarkable for its solemnity, its arrangement and for the admiring admiration of the troops on duty with His Excellency. Many of the Abyssinian officials and members of the Foreign Service, of the Consular corps, and diplomatic and military heads addresses a telegram.

KENYA WITHOUT FRIENDS

For particulars see the outside back cover.

JULY 29, 1931.

EAST AFRICA

1363

SINCE MR. HOEFLER SPEAKS

Three Questions by Mr. H. B. Hart

To the Editor of *East Africa*.

SIR.—Not having seen a copy of *East Africa* for January 29, 1930, I am unable to make the exact criticism of your film "Africa Speaks," which Mr. Paul Hoefer, the well-made-up reporter in your issue of July 21, 1931, has written.

Mr. Hoefer appears to have overlooked one or two things in his letter to you. He says: "Now, I was going to sacrifice a black boy just to secure a good picture, not at all I do so." When shooting his film in the New York Explorers Club he was asked if the Native was actually killed as depicted in the film. Will you kindly advise whether the Native was actually killed or shot?

It justifies the portrayal of the alleged killing incident by saying: "Boys are killed to save their skins; this revealing his inability to endorse the principles of the *League of Nations* on Africa, and that men in Africa do not fear deathlessness. *Natives* run a gauntlet of death and cabin film them." It is this slanderous misrepresentation of African life which Mr. Hoefer, to use his own language, has put before "many millions of people throughout the world" that is almost as many as East Africa itself.

This film imports, or originally purports, to represent incidents which occurred in a recent African safari, and almost passes belief that the Government of Tanganyika Territory has not yet entered a protest, as far as I am aware, against such a misrepresentation of what is permitted in a Mandated Territory.

One certainly gained the impression from seeing the film and hearing Mr. Hoefer in the accompanying radio broadcast that it is the type of man who, having allowed a Native to be killed in his service, is willing to go to the death for the sum of money shown for the sake of his "dear old friends." In "Africa" he would like to dissimilate the native by admitting that his film is not a true representation of what occurred on his African trip, for the Native was never killed.

He will surely assist his friends to form a correct estimate of his very early film if he were to write a courteous article on the subject.

Were the original script of the film "Africa Speaks" produced in the United States?

(2) Has the companion—who is depicted with Mr. Hoefer, the monkey—now scene where "Kaga" is going to be taught to tell the children of Kaga's companion and who are to learn many other arts of the man—ever been seen again?

What is the name of the girl dancer in the film? Is she still dancing? Is she still in the same accompanying orchestra? If so, when, where and how does she appear to refer directly to Mr. Hoefer's return?

Each of the three questions can be answered satisfactorily and correctly.

Yours faithfully,

H. B. HART,
Massachusetts, U.S.A.

I continue to read *East Africa* with the greatest interest, particularly you on the high standard of general interest which your paper records. The great point about it is that while it contains so much general interest, it appeals also to those who have left East Africa. The general articles of such wide interest as "From a well-known East African now in the West Indies."

THE DANISH LIGHTERAGE CONTRACT

What Mr. Sim Actually

To the Editor of *East Africa*.

In the compressed report of the proceedings of the meeting of the joint East African Board held on July 13, published in your issue of July 21, you mention that I stated that "the present Danish lighterage interest had just signed a contract with the Tanganyika Government to operate lightercraft in the port of Tanga."

What I said, in reply to an inquiry from the Chairman, was to the effect that an agreement had been reached between the Government and the lighterage company operating in Mombasa, Saldanha, to extend the Dar es Salaam contract to Tanga. The difference is that although no agreement has been reached, the contract so far as I am aware has not been signed.

This difference I may seem more imaginary than real, but you are invariably so accurate that I considered it advisable to point it out.

Yours faithfully
London, 5/7/31.

W. A. SIM

FIGHTING LOCUSTS IN EAST AFRICA

To the Editor of *East Africa*.

SIR.—I am glad you are treating locust dangers in East Africa. The matter of Mombasa May be such that it is incorrect to say that "particularly in Kenya" have lacked the energy and efficiency of employment. Dr. Oyarov has done much more than any other entomologist in her eight years, which enlightened the locusts and the bosom before they came here and seems to have brought a better than only neutropic countries like Kenya what info locust campaigns. Earlier in application of the species might have been in our Department. The culture from some time ago the announcement, but I doubt it could have made much difference as it was actually done.

Lacking any actual experience of migratory swarms, it would have been hard to believe that it could be any worse than *gregaria*. In this, at least, the killing methods recommended by Dr. Oyarov have been employed with considerable energy, and there have been an incredible number of jumpers, but the State Control is administrative, the intention is to have that escape are occurring. We will have achieved complete success if these swarms had been faithfully dealt with before they reached Kenya.

Would you, spread your influence to get the locust problem treated as not only an inter-colonial but also an international one? It is absurd to say the least of it that migrants of locusts should be allowed to visit the uninterested about the continent. It reaches maximum capacity for destruction. It may be exaggeration to say that what the experts say is not a great one. Your undertaking is an effort, you would certainly receive the blessings of Dr. Oyarov, who, I believe, has his opinions about what forms co-operation and take.

One of the first difficulties to be overcome is a general fear of the risks of handling poison with unskilled and ignorant labour, but it is abundantly proved that there is very little danger in anything about locusts in the use of poisoned bait provided the places where it is prepared and stored are under the most strict supervision.

Yours truly,
H. B. HART,
Kenya.

Yours faithfully

E. B. HART

EAST AFRICA

While our correspondent's letter was in the way, it would be appropriate to add some information on the coffee market in Nairobi. It is true that until representations were made to the Standard Office by the French Government, no one was interested in our matter of moment paves. But, as we well know, the ridiculous spectacles recorded by the press of Uganda and Tanganyika were the result of the admitted lack of contact between the authorities in Kenya and those in East Africa. It can hardly be possible to excuse for this, but the English government's constant representations to the Central African Government could not have been more emphatically communicated. It is the repetition of such incidents which does more than anything else to give the many coffee-growers in the hands of the Central Authority with executive authority.

AUCTIONING COFFEE AT NAIROBI.

Suggestion that the plan must fail.

— Some 200 acres of acreage will be offered at Nairobi on July 24 as a benefit to planters and others in Nairobi and marketed in addition to London, as far as possible, in the coffee and tea markets. This has been established here for three years, explain as briefly as possible why in my opinion the project is doomed to failure?

The large grower must not forget that London is a buying place, a market for their produce. There are several reasons for this, and further, the central position of the City enables the London exchanges to buy all the various grades in the coffee markets all over the world, and during the year demand varies. He, therefore, pays his prices at the auctions. He, however, pays his prices at the London auctions and this is assuming that at the lower wares, coffee which he is marketing, is available, i.e., on a spot, not six months' weeks away, at all times, at higher prices. Coffee for shipment will always command a higher price. Coffee for export will always command a higher price. The market must always be sold on less favorable terms and conditions than as the grower is accustomed to find. The reason for this is that the grower's sample is at present impossible to account for in the engine room, and so is actual. He could not afford to do so.

All the small buyers in the London market are unlikely to be represented in the comparatively local atmosphere of Nairobi. The generally varying qualities would not permit the many small parcels to be marketed with success in the absence of local competition.

It is the present view of the importers, buyers and, consequently, the London market, that a fair and satisfactory price.

If bids are to be obtained, these must, of necessity, come from sources not buying on actual orders, and, consequently, only profitably so. The price at the subsequent auction sale will be based on the inescapable advantage of selling direct to the coffee trade at the London auctions, and not to speculative operators who are no element.

Extraordinarily, almost unbelieveably, high prices have been paid for several years for the best coffee, and, consequently, only profitably so. The price is available for the consumer very thoroughly, so that it is. For really good coffee there are always home trade buyers who will pay high prices, quite obtainable in other markets. Coffee living in Africa cannot, therefore, be of direct interest to the man who pays the best price. Further, if local water may make the coffee taste bad, then it is not worth the cost of shipping to London. The varying degree of quality of coffee, and the fact that the buyers are often difficult to get along with, illustrates again how well men impossible to work for the public in Nairobi can be. I would advise the writer to take a look at the world outside. Every grower

there is particular here, and each class of buyers has very widely divergent views on the value of the various grades. The consumer, indeed, of low qualities would not pay a fancy price for the finer qualities. The demand originated in London and the resulting coffee price produces prices which the grower cannot hope to obtain elsewhere. By growing coffee here, and marketing it, it must be inferior to the coffee grown and the best coffee. The grower can do better than to strain every effort to move so far as natural resources permit the quality of his produce.

With seeking new markets, it should be borne in mind that the buying of coffee of a certain type may lead to suit also coffee's that people buy, may remain with them, so giving Kenya coffee

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD OFFER.

HOW FAR CAN A CROCODILE JUMP?

Editor of "East Africa."

— The correspondence which you are publishing on the sport of African game is most interesting. May I add a few lines to your readers? Well, those who have spent much time near crocodile-infested waters give us the benefit of their experience as to the manner of striking, times of day, repellent beasts? I am prompted to ask the question by the sentence of a Northern Rhodesian, international in the magazine "The University Magazine to Central Africa" the other day:

"The boys we just been along to warn us not to hear to the gate's edge as the crocodiles have accounted for fifteen heads of cattle this last week, and they jump out of the water, perhaps three yards, to catch their prey. It would be interesting to see a crocodile performing this feat. They certainly have a remarkable walking about over dry land. Returning to camp this evening we saw the show of one that had crossed our path since we had passed the same barrier in the afternoon."

