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EAST AFRICA

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MARRIAGE AND THE NATIVE

It will be generally conceded, Christianity and Christianity alone must be the fundamental basis of life. When we are granted it over upon the African, it is obvious that the transition from paganism to Christianity must involve a number of difficult problems. One of these problems, however, is more important than baulking him that of marriage. All Christian Churches have now decided that a man can only be married in their church. It is however every African is a polygamist, in many cases economic considerations prevent the keeping of more than one wife. The greater the Church influence the more it isolates itself from the world. We shall be the attitude of the Church if a noted local congregation is married by Native law and continues to one wife only, and to do so in a famous marriage.

The whole matter is very fair and surely decided by the Bishop of Uganda himself in the

case he was consulted with respect to his son's marriage. Marriage has been recognised as a civil, not a religious marriage. Marriage, as the Bishop says, is not merely a Christian institution; it is pre-Christian and universal, and to suggest to the convert that he is free at the outset of his conversion to abandon his pagan wife and then proceed to set up and select a new companion for the future would be an injustice to the wife, to wrong the children, and a scandal to the community itself. So the Church has decided that the son must become Christian. The marriage is raised to the level of a Christian marriage, the binding of which is only valid if the party is baptised and the other remains in the Christian fold. If the Christian partner deserts the Christian, the latter is free to marry again and his permission to marry again is granted if the Christian deserts the pagan partner. This arrangement seems, both logical and fair. The universality of a polygamy among most

Muslims and the Non-Muslims, and the

Matters of Moral Discipline

Deals of the East African

and Alderman

The Epitome of the Almanac

East African Booksellers

Letters to the Editor

East African Who's Who

Clifford Mandy

Comptons

Days at Kelly

Emperors of Ethiopia

Slavery

508

gamous marriages make more difficult. Strictly and theoretically, argues the Bishop, a Christian should retain his wife. In this case, Divine as well as human law, with its usual practical difficulties involved in this course have proved so overwhelming, when easier "remedies" has been sought, and on the ground that all wives are equally married to him by Native law, the convert is allowed to choose from among them whom he will. After baptism, the Divine blessing on the marriage has marked it with a special service in church, and this is my opinion. But I am of the opinion in view that division of the church, which claims that the abandoned wife returns to her family, that no wife ever naturally returns to her family, that no wife ever attaches to her what she is in no anxiety about food and shelter, and that she is free to marry again in her husband's declaration, who in this case, in his wife and forfeiting her down, is the real loser, is cost to him of this loss, leaving a vacuous vest of the veneer of his Christianity. In the same article we were told categorically that in Uganda, as in many other parts of Africa, the first wife is always the best, and that the first wife is the only one that can be given the first place in her position of inheritance, and she has the privilege which no other wife can share, and how many more wives may conveniently be taken into account, and still keep them equidistant from her head, so being the case, how can it be said that if such a first wife is abandoned by a convert she loses her status and incurs no stigma? Those facts appear to controvert the contention that all the wives are equally married by Native law, and to controvert the wisdom of granting a convert permission to choose the wife whom he wishes to accompany through his new life. It is not found in practice that those selected are best, and therefore the most attractive to them, as are often the case, and admits of an evasion, each such case can afford a convincing test of moral values. Christianity does not permit the numerous differences in our country, and in the feeling that the Church has been successful at a wholly satisfactory solution of the problem of marriage and divorce.

MATTERS OF THE MOMENT

By the death of Lord Stanley of Alderley, whose services tribute is paid on another page, the Joint Select Committee of Peers and Lords Stanley is no longer appointed to consider the report on "The Native Affairs of East Africa."

Urgent addresses from constituents and the various Chambermen who took an interest would have been of immense value in influencing divergent opinions and perhaps softening asperities during the final stages of the preparation of the report. It was a great blow to the Peers' efforts to obtain a Conference on Native Affairs, and many in Europe and to the African population, and many in East Africa, were in a sense of disappointment. The movement for which a few months ago won the confidence of a surprising degree of the old Committee, of which Lord Stanley gave so high a standing, will be dead.

Another edition through the channels of the public prints of the past week has now arrived.

THE COMMITTEE: late last night the Committee's **READY REPORT**, fortunately the course of events

REPARRED, was published.

It is a remarkable document. The Government is such a hasty appointed and ill-considered Committee, and the present situation it remains in, is such as is demanded, is rather much valuable work, because it is very evident that it could be easily and fully done. Report, however, is not the best part, manceuvring, if we are to do our best, to help us to the best result, will be better and, probably, to be done.

The first possible moment, in order to avoid any possibility of a sudden General Election, is to get the evidence given at some public expense.

The object of getting some public evidence is to get the facts straight, and before the Committee can be appointed, we believe, there is to be

nothing gained by setting up a formal Committee, to the labour of the several Members appointed to sift the evidence, to believe that the two Houses of Parliament, compared with the Committee, have been, according to these facts, and the position of the Committee, neutral within what categories of opinion agreed in their Report, the one the Committee's work in East Africa has been rendered to the benefit of the Native and the European, while the former, in remunerating and in the importance of the two points on trial, will attempt to conciliate conflicting opinions with the aid of the common roll of the two countries. Native and European, to be as well informed as possible of what prevails in these two countries, private property and mineral resources must suffice our Committee's report. There may be more, but that is all the members

of the Select Committee, the United Board, the Colonial Office, the Chiefs, Secretaries and

LODGE, ASHFIELD **AND DRAKE** **SHIELDS** **DRUMMOND SHIELDS** **STANLEY** **WILLIAMSON** **WILSON**

and others, who are to be brought down by this office, will agree to do, and has repeatedly and several times spoken of their desire, particularly the two Sirs, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Parsons, and Mr. Lodge, for whom the Labour party to

sponsorially, not the main task of authorship. From these sources alone the Joint Select Committee have undoubtedly done much to improve the position, and the success of the Committee, Lord Stanley and Mr. Shields have contributed very materially. It was natural that they should stand still for a time, persisting with the intention of extending the scope of the Labour Committee, but before the end of the public

debate, there was evidence of a general consent among all concerned, including the Committee, that the Select Committee's reports came up to the mark, though such anitude of time, but

one, passed through the hands of Mr. Lodge, as would cause any that he became

the Secretary under Secretary of State, and

in his estimation, the other was less from Kenyatta's own words than Scott's moderate and lenient, which I am sorry to say, met in a spirit of scepticism by the two chief spokes-

men of the Labour party, and those creditable

should be acknowledged.

It is to be hoped that the Select Committee will be able to do its work, and have done so, in time.

THE EAST AFRICAN COLONIAL OFFICE **COLONIAL OFFICE** **COLONIAL OFFICE** **COLONIAL OFFICE**

BRIEF REVIEWED **TO** **PUT** **INTO** **FACT** **BY** **THE** **COLONIAL** **OFFICE**

It is to be hoped that the Select Committee will be able to do its work, and have done so, in time, and in the event of the Select Committee being unable to do its work, without the aid of Mr. Lodge, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Shields, have taken the Select Committee, and have been at great pains to acquaint themselves with the actual facts of the East African colonies, and have been necessary, or those who have made a point of meeting many representatives of the Native population, to oppose them to their own.

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While the issue of East African Sisal was the main topic of discussion at the annual meeting of the East African Sisal Producers' Association, held at Nairobi on July 25, Mr. HIGGLESWORTH, Sectional Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, said that the Sisal Sub-Section of the Chamber had been disbanded.

With a word of thanks to its members, he stated that he will not stand for re-election, of which decision was reluctantly made by him, and the Sub-Section, for it cannot be denied that his period of office has been marked by unprecedented disagreements amongst its members, characterised by the Sub-Section, the prestige of which was never at so low an ebb as at present. Its members, however, continue to regard him as a man who has warmly championed the views and actions of the present Chairman, who at more than one meeting could hardly do less, in fact, we know no better both within in this country or in East Africa whose Chairman has been so consistently on the defensive.

The loss of prestige by the Sub-section as a result has been particularly unfortunate during a time of unexampled difficulty in the sisal industry, for producers have looked to London for a lead.

THE NEED OF THE SISAL INDUSTRY.

It failed to receive it. So strongly indeed is that view held in Uganda that it now produces 48,000 tons of sisal per annum out of East Africa's total output of less than 70,000 tons, that steps are afoot to establish an independent organisation in this country representative of both Tanganyika and Uganda growers. Moreover, the largest producer in Tanganyika has requested the members of the Sub-Section which now has amongst its members a fairly large English-based trading group to resign. That is clearly a most unfortunate circumstance, but one that may regard the public concern for and improvement of the industry which must improve a ranking position for an industry which deserves the pooling of knowledge, at least as much as any other branch of East African endeavour.

The Uganda Posts and Telegraphs Department, in Uganda for the states that they attempted to prepay postage stamps of previously unknown denominations which were bundles of the local currency.

On receipt of a telegram from a clerk of the Uganda Posts and Telegraphs Department, with a registered letter that amongst us contained a missive containing a postal order and that yet another falsified savings bank book. We quote these distressing incidents not as the idea of some dishonest Native employee, but as shedding further light on the absurdity of Mr. J. G. C. Owen's contention that "just as Russia was attacked in 1914, so, I suppose, was our civilisation in East Africa." In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, it seems that the East African Government have been convicted of using forged stamps to prepay postage and of issuing forged postal orders, or, if I am correct, our "Imperialistic" friends were to doubt, forged bank books. Archeologists well understand that any Native who before our advent, had a bundle of copper wire had such treasure then possessed would have had his right to it, at least as possibly as it was with the original owner. All grounds were therefore given that the East African health was

not undermined. However, Mount Kenya, where a grant was made to the Kenyan Government and the K.N.C. and K.N.T. holds BRITISH SETTLEMENTS, thumped all the various nationalisms. Tanganyika Terminus, for example, is an unfortunate

piece of s. error, the origin of British holdings was given as being in the hands of the French, but perhaps at this stage sufficient cause to believe British holdings to be numerically superior to the next, or, the last (Germans 1915) assumed quite a different aspect when compared with the total number of non-Native holdings. It goes without saying that the British own only 25% of the total number of holdings and only 22.5% of the land area alienated. By no stretch of the imagination can either percentage be regarded as prima facie or self-congratulatory. As we have repeated emphasised, Tanganyika really needs an influx of British settlers of the right type.

Recently I received a letter from a rather indignant correspondent living in Kenya who found somewhat, I fear, a little fault with my NATIVES AND LOCUST BAIT.

tion under investigation by a committee of agricultural experts in a continuation of their spraying for locusts might be reasons to African Natives; he argued that many tribes do not eat locusts at all. Northern Rhodesia is just now experiencing an invasion of the red locust, and says a latest report of the Department of Agriculture in view of the locust's eating propensities of some of the native inhabitants said, on account of the danger to cattle, resort to poison will only be made when its use can adequately be justified. Whether is as safe as ever that even East Africa is a very safe place for the insect to breed on the habits and customs of the very various tribes which live in it.

In many years Nyasaland has had the reputation being quite free from the real disease of coffee, which causes the very notorious "junkets."