That I think the writer is perfectly justified in his statement.

Yours, etc.,

Madeira.

ANALOGUE.

China and India still remain copper mines, source copper at under 40 a ton, eight million to 10 to 145, and are over 200, whereas Western Rhodesia and South Africa are expected to produce in full operation at cost well below the lowest of those figures. — Sir Edmund Davis speaking at the annual meeting of Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd.

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SOLVING THE RACE PROBLEM IN AFRICA

BY VESSEY STOKES, BROADCASTER

Special to East Africa

What is this racial prejudice which threatens our peace? Men experienced in an American scientific club to which I belong will know at once what I mean by the subject. One of my fellow-members once asked me, in the form of research I was engaged in, whether Negroes were acquiring land in Spanish America? His superiority towards my work was so evident that I used his line of research. "The Negroes are a people," he answered. "I am speaking of Negroes." The Negro to him was far less important than the white man.

When I was traveling in East Africa with the late Dr. M. G. Grey, the famous African who died so suddenly in 1916 to other Europeans and Africans? An Commission, including Dr. Grey, was royally entertained by the Governor of Tanganyika. But on our return to the hotel certain white men were very critical of the presence of Sir Grey just before the steamer. They were obviously surprised when I explained that Sir Robert Coryndon, then Governor of Kenya, had received Dr. Grey with enthusiasm and had said that he would prefer to have Sir Grey connected with the British Government than a regiment of British soldiers because of constructive statesmanship in explaining Europeans to Natives and Natives to Europeans would be more potent than any military force.

MISTAKEN ATTITUDE

One race is looked upon as destined to be superior and the other inferior. A separate class. There is, however, the same fundamental difference between the races as between plant and animal life. This makes the merging of all forms into one uniform humanity impossible. Persons like Grey hold these attitudes mainly because by over-simplification differences give rise to a Christian hatred and hostility. The second cause is new spiritual claim to correctness by the demand of the sense of difference. It is a harmful and unfortunate effect on the Negroes themselves, raising them to a level below their racial heritage, which gives them contributions to the world. Africans have music, art, and many forms of social life that are worthy of recognition.

Our task is to be on the lookout for common interests and similarities that bind us into a human family. These common interests are educational, economic, and religious.

Concerned in this connection is the development of African governments, commerce, missions, and Native Government policies in the chief African colonies differ as widely as do the Home policies of Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal. Without failing in dangerous豪邁的, as well as an American observer, assure the British that the own Colonial representatives are preparing a series of admirable value to the native people.

These observations to Africa for commerce, industry, and large-scale agriculture no factor or cause than the economic welfare of the people from which they come. In some instances the temptation to rule over primitive peoples has always had over-riding standards of commercial greed. Africans are absolutely necessary factors in this. But the economic and business motive must be controlled by moral principles similar to those of the human mind.

The missionaries and the Christian dignitaries of all groups are in the creeds of the several religions. For the most part they do not represent the Negroes, but as a class, the human mind and making a remarkable contribution to the fullest all-round progress of Africa.

By the courtesy of the British Broadcasting Corporation and Dr. Ernest Gruening, British Ambassador, passed on from the Birmingham Sunday afternoon by the late German author, Dr. Vessey Stokes, East African Correspondent.

PROBLEMS OF LOVE AND HATE

Nothing can match me in the range of knowledge than the wonderful result of the work of the great Scottish missionaries when they came to Africa over fifty years ago. In North and South Africa they found poverty, ignorance, disease, and a curse of slavery. The primitive people did not understand the concept of the love of God, the Arab slave traders had almost buried the Natives were serving and in constant dread of slavery and death.

In a century of heroic and wise work Rev. Dr. Law and his devoted associates have transformed country and the people. While the Presbyterian Education Commission, of which was the Chairman, established the station 3,600 feet above Lake Nyasa being the highest graduation of the road made by the enterprising skill of Dr. Law, these sturdy, good and courageous in a mission with cultural schools, church and hospital, industries, agricultural buildings and schools. By the best of all, found the other African people were sent to a hill and to life. Many rivers and streams, hills and valleys were then blessed with enterprising health and education. The hills and valleys had been harnessed to its production of electricity. This was done for the light and power to the corn, and helped a great deal to the community plan of culture. The first was presented at the World Service Exhibition, "Aid to Africa," in Johannesburg, a unitedly organized by many mission societies. The most brilliant feature was the Pageant given in the Anglican Cathedral. In the scenes representing the character and influence of missionaries work, when African men and women of other countries trod the professing by God, was unique. All these welcome demonstration of race of people, the African had deep effect.

The largest majority of the people of Africa still in primitive stages though while all the rest have passed. Why should not a similar change, a like short space of time come over Africa? Scientific tests have demonstrated the superiority of the African. We have emphasized their strong equality with civilized peoples. We now know, however, that the Africans are moving onward and upward. In every Colony and in the Union of South Africa there are Native men and women who are teachers, ministers, engineers, workers in industry, and cultural and congressional activities.

You in the home countries must send your facts to your colonial officers, traders, and missionaries, and especially as to the treatment of themselves. Hitherto there has been a lack of sympathy and suspicion of those results on the side of the former of the Empire. What is the intelligent assistance of the principles of the home people, on the one hand, to the others, and experience, are the ideals of the Colonial workers on the other.

Secondly, both Europeans and Africans must realize that Africans are not to be opportunities to less than the Spaniard, but also to receive the same opportunities of people of other countries. In SS African men are to be importers. In turn, the lessons of this should clearly all nations have been helped by cooperation with other people. The African Negro, probably the most advanced negro in the world, has gained other prestige status not only through education, but also in the visit of the King of the people of the United States.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK

First, the hopeful things I saw in South Africa was during its rapid development of South African Government and the similar Councils and White Councils, and by break me and we meet together to talk about the problems and learn of one another. Then discuss grievances and devise schemes of development such as better training opportunities for moral refection, and so on.

Thirdly, the citizens must have all the benefits of all types of education, education related to every phase of human life, including the spiritual, artistic, physical, and the inspiration of art, music, chess, hunting, etc. However, for a fact is not enough to be the training of the mind and spirit.

My final recommendation is for co-operation among the European and colored traders and all the various classes and factors. In the above, the colored people have themselves a great future in this kind of work in Africa and its use to native and the people of color.

This gives a famous name to the colored guard, and it is a great honor. If the colored people can have a name after the best, we can have the black and from the black eyes, clear water to the black and the white together in shall, as in the center, creation and the inspiration of music with the race plot to the soul.

EAST AFRICA



EAST AFRICA'S ARTIST CARICATURES THE JOINT

AN ITALIAN

BY RONALD ST. JOHN PAPUA

EAST AFRICA



THE JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON CLOSER UNION

Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union
between the East African Countries, and the Report of the
Committee on the Constitution of the East African Community.

PERSONALIA

Mrs. Baddey, Conthorpe is returning to Kenya.

Captain and Mrs. Hainsworth are on their home leave in Fort Portal.

Mr. R. C. Northcote, the Tanganyika District Officer, is staying in London.

Mr. David McLeod, the Town Commissioner of Blantyre, Nyasaland.

Mr. A. Hazelton has been appointed Town Engineer of Blantyre, Nyasaland.

Dr. H. G. Caldwell has been appointed to the Tanganyika Medical Department.

Mr. J. Penning, of the Kates branch of Barclays Bank (D.C.W.C.), has arrived on leave.

Mr. Archibald Pearcey, who was recently in Uganda, has arrived back in the United States.

Mr. Johnson Davies has been nominated a member of the Kampala Factories Board vice Mr. A. C. C. Chisholm.

Mr. S. S. Taylor, managing director of Rhodesian Anglo-American Ltd., is en route to Northern Rhodesia.

Colonel Stanley Paterson, C.B.E., expects to return to his estate near Thomson's Falls in November.

Among those home on leave from India are Mr. R. O. S. Fisher, the Veterinary Officer, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Thompson.

Mr. J. Amal, former Warden of the Guards' Memorial College, Hartington, has been elected to the Executive Committee.

Mr. F. Stawenski, proprietor of the Palace Hotel, Mombasa, and of the Arvennes Hotel, Nairobi, is spending a holiday on this site.

Mr. W. E. Millington-Brown, managing director of the Isukuma Labour Agency, Mombasa, will shortly arrive in this country on leave.

Captain A. W. Vergette, a director of the Surrey Aero Club, is piloting Miss E. E. Greenstock on a flight to South Africa via East Africa.

Mr. N. S. Hunter of Messrs. Hunter and Cried of Kimball and Son, has arrived home on holiday, most of which will be spent in Ireland.

Mrs. A. Vergette, who recently spent a holiday in Uganda with Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Scott of Entebbe, reached home last week by the ship "Empress of Bell."

This Week's Caricature

The artist's usual work is available for inquiries should be addressed to The Secretary, "The Great Eastern," London, E.C. 4.