POINT FOR COFFEE PLANTERS, and although THE PLANTER, with the advent of any plague on

the staff of the Department of Agriculture some significant changes in the coffee culture have already occurred. *Arabica* remains the only variety of coffee which has been regularly packed in East Africa. This species is notoriously susceptible to *Coffee Rust*, but the leaf disease has, however, been reported, writes the meteorologist, as having been in 1925, probably due to the fact that the *Arabica* coffee which had covered the foundation, had been replaced by *C. Robusta*. This latter eliminated most of the stock which had hitherto been practically immune to the disease. On the other hand, the entomologist notes all types of sorghum imported into Nyasaland from India have suffered very severely from attacks of a mite similar to "red Spider," whereas the local plants alongside tea and rubber, comparatively rarely, a clear indication that an imported, acclimatised plant may be very easily pulled up by indigenous pests. Both these observations confirm in remarkable fashion the field observations in Malaya, where Drosophilid flies find a marked difference in East Africa as to the relative resistance of *Arabica* to East African coffee-growing countries of Asia. Not only are the plants and animals susceptible to infectious diseases, but a pest reported into a country attacks it seriously thus causing animals of that country to die, the insects which every East African planter has to contend with.

DEATH OF LORD STANLEY OF ABERDEEN CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

BY the death in London on Saturday last, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the late African minister, have been deprived of one who was a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee from 1921 to 1927. Until very recent months always in the continuous participation in the consideration of the affairs of the nation possessed a ready sympathy for European community so often misinterpreted in this country, and with a gift of assimilation which enabled him to grasp easily the nature of the difficult problems set before the Colonies. Indeed, it is too much to say that body which at the time of its establishment was well aware of the situation in many public movements had within two weeks of the first meeting of confidence, thus securing for the Committee the services of Lord Stanley.

In personal charm and courtesy, his impenetrability, his get-togethers of the matter, and his desire to protect witnesses from undue tessitura were always in evidence whether the person under examination were a simple or less official settler or a member of the Royal Family. He believed in general in the cause of Lords with a feeling of gratitude to the Chamber for the way in which he had escaped the difficulties awaiting him when he first entered Parliament, and in his story of various trials he was witness to all his story as far as possible in his own way. Government Committee in East Africa has sometimes been presided over by men of ability, but of marked modesty, and that a number of them have an aversion of their own kindness to Lord Stanley's ability was also quite obvious.

Lord Stanley's Empress
In the course of the session of 1926-27 he had been sent to the whole Empire and most recently to Basutoland, where we are now able to reveal, it had been his desire to visit at an early date, accompanied by Mr. J. R. D. Balfour, then Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and received great admiration for the work Great Britain has achieved in the field of education and on the educational matters how a man could have been decided he should waited to see these changes.

Lord Stanley was born in 1865 at Balliol College, Oxford, and educated at Eton, and became a Lieutenant in the Army, serving in the Guards' (Military) Battalion South African War, where he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In Parliament he sat for the Warwickshire County Council, and at the general Election of 1906 in the Eddisbury Division of Cheshire for the Liberal Party. In the House of Commons he always showed himself particularly interested in agriculture and housing, and was appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Postmaster-General, Mr. Sydney Buxton, in 1911, and on the same year appointed Education in Basutoland to two appointed members of the December election of that year, and was instrumental in creating the colonies of November 1911 and the Stamford Divisions of Cheshire in December 1913.

Chairman of the Empire of the Year
At the same date High Sheriff of Anglesey, and in November of the same year he became Secretary to the

A F R I C A
AUGUST 7, 1928

Government of Victoria and became a member of the Executive Council, the earliest of the eight portfolios which he occupied during the period of his service. During the difficult period of the Native rebellion he and his administrative colleagues were severely tested, and still bear with pride the stamp of work done by both Government and State.

Early in the year in which he succeeded his father he became Chairman of the Colonial Chairman of the Colonial Office Institute (now the Royal Empire Society). For three years he devoted himself to the interests of that body. At the end of that term he was President of the British African Society, a member of the Council of Liverpool University, a director of the leading Australian banking and land companies.

Retired to live a simple life due to poor health, he became a liberal ascetic, abstaining from tobacco and for long periods of the year in Europe and Cheshire, North-Western Liberal Member of a wireless committee in his office because of the fact that he was not serving the best interests of the party by maintaining the Socialist Government in office. He added however that he had no objection to the transfer of power to the Conservative Government.

He died suddenly in a good recent year and especially dear to the members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee whose difficult gave cause for anxiety, but refused to leave his post until he had done so, and after the last public session when he had to go to himself unaccompanied in the dark hands, he just before said that he was fit to speak. The chief task of the East African Dunn's Cabinet, he said, was to make up again his lost time, the very important owing to the fact he was forbidden by his medical advisers to attend.

It can be said in all frankness that Lord Stanley was a remarkable worker and the most distinguished and considerate consideration for others, including himself, who consequently were the salvation of the unusually well-considered African legislation as one of the best and most popular Ministers ever had. East Africans have come to him in their trouble their friend.

Lord Stanley's Tributes

—Sir John Lofthouse, M.P., Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, said that Lord Stanley's loss was irreparable. "For his commanding the confidence and affection of all classes by his unselfishness, his hearty interest in all men, as well as by his great personal qualities, his influence will be missed."

DR. DOUGALL'S NEW TASK

The resignation of Mr. A. W. C. Dougall from the post of Director of the Leader School, Elizabeth, after a quiet past unnoticed, for in the six years since the school was started under his guidance he has made a most hopeful organisation for the future of Native education. The school was established as a direct result of the Royal Commission on Native Education which visited Kenya in 1924, and of which Mr. Dougall was Secretary, and it is gratifying to know that his resignation from depriving East Africa of his services, has stimulated the Government to take an important piece of pioneer work as an adviser to the Christian missions in Kenya and Uganda, with a special task of formulating supervisory and service educational policies, and acting as liaison not only between the missions but between the missions and the Government.

The right-hand page of the John S. Edwards, M.A., Robert G. Dene, Assistant District Officer, at Nairobi, who had served in the Protectorate for the past eight years.

Colonel W. M. M. M. Morris, M.C., to the Rhodesian Railways, and Assistant P.M.O.s to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in Mombasa from London.

Colonel R. Wilkinson, D.S.Q., is now commanding the Northern Brigade of the King's African Rifles, and Major J. R. Gandy, D.S.Q., the 5th Battalion of the K.A.R.

Mr. H. H. Henderson, President of the East African Society of Architects and Engineers, has sent to the Royal Colonial Institute a recent annual dinner at Nairobi.

From Nairobi we hear that Dr. Cawell, of the European Hospital, has been suddenly entrenched in correspondence, expressing great dissatisfaction with the actions of the local authorities.

Signor Astuto, Governor of Italian Eritrea, is paying a visit to the Emperor of Ethiopia. It is understood he discusses boundary questions affecting the two territories.

A Finance Committee, under the chairmanship of Major E. La Scott, M.C., Acting Secretary, has been considering the finances of Uganda for some weeks past.

Mr. K. G. Greenacre, of Durban, who recently set out to fly from England to Natal and to give his flight some 200 miles south of Johannesburg owing to serious mechanical trouble,

Mr. R. C. Sanderson-Wright, the well-known pioneer and prospector and Miss Hilding, sister of Mrs. Afenya de Melby, were the first couple to be married in Jinja's new church.

On the recent arrival in Arusha of Sir Stewart Symes, Governor of Tanganyika, an address of welcome was presented by Captain H. E. B. B. on behalf of the European community.

With a sad record, the death from black-water fever of Mr. Alfonsus, one of the most prominent of the negroes who was settler in the district of Kavirava, a widow and four children.

Mr. Alexander Holm, Director of Agriculture of Kenya Colony, recently addressed a Literary Club in Kent, whose members he told that he knew no country that offers better present prospects than Kenya.

Mr. G. E. Moore, now at home on leave prior to returning to the charge of the Sudan Agency, came at the end of November to be succeeded as Sudan Agent by Colonel G. G. Ryder, the former Agent.

Mr. George Gray, a member of the Kenyan Legislative Assembly, and temporarily on the staff of the King's School, Haberford, recently drowned while surf bathing at the beach of Mombasa, although he was a strong swimmer.

We wish to express our regret that we report the death from sudden poisoning of Mr. F. Grant Hay, partner in Elford with accountants Messrs. Gibbons, Elford, Ltd., and a very good M.P. He died last Saturday in Mombasa.

Lady Alice Scott died this morning, on the Deathbed of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Chandos, Mr. Francis Scott, with whom she recently spent a long holiday in Kenya, has joined the family-party at Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfriesshire.

How conducted in the future of Nyasaland was expressed by Sir Ernest Thomas, the Governor, when opening the recent Nyasaland Agricultural Show in Limbe. He expressed admiration for the way in which the people were facing their troubles.

Dr. G. T. Smith, who recently spent a few days in Nairobi on his way back to his native Grindavia, South Africa, has entered the Zanzibar Government service as temporary Plantation Officer; in 1902 he became P.M.O. ten years later, and retired on pension nine years ago.

Mr. H. Q. Gledhill, of Ilfracombe, Devon, Northern Rhodesia, was recently severely wounded by a lion, which, if he had succeeded in killing it would have been his thirteenth. Fortunately for him it was despatched by Mr. Lovett Campbell, a settler only recently arrived.

Mr. Edmund Belous, brother of the late Captain F. C. Belous, the great big-game hunter who was killed in Tanganyika during the Last African Campaign, has just written a book entitled "Thought Transference or What?"

Antony officials at present on leave from Kenya are Mr. H. M. Gardner, Conservator of Forests; T. J. Anderson, Senior Entomologist; Captain D. Marindin, M.C., Second-in-command of Kiharu African Rifles; Mr. A. S. Harvey, Agricultural Officer; and Mr. E. B. Holling, District Officer.

Mr. B. R. Peters, Director of Public Works of Nyasaland, who recently arrived home on leave, was first appointed to East Africa in 1914, whence he went to Kenya as Assistant Engineer. Five years later he was transferred to Tanganyika, being appointed to his present position in Nyasaland three years ago.

Very recently reported the death last week at an Edinburgh nursing home of Mr. Thomas Penn Colkiss, who joined the Bombay Staff of the Imperial British East African Company in 1890, became collector in 1894, when the territory was taken over by the British Government, and retired twelve years later on account of ill-health.

Mr. H. S. Cooper, Netherlands, Vice-Admiral, who has passed away at the age of sixty-four, was one of the old-timers of Portuguese East Africa, having arrived from Portugal in 1885 as the first manager of the Portuguese naval station at Mombasa, obtained latterly certain business on his own account as a manufacturers' agent.

PERSONALIA (continued).

The concluding ceremony of Mungo's Masonic Temple was recently performed by Sir Stewart James, the Governor, who was assisted by Mr. H. V. Coddell; W. M. W. Tanga Distermeyer, Mr. V. S. Lea, F. J. W. W. A. P. B. W. Bro. Mac A. G. Perkins, W. A. Kilman, Past Lodge, Bro. the Rev. J. C. Chapman, and other officers and brethren.

The engagement announced last week of Dorothy Eileen Leechman, daughter of Mr. Alfeyne Leechman, late Director of the Cultural Research Service, Amritsar, Tagoreka Territory, and Mrs. Leechman, and Mr. Eric Stoddale Pickering, of Singapore, younger son of Captain W. A. Pickering, R.N. (ret'd), and Miss Pickering, of Bedford.

Effendy M. Ali, for many years Chief Native Officer of the King's African Rifles and an Honorary Major in the British Army, has died in Mombasa. He had seen much service, possessed thirteen war medals, had been awarded the M.B.E. (Military Division) and will be long remembered by coast residents as Captain Mervin's right-hand man when the outbreak of the Great War necessitated arrival of the Arab Regime.

Last week Sir Ronald Ross, in celebration of the thirty-fourth anniversary of "Mosquito Day," August 2, 1898, the day on which he discovered malaria parasites in a dissected anopheline mosquito, entertained to "dinner" at the Ross Institute, Putney, some thirty distinguished friends, including the Poet Laureate, Sir Arthur Keith, Sir Harcourt Butler, Dr. Guthbert Christy, William Simpson, and Sir Aldo Castellani.

Professor Raymond Dart, of South Africa, who has recently returned to Johannesburg from a long visit to Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo, has narrowly escaped the loss of the Taungs Skull, found by him in Bechuanaland in 1925, and then acclaimed by some scientists as the genuine "missing link." Last week the skull was left in a London hotel by Mrs. Dart, who, however, had made arrangements to recover it the following day.

To examine the present terms and conditions attached to European appointments in the Kenya Civil Service, and to make recommendations with a view to the modification of such terms and conditions for future entrants, having in mind the possible establishment of a purely local Civil Service in Kenya, the Kenya Government has appointed a Committee consisting of the Postmaster-General as Chairman, Mr. T. C. T. Ledingham, Chief Native Commissioner, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, the Hon. C. G. H. Major, Mr. H. G. H. Hor, R. W. Robertson, Mr. G. M. and Mr. G. H. W. Reid.

STEEDS INN. On August 1st at Mombasa, the first British Hotel in Africa, Hon. Sir H. D. Dorgan, K.C. Innes, present station master.

Mr. W. Hogart of Mico Plantations has been elected President of the Fundi Planters' Association in succession to Mr. G. G. Giffen, and Mr. G. C. Eggle Brown, the manager of the Harry O and Company, was appointed to represent the Association on the Fundi Roads Board. Mr. G. S. Stutz and M. M. Radak, Koldas, were elected Vice-Presidents.

Mr. Raymond Harrold McMillan, P.O., died thirty-four, who for the last four years had been in the Staff of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Khartoum, and who was due to return to the Sudan within twelve or three days, was killed last week while climbing the Jonggrau, on the Sungfrajoule. Mr. Eto, an expert mountaineer, who had climbed the Sungfrajoule several times before, was related to Mr. Geoffrey Eto, former Conservative M.P. for Fron, who has shown himself much interested in East African affairs, and to his son, Mr. Eto, who is practising at Mombasa Kenya.

High tributes to Dr. H. H. Hunter, C.I.E.D., LL.D., a senior unofficial member of the Uganda Legislative Council, were paid in June on the occasion of his honour in Kampala on his return from London, where he had been to give evidence on behalf of Uganda to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Mr. C. P. Dalal, President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, presided.

Benefiting an exterior and a presence which worthy sustain the dignity of Uganda's leading citizens, there still dwell and flourish within him the spirit and heart of youth," said Major E. L. Scott, the Acting Chief Secretary, who recalled that their guest had been a student and sometime here editor of the Government's *Kenya Gazette*, but that he had always maintained a sense of responsibility in the criticisms. Such criticism, he advised, had exercised a steady and accumulative influence upon the conduct of public affairs, even if most unwillingly accepted immediately by the Government. Dr. G. G. Grim, the Chief Justice, and others joined in tendering their tributes to Dr. Hunter.

BIRMINGHAM COLLEGE
SUFFOLK
President: THE EARL OF STRADBROKE
Chancellor: LORD CRAWFORD, LOWDHALFWATER
Headmaster: W. H. SWIFTWORTH, M.A.
Examiner, Trinity College, Cambridge
OPEN SCHOOL FOR BOARDS.
Fee £120 per annum. Entrance scholarship.
FINE SITE, BRACKESTEAD'S FARM HEADMASTER

LEADS AT KENYA'S LAKE

THE ROMANCE OF GAMBLE'S CAVES

By ALBERT GOETZER.

High up on the hillsides of Mr. Gamble's farm at Elmenteita, Kenya, on the Enderit River as it runs its way into Lake Nakuru, are "Gamble's Caves," rather rock shelters than caves, flanked by a terrace and a small cliff. Not many years ago the caves were occupied by a Kikuyu Native, who built his fire there, constructed a birchwood stockade to guard his shelter, and lived a peaceful and contented life.

He was in existence one of the ages, for he was the last occupant of a dwelling which had been a human habitation off and on for thousands of successive years. We know no man here before him, and had he built beneath the floor of the caves the record of their stay in the ashes of their fires, the bones of their shelter and the bones of their domestic animals, tasks to Dr. D. G. E. Leakey, who with his colleagues has patiently and skilfully dug down through the strata in the caves, and unravelled the tangled successive occupations, something of the history of the country has been revealed.

Mounted on Mr. H. D. Stoll's Game Machine it is possible to go far into the past and so study the ancient people who dwelt round Lake Nakuru and their customs which the land has seen. A million before the last century, for units start at 100,000 and have 20,000 years for its limit; in space we move only over the few square miles of the neighbourhood of Lake Nakuru.

BODIES IN THE EUROPEAN TYPE.

Beyond the needle on our dial reaches the foot of B.C., which we are conscious that the climate is colder and wetter than when we started. On what is now M. S. S. R.'s farm at Njoro, just west of Lake Nakuru, we get a glimpse of savayi people, digging the soil with polished axes hafted to wooden handles—primitive agriculturists, but repellers of the cold, they bury their dead extended at length in simple graves in real cemeteries. It is only a glimpse; we do not stop until the 2500 year mark, when we pay a visit to what is now Major L. A. Macmillan's farm on the Nakuru-Nairobi road.

Lake Nakuru we see as a fine sheet of water, full of fish, and 45 feet above the sea level. Here a mile away from the lake shore are the stone huts of the savayi, as we know them. They are a people European in type, with long hair, long faces, and prominent noses. They are agriculturists who grow their corn with irrigation, out of stone dishes and inscrutable stone bowls, and the workmen are evidently grinding out the hollow stones with a rough pebble. Close by is a mud brick house, a stone away on the rubbish heap, and there the savayi for two years to be last unearthened still uninhabited by Dr. Leakey.

These savayi houses are well covered in glass, sewn by means of bone needles, whitening all dyed from animal sinew. The women wear beads of faience, or agate; their pottery is decorated with designs even on the spouts; and they have a multitude of tools and weapons.

As we will have it, it is a day of mortuary rites, and a child is to be buried. The procession winds

up the hill, led by a woman carrying a basket containing the soul of the infant. The company is covered with the living dead, the oblong coils of black snakes earth and rock, and are scattered over the grave, human sacrifices are offered and the victims lie down on the floor. Their names are given, and of ghosts.

100,000 Years B.C.

Back on our machine once more and suddenly through the sand we dust the country flying up till the winds carry red dust far and wide. All these years Gamble's caves have remained unoccupied, but as we approach the 100,000 year mark the weather again becomes hot and stormy. The level of Lake Nakuru rises to no less than 375 feet above the level we know, and another lake takes up its abode at Gamble's. Still the type is not Negro, but the people are hunters and gatherers and agriculturists. They have good obsidian tools and weapons, worked in skins, and are skillful makers of pottery characteristic, many of which are furnished with string or thread handles.

Again we pass through a long dry period, so dry that Lake Nakuru and all its fellow lakes dry up completely, and red, wind-blown sand covers the country and lies in a deep layer in Gamble's caves. Our dial needle points now to the 20,000 year mark and is going higher. The rainy season comes once more, the lakes begin to rise again, until Nakuru reaches 510 feet above our normal, and a vast inland sea extends from Lake Baringo in the north to Nairobi's Gorge in the south and even further.

The folk we see are still of our own type, *Homo sapiens*, the ancestors of the later peoples we have encountered, but hunters pure and simple, using the implements well made and in great variety. Red ochre and burial position with them have still symbolic or ritual meaning indicating a high mental level. But living with them are in the same area we see here and there another type—low-browed stooping, more simian in aspect and lower in culture, scions of the *Homo Rhodesiensis* race. Unable to drive the savayi (and better armed during rains who have bows and arrows) from the cosy caves the savayi live along the banks of the rivers and streams, though for a time their later descendants at least managed to get a foothold at Gamble's.

AURIGNACIANS AT HOME.

We get a more picture of the savayi, men—the ancestors of the modern Maori, the *Homo Gamblei*. Skinnily dressed, flakes of obsidian into sharp shafts to act as barbs, poison dart, and harpoon and blow darts and arrows. The poisoned shafts they discard when the food is cooked and throw the darts into the domestic fire; it is taboo to eat them raw, for one of the tribe has died from the poison administered so strong. The women sew skin, and the usual "jewellers" diamonds, rings and hippo teeth for ornaments and make wonderfully stained black beads from shell-shells. Life is not without its compensations.

But the climate is soon reverted. A temporary fall in the great lake joins Lion Hill, then an island to the mainland, and a family of African bats take advantage of the chance to make a home in a cave on the island. And so in the like manner, and for centuries, the family lives on the same spot. Now, however, the families of thousands of other rock rabbits live in Lion Hill, and to tell the story.

For some thousands of years we find the African savayi Gamble's caves, the earliest settlers, then less skillful and less civilised than the descendants

RETAIL COFFEE PRICES AND TRADE.

Statement by Chairman of Committee.

in the carrying-line, by the way-side or the huts, and the topic on the spear-heads is the uplift of the Central African countries we see less congenially occupied, and not above picking up and using the castaway tools of the Turanians, even stealing them from us more often than making them their own.

Finally we find through the ages, far far back in time, that the wild savages pass through stages—“to observe” of dry, with voices and nations, faulting, and cattle movements—“when the blessed land is heaving, like the sea with yearly quakes”—and still we see them there. Monstrosian man, for the Amazons have not yet arrived, and beyond that we find Africa in those early primitive stages, “young” and still further back. One day will be solid, but man in the meantime—

“Here we cry a halt. Our dial needle is up to the 120,000 year mark, and our petroly is running out. Breathless and a little bewildered we rush back to our own century, lest we be lost for good in the maw of Chaos.”

EAST AFRICAN DECORATED.

Sudan and Zanzibar Honours.

The King has granted Royal Licence and authority to the following to wear the foreign decorations named they have been conferred upon them:

BY THE KING OF EGYPT.

ORDER OF ISMAIL, INSIGNIA OF THE THIRD CLASS.—Mr. Arthur Douglas Dean, Officer, R.E.; Director General, Southern Colonies; Mr. Geoffrey Parker, Inspector General, Sudan Irrigation.