Mr. J. A. Cooper and Mr. Eric Smith, the M.P.s for Nairobi and District Commissioner respectively, have a meeting on the subject of the proposed railway line from Nairobi to Mombasa.

Lord Kylsby, in conjunction with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, has arranged at the Central Criminal Court on Monday next, at the end of the month, a trial of the accused.

Mr. H. O. W. is one of the Kenya Public Works Department. He is now home on leave, having arrived in Kenya in 1920 as a young trainee.

Among those present home from Tanganyika are Mr. G. H. Coleman, Mr. D. P. Alison, Mr. H. D. Currie, Mr. L. A. W. Vickerstaff, Mr. H. A. Grier.

Mr. J. A. G. G. is the well-known Nairobi businessman, is leaving for the South of France this week, and hopes to return to this country towards the middle of September.

Mr. E. H. Pool, who had been on leave from Southern Rhodesia, is staying in Oxford. Most of his time has been spent at Petworth, in the Forest of Hampshire district.

Commander A. F. Marsh, the former general commander of the S.S. "Clement Hill," arrived home last week, having travelled via South Africa. He is returning from the service.

Mr. S. S. Selvakumaran of Mr. D. Selvakumaran, a former assistant general manager in Nyasaland of the African Lakes Corporation, is expected to play a prominent rôle in the cricket at Scotland this year.

Mr. J. M. Lumumba, who is returning from the Deputy Commissionership of the Kenya Police Force, has served in East Africa since 1914, during which he was for many years in Mombasa.

The Rev. Adolphe Jullien, French missionary who has worked for over a year in the Belgian Congo, has joined the party of Mr. and Mrs. Bowden, who are en route to the Congo for missionary meetings in the Continent.

Mr. W. H. Ward, landlord Stagecoach Inn, Berkley, Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on East Africa, who recently underwent an operation at the British Nursing Home, is unable to attend to correspondence.

We regret to learn of the death in Nakuru at the age of sixty-six of Mr. Harry Keeling, one of the pioneer settlers at Elementaita, to which district he first went in 1909. He was one of the pioneer cattle farmers of Kenya.

Dr. H. H. Flannery, of the Northern Rhodesian Medical Department, has been transferred from Livingstonia to Kasama, and Mr. A. W. Bonfield, District Officer, has been posted to Kinangop on his retirement.

Mr. J. E. Reynolds, of the Royal Engineers, who has already spent some years in Kenya, both business and pleasure, has agreed to take command of the Northern Rhodesian Engineers in the same post which he held in 1914.

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Mr. J. C. Aronson, who has been serving in the Royal Air Force during the War, Mr. P. M. M. Mollerius another survival hero.

Colonel A. Stacey of Beira has joined the staff of Messrs. Braithwaite, who are contractors to the Government over the Shuangwa River, about 240 miles from Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Sheppard Kelly, V.C., M.C., D.S.O., who has arrived home from Kenya, was appointed Consul General in the territory towards the end of last year.

Sir F. B. Estrang Joseph, who visited Northern Rhodesia this year as a member of the Inter-Departmental Trade Mission, has been appointed a member of the Overseas Trade Development Council.

The following members have been officially appointed to the Drama Panel of Kenya: The Colonial Treasurer (Chairman) Mr. G. E. Taylor, General, Mr. F. H. M. Mason, Mr. Taylor, and Mrs. J. E. A. Wolryche Whitmore.

The engagement is announced between Miss Christopher R. Tracy, of the Sudan Police Service, and Eric Murray, youngest daughter of the late Mr. C. J. Bowes-Cooke, C.B.E., M.P., and Mrs. Bowes-Cooke, of St. Ives, Cornwall.

Major F. T. G. Tait, M.B.B.S., Commissioner of Police in Uganda is on his way to Kampala to leave. Previous to his appointment to Uganda he served for ten years in Mauritius and from 1900 to 1914 he was in the Jamaican Police.

Sir Edward Davison, Bt., the recently elected Chairman of the British Empire Producers' Organisation in succession to the late Lord Melchett, is to be entertained to luncheon tomorrow at Leathersellers' Hall. Lord Lloyd will preside.

The following East African officials are delegates to the Colonial Conference of Empire: Sir J. B. B. Baillie, Uganda; Sir S. J. Strachan and D. J. Moore, Tanganyika Territory; Mr. R. A. Macmillan, Rhodesia.

Mr. J. B. Joel, solicited on May 20, the area of protective left property now provisionally granted to him, so far as at present can be ascertained, to each employee in the service of himself or his firm. To each employee in the service of himself or his firm left one year's wages, if of five years' service or six months' wages if of between two and five years' service.

Mr. G. G. Stafford, Captain, Royal Engineers, F. A. S. Northore, Royal Engineers, the latter two and Southern Rhodesia, were the Colonels of the battalions that served in the defence of Accra.

Mr. W. H. Rossiter, Commissioner of Health, was able to leave the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Entebbe, Uganda, on May 20, and has gone into the country. It is expected that he will be able to return to Entebbe before the beginning of next year.

Among the East African delegates to the Imperial Social Hygiene Congress held in London last week were the Rev. L. H. Pell and Dr. H. A. Ginkes, M.G. (Northern Rhodesia); Dr. J. W. Grainger, M.C. (Tanganyika Territory), and Dr. G. W. L. Chisholm.

Those bound for Kenya are Mr. and Mrs. C. Nesta Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Barrell and their daughter, Mr. P. H. Brangan, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. and Miss Poole, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Thomas, Mr. R. G. Turpin and Captain W. H. Wood, M.C.

Air Vice Marshal Tom H. Webb Bowen, C.B., M.C., who commanded the Cape-Cape flight of the Royal Air Force in 1923, has been promoted Air Officer Commanding the Wessex Bombing Area of the Air Defence of Great Britain, the appointment to take effect in September.

The South African Society of East Africa has been formed in Nairobi with Mr. C. G. Easton as Chairman and Mr. Stokes as Hon. Secretary. The Committee is composed of Messrs. Mr. J. May, M. G. E. Seals, W. Davis, K. Keith, D. Lewis, Mr. M. G. Lewis and with Mr. F. E. Ascas Hon. Treasurer.

Avalation in East Africa has secured another result among its Governors, for Sir Stewart Symes, Governor of Tanganyika, recently made the return journey from Dar es Salaam by motor-boat. He left the coast port at 7.30 a.m. and reached what is sometimes called Dar es Salaam's "hill station" over an hour later.

Dr. E. B. Alderley, who is leaving next month to take up his appointment as Medical Officer in Northern Rhodesia, was married in Derby last week to Miss Elsa Mary Loney, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Loney, of Lonsdale Place, Derby. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Alderley of Dalekey, County.

The marriage service of Mr. Alan F. B. Glennie, Administrative Officer, Northern Rhodesia, son of the late Admiral Glennie, Assistant Hydrographer of the Royal Navy, and Miss Dorothy S. Johnstone, younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. H. Johnston, of the School House, Hartcliffe, took place at Highgate last week.

In the instant of closing for press we learned with great regret that Mr. A. G. de Courcy Ireland, of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, has been killed by an elephant at Babati Njombo, Tanganyika. He was twenty-four years of age, joined the Service only two years ago and had been promoted at mid-term.

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Provides protection from
the bites of mosquitoes
and other insects.

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EAST AFRICA

EDDIE ALM (continued)

Mr. E. J. R. Alm, who has been Magistrate in Nyasaland, where he served a short time before the War, after which he was appointed Assistant Commissioner in Central Africa. In 1925 he moved to Southern Rhodesia, where two years ago he was appointed to Masashina. He is a author of various geographical works.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Mr. Leslie J. Willmott of the Tanganyika Medical Service, only son of Mrs. and Mrs. A. T. Willmott, of Harpenden, England, and younger daughter of the Rev. Mr. A. W. Threlkeld and Mrs. Threlkeld of Sandown, Isle of Wight. Dr. Willmott recently arrived home from leave from Mombasa.

Mr. K. C. Strahan, who has arrived home, is the Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Kenya and Uganda Railway. He served on the Nyanza Government Railways for seven years before the War, during which he was mentioned in dispatches, and in 1918 he was appointed to the Tanganyika Railways. Last year he was transferred to Kenya. He was accompanied home by Mrs. Strahan.

One of the pioneer missionaries of East Africa recently passed away in this country, Dr. Jas. Evelyn Buckland Smith, who first joined the U.M.C.A. at Newala, Tanganyika, back in 1884. He was a great Swahili scholar. After serving some time in the Zanzibar diocese he went to Isikoma in 1890, remaining until 1906. He worked in Masasi with Bishop Maples, after whom the s.s. "Chauncy Maples" of the Lake Nyasa mission was named.

Dr. G. S. King, speaking at the recent annual meeting of the Game Watchers' Association, paid tribute to Lord Moyra of Foreley, the most popular and courteous Chairman of the joint Parliamentary Committee, and reported that Sir Alan H. H. Wilson, who remembered him well, had modestly asked him if there were any others who remembered him better.

Mr. F. J. D. Lumsden of Mombasa, who obtained his medical diploma the other day, has taken up the German Ocean Journey. We all desire him every success. V. and T. have come in the small steamer "Kiposha" from whom one is to go to be training in it at the expense of the Royal Naval Training School of Diving.