(Conferred on the following British officers in the service of the Sudan Government):—

ORDER OF THE MILLE, INSIGNIA OF THE SECOND CLASS.—Dr. Theodore D'Eca Lain, M.D., F.R.C.P.; Mr. George Davidson, C.B.E.; Mr. Arthur James Craft, Huddington, C.M.G., O.B.E.; and Mr. Harold Alfred Michael, C.M.G., D.S.O.; INSIGNIA OF THE THIRD CLASS.—Mr. Robert Edward Haywell Body, O.B.E.; Mr. Gordon Brock, R.F.A.; Mr. Charles George Dupuis; Mr. John Forster, M.B.E.; Mr. James Angus Gillan; Mr. Phillip Francis Hamilton-Grierson, M.B.E.; Mr. Frank Betham Hardinge; Mr. Alan Berkely Butts Maxwell, M.B.E.; Mrs. Henry Coal Jackson; Mr. Leonard Colquhoun Valder, C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.; Mr. James Del Hardy, M.D.; Edwin Geoffrey Gaitskell Hall; Mr. Harold Watkins; Mr. Reginald Kelly Venner; Mr. Edward G. Martin; Capt. Young; Mr. Edward G. Martin; Mr. Cyril Moral Armstrong, D.S.O.; Mr. David Hardinge Bellamy, M.C.; Mr. Ernest Richard Brapton, M.A.; Edna Elizabeth Barnes; Mr. William Seymour Dean, M.B.E.; Mr. Harry Scott Fluday; Mr. Alfred Robert Dunn; Mr. John Alexander Easton, M.C.; Mr. Edward Edward Leveridge; Mr. Neil Haig; Mr. Hinde; Mr. Henry Bennett Johnson; Captain Heslop; Major-General M.P.B.; Mr. Andrew Lawden; Mr. Reginald Pocock; Mr. May; Mr. Robert Cecil Mayall, D.S.O.; M.C.; Mr. John Wilson Edington Miller; Mr. James Guthrie Montsath; Mr. James Norrington; Mr. Harry Pearce; Mr. George Phillips; Mr. Captain Mervyn Glasbrook Richards; Mr. Mc Challen Thaler Lubin Stern; Mr. George Campbell Walter, M.S.; and Mr. Charles Edward Joseph Waller, M.B.E.

INSIGNIA OF THE FOURTH CLASS.—Mr. William Albert Atwill; Mr. Fredrick Thomas Beeson; Mr. Gordon Beale; Mr. Edward Foster Bond; Mr. John John Bennett; Mr. Thomas Cockburn Brown, M.C.; Mr. Charles Cook; Mr. Robert Emister; Mr. Hector Evans; Mr. Leslie Dixie Fowles; Mr. Sava Ahmed Elkins; Mr. Alice Dixie Fowles; Mr. Charles Hasan; Mr. Charles Samuel Wilson Hewitt; Mr. Charles Horne; Mr. Joseph Rhodes; Mr. Mervyn Charles Shattock; and Mr. Robert William Ward.

BY THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

ORDER OF THE BRILLIANT STAR OF ZANZIBAR, INSIGNIA OF THE THIRD CLASS.—Mr. Alfred George Cooper, M.C.; and Mr. Robert Tupper, M.C.; INSIGNIA OF THE FOURTH CLASS.—Mr. Alfred Vassal, M.D., R.C.S.

Wives who were in England last year Mr. J. W. G. St. John, President of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and Tanganyika, and Mr. H. E. Bargen, a member of the Council of the Union, and other Grocers' Committee of the Empire Marketing Board, a body numbering over forty of the leading grocers in England and Scotland. Asked why retail prices of coffee had not been kept in sympathy with the wholesale prices, the Kenyan representatives were asked that the old stocks of coffee brought at high prices were unexhausted, but that a considerable reduction in retail prices might be expected within three months.

At the annual general meeting of the Coffee Planters' Union held recently in Nairobi Mr. Archer complained that representations which had been made were no longer commendable, with the full concurrence of the law article, and concluded:

“I hold it my duty as a greater producer to let it be known that all coffee firms import coffee when they can buy it at 25s. per lb., while their Kenya coffee is listed at 25s. 8d. per lb., coffee for which even if they purchased the best Kenyan offer last season they could hardly have paid more than 25s. 6d. per lb. It is going to be difficult for the producer if such conditions continue, and one's thoughts are inevitably on co-operation as a means of improving the wholesale price.”

LAND SETTLEMENT IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Governor determines to go Marily.

SIR JAMES CRAWFORD MAXWELL, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, speaking recently at Kapwe, said:

“I am not quite ready to insist on further land settlement. We have had reports from the Agricultural Commission, and Mr. Milligan who has had very distinguished service in India and is now with the British Government here, that the South African has been turning his attention to the north. He will be here probably in October, and I hope they will be here to discuss the matter with him, but have not yet seen this report.

“I do not propose to rush into land settlement. My primary object is to help farmers in this territory. If after that it can provide for further European settlement I will assist it. I am not prepared to go into an extensive scheme if it is going to embarrass farmers in the country. Suppose we were to get broughs in by advertising a large number of broughs which would not to a greater extent than was required in the South African territory. We have no export market. How is that to help the farmer in the country? It would mean a slump.”

Supposedly were to bring in a large number of labourers into the country. Every brough uses Native Labour, say 30 to 50 for a decent sized farm. If you bring in 100 farmers and even have a sudden demand for 5,000 to 6,000 labourers, they may raise the price of labour and embarrass the names in the north as well as existing natives.

“So I propose as far as European settlement is concerned to go slowly and surely. I am impressed by the genuineness of that care being made to improve the standard of cultivation. It shows we have up-to-date farmers, and they look forward with equanimity to carrying on special farming in this territory.”



October 27, 1923.

AST AFRICA

ELEPHANT IN UGANDA

Points from the Game Report.

The many people who have been whooping it that the African elephant is verging on extinction will be surprised to learn that the Uganda Game Department's staff killed no fewer than 892 of these animals last year (353 being females) and that the whole lot of ivory recovered reached the total of 2,250 lb. And even this was 131 fewer elephants killed than in 1922 and 1,350 lb less ivory recovered.

The Warden's latest memorandum maintains that equal numbers of male and female elephants should be killed—one result of which rule would be that certain material would become available for scientific examination. It adds: "Indeed a fossil specimen, some twelve inches long and estimated to be 150 years old, growth has revealed a straight lowering tail like that of a mastodon with dark tufts pointing directly down, and five perfectly formed tusks on the forelegs. A newly born elephant has only four tusks." Further fossil material at all stages of growth is now required, it says, he writes.

Big Tusks.

The biggest tusker for many years was killed in February in the Gulu Karamoja some ten miles from the Albert Nile. The details of his tusks were:

	Right	Left
Length on outside curve	4 ft 5 in.	4 ft 4 in.
Length on inside curve	3 ft 9 in.	3 ft 8 in.
Circumference at tip	103	103
Weight	125 lb	125 lb

In one bull elephant killed at Murchison (Bunyoro) in November was calculated to be 10 ft 5 in. the shoulder. His tusks measured respectively 6 ft 1 in. and 7 ft 8 in. on the outside curve, but curiously enough, the weight of the tusks was not given.

On the West Nile the local Game Ranger killed an elephant which had one tusk growing straight down and quite loose. A pair of 70 lb tusks were recovered from a dead elephant found floating in the Nile; the carcass was examined and no bullet or other wounds were found on it. The local Natives suggested that the bull was caught and overwhelmed by a squall when crossing the Nile.

A RHINO AT ARM'S LENGTH.

A rather amusing rhino story is related by Mr. C. F. Stoneman in the *Liverpool Evening Express*. He relates that he and his wife had been staying at a native camp a minute before a thunder-storm. On the spot there was a rhino which he knew well, and one night when he and a companion were hiking in a bush near a kudu herd a leopard which had made himself a hunting-ground came along and actually began to browse on the very bush in which the hunters were hiding.

"We have a huge beast with the temperament of a mad bull standing over one in the darkness, with no more adequate protection than a small bush. I must confess I could not see the rhino, but I could hear him breathing hard and the sound of the forearm stroke was crunching wood. It was necessary to inform him of our presence so some means which would not easily alarm him, otherwise he could charge on the instant. An frantic endeavour to get away from a dangerous situation. I hit upon a means of escape," he laughed softly.

His shout of alarm really blew us out of the bushes. He was quite sure he had heard a human voice, but could not imagine where it had come from. I followed up my advantage, smoking a cigarette in the concealment of my coat and pulled my rifle towards him. That moved him all right. He went away a quarter as a mouse and I had a right good imagining of him going on across the savannah.

TESTING A NYASALAND WATER DIVINER.

Dr. Dixey's Experiment.

TOWARDS the end of 1922, writes Dr. Frank Dixey, in his practical handbook on "Water Scouting," a member of the Dutch Reformed Church Mission at Mkhoma, Nyasaland, who had a considerable reputation as a diviner and seriously believed in his powers, offered me an demonstration on water-finding. We visited a little adjacent grass-floor valley, where he said the forked twig or rod would indicate an underground stream of water, and as we crossed the valley the rod went down in the usual way at the prescribed place and rose again as we continued. He pointed out that the power manifested itself only to certain people, and that a sceptic like myself buried the rod when it was in action the movement would cease.

At my suggestion we crossed the valley, the diviner closing his eyes in the meantime. After the rod had gone down he said, "I now touch the rod and the rod goes fast"; a few steps later I said, "I now free the rod and the rod continues its descent." This was repeated after I had crossed the stream. The diviner was well satisfied with this demonstration until I called out that I had not touched the rod at all. This experiment showed conclusively that in this case at least the rod did nothing more than express an opinion already formed in the mind of the diviner.

MR. HUXLEY ON NATIVE COFFEE GROWING.

Officially asked to correct misstatement.

LEVELLING criticising of Mr. Julian Huxley's statements on his book "Africa Anew," comparing European and Native Coffee-growing on Kilimanjaro were made recently in the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

In response to questions by the Hon. P. Wyndham, the Government spokesman said that Mr. Julian Huxley had been shown a report written by the Government ethnologist in 1920 stating in that document the comparison had been made between the standard of cultivation on Native and non-Native plantations, nor was any statement made that the condition of the white settler plantations were definitely inferior to those of the Natives. In view of Mr. Huxley's statement that the conditions of the white settler plantations was definitely inferior to the Natives' the Tanganyika Government would bring the subject to the notice of the Secretary of State in the hope that the author would correct his remarks in a future edition of the book.

GOLF CHAMPION OF RHODESIA.

Nyasaland Player wins the.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. George Humphrey of Nyasaland, 20, winning the Rhodesian Amateur Golf Championship, which was this year played over the Beira Links, testimined by the winner as perhaps the best course in South Africa. The Waller Cup was won by Mr. Limby Gubb with a score of 202. Beira held twelve strokes behind, and the Royal Salisbury Cup last year's winners, one stroke more behind. This was the first time that a Nyasaland team had competed.

Dr. Lacerda, captain of the Beira Golf Club, who took the chair at the golfers dinner held after the championship meeting, said that he had done his best to make the visitors get home having won shorts in the morning after the was bad, and plus fours in the afternoon to please the Rhodesians.

EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA AND SLAVERY

Correspondence with the Anti-Slavery Society

AFTER THE ORATION of Ras Tafari, the British Minister in Addis Ababa, Sir Sidney Batton, was authorised to visit the office of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society in London and notify the Committee of the decision of His Emperor of Ethiopia to abolish slavery throughout his country in which the number of slaves is estimated at 2,000,000, some of the principal Rases owning as many as 15,000 slaves each.

In May the Society wrote a long letter to the Emperor enclosing the following passage:

"Your Majesty—Our Committee has received through Sir Sidney Batton, Your Britain's Minister accredited to Your Imperial Majesty, the welcome intimation of your resolute intention to attempt the great task of the abolition of slavery throughout your dominions."

"Sir Sidney Batton has emphasised the immorality of the task before your Imperial Majesty and the need for us to do our part and encourage the part of others. We are glad to have this further evidence of your belief in the cause of your great ancestor, King Solomon, that it is righteousness that exalteth a nation, and we trust that 10 years may be given the full measure of wisdom of that great ruler which has become common currency in the language of all nations."

"The Society is composed of people drawn from all sections of British public life, including members of all political parties, of all religious denominations, and leading men distinguished either for their political body or any religious denomination. We are entirely disengaged as regards the commercial development of African territories, and are dominated by a single objective, namely, that of the abolition of slavery throughout its domains and assisting backward races in their struggle for progress."

The Society having learnt from Mr. Bentinck in 1920 of the proposed establishment of a school for freed slaves in Addis Ababa had under consideration an appeal for funds in aid of such a school. It provided that if necessary arrangements could be made for us to be still prepared to offer such assistance, the cost of the first year of such a school would annually be £1,000. This sum, administered for the time being at his disposal, was sufficient to occupy a position on the Committee of the school.

"It may be that Your Imperial Majesty would like to receive a small delegation from the Society. If so we shall be glad to send to you one or two persons with knowledge and experience to visit Addis Ababa in order that they might converse with you, laying before you more fully their experience and ascertain from You some of the difficulties involved in the work of abolition, and discuss with You Malaria, White Ants, etc., British public opinion, conditions of the population, which would be in a position to make before this date some valuable details than it has at its disposal at the present."

The Emperor's Reply

THE EMPEROR REPLIED IN THE TRADITION OF JESUS CHRIST

THE SELF-ASSED THE FIRST
THE ELDEST ONE OF GOD, MOST OF THE KING
OF ETHIOPIA

AND THE READ THE PRISERSON OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY
Peace be unto you

"We are definitely decided to improve progressively the reputation of our country of slaves and to suppress slavery altogether. We say. We can do and indeed will do, justice to the slaves. We have undertaken to free the slaves still owned by the nobles and officials with reference to the slaves in stores. What we have already prohibited by decree. In some of the towns of our Empire even gone so far as to inflict the death penalty. We have no doubt that you will be the source of our efforts and the labour it has for us to obtain the preliminary results known to you. And lay the foundations of the great emanation of work that we have in view of the fact that slavery was a social institution and probably unconsciously what we have already done, or are about to accomplish, emanates from our very private and when referring to Ethiopia. We are confident that you who have made it our several duty to solve these problems, know best than this, and moreover we are grateful to you for your support in this

cause, and how overhasty steps may easily have unhappy consequences. History shows that there is an important lesson for the liberation of slaves."

"Although the status of slaves still exists in Ethiopia, it would undoubtedly be an unwise thing to put Ethiopian slavery on a par with the inhumanised forms of slavery in Europe and America in former days. Such the Western world of now says with truth with this word: 'The differences above all that exists in Europe are not derived of the difference of race, but of class; were their former brethren in the West. Our Christian people is no less averse to seeing slaves hold posts of power, embrace Christianity and learn trades, and in this respect it is a people that deserves praise.'

"By the financial reforms presently to be inaugurated by Us in order to ameliorate the economic situation We aim at creating a fund for the final abolition of slavery, and also in process of time for the gradual improvement of the condition of the low servants, workmen and agricultural labourers, who are by much more numerous than slaves."

"Our statement in connection with the liberation of slaves is then far from being a mere talk. We have a school for freed slaves which We have opened in Addis Ababa. Our Capital City proves this and it is Our wish that the present British Minister Sir Sidney Batton be a member of the Committee."

"We render to you Our thanks for your good intentions in offering to help the upkeep of this school by a pecuniary contribution. It would give Us pleasure to receive a member of your Society to listen to his advice and hear from him how far you are able to help Us, and on Our part to explain to him the particular circumstances of Our task, so that on this return he will respond to you the situation."

"Your work for the Christian people and Ethiopia, when the Europeans has designs upon them, is never to be forgotten. Please to remember that your good work We would like to reward you would be well and We thank you for your kind words."

"Given at Addis Ababa on the 10th day of Haile 1923 (the 12th day of July, 1923 according to European Calendar).

(S.M.) HALE SPLEASIE I EMPEROR.



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August 27, 1931

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KENYA KONGONIS ON TOUR AT HOME

Scenes of their Sussex Matches.

Despite the weather the Kenya Kongonis were able to have two matches against Sussex last week, and they got five runs each half-day, the total of seven. Difficulty was again experienced in getting a team. The score was:

KENYA KONGONIS v. SUSSEX FOREST.

Kenya Kongonis	12	D. Percival, not out, c. Major E. L. Reff, b. Killick, 1; E. F. Wilson, 1; G. E. McGaw, 2; G. E. Belcher, 2; D. A. McGaw, 2; Captain C. Steel, 1; E. F. Wilson, 1; G. B. Wixson, 1; G. E. McGaw, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; E. F. Wilson, 3; W. F. Pinoe, not out, 15; A. C. Freeman, 1; G. E. McGaw, 1; Pinoe, 2; leg byes, 2; 6. Total, 84.
Sussex Forest	Major E. L. Reff, 1; J. T. Killick, 1; D. Percival, 1; Pinoe, 2; Steel, 1; Connell, 1; Killick, 1; Belcher, 1; McGaw, 1; Wilson, 1; Quinn, 1; Baker, 1; Wixson, 1; Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Wilson, 1; McGaw, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Freeman, 1; E. F. Wilson, 1; G. E. McGaw, 1; Pinoe, 1; leg byes, 2; 6. Total, 84.	

St. Leonard's Forest. Major E. L. Reff, 1; J. T. Killick, 1; D. Percival, 1; C. Steel, 1; Connell, 1; Killick, 1; Belcher, 1; McGaw, 1; Wilson, 1; Quinn, 1; Baker, 1; Wixson, 1; Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Wilson, 1; McGaw, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Freeman, 1; E. F. Wilson, 1; G. E. McGaw, 1; Pinoe, 1; leg byes, 2; 6. Total, 84.

KENYA KONGONIS v. DOGGER REEDS.

Kenya Kongonis	J. D. Percival, c. E. F. Wilson, b. Killick, 1; D. Reff, 1; G. E. McGaw, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Killick, 1; Belcher, 1; McGaw, 1; Wilson, 1; Quinn, 1; Baker, 1; Wixson, 1; Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Wilson, 1; McGaw, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Freeman, 1; E. F. Wilson, 1; G. E. McGaw, 1; Pinoe, 1; leg byes, 2; 6. Total, 84.
Dogger Reeds	E. Smith, 1; D. Reff, 1; G. E. McGaw, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Killick, 1; Belcher, 1; McGaw, 1; Wilson, 1; Quinn, 1; Baker, 1; Wixson, 1; Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Wilson, 1; McGaw, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Freeman, 1; E. F. Wilson, 1; G. E. McGaw, 1; Pinoe, 1; leg byes, 2; 6. Total, 84.

KENYA KONGONIS v. FORTRESS.

Kenya Kongonis	J. D. Percival, 1; D. Reff, 1; G. E. McGaw, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Killick, 1; Belcher, 1; McGaw, 1; Wilson, 1; Quinn, 1; Baker, 1; Wixson, 1; Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Wilson, 1; McGaw, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Freeman, 1; E. F. Wilson, 1; G. E. McGaw, 1; Pinoe, 1; leg byes, 2; 6. Total, 84.
Fortress	J. R. M. Tallock, 1; G. E. Pinoe, 1; T. R. Tristram, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Killick, 1; Belcher, 1; McGaw, 1; Wilson, 1; Quinn, 1; Baker, 1; Wixson, 1; Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Wilson, 1; McGaw, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Freeman, 1; E. F. Wilson, 1; G. E. McGaw, 1; Pinoe, 1; leg byes, 2; 6. Total, 84.

KENYA KONGONIS v. OLD ST. LUCES.

Kenya Kongonis	H. Anderson, 1; H. Anderson, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Killick, 1; Belcher, 1; McGaw, 1; Wilson, 1; Quinn, 1; Baker, 1; Wixson, 1; Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Wilson, 1; McGaw, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Freeman, 1; E. F. Wilson, 1; G. E. McGaw, 1; Pinoe, 1; leg byes, 2; 6. Total, 84.
Old St. Luces	A. V. T. C. Ferguson, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Killick, 1; Belcher, 1; McGaw, 1; Wilson, 1; Quinn, 1; Baker, 1; Wixson, 1; Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Wilson, 1; McGaw, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Freeman, 1; E. F. Wilson, 1; G. E. McGaw, 1; Pinoe, 1; leg byes, 2; 6. Total, 84.

KENYA KONGONIS v. OLD ST. LUCES.

Kenya Kongonis	H. Anderson, 1; H. Anderson, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Killick, 1; Belcher, 1; McGaw, 1; Wilson, 1; Quinn, 1; Baker, 1; Wixson, 1; Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Wilson, 1; McGaw, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Freeman, 1; E. F. Wilson, 1; G. E. McGaw, 1; Pinoe, 1; leg byes, 2; 6. Total, 84.
Old St. Luces	A. V. T. C. Ferguson, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Killick, 1; Belcher, 1; McGaw, 1; Wilson, 1; Quinn, 1; Baker, 1; Wixson, 1; Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Wilson, 1; McGaw, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Freeman, 1; E. F. Wilson, 1; G. E. McGaw, 1; Pinoe, 1; leg byes, 2; 6. Total, 84.

KENYA KONGONIS v. SOUTHERN FOREST.

Kenya Kongonis	H. Anderson, 1; H. Anderson, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Killick, 1; Belcher, 1; McGaw, 1; Wilson, 1; Quinn, 1; Baker, 1; Wixson, 1; Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Wilson, 1; McGaw, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Freeman, 1; E. F. Wilson, 1; G. E. McGaw, 1; Pinoe, 1; leg byes, 2; 6. Total, 84.
Southern Forest	H. T. Wickham, 1; Killick, 1; G. E. McGaw, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Killick, 1; Belcher, 1; McGaw, 1; Wilson, 1; Quinn, 1; Baker, 1; Wixson, 1; Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Wilson, 1; McGaw, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Freeman, 1; E. F. Wilson, 1; G. E. McGaw, 1; Pinoe, 1; leg byes, 2; 6. Total, 84.

Smith, 1; Reff, 1; D. Land, 1; G. E. McGaw, 1; Killick, 1; Byes, 14; leg byes 1; wide 1; no ball 1; 1. Total, 84.