Mr. E. H. Chapman, formerly District Officer of the Central District of Tanganyika, has presented to the African Society a section of the map of East Africa which accompanied the meeting of the International Geographical Congress. It has been found necessary to repeat a section of the scale represented in the Society's being suitably mounted by permanent exhibition.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Robert Archibald Walling, 34 Whitechapel, surviving son of Canon George Ross Walling, D.D., and Mrs. Walling's, St. John's Rectory, Chester, Scotland, and Alice Mary John, only daughter of Rev. Mr. E. M. Bransdon and Mrs. Muriel Marion, Derngate, Northampton. Miss Bransdon is a niece of Mr. M. K. Hayes, of Merangan, Kenya, whom she recently visited.

ENGAGEMENT.

MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENT announced between Mr. W. J. TAYLOR, of the Tanganyika Territory, and Miss Jessie TAYLOR, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Taylor, of Caterham, Surrey. The marriage will shortly take place at Cape Town.

EAST AFRICAN GOLFERS

Have just spent a most pleasant week at

LE STRANGE ARMS HOTEL, HUNSTANTON

Which the KENYA GOLFING SOCIETY selected as its Headquarters for its EAST COAST MEETING.

We were delighted to welcome our guests last week, and believe they enjoyed their golf, their holidays and the way in which we catered for them. At least, many of them said they had been very comfortable at the Strange Arms Hotel, and that the food and service were excellent. Next year we hope to see off last week's guests again. Meanwhile we want the pleasure of welcoming other East African golfers.

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MR. F. W. MAEL ON UGANDA

Further Points from his Memorandum.

It has been suggested to us that the extracts which have recently published from the memorandum submitted by Mr. Mael to the Joint Parliamentary Committee would convey the impression that he had been compelled to "shout" to our readers, know, "that Uganda is a very hostile place to live in." We consider it necessary to state that this is not so. It is a fact that he criticises constructively, and he has devoted much of his time to collecting and furthering the interests of Uganda. We now publish the following further extracts from his memorandum, in which it will be seen that he makes no such valuable suggestions, but excuses "the local Government from the charge of cruelty."

"It is indeed to be regretted that Uganda is not mentioned without future legislation or that it is wished to be left alone. It is my opinion that Uganda could welcome economic co-operation with Tanganyika, and there has never been any more than the Uganda desires that Tanganyika should be retained and become an integral part of the Empire. Such were the views of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce. I have evidence that the President of the Uganda Young Commission and team, although the Uganda Young Commission and team, although these views are unchanged, and that they are shared by every section of the community in Uganda.

"In regard to Native interests, there has been very jealousy manifested by the Government, but this has not been done in the interest of other interests. I disagree with the witness who said that in Uganda the Native comes first, then the Indian, and then the European. In my experience all races have been justly and equitably treated without discrimination as to race, colour or religion.

"I believe the Synod of the Native Anglican Church, one of, if not the most, representative body in Uganda, has some three hundred members. It is a third of these may be clergy—European and Native clerics, a hundred laymen (who include women) are elected by communities from all over the diocese of Uganda, and all meet together and vote on equal terms. They have been formed that as body work harmoniously and efficiently and that the Native Church in Uganda, must be encouraged to choose their own leaders and eventually to recommend their own leaders to introduce an election system where the Native of Uganda will be able to appoint their own chiefs and leaders."

Native Representation on Legislature.

"There is no Native representation on the legislature or the Executive Council. This I consider wrong, I advocate the appointment of at least two persons elected to represent Native interests on the legislative council. It is not correct, and it was dangerous, them if particularly do say, that the official members of the Legislative Council directly represent Native interests. The Native Council should represent the Native, and that one or one section of the community should not dominate any or one section of the community. I am greatly in favour of the executive in Uganda. At present there is no Native Assembly of the Protectorate.

I know for a fact that the Native of Uganda is not satisfied with his own Courts of Justice, and that he prefers to have his cases tried by British Courts. He complains of the very long delay in obtaining a decision and of the longer delay in obtaining execution of a decree. When the Native Court has to conduct his own case before the British Courts he has to get the assistance of counsel.

"Another cause of complaint is that in case between Uganda he is debarred by law, the Court of Ordinary sessions, to appeal to a court higher than the High Court of Uganda. He cannot see why, when it is a case, say, between a Somali or an Abyssinian and a Uganda, the case can go to the highest Court of the Realm, while in case between a Native and a Native, he is not allowed to appeal to the issue of setting the monetary value of the case.

"My case receives none as yet been created in Uganda. In the Uganda Protectorate individual ownership of freehold land is created by the same agreement of 1900, and there is no limit and increasing number of freehold owners. A white man and a black man's freehold owner is on a par, and in a word, in the case he has already been granted and with full rights about the other parts of the Protectorate neither the one nor the other is recognised by the Government as the holder of land, and he is liable to be moved from the land he holds at short notice and with small compensation, and he no doubt will repeat the words of the Native

young man quoted above, that uncertainty of tenure and uncertainty of existence led him to much discontent.

"To quote an instance, the Bwanga (or Paramount Chief) of Bwanga is not owned by the British Government as owner of any land as any individual. In order that he should have some place to live he and his family own three plots which he leased to the Mukama family. One of these plots which he leased to the Mukama family, he sold to the Bwanga (or Paramount Chief) of Bwanga from a Kintu who had originally purchased it from the Queen. Dr. M. Mukama of Bwanga has a lease on the Bwanga site, and he is the chief, and the people of Bwanga. So under the Basoga system of Government, any great chief, even the Paramount Chief of Bwanga does not appear to have any recognition by the Government. The same cannot be said in Canada, Australia, India, etc.

"Inequalities should be removed, represented foratives, and they should be the right [sic] of other parts of Africa to settle outside Native areas, so that they will be given encouragement.

"It is also my consideration that the individual should be allowed to buy land, however small, if he

is rich enough in the eyes of a Native and a Native, if he is a good neighbour Native by giving them plots of land, as is done in India.

Uganda's Legislative Council.

"There is no proper balance of interests on powers in the Uganda Legislative Council, and I partly agree with the creation of a democratic State. To leave the appointment of the unofficial members of this Council to the discretion of any other Council is an abomination. The Governor is, with a few exceptions, appointed by the Queen. He does not even ask or receive any nominations from any of the public bodies in Uganda; he appoints any person or persons whom he chooses, and he has gone so far as to say that the unofficial members of the Legislative Council and the Selectors of the Selectors Council do not represent any section of the community. In my opinion he cannot agree with Dr. Hunter, who says that the present system is satisfactory. This archaic system of negation of democracy and the right of the people to have a voice in the affairs of the country in which they live. Neither can I agree with Dr. Hunter in his statement that the Indian in Uganda may be an Indian or have no voice in Uganda. This may be his personal opinion, but it is not the opinion of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, of whom Dr. Hunter gave a speech. Dr. Hunter submitted that the principle of taxation without representation "applies to Uganda as well as to any other country. The Uganda taxpayer has the same right as any taxpayer to have his own representation on his Council, and the only postponement of the consideration of the mode of representation would be beginning that important, perhaps the most important, meeting of East Africa, and will, with all respect, lead to some difficulties in the future.

"I do not agree with the Native Affairs Commission

when they said that no change in composition and method of choosing members of the Legislative Council in Uganda should be effected.

"The Government of the Uganda should not afford to the Native Affairs Commission any support or assistance.

"Under an arrangement with the Secretary of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, I am in agreement on this subject.

"Poll tax is an unchristian form of collecting revenue and some other form of taxation must be looked for. For example, a chief in Uganda might have hundreds of acres of land and having a fat tenor on part of the land, the poll tax, or one of a peasant on his land, and the Governor of a territory pays the same poll tax as the most ignorant of his臣民 (clerks).

"He writes, the Native of Uganda is not paid for his services, and the payment of his services should be paid for him. In addition of direct taxation as import freights, the railway and Canal duties, and the like, and direct taxation by the government to pay the expenses of the government to its landlord for rents.

How Money will be saved.

"I consider that our expenditure on our administration, our revenue and our number of savings could be reduced.

"(a) I think Uganda is too small a country to have an expensive headquarters staff as he is at present. A reduction in salaries and allowances, and a reduction in unnecessary officials.

"(b) The British Commissioner and others Procuratorial Commissioners are not having anything

TRAINING DOCTORS IN THE SUDAN

But Sir John Young's suggestion that some Government but independent of the Governmental Services, would be created, consisting of Provincial Commissioners, District Commissioners, and that District Commissioners would be given power to respond to the local responsibility placed upon them in consequence.

Sir John Young's suggestion for a Native Affairs Department, which should either be an independent Department or body, deal with purely Native Affairs. How can one, in a country like Eastern Africa, separate Native affairs from our other affairs or interests? They are so interwoven that separation is well nigh impossible.

Colonel E. H. Bishop, the Commissioner, hydrographer, thinks it is dangerous to know all the supposed what and understand all Native Affairs is business for a special Department or for experts, as that the main channel of communication with natives must pass through the Administrative Officers, and it is they who must be regarded as chiefly responsible for studying and examining the conditions of native opinion. This example of a Native Affairs Department looks well on paper, but in practice it will do little or nothing without the Secretary of State's full support, and with which, under the present system, the Government finds itself in conflict.