Second innings—J. Hunt, 1; Belcher, 1; McGaw, 1; Killick, 1; Byes, 15; leg byes, 1; no ball 1; 1. Total, 84.

Wetford, 1; Pinoe, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Killick, 1; Belcher, 1; McGaw, 1; Wilson, 1; Quinn, 1; Baker, 1; Wixson, 1; Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Wilson, 1; McGaw, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Freeman, 1; E. F. Wilson, 1; G. E. McGaw, 1; Pinoe, 1; leg byes, 2; 6. Total, 84.

Third innings—Percival, 1; and others, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; D. Wetford, 1; Brown, 1; Killick, 1; Byes, 15; leg byes, 1; no ball 1; 1. Total, 84.

Fourth innings—Wetford, 1; G. Killick, 1; and others, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Major E. L. Reff, 1; Belcher, 1; McGaw, 1; Wilson, 1; Quinn, 1; Baker, 1; Wixson, 1; Matthews, 1; Connell, 1; Wilson, 1; McGaw, 1; Captain L. B. Matthews, 1; Freeman, 1; E. F. Wilson, 1; G. E. McGaw, 1; Pinoe, 1; leg byes, 2; 6. Total, 84.

NO CONNECTION WITH MOMBASA.

Last week "East Africa" reported that the old established business of Souza, Ltd., in London, with headquarters at Mombasa, was being closed down. That decision does not in any way affect M. S. De Souza, Junior, Director of Dar es Salaam, which is an entirely separate concern.

CAPITAL OF PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

These reports from Lisbon state that the capital of Portuguese East Africa is to be transferred from Mozambique to Nairobi, but at any rate the Portuguese Embassy in London has no knowledge of Nairobi, some 80 miles from the coast, a large town much more suitable for administrative purposes and with a milder climate than Mozambique.

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THE EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

Kenya's sisal exports during June totalled 13,000 tons.

The *boma* at Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, is being rebuilt.

H.M.S. "Cardinal," the flagship of the African Station, recently visited Beira.

It is proposed to hold an International Coffee Congress in Lausanne next year.

A new Roman Catholic Church, St. Peter Claver's, has been opened in Nairobi.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.) has built new premises in Lushtsha, Township, Northern Rhodesia.

The through train service from London to Cape Town is now expected to start on January 1 next.

American Independence Day was celebrated in Lushtsha, Northern Rhodesia, by a baseball match.

The Tanganyika Railways and Harbours issued a booklet in French for use at the Elisabethville Colonial Exhibition.

A meeting of creditors of Mr. Charles Seton Miller, merchant, of Kaimosi, Kenya, has been called for September 3.

Mr. A. R. Dumas, of Ngare Nairobi, near Arusha, has installed a canning plant, and is able to supply a variety of tinned foods.

During the first five months of 1930 Great Britain and Northern Ireland imported East African coffee valued at £1,546,453, while exports of East African coffee from this country over the same period were valued at £578,473.

The total revenue of the Tanganyika Railways from April 1 to July 1 is returned at £112,627, a drop of no less than £60,908 compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, £18,197 of the reduced earnings being on account of goods traffic.

During the fiscal year 1929-30 the Tanganyika Government derived £1,533 from land rents, £3,926 from rents of government plantations, and £1,015 from land taxes, i.e., the conversion of German leasehold titles with option of purchase into freehold tenure.

The Ndebe and North Western Rhodesia Board of Executors and Trust Company, Ltd., has been founded in Northern Rhodesia, the first directors being Messrs. W. Grant, Adamson, H. Booth, J. Daniels, T. O. Spencer, with G. Aydon-Pritchard as managing director.

Situated in the Ilala-Gishu district, Kenya, are two farms to form a Farmers' Union which will include members from the Mombasa, Kisumu, and Nairobi districts. The Gishu Farmers' Association and the Ilala Farmers' Association, each of which would be merged into the new body.

The Uganda Steel Corporation, an English company, has contracted with Brazil for the delivery of 100,000 bags of Brazilian coffee, but as they apparently failed to fulfil their obligations, the commodities should be shipped to U.S.A. instead. The British company has secured a charter to carry the cargo.

The loan of £1,000,000 at 5 per cent. repayable one year from July 1, 1931, by New York money market, is stated to be for the purpose of purchasing coffee stored in Brazilian warehouses.

The British Red Cross Society is to hold a course of lectures on tropical diseases and nursing beginning August 1, 1930. Books and Periodicals are obtainable from the Secretary, 26 Shelton Street, S.W.1.

The Rhodesian Metals Company is reported to be prospecting for gold in the vicinity of the Victoria Falls, west of Lake Extern, Rhodesia, and the Empire Gold Fields Company to have struck a rich lode in a hill about six miles from Matadi.

The Belgian Government is considering proposals for the construction of a new railway 50 miles long from the north bank of the Chambashi Bridge to the Teke coalfields. It is proposed that the proposed line may be extended another 200 miles westward to the Lualaba River.

A private cable just received in London from Tanganyika states that the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association has no information that the new eight-year agreement for Tanganyika will come into operation on October 1, as reported in the Press. The terms of the new agreement have still not been disclosed.

Among the prizes awarded to East African exhibitors at the Elisabethville Colonial Exhibition were Tanganyika Government and Tanganyika Railways and Harbours Grand Prix; East African Rice Mills and Mr. M. F. Bell, Arbabguda Estate, Médaille d'Or; Usa Planters' Association and Meat Rations, etc., Médaille de L'Exposition. In addition diplomas were awarded to the Tanganyika Agricultural Lines, and Geological Department.


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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORT.

There was little demand last week for the produce of the parcels of coffee which had been realised were:

Peaberry, 100 bags, 10s. od.; 100 bags, 10s. od.

Teaberry, 100 bags, 10s. od.; 100 bags, 10s. od.

London cleaned Peaberry, 100 bags, 10s. od.; 100 bags, 10s. od.

Kenya Peaberry, 100 bags, 10s. od.; 100 bags, 10s. od.

Burundi, 100 bags, 10s. od.; 100 bags, 10s. od.

Uganda stocks of East African coffees, August 11, totalled 54,633 bags compared with 55,100 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

TEA—PRICES. Quotations for tea in Kenya, Uganda and Mombasa, August 11, 1929, were: (The comparative quotations in 1928 and 1929 were £4.5s. and £4.5s.)

Ceylon—The market is quiet, with spot, Mombasa quoted at 10s. 6d. The comparative quotations in 1928 and 1929 were: 10s. 6d., 10s. 6d.

India—Lower at 11s. 10s. per lb. 10s. 6d. The quotation just year was £10. 10s. per lb.

Cotton—The business has been done away at the low price of 1s. 6d. per lb. according to quoted price of 1s. 6d. per lb. for September/October. The comparative quotation last year was 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.

Cotton—In the absence of rainfalls the nominal price is slightly lower at 1s. 4d. The comparative quotations in 1928 and 1929 were 1s. 4d. and 1s. 6d.

Grain—Wheat, with East Africa quoted at 10s. 6d. The comparative quotations in 1928 and 1929 were 10s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.

Hides and Skins—With soles, quoting 10s. 6d. per lb. from Nairobi, Mombasa and Mombasa.

Hides—Steady, with East African white, Kenya quoted at 7s. 8d. for September/October. The comparative quotations in 1928 and 1929 for Nairobi white flat were 2s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Skins—Commodities 1s. 1d. for Nairobi white and 1s. 1d. for Nairobi black. The comparative quotations in 1928 and 1929 were 1s. 1d. and 1s. 1d.

Wood—With East Africa No. 2 wood marks for August/October shipment quoted at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5s. 6d. 10s. 6d. down. The comparative quotations in 1928 and 1929 were 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5s. 6d. and 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5s. 6d.

Tea—100 lbs. of 1s. 6d. salamancea. Last week realised an average of 9d. per lb. The comparative quotations in 1928 and 1929 were 9d.

PROTEX COMPANY AND KENYA.

We are able to reveal that negotiations have been in progress for some time for the growing of Protex fibre on a large scale in the Kenya highlands. It will interest our readers to know that arrangements have been made between the Kenya Government and the Protex Cellulose Company, which propose to sink £15,000,000 in the country, in order to reduce the bank loan, pay off old debts, to reduce additional working capital, and to provide additional working capital. It is also intended to form a new company to develop Protex for cottonseed waste fibres. Half the capital of £50,000,000 has already been subscribed by the American Bank Corporation, and the other half of the allotted funds will be raised as soon as possible for the transfer of the production rights. The directors admit that the production of Protex on a commercial scale must be postponed until the conditions improve.

EAST AFRICAN COFFEE REPORTS AND EXPORTS.

East African coffee imports to Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the first six months of this year totalled 250,404 cwt., from Kenya, valued at £1,420,640; 13,019 cwt., valued at £59,305, from Uganda, £1,072,672; and 1,000 cwt., £10,204, from Tanganyika. Exports of East African coffee from Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the same period were 18,608 cwt., valued at £3,772; from Kenya, 1,257 cwt., valued at £39,125; and from Uganda, 12,803 cwt., valued at £58,566.

TO COMBAT LOCUSTS.

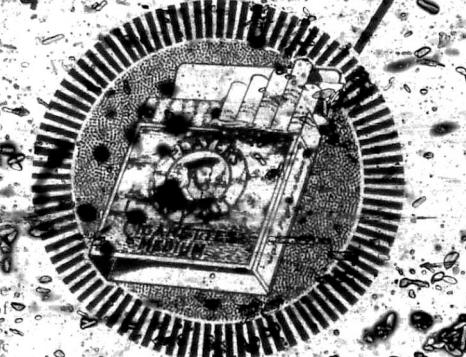
As a result of experiments made simultaneously at Njoro by Captain W. G. and Mr. Trafalgar on the East African Plateau by Captain W. G. it has been found that an effective cotton screen for control work can be produced by spreading out under pressure dry grass and straw and then into the extensive manifold of a cage, preferably a wire cage. This method has several advantages over sun-dried trees and is more expensive.

EAST AFRICAN RAINFALL RETURNS.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office has received by the mail the following detailed rainfall rainfall at certain stations in East Africa for the period January 1 to June 31, 1929:

Aberdare, 20.43 in.; Arusha, 16.97 in.; Boma, 16.97 in.; Chilanga, 20.43 in.; Fort Lumbat, 30.24 in.; Fort Portal, 18.10 in.; Moiben, 20.43 in.; Mbasa, 33.01 in.; Mombasa, 18.10 in.; Mvita, 34.88 in.; Ngong, 14.21 in.; Rumuruti, 33.03 in.; Songhor, 27.73 in.; Soysambu, 23.20 in.; Uasin Gishu, 17.17 in.; Zanzibar, 43.42 in.

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PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

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CONTROL OF AFRICAN PLANT PESTS.

The seriousness of the African menace to coffee in East Africa has naturally caused some dismay to planters and to agricultural authorities, who are always the ones most actively engaged in fighting it. Whether or not the Kenya Department of Agriculture is giving no definite recommendations with regard to its treatment, pyrethrum spraying from the details given it seems that the special variety of pyrethrum required to give good results, the particular brand of pyrethrin needed, the best spraying of the coffee trees and the kind of sprayer best suited to ascertain the scope, are not yet satisfactorily determined for that formula.