It is felt, however, that with the recommendation of the Sir John Young Commission, the formation of an Advisory Committee on Native Affairs, for to use their own words, "such a body would be like a fifth wheel to each."

The observation made referred to the Native Affairs Department applies equally to the Labour Department in Uganda. It is a comparatively inexpensive department, and has not yet secured a single reason for its existence. (d) A saving could also be effected if the number of savers were reduced. A few savers could be better than none. Disturbances of importance, and no police who have semi-military training, could do with much shorter breaks.

EAST AFRICAN GOLFERS IN ENGLAND

Books during the last two Meetings

The results of last week's golfing match at Harpenden between Kenya Golfing Society and the Huddersfield Golf Club won by the former team with a score of 162 to 149 were as follows:-
 1st hole: Mr. A. J. Borland v. Mr. F. G. D. England
 2nd hole: Mr. R. D. England v. Mr. A. F. Percival
 3rd hole: Mr. R. D. England v. Mr. D. Mackenzie 1
 4th hole: Mr. D. Mackenzie v. Mr. R. D. England 1
 5th hole: Mr. D. Mackenzie v. Mr. S. H. Anderson 1
 6th hole: Mr. D. Mackenzie v. Mr. C. H. Anderson 1
 7th hole: Mr. D. Mackenzie v. Mr. E. Hawks 1
 8th hole: Mr. D. Mackenzie v. Mr. C. H. Anderson 1
 9th hole: Mr. D. Mackenzie v. Mr. E. Hawks 1
 10th hole: Mr. D. Mackenzie v. Mr. C. H. Anderson 1
 11th hole: Mr. D. Mackenzie v. Mr. E. Hawks 1
 12th hole: Mr. D. Mackenzie v. Mr. C. H. Anderson 1
 13th hole: Mr. D. Mackenzie v. Mr. E. Hawks 1
 14th hole: Mr. D. Mackenzie v. Mr. C. H. Anderson 1
 15th hole: Mr. D. Mackenzie v. Mr. E. Hawks 1
 16th hole: Mr. D. Mackenzie v. Mr. C. H. Anderson 1
 17th hole: Mr. D. Mackenzie v. Mr. E. Hawks 1
 18th hole: Mr. D. Mackenzie v. Mr. C. H. Anderson 1

Four points were awarded and England v. Merus
 1. W. Ward and Percival v. Mr. Dickinson and Mr.
 2. Dennis v. Mr. Mars, Banning and Lewis, 3 & 4. St. Edward
 3. Colclough and Mr. E. Hawks v. Mr. C. H. Anderson
 4. Cheshire and Mr. M. L. L. and Bridle v.
 5. Colclough and Mr. E. Hawks v. Mr. C. H. Anderson

Colclough and Mr. E. Hawks wins easily.

St. Edward v. Mr. E. Hawks, Mr. G. D. England
 1. Mr. E. Hawks and Mr. C. H. Anderson v. Mr. D. Mackenzie
 2. Mr. D. Mackenzie and Mr. C. H. Anderson v. Mr. E. Hawks
 3. Mr. E. Hawks and Mr. C. H. Anderson v. Mr. D. Mackenzie
 4. Mr. D. Mackenzie and Mr. C. H. Anderson v. Mr. E. Hawks
 5. Mr. E. Hawks and Mr. C. H. Anderson v. Mr. D. Mackenzie

First Round:- Mr. H. Leigh-Bennett v. Mr. R. D. England
 Nisbet won by Mr. Leigh-Bennett 4 up, Mr. R. D. England
 1. Mr. G. Lindeman won by Mr. Bridle 4 and 2
 2. Mr. D. Mackenzie v. Major W. M. Dickinson
 3. Mr. D. Mackenzie, 3 and 1, Major S. H. Anderson
 4. Mr. D. Mackenzie, won by Mr. Leigh-Bennett 4 and 2
 v. Mr. R. D. England, 1 up, Mr. Leigh-Bennett 4 and 2

Second Round:- Colclough v. Mr. E. Hawks 3 and 1,
 Mr. Leigh-Bennett v. Mr. D. Mackenzie 3 and 2
 1. Mr. Leigh-Bennett v. Mr. D. Mackenzie 3 and 2
 2. Mr. Leigh-Bennett v. Mr. D. Mackenzie 3 and 2
 3. Mr. Leigh-Bennett v. Mr. D. Mackenzie 3 and 2
 4. Mr. Leigh-Bennett v. Mr. D. Mackenzie 3 and 2
 5. Mr. Leigh-Bennett v. Mr. D. Mackenzie 3 and 2

Third Round:- Mr. Leigh-Bennett v. Mr. D. Mackenzie 2 and 1
 1. Mr. Leigh-Bennett v. Mr. D. Mackenzie 2 and 1
 2. Mr. Leigh-Bennett v. Mr. D. Mackenzie 2 and 1
 3. Mr. Leigh-Bennett v. Mr. D. Mackenzie 2 and 1
 4. Mr. Leigh-Bennett v. Mr. D. Mackenzie 2 and 1
 5. Mr. Leigh-Bennett v. Mr. D. Mackenzie 2 and 1

In the match against the Royal Warwickshire Club
 the Kenya savers were beaten by 1 up.

Sir John Young, Vice-Chairman of the Sudan Medical Council, and President of the Council of the Kitchen Service Medicine, Khartoum, told the Sudan Advisory Committee at their meeting in London last week that since 1924 when the school was opened, 64 students had been admitted of whom 50 had qualified and 30 were still undergoing training, fifteen of the latter being due to take their final examinations. Amongst them, Mr. McDonald Wingate was in the chair at the meeting, and among those present were Sir John H. Manley, Sir Edgar Longmore, Mr. Montagu Norman, Mr. J. R. Hall, Mr. P. E. Harvey, Dr. H. G. Wellcome, Mr. C. W. Williams, and Mr. H. Matthews.

AIRMEN DROWNED ON THE NILE

We regret to report that, as a result of the capsizing of the Nile gun aeroplane belonging to the Survey Corps only two members of the crew, Mr. W. H. Andrews and Mr. W. W. Howard, lost their lives. The machine, which was piloted by Miss Andrews, was engaged in topographic survey work on the Upper Nile in connexion with irrigation projects, when it encountered a very heavy thunderstorm which forced it down to the water. The aeroplane floated for some little time and just before sinking the three occupants decided to swim to the shore. Only Mrs. Hill succeeded in doing so, and the bodies of Messrs. Andrews and Howard were afterwards washed ashore at Dufil, near Meroe. They were buried at Meroe.

The Survey has had two Fairley P. F. machines flying in the air for the last eighteen months.

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AND
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EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICA SECTION MEETING.

The Paris Colonial Exhibition.

Sir HUMPHREY LISTER reported at last week's meeting of the East Africa Section of the London Chamber of Commerce that ten telegrams received from the Uganda, Saitara, and Tanga Chambers, closed six months ago, in which the Sections of the three ports present on Imperial Airways, reduced their rates for the conveyance of samples of tea, Mr. Dale said that the alterations on coffee samples had been effected from August 1st, 1924, when the new postal charges had to be paid. Sir Humphrey Lister said he had received a telegram from the Colonial Office in Paris stating that from October 19 to 22 an International Transport Congress was to be held, the address at which would be a meeting of the British Central Committee on "Africa Railways," another by Mr. Ross Leesley and Colonel Hachon on "Colonial Motor Transport," and a third by Captain H. P. Parry-Jones, Mr. Water Transport. Sir Humphrey suggested that certain members of the Section might probably care to attend the Congress, which also offers an opportunity of seeing good publications on East African products, such as coffee, which they would receive a most cordial welcome from the authorities.

British Trade with Uganda.

Lord Francis Scott had stated at the last meeting that the British proportion of trade with Kenya and Uganda was in a downward grade, particularly in the case of Uganda, and had quoted figures from Whitaker's Almanack. In order to see which classes of goods were affected, the Section had investigated the matter, only to find that imports to Uganda were not shown independently. The members of the Almanack had obtained their figures from British trade returns or exports from this country to Uganda, which showed only goods consigned direct to the Protectorate, whereas goods destined to Mombasa were very often sent on to Uganda. To ask the railway authorities what goods were shipped to Uganda would settle the matter. For the latest Kenya and Uganda Railway Report showed that the more highly rated goods being carried in Uganda by motor transport were in an upward trend.

SOLDIERS MARKSMEN AT BISLEY.

A shooting competition took place last week at Bisley, and the Sudan team was successful in winning 100 points. The Junior Kokopo Camp team, Tronby, during the shooting, the wind strengthened, and the competitors from East Africa complained of the difficulty of holding the Tanganyika team members. One of the members of the Tanganyika team had suffered in bed during the morning with fever, but as there was no reserve he took his place in the team.

The Tanganyika team, who were runners-up in the competition, included Mr. E. C. Parker, who has served in the Tanganyika Railways for the past five years; Mr. M. Kipponi, of the Uganda Police, who is now on leave from Soudan; Mr. G. M. Gledhill, of the Soudan team; Mr. F. C. Parker; and Mr. J. M. Munro, who had also been absent at Bisley, and who was away with some anger in the African Department.

The Geographical Officer, Lieutenant J. W. White, in charge of the Royal Engineers R.S.M.F., commanding of the Uganda Police Department,

Shores of the East African Arms.

Individual scores of the teams in the Sada.

	Total
Mr. E. C. Parker	48
Mr. E. M. Ripley	40
Geoff. Skinner	44
Mr. D. Westholm	42
Total	182

	Total
Mr. E. C. Parker	42
Mr. E. M. Ripley	45
Capt. J. M. Y. Trotter	43
Mr. G. Skinner	41
Total	175

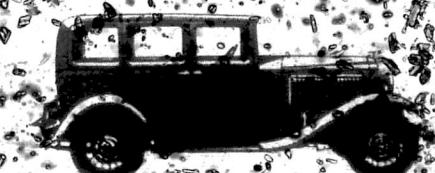
Total points in the King's Hundred.

In the contest for the King's hundred, two Tanganyika representatives finished among the top ten. They were Messrs. E. C. Parker and Mr. Kipponi whose individual scores were:

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Mr. E. C. Parker	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
Mr. E. M. Ripley	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91

The winner of the King's Prize was Mr. Parker, Fulton with 285 points.

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Messrs. Ahmed
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Mombasa, Kenya
R.O.B. 254
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Makindu
O.R.O. 254
Nairobi,
and
and

White Star Line for
Levi Bennett's Sons (Uganda)
packing hosiery. A mere
softness of material.

BRITISH CELANESE LTD., LONDON, W.I., ENGLAND

2 minutes in
the morning.

JUST this morning you
in your pajamas when your
hands touch another
drawn through your mind — a
new world we combat
of crisises and there you are
"Set fair" in two minutes after
the whole day!



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Chemist, Hairdresser and
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PERFUMERY CO.
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MARTINDALE

We are actual makers of
NEW DRUGS AND REMEDIES for the
Treatment of TROPICAL AFFECTIONS
We have specialities in remedies for
ANKYLOTOMIASIS, BILLHARZIA, BIL
HARZIA, KALA AZI, CHOLERA, &
ORIGINAL SCARLATINIC
AFFECTIONS, YAWAS, &c.

Medical Director of Hospital and Medical Practice in charge
of all his practice, Dr. J. Martindale, in private practice, 10, Great Titchfield
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MARTINDALE
New Cavendish Street, London, W.1.

Telephone: Martindale, Chemist, London, Phone:

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

Ed. Africa's "Information Bureau" exists for the service of subjects and all others desirous of Eastern African matter. One of its principal objects is to subscribe to the publications of British firms throughout Eastern and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for the service can be cordially welcomed.

British traffic has been suspended in Queen'sway, Livingstone.

Over 8,000 boxes of fruit reached Entebbe last week via Port Bell, Uganda.

Fresh meat supplies are now being raised for Dr. Es Suhem, at Mwanza, in a special refrigeration van.

The Sentinel coach service on the Tanga line is understood to be withdrawn for reasons of economy.

H.M.S. "Enterprise" is the name of bathe at the end of this month, on her return visit East African ports.

The 100 bales of cotton ginned in the Masaka district of Uganda has been loaded by the Uganda Cotton Company of £350.

The East African Power Generating Company agrees the payment of a dividend of 4% on the Ordinary shares, making £100,000 the total.

The Messrs. G. and J. Watson & Co., Ltd., of Nairobi has been appointed to manage the M.A.D. Trustee appointed to conduct the winding up.

The Riskfin House Building Co., Nairobi, is to be carried on under the name of Webbston, and is to be managed by Mr. J. D. Dickenson.

A new fifty acre plant nut estate has been issued to settlers in the Msimbazi district of Tanganyika. It will include land for roads or market gardens, with the remainder of plantations.

The partnership existing between Mr. D. G. Morgan and Mr. S. C. Carter, carrying on business in Nairobi under the title of the Motor Service, has been liquidated.

Mineral production in Northern Rhodesia during April last included 1,149 tons of copper, 1,580 tons of silver, 180 tons of gold (£3), copper 547 tons, gold 172 tons, zinc 1,163 tons (£1,163) and vanadium 16,602 tons (£12,000).

The African Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution stating that they would be in agreement with the Kenyan Government affording the white growers of cassava, where possible, during the present crisis.

Natives in Kampala are said to contemplate the establishment of co-operative stores. It is claimed that their availability would assist in combining a chain of outlets branch hand in hand with that of cotton ginning and spinning.

"Tanzania" is the name of the railway line which will connect Dar es Salaam with the port of Plantyre, Nyasaland. Since Salisbury, the capital of Southern Rhodesia, the service is being extended to Bulawayo, and the Umtali road has also been extended.

In north-western Rhodesia existing between Mt. Thomas and Mt. D. G. Morgan well under the style of a frontier and the old roads and tracks have been declared to be unsafe to be used by motor vehicles.

New plantations in the Lushoto district of Mount Elgon, and an extensive contract time has been awarded, but some persons who know the Native difficulties say that he will do little to encourage for in months much more than the 100 men required.

THE TANGANYIKA GOLD PROSPECTUS.

In its current issue our contemporary South Africa publishes the following advertisement:

"The Gold Reserve of the Tanganyika Settlement Commission suggests an alternative loan to the country. Is there a sufficient amount available?" Our own experience in this field of inquiry gives us negative.

That Commission's position is the one, very prevalent ignorance concerning the African Territory, the Government of Tanganyika and the only way here should be most cordial and assuring. We refer to "Safety in Publicity." While we could not ourselves single any journal which in Great Britain carries the accumulated flimseys of a forty page publication, week by week, we find it very difficult to find any particular against the printing of the proposed Tanganyika loan. As far as the commission allows, the Tanganyika Government is extracting, it is to do in the long run, which same may be said of Uganda. Uganda has few virtues sometimes forgotten when it is so frequently misnamed.

It is also was singularly ignored by those responsible for the advertising of the loan prospectus.

JACOB & CO.



As Biscuits so light and delicate and flaky as Jacob's Butter Ruffs couldn't travel all over the world without the best of packing. And it gets it on a sealed tin tight tin, which, for all its sturdiness and security, is opened without any trouble. These biscuits taste perfectly well with cheese, or even better with jam or stewed fruit.

BUTTER RUFFS

JACOB & CO., LTD., BLINTWELL AND
ESTABLISHED 1841.

RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL, BIKE



the best bicycle
and the best guarantee.
See your Agents
for details.

- the bicycle
that's **QUALITY-BUILT**

The best bicycle in the world is built ENTIRELY
of steel and guaranteed for ever.

Such a generous guarantee is only possible because
the Raleigh is built throughout by electrical processes
and plant in the vast Raleigh factory at Nottingham,
where Raleigh engineers and metallurgists test and
re-test every part in a manner that would wreck
a bicycle built in the ordinary way.

The Raleigh is THE bicycle for African roads.
It is light, easy, strong and beautifully finished; it is
well worthy of its great reputation — RIGID,
RAPID and RELIABLE.

RALEIGH CYCLE CO. LTD., Nottingham, England.

Agents in all parts of Africa.

THE UNIQUE ECONOMY IN TANK CONSTRUCTION

REEDS' Pressed Steel Tank Plates in
standard sizes and thicknesses provide a
very quick, cheap and effective method
of erecting a tank or any similar pro-
tection for water storage over
any required area. They are
designed for any purpose
and fitted with Plastics LARDOON
Pressed Steel Plates. Ask Mr. W. G.
John of Westmister, London, N.W.
for List of full particulars.

THOMAS REEDS LTD. & CO. LTD.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

JOHN HADDELL,
Sociologist
JOHN HARVEY,
of Bristol,
ALSO
COLUMBIA
Manufacturers
and Records

Recommended
and supplied by
SAMUEL BAKER,
LONDON & AFRICA LTD.,
10, Old Bond Street,
London, W.1.
and at Dar es Salaam,
and at Nairobi,
Kenya.

LOMITO (Africa) S.A.
Companhia Industrial do Lomito
(Manubuto)

Importers, Warehouses, Trans-
port and General Agents

The port of Mombasa is now open for trade with
all countries and it is anticipated that the line will
be opened to Scheraga, and open to Zanzibar in 1925.
Mombasa is in a position to quote the rates to and
from all major points in Kenya, Uganda, and
transit customs for all kinds etc. reasonable rates.

MANY standardized stevedoring and is equipped to
handle heavy lifts, and can quickly pack
Telegrams: "LOMITO", Mombasa, East Africa, Tel. 1200.

London Agents: London and Walford Shipping, Ltd.,
29, Great St. Stephen's, London, E.C. 2.

Messrs. F. CHAMBERS & CO. LTD.
have pleasure in announcing the appointment of

M. W. P. Hickman,
of Nairobi, Kenya,
as their sole agent
for the sale of their products in Kenya, Uganda
and Tanganyika. All inquiries concerning these territories
should be addressed to him.

Note: Due to the Chambers' policy of supporting
an Eastern market, no other English firm
has exclusive rights in the port of Mombasa.

CHAMBERS & CO. LTD., STAPFORD, NOTTS.