The use of the emulsion—10% percentage of resins in the insects also appears to indicate that pyrethrum is more a killer than a killer of insects, which point, we believe, has already been noticed with his material anti-mosquito measures. Anyway, a secondary point in *Anthonomus* which fall to the ground is always a plus for the planter.

But every and any method of fighting the pest must be put forward and given a trial; a method which fails in one place, may be successful in another. The opinion of Captain Colm Sime, the Nyasaland entomologist, is interesting in this respect. In the resuscitated coffee industry in that Province he is initiative. He has found that although spraying with a sweetened sodium arsenite solution seems to give encouraging results, a very large number of beneficial insects, particularly hoverflies (*Syrphidae*), are killed by the same measure. His suggestion by means of hives between trees, in striking balance, Captain Sime considers that the effects advantages and disadvantages of the two systems are about equal. In spraying, however, he is absolutely correct—always, of course, where you yourself are concerned—and it is to prevent your solution is made, you will, too strong, the

Coffee Crop should be sprayed with 1% pyrethrum. Pest Control Committee, 15/-; Ministry of蒙哥馬利, 15/-; Kenya's Agricultural Research Station, 15/-; the Secretary to the Editor, 15/-; and Charles Booksellers, 75/-.

East Africa, 15/-; White Wings, 15/-; Col. H. B. Hopkins, 15/-; Somaliland, 15/-; Sub. Station, 15/-; Annual Meeting, 15/-; E.A. Power and Lighting, 15/-; Annual Meeting, 15/-.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

Chitenge, 15/-; Hand Picking, 15/-; the older branches of the coffee bushes, for the local conditions; then, he advises that hand collecting, especially in the early months of the season, when eggs should also be collected and the parasitic hatching, therefrom, literally, is probably of as much value as spraying with a poison bait; but that the latter method should be resorted to if the pest appears to be getting out of hand. An interesting point is that Captain Sime gives the popular name of "Africa" to the thumb of the "African Bug," an appellation which is new to us and the origin of which is mysterious.

But the Nyasaland entomologist adds some advice on artificial methods of plant pest control which seems exceedingly sound and wise. There are occasions, he says, where the immediate application of insecticide may be the means of saving the crop, like a grower in Texas, the planter may not need it, but when he does need it he wants it quick and badly; therefore it is incumbent on him to have the necessary chemicals and the means of applying them ready to hand. At least two or three days delay in obtaining this requires poison spray, so that the insect pest will have done the maximum amount of damage and have begun to die off, and the application of an insecticide then will not be an economic proposition. And as a spray must be administered under pressure to get its best effect, the planter must have sufficient spraying machines to hand. Every size, there are, he includes one, "no matter how small," which should be equipped with sprays of ordinary insecticides and gunny bags such as lead arsenate and calcium arsenite. If a mixture of these materials for making a tobacco extract, said insecticide, in the case of perhaps pests. In addition to the standard spraying machine, he suggests these "water guns" as they are just as good as ordinary garden syringes, provided they are good ones. The tropical agriculturist, I think, will do only two more but even then he'll want

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth's statement at last week's meeting of the East African Sugar Manufacturers' and Importers' Sub-section of the London Chamber of Commerce, which we publish under the heading "Curious Error," merely that "Kenya is now advocating Central selling agency" must not be allowed to pass unnoticed. To the best of our knowledge and belief that is no exaggerated description of the facts as to be impossible. It is true that one or two individuals have got into with the idea, but we know of no official semi-official action by the local Sugar Growers' Association, which, by its stamp of the imagination would be interpreted as "Kenya advocating" such a scheme. Several of the most important men in the Colony, in fact, whom we have consulted are equally emphatic that the action is erroneous. Why was it made?

When the Uganda Chamber of Commerce asked recently that the office of the Registrar of Trade should be transferred from Entebbe to Kampala, the reply of the Uganda Government was that there was no money for it. At present that point a member of the Chamber has now offered to provide office accommodation in Kampala free of charge, and from other quarters it is being argued that the Labour Department having been abolished, the houses and offices which it occupied could easily be made available. From a well-informed source we learn that practically the whole of the staff of the Registry, with the lawyers practising in Kampala and Jinja, will be congregated in those two places, and with the Lukulu in Kampala. To the Government argument that it is duty to advise the Law Officers, no official reply has been received, only that the forms of law events and leases of chambers, but little that does not apply much of his time, other matters advice should come from the Attorney General, who is naturally in contact with the Law Officers. In the course of events when the Lukulu leaves the Uganda Government were moved from Kampala to Entebbe in the face of strong public opposition, many of us not allowed to stand in the way. The City of Jinja, offering the Registry Services from Entebbe to Kampala, in a manner less than satisfactory financial standing, and the Government, we understand, admits semi-officially, that the move would be in the public interest. Its consummation would be a good deal more than just a value for it would be regarded as a gesture of rapprochement to a party which is still irritated by the last move in the course of events.

All this is a strong argument in favour of the policy and superstitions of the Aborigines in the native communities of The Kenya and East African Affection. And the affection of the British, of the town, and what amount of affection do African parents display to their children? Dr. Villalba's speeches on this subject have shown us that in family relations no warmth is expressed other than to those of the same race.

expression of affection or admiration is fraught with potential evil to the object thereof. A person would never confess to a third party his secret fondness for anyone. Hence she would be thoughtless to express their feelings so. Affection is assessed by degrees rather than by word. Here we have the "evidence" in one of its forms. anyone who has had to do with Eastern races knows that to praise a child to its parent is sure to bring misfortune. The attention of the gods is drawn to the child, whose jealousy is aroused, and dire results follow. Jimny's master, it will be recalled, murdered his master simply and solely for that reason. Oroville has done well to emphasize the point.

new people realize that at certain seasons of the year steamship companies serving the East African coast can accelerate the time-

HOW STEAMERS FROM tables of their homeward bound EAST AFRICA RAVE vessels by as much as TWENTY-FOUR HOURS four hours. The trend of the

currents on the western shore of the Indian Ocean is invariably northward, and along the south-western margin is in full blast between Mombasa and Cape Guardafui. May reach speed of 12 knots, for currents are greatly affected by the monsoon. Pemba Channel is current runs at low speeds in the SW monsoon, though in the sheltered waters of the Zanzibar Shallows it may fall to 1. The City of Durban, which was disabled last year through the loss of her propeller, actually sailed 20 miles between April 28 and May 8 under the influence of the current between Guardafui and Mombasa, though the monsoon had not means reached its full force. Ships going north, of course, feel the benefit of the current and this is reflected in the timetables.

that there is an increasing and most marked tendency for the town-dwelling and densoised

NATIVE GAME a lively nodding appearance of the NATIVE GAME a lively nodding appearance of the IN KENYA Police in a memorandum addressed to N. G. Cooper, author in his Report for 1900 which he signed before his promotion to Assistant Commissioner, the author says: "An inevitable result of the African contact with civilisation and education is that sharp articles are turned up by example. Some are very broken and in Indian style, others are cut in Dutch fashion, the increased growth with pruning, others are cut in English style, also at right angles, heavy gorse storm, so that the roots of the downpour damage the south made by these lines, they tied sandbags over their bases to prevent them falling, and they stood on a pile of stones so that no foot impressions should get them. They never clean and are responsible for the damage on the Kenyan frontier, for they find it easy to skip over the frontier, thus committing criminal depredations; there is a comparatively easy and convenient method of getting away from the scene of crime, with sympathy for the natives in their difficulties, and a treat for Colonial prison. He is conducted by the British, or not errors in the native Native criminal and carries no grudge with the Good and criminal, rope, light wood and medical attendants, but during his retirement, and in going out dressed and strengthened for a new life, he takes a

KENYA'S ATTRACTI0NS TO THE SETTLER

ADVICE AND SUGGESTIONS FOR THE NEWCOMER

H. D. Wells

Author of "Kenya without Pains."

So often the sooner the more important fact to face is that Farming is a skilled occupation requiring as much training and experience as any other.

A man returning from the Army or the Navy would not attempt to practise as a doctor, or a will enter upon your "unconsciously extensive" yet unincome from a farm as soon as he lands. Let us distinguish proportionately. In all cases upon return of the ex-soldier, middle-aged men with small capital and no training, it is another matter of self-assurance to content themselves as a peasant renter where he can raise a proportion of his food and have a country home, the alternative to playing at being an Englishman in a wild world? Let him come along with his family, his sons and his fishing rods; he will not find the country wild—he will have a good time.

His best plan would be to come out with a party of his party, bringing introductions to friendly settlers as possible in different parts of the Colony, look around generally and decide where he would like to live. Then he should get someone to train him, a kind of pupil; he has got the steamship to Suez and now to deal with African conditions, nothing else. In the best possible circumstances this will take six months. After that he may look about for a farm of his own; or, if he doesn't like it, it is not too late to get away, who are more gross than he could have made on a horse-trader's outfit anywhere.

Buying a Farm

Looking for a farm in the bush? He will be doing himself no harm if he reads up all the Agricultural Department Notes and bulletins on soil, crop-growing, and animal raising; and during his passage should save him time if he has realized that all his friends are interested in the settled area. He should decide what is the area of land his capital will allow him to work economically on the lines of his old farm. Then he should look for a farm of that size, and no more. In this way he would be less nervous. Because there are concessions to other settlers and so forth, that no interest attaches by Kenya law to a first mortgage on a property.

He will probably be surprised to find a piece of something else a farm, or take over a whole farm, or buy a farm, or a portion of a farm, or a wall in a fence, or anything. Such property, however, he should be willing to see that the



A view of the Sheldrick River Valley.

or better, a river valley, growing the same crop for years in succession, and he should have his account audited. His bill and a very difficult to settle, and a lawyer is worse than buying a horse or a second-hand car.

All this is a difficulty, as is more than any other business to take up an acre of raw land and develop it. There are conditional auctions of Crown land, which may be had at a 1/3 price from one of the speculating companies. No doubt you must absolutely rule out the possibility of getting a plot which is not near a railway, water supply, for domestic purposes and houses, drainage, telephone, timber, and young bushes, under tree, a healthy site for ventilation, the distance from a railway station, and the possibilities of a stream nearby. If there is a stream running through or bordering on his land, he will find when rights he has in it, and what rights those going down stream of him have to it, and make sure that he is taking up an economic unit of area.

The Economics of Settlement

This question of the economic value of the settlement is of very great importance. That into its calculation must go, as far as he can see, the financial, the importance of the publications of the Imperial Ministry of Agriculture. All help in the matter, economic law is the same everywhere, the finance of a London publication can be translated into Kenya terms to help of quiet consultations in the Land Office, Nairobi. The advice of his friends who have farmed in the Colony with success will also be of immense value to the new settler.

The young settler with large capital will possibly take a long time on the road to poverty whether he is trained or not, but he will travel the whole way. He has not made himself as efficient as he possibly can. It is common knowledge that the quickest way to buy a farm and put a manager in to run it is to buy it from a soldier, to himself, is the right thing. A public school boy, with about £3,000, three years older, and having spent £1,000 on taking a three-qualified degree at University, he would be well equipped for real success and an asset to the Colony. The educational value of a public school education in these days is not a sufficient thorough training at such a year old to fit him. That person can be successful, as he will have made success before a proper training. He will sell the plantations, their land for next to nothing, and much of their present riches may have come from selling stocks later.