There is News in the Advertisement Columns — Read

EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.—African coffee is finding its market, but the goods are when roasted and ground will have received good prices. Some varieties are easier.

C. Robusta
Robusta
Mixed, pale and unripe

Robusta
Small

Tanganika
Brown

Hightown coffee
Brownish to reddish
Second size
Third size
Blackberry
Mixed

London stocks of East African coffee on Jan. 1, totalled 57,750 bags compared with 65,337 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

THE TRADER

Coffee Seed.—Quiet, about 7/11/-35/- per ton. The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1921 were 7/11/- and 7/10/-10/- per ton with Zanzibar spot quoted at 8/- per ton, quiet with Jim's Agents and agents October at 7/- and 6/- respectively. (The comparative spot quotations in 1920 and 1921 were 7/- and 6/-.)

Coffee.—Good coffee has been passing at from 7/- to 8/- lb. in London, C. & G. quality. The comparative quotations last year were 7/- to 8/- lb.

Cotton Seeds.—Steady 14/- per ton, London. The comparative quotations in 1920 were 14/-

Camomile.—Again lower at 7/11/-10/- per ton. Comparative quotations in 1920 and 1921 were 7/4/- and 7/10/-10/-.

Chains.—Medium and heavy. Medium and heavy. (The comparative quotation last year was 6d.)

Coconut Oil.—East African. When first imported 1/- per lb. per barrel. After 48/- lb. in bags for immediate shipment.

Sisal.—Strands broken at 7/- per ton, due to little business between passes. The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1921 were 7/-10/- and 7/20/-10/-

Tea.—C. & G. 1/- per lb. and 1/- per lb. per week. (The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1921 were 1/-15/-17/-5d. and 1/-15/-17/-5d.)

Tea.—Largest quantity of tea imported so far this week was 100 cwt. of Darjeeling broken tea 18/- per lb. The comparative quotations for 1920 and 1921 were 9d.-10d.

KIKUYU AND JOINT COMMITTEE

A warning from Kenya that extracts from an ordinance given by the Native before the Joint Parliamentary Committee are being printed in Mau Mau, but are not consistent with a character that in certain respects, at any rate, the Native squatters believe him to be. All Government land and Forests, it was said, are to be handed over to them. Among the most anti-social Kikuyu all sorts of extravagant anticipation, exultation and aggression followed in a crescendo. One experienced statesman wrote: "It is bound to lead to more troubles like the Harry Thuku affair."

Mr. Charles Crowe, addressing the annual meeting of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, said that during the past ten years the Association had sent 5,000 men to Africa over 4,000 men, women, and children a few had gone to East Africa.

GOOD NEWS FOR COFFEE PLANTERS.

It is known that since the fall English and other foreign Co-operative Wholesalers Society and other organizations have been instrumental in getting the Kenyan coffee into the market in great proportions. Their supplies have begun to market a fine Kenya coffee at the low price of 2/- ad. per lb. Special efforts are being made to see that the finest coffee which can be found in the country is brought out in the most considerate of the freshest possible condition.

It is known of the efforts made by Mr. Barrington of Nairobi to persuade the Sons of the Soil, Scotland and elsewhere, not to know that the steps now taken by this imperial organization is very largely due to Mr. Barrington's persistent missionary efforts. We at home, last year, Kenya coffee growers should be grateful to him.

The increasing demand for Kenya coffee in the United States of America and Canada has led certain Native coffee interests to plan public coffee sales in the United States. In a pamphlet circulated to planters Messrs. L. & C. Aronson, Ltd., claim that such sales will lead to the appreciation of Native coffee by overseas firms, who will tend to assist and stimulate for the sale of coffee thereby increasing the planters' price. It is to begin the sales in September, according to the circular, but a letter written by a publisher of this issue states that the sales are to be inaugurated in October.



PLAYERS
NAVY CUT
CIGARETTES
MADE IN ENGLAND.

AIRMAN IN CROCODILE SWAMP.

Flight-Lieutenant V. M. Unpleasant Experience.

Flying from Nairobi to Entebbe, Flight-Lieutenant D. W. Unpleasant, a Shell Company pilot, made a forced landing through a pyrus red swamp, being lake Victoria, a few miles from Entebbe. Unpleasant attracted attention, though he shouted and fired his gun, as he lay out on a perilous mat to burn the swamp which is infested with crocodiles. At several places he sang in his notes. The mud was so thick that sometimes he was unable to progress by dragging himself length along the bottom of the swamp.

After five hours he found out the way round and started, exhausted and almost naked, to Nairobi, where the local telephonist him a telephone and took him in a motor-car to Kampala. The German was housed but unshaven, three hundred miles carrying spear and gun, and reached the capital of the Uganda Protectorate days before the arrival of the first British foot-train to go to the African mainland a few weeks ago.

Flight-Lieutenant Unpleasant's camp was washed away, and he had to make do on the shore of Lake Victoria with no assistance. They were isolated in the deserts for three days, living on water and dates. Unpleasant left Nairobi on July 10.

FAUNA OF THE EMPIRE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

On the appointment of Sir James Sanderson as chairman, it should have been expected after being appointed and the work undertaken was a deposit of nothing said Mr. Edward Isewin, who presided at the annual general meeting of the Society of Naturalists.

The general meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, held at the Zoological Society's Offices, Regent's Park on Monday, he said he had been told by a well-known sportsman, Tambari, in East Africa, that on a recent journey from Nairobi to Lake Victoria he saw only three head of game. Before the War on the same road he met 100,000 thousands. The work of preservation was urgent, but the Society had only 50 members, and 200 were the official limit on the work they wished to do. He pleaded for increased numbers.

NOW AT PAPER PULP FACTORY.

At Umm el Qais, in the Jordan Valley, the British firm of Summers & Co., Nairobi, has opened a paper pulp factory, the only one of its kind in the British dominions. It is situated in the Kiflum Escarpment Forest Reserve, 10 miles from the sea, and manufactures about eighty thousand cubic feet per year bamboo. The new enterprise is the first of its kind in Africa, and Umm el Qais is older than most of the other two years old factory on the mainland of Africa, which usually works each year for at least 100,000 days, which covers the annual output of 100,000 tons less than 200 tons of unbleached pulp.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

July 25.—Annual general meeting of the Royal African Society, at the Home of Estates, London, E. 1. Price 1/-.

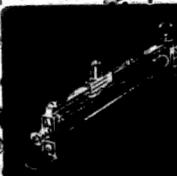
August 1.—Annual general meeting of the Royal Society of Engineers, of London, E. 1. Members.

BILL ALL YOUR RADIO FROM READY RADIO



Ready Radio has a wide stock of Radio Equipment and Components. An order can be supplied from stock. There is no need for you to suffer the inconvenience of delay; you need not accept substitutes. If you send your order to Ready Radio you know that you will get what you order—immediately—and that everything will be new and in perfect condition.

CHOKES
Recommended for sets where small combinations are an essential feature and very essential. Price 2/-



Send for the Ready Radio Catalogue, containing details of all modern Sets, Speaker, Equipment, Components and accessories, including everything needed for a radio. Price 1/- postage free.



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LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.1.

POTENTIOMETER
(Variable Type)
Small and compact.
Variable resistance adjustment.
Resistance 10 ohms.
Price 1/-

THE EAST AFRICAN

JULY 21, 1911.

THE EAST AFRICAN

SHIPPING NEWS

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Ilangibby" (C. 1600) which left London last week for East Africa carried the following passengers: Mr. & Mrs. F. Kenneway, Mr. R. V. Lamberton, Mr. G. C. Casson, Mr. N. H. Quigley, Mr. K. J. Wickert, Mr. G. V. Barnes, Mr. J. D. Steele, Mrs. S. Barrett, Mrs. Bessell, Mr. A. M. Howie, Mr. L. D. Gilpatrick, Mr. J. G. Colchester, Mr. W. L. Laver, Miss Lavers, Mr. J. G. Barnes, Mr. & Mrs. L. B. Shattock, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. P. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Broome, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. M. Davies, Captain J. R. Jones, Mrs. C. O. H. Evans, Mr. G. T. McEwan, Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Clark, Mr. & Mrs. V. Cooper, Mr. & Mrs. K. A. Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. J. Dowsett, Mr. & Mrs. G. N. St. George, Miss G. E. Goss, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. George, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. Poole, Mr. & Mrs. Cooke, Mr. & Mrs. B. Prichard, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Thomas, Mr. J. M. Ross, Mr. & Mrs. Skene, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Thompson, Miss E. J. Thomas, Major F. G. Fremantle, R. G. Turnbull, Mr. B. Veitch, Mrs. N. G. Tatton, Mr. & Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. E. H. Winslow, Captain W. H. Ward, Captain H. C. Morrison, Miss C. S. Fletcher, Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. J. Gibbons, Mr. & Mrs. J. Hallinan, Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Kastner.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Tasamo" which left Mombasa on reward service brought back to London the following: Mr. & Mrs. G. Glazebrook, Mrs. E. C. Coates, Mr. & Mrs. J. Mac Kyle, Miss A. Dempsey, Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay, Miss J. Mac Kyle, Mr. & Mrs. J. Young, Mr. & Mrs. J. Stevenson, Mr. & Mrs. J. Young, Mrs. J. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leathem, Mr. & Mrs. J. Young.