A married settler ought not to bring out his wife and family until he has a roof to shelter them; it is hardly necessary to remark that the brightness of life is not the first impression which women and children are accustomed to when they settle in Africa in Kenya, though the first winter, perhaps, it would be hard to say that they are not quite bright. To the difference is of no avail.



ON A KENYA HOUSESTEAD.

handed cards one, wafer another. The Medical Department issue useful printed notes on the subject of housing, and type drawings of buildings; it would be hardly wise to ignore their advice when planning the lay-out of a homestead with its out-buildings, water-supply and drainage.

Prevention of Malaria

The bugbear is malaria, but there is nothing alarming in this. In the South of England in former days there was malaria, as many districts of Europe do to this day, & to get malaria under control is a question which they partly spent, in preventing the breeding and infection of mosquitoes, and in making sleeping arrangements, whatever they may innocently professed. It is quite easy to turn a healthy site malarious by being careless about water, and the growth of vegetation near the house. Malaria neglected may result in blackwater fever, and it may be remarked that a man living in a malarious environment who "never gets fever" is not necessarily free from malaria. All this is a matter for doctors primarily. But the prevention of disease is part of the sanitization side of medicine and no educated man, in these days, has any excuse to be ignorant of that.

Those who come to live in the Colony for purposes other than those of trade may be classified as commercial and official, soldiers and missionaries. So far there are many who come to Kenya for their "leisure," though this will undoubtedly increase. It ought not to be necessary to advise officials and missionaries that they are well looked after by their seniors in the field, but commercial missionaries may often be found doing foolish things, or neglecting obvious requirements of health, more especially is this so in their housing conditions. Many of the older Government and mission stations were badly sited originally; one would think that the only point considered was the cost of transport, but naturally there are requirements of health, and my bad examples in an established station, it is not popular to fell big trees, cut back approaching paths, eliminate bushes, etc., drive a trolley or remove electric lines, a group of labourers can, and it may be easily done, repair defective roof gutters and foundations.

Commerce is moving in the towns and their living conditions are more or less adjusted for them, by a minimally or "smart" board. They may have colour and beauty, but the comfort wear after, but the "new town" arrangement is not always equal to, and sometimes better than, those of small country towns and villages in England. Life in Eldoret, although not so varied as in the larger cities, can be a blessing. Many of the people there, though towns in Nairobi, like a cosmopolitan, however, are the place where colonial open air and the individual horizon comes in. There are bookshops in which the latest books of all kinds are commonly on show. In Nairobi and Eldoret the only books on sale seem to be cheap editions of pulp novels. When they are sold gratis at the



STARTING WHEAT

conflict between tractor spares and grain, there is

COUNTRY LIFE IN KENYA

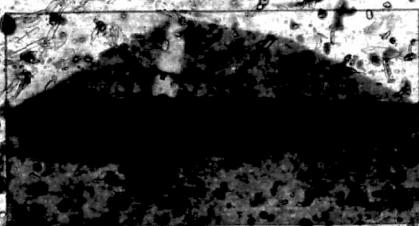
The best life of Kenya, of course, is not at the coast, or even in any town up-country; it is on the farm. And life on a Kenya farm can be "country life" almost at its best. Settlers' houses vary from the shack to the palace; some have been built of two mud *bandas* (units), joined by a straight piece of wood, and subdivided into rooms; mud-and-wattle walls, or stone laid in mud-mortar, or magnificence of coals with polished wood floors, little or spacious verandahs, and all the luxuries of washings and lighting, heating and lighting, regardless of anything in England. There is a tank, a pump, a pumping-water to storage tanks near the house; there is a piped water-supply to house and out-buildings, and to the paddocks. The horses at grass, the electric light may be generated by a turbine in a mountain stream or by a small oil-engine. There is a short-wave wireless set to pick up London SSW, Fleet or the broadcasting station at Nairobi (VHO). If the farm is in an enterprising area there is a telephone. The offices of the day of the house, whatever they are in the room, will attend the care of the garden and in Kenya, with a good supply of African servants, they are not so much as they are in some other colonies.

Wherever one looks—high—and the differences are mainly a matter of size—in the top of one of the hills, one may be taken for granted that the people are hard-working, frugal, ready and able to do anything that is required of the farm demands. From cleaning and driving a tractor to weighing up and packing butter, when affairs are going well there can be no happier, healthier life than that of a settler, and even when Fortune does not smile for a time, the field is at any rate, a silent force that can be counted on, and it is a quiet sight in the open under the African sky, to see a heavy heart with a load under a firm and a back to be shot on a hill, a tumbler hanging on a strap in the pocket, his coat off, and marching on a barefooted path. It is difficult to drive a car through colonial mud than to do so in London Trafalgar Square.

KENYA—BIT OF ENGLAND

All other aspects of life in Kenya much might be written yet what more can be said in total effect than that life and leisure are what makes it? There are special customs or fashions in the Colony; the great majority of the white people in it are English, and the "white" is the settled country, the "English" is as pleasant and sprightly, perhaps, as a bit of England.

The author's extracts are taken from "Kenya and without Prejudice," a recently published volume which will be available in the bookstalls of East Africa, or obtainable as "An English Settlement in East Africa; or Great Britain's Little Empire" in London. It is a book made for East African life and which has been entirely reformed by the author and the editor.



THE HOMES WITHIN THE CIRCLES

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE SPEED OF AFRICAN GAME.

Colonel Gurney's Detailed Observations.

TOMMY LEE, of Nairobi, writes:

The speed of African game is a most interesting subject. Selous did most of his early hunting in a Boer or Basuto pony and invariably all cases provided the terrain was not too rough or wooded, he could overtake all the large animals, and unless he happened to be very unlucky could escape by galloping when necessary. The experts give us something to go on.

At the present time we will sprint all day at times over 40 m.p.h. Selous's figures probably did not exceed 30 or 35 m.p.h., which speed is far more as less with your correspondent's remarks, except that I consider 35 m.p.h. rather too high a speed with which to credit the average wild animal in Africa.

Would it not be well to have the best unit for judging the speed of African game? Selous states that the elephant can do the 100 (charging) in 2 seconds. This speed seems very fast compared with the fastest time of 10 seconds and 1/2 seconds but it is nevertheless only approximately 25 m.p.h. An ostrich would be likely to outrun a man in getting away from danger. At full charge it is said to have not exceeded 35 m.p.h. Some animals rock like a roller-coaster. Nutria?

Consider the ostrich as a speedometer. I would place them faster than 100 m.p.h. and the fastest I have seen is say 60 m.p.h. Oryx, reedbuck and the dik-dik, and steenbuck go at terrific speeds and the first 100 yards from shelter, but soon slow down. Vaughan Kirby says "oribi and stonewall have a great turn of speed and only good greyhounds can run them down." Penna - a noted sportsman Lyddettsore says the springbuck is very fast. These are only the three herds left in Africa. Vaughan Kirby again writes that the impala is the fastest in South Africa. He is certainly superbly built and covers the ground in short bounds. D. H. Elliott writes the same of the mountain gazelle.

One of your correspondents gives the crown to the cheetah. I am not prepared to believe him although I have never put them up. I have seen a dog keep pace with two wild beasts, but Lyddettsore says the gnu goes on his own with an equal. Africa founds antelope through sheer will power and surge across the plain in a group. They are not big enough to hold back and come and go at you seems like a flash of lightning. I suggest that we must definitely eliminate eland and gnus. I was going to add sable and roan and hartebeest, but then I read again Vaughan Kirby who again says that the Cam and Lichtenstein's hartebeest run the sassaby close. Sefton has great admiration for the speed of the sassaby, and I admit I thought the same of this lovely antelope when I hunted her in 1914 on the Benguulu flats. But I had no horse to match against him. I remember reading in one of your last numbers that a sash-hound passed 100 yards registering 12 m.p.h. Major A. T. Arnold says the speed of the West African race is considerable, but I have never needed this.

There seems to be a plenty of dissentient opinion on every side to me personally. The S.S.C. and many animal protectionists assert that motorists should be given a wide berth. While the go to the opinions.

There really are birds as speed. The speediest, rather than in their flight, is the hawk. Have

you not noticed the fierce prowl of the Grant's sparrow? Then there is Tommy, Great propelling power behind. On the other hand the oryx is heavy in the foreground, as is the sable and eland, wonderful horses have musical voices, crowing for 200 and 300 yards. The lion has no place to go and has to depend on his camouflage and does that perfectly at night when lions are looking for him. The wild dog is not fast but when it prey down.

Finally to give my opinion on what is worth. The cheetah is for a very short distance (possibly with the cheetah equal), with the Cheetah, reedbuck, stonewall, and dik-dik. Next is the ostrich and giraffe, and the rest in declining order.

One more word about hunting.

Colonel Gurney's article is a most valuable contribution.

Colonel Gurney's contribution is the most detailed which has ever been put on record on this fascinating topic. Many of our readers have had many opportunities of gauging the accuracy of this article and I hope they comment upon them.

DO OFFICIALS NEED FREQUENT LEAVE?

Correspondents claim that they do.

Letters of Dr. J. H. Vaughan.

SIR - A good deal of nonsense has been written and spoken about longer tours for officials. Officials do need a break from their work more frequently than they do for business men. What are the reasons? (1) The settler chooses to live in the bush and almost invariably selects the spot, (2) the settler is worthless for himself until he plants his crops, (3) the settler is not tied to business houses and is not in contact with people all day long. (4) He comes into contact with his wife, about this is true, but it is in the capacity of a servant or a housekeeper.

The official on the other hand has (1) to go where he is assigned, (2) he rarely ever sees the results of his work, e.g. if he starts a native school or a seed farm, or opens a road, it is transferred before he knows how it is all turning out; (3) he is in contact with the public, his上司 (boss) and how often the public can be disagreeable, say when it is necessary to pay customs official or the tax collector, and the Native public looks upon the P.D.O. as the local tax man, fire warden and constable, the magistrate who has always some obscure law to regulate at the back of his mind of which the Native knows nothing. Only after months, say years, of patience does a Native assume the universal attitude towards his Native and yet then he induces all too often as soon as he has done this he is transferred to the other end of the territory and has to start all over again.

Most officials do not wait and cannot afford to go home every twenty or twenty-four months. The only logical way to treat this leave question is to divide each P.D.O. into zones, say coastal, inland, and highland, or to divide the domas into two or three grades. Then a man who has the misfortune to be posted to Kilwa, for instance, would know that he was there for twenty months and get a car and more money than the other two officials or settlers. I think the man lucky enough to be posted to Kilwa could easily do three months without a break. Ask the life assurance companies.

Yours faithfully, J. H. VAUGHAN.

MR. HOEFLER'S "AFRICA SPEAKS."

Criticism of an Ex-Camouflaged.

He who had not seen the negotiations between the anti-slave and pro-slave leaders opening Mr. Paul L. Hoefer's book "Africa Speaks" (C. T. Winston