The Union Castle Line announces special Christmas and New Year tours to South Africa, the following special rates far less than have been asked for similar classes for a second class passage, £32. The first outward steerage leaves London on December 12, and returns January 12, 1912. The return passage on the same steamer, an interesting feature of the trip, is now arranged. The ship will be accompanied by the liner "Lion" and will be joined by the liner "Dreadnought" at Cape Town.

EAST AFRICAN SEA SHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN
 Matson's "V. S. London" left East Africa, July 11.
 Matuanza arrived Marseilles homewards, July 12.
 Modasa left, said outward, July 12.
 Maria left Zanzibar homewards, July 12.
 Louisa left Seychelles homewards, July 12.
 Marlo left British Somaliland, July 12.
 Clans East African Garrison
 "Clans" left "Seychelles" homewards, July 12.
 "Clans" left Mombasa homewards, July 12.
 City of Bath left Durban homewards, July 12.

HIGH SEAS

"Triton" left Cape Town, South Africa, July 12.
 "Bremen" left Antwerp for East Africa, July 12.
 "Tessenderlo" left Dunkirk homewards, July 13.
 "Wessex" left Genoa homewards, July 13.
 "Springbok" left Antwerp outward, July 13.
 "Diplomat" left Mombasa homewards, July 13.

INDIA PACIFIC

"Archimedes" left Marseilles homewards, July 13.
 "General Lee" left Panama homewards, July 13.
 "General Duchene" left Mombasa homewards, July 13.
 "Dan'l Aborn" left Zanzibar homewards, July 13.
 "Stephanie Castle" left London for East Africa, July 13.
 "Stephanie Castle" left East Africa Bay for Bengal, July 14.
 "Gloucester Castle" left East London for Bengal, July 14.
 "Dundonald" left Southampton July 14.
 "Durham Castle" left Liverpool homewards, July 14.
 "Gloucester Castle" arrived Bengal homewards, July 14.
 "Llanelli Castle" left "Salamah" Native, July 14.
 "Lanigan Castle" left "Salamah" Native, July 14.
 "Lanigan Castle" left London for East Africa, July 14.
 "Lanigan Castle" left East Africa Bay for Bengal, July 15.

EAST AFRICAN MAILED

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zanzibar close at the G. O., London, at 11 a.m. on Aug. 15. "Darles Salaam" and "Lindis" only.
 "Marwala" Aug. 15.
 "Chambord" Aug. 16.
 ("Darles Salaam" and "Lindis" only).
 "Ranprura" Aug. 20.
 "Kaiser-i-Hind" Aug. 20.
 Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the C.P.Q., London, at 11 a.m. every Friday.
 Mail from East Africa expected on July 12.
 "H. S. M. S. Anna" and or August 3. "H. S. M. S. Bernardia de la Pierre".

DIRECTORS OF AGRICULTURE CO-OPERATIVE

I attended the first Conference of Directors and other officials of agriculture in the Colonial Office yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State's Agricultural Adviser, Mr. W. A. Stockdale, who recently visited East Africa. The East African delegates were Mr. A. Holme, Director of Agriculture, Uganda; Dr. D. Tothill, Director of Agriculture, Kenya; Mr. G. Macmillan, Entomologist, Uganda.

The questions discussed related rather to the administration of Agriculture Departments, and to the technicalities of agricultural research and co-operation. Special attention was directed to the training of agricultural experts. A general agreement was reached that in most cases the most important products produced in Africa, including coffee, tea, and sisal, were of an inferior quality unless the drainage and cultivation of the produce were taken care of.

TO THE LONDON TRADE WELL DRESSED AND MOST ECONOMICALLY

Persons of 1931 suits and self-measuring waistcoats, all lengths also quoted for to be made up to own size.

TYRELL'S DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD., LONDON, E.C. 1

15th Oct. 1908

EAST AFRICA

TRIDENT SALMON & SHRIMP PASTE

One of the best known
Salmon Pastes.

It makes a nice
side of sandwich.

Made by Hurst & Bros., Ltd., London.

PERFORATED METAL

Brass, Copper, Bronze, &c.

Used for Sieve of Perforation for
Mining, Smelting, Coal Screening,
Copper Smelting, Fer. Smelting, &c.
Send for Catalogue £450 sent on request.

WHITE-COTTELL'S MALT VINEGAR



THE VINEGAR WITH THE DELICIOUS
FLAVOUR AND FRAGRANCE

It is equally good for pickling, salads and table use.

It is guaranteed full strength and will keep for all climates and conditions.

THE DEAL EXPORT VINEGAR

Write for sample and T.F. COTTELL,
WHITE-COTTELL & CO., LONDON, E.C.

England

W. COTTELL & CO. LTD.
COLWICH, LONDON, S.E.

"ROSACOMETTA" BLOCK-MAKING MACHINE

Patented and used
all over the world.

On the Rosacometta
can be saved in the building and
masonry work by using
the Rosacometta Blocks.

The manufacture
of and trade in
the Rosacometta
Blocks is to-day an
excellent business
proposition.

LITTLE
CAPITAL
REQUIRED
A GOOD
PROFITS.

Blocks for Ornamental Blocks
Hand - 200 blocks
or 1,500 bricks
a day.

Blocks for Building
Hand - 200 blocks
or 1,500 bricks
a day.

Blocks for Paving
Hand - 200 blocks
or 1,500 bricks
a day.

Catalogue on application
COMPAGNIA ROSA, COMETTA & C. MILANO [126] ITALY
Cable Address: Roscometa MILANO

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Offers are invited for the Farm
known as Chaniizia in the District
of Mbizi, Tanganyika Territory,
belonging to the estate of Mr.
J. H. J. Fuller, together with
a handsomely furnished brick house
thereon.

The Farm comprises 30 acres
of arable land, 2000 Cupressus
and of which 15 acres are planted
with two and a half year old
Cypress. The climate is healthy
and invigorating, there is good
shooting in the district, and per-
manent running water on the
property. Price £2,000 or near

Apply Administrator, General
Dates Salaim.

1382

EAST AFRICA

THE

KENYA and UGANDA

RAILWAYS and HARBOURS.

Offering a wonderful country which appeals to the

TOURIST SPORTSMAN SETTLER

ENTRANCING
SCENERY of the
KENYA HIGHLAND

The GREAT
RIFT VALLEY
and LAKE District



Early access to
MOUNT KENYA,
KILIMANJARO,
ELGIN and
MT. ELIZABETH

YACHT VICTORY
and the SAIL

A country where variations in altitude result in every degree of climate, and every form of production, cannot
be provided without inspection.

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

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in
H.M. Eastern African Dependencies

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ROYAL MAIL BUILDING, COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON, S.W.
Telephone: 221111 (Contractors to the Post Office)

Tell our Agents for your Agent in East Africa.

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Your

attention

For all Classes
of
Riveting

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15, BACHELOR'S ROW, LONDON, E.C. 4.

CONSOLIDATED
PNEUMATIC
TOOL CO. LTD.

Boyer
Pneumatic
Riveting Hammers

**THE NEW ARUSHA HOTEL
HALF-WAY BETWEEN THE
CAPE & CAIRO**

In the centre of the three East African Territories and the nearest point to the greatest game shooting areas in the world.

Convenient and luxurious accommodation to visitors from East Africa and Europe with 100 bedrooms.

Excellent shooting and hunting facilities.

Game-hunters always available.

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Telegrams: "Centre".

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HOTEL
(RUWENZORI)**

A LUXURIOUS HOTEL IN THE
HEART OF AFRICA

35 Crater Lakes. 1 Bridge. 3 Ramps. Bathing. Fishing. Hunting. Car available. Superb roads in vicinity. Electric Lighting throughout. Cables to Romance Uganda.



ELSDON PARK HOTEL

An Underneath Golf Links and
An English Golf Course
The Park consists of a fine golf course
and a hotel equipped with every convenience.
Hot and cold water, telephone and
electric light in every room. Luxurious suites and rooms with private
bathrooms. All services including hotel and station
affiliated with Teleg. London, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.
Postage illustrated brochure free.
MODERATE RATES.

**AVENUE HOTEL, NAIROBI
THE PREMIER HOTEL**

Large lounge, sunken. Hot and cold water, telephone and
electric light throughout. Modern sanitary arrangements.
You can stay at the Avenue
Cable: Avenue, Nairobi.



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CONCRETE
MIXER
MOUNTED
ON TWO
WHEELS.

PARTICULARS
AND PRICES
OF THIS LITTLE
MIXER
WILL BE RECEIVED
ON REQUEST.

STONE CRUSHERS,
GRANULATORS,
FINE CRUSHING
ROLLS,
SCREENS,
CONVEYORS,
ELEVATORS,
DOCKERS,

The little mixer illustrated
above is popular for its portability, speed, efficiency, and
above all, for the high quality
of concrete it produces.

Mounted on two-wheels, it is
ideal for towing behind a lorry.

The easy accessibility of the
engine is also worth noting
in particular note.

Again - Good-win efficiency
guarantees economy.

GOOD-WIN

Goodwin, Bassby & Co., Ltd., Bexleyheath, Kent.
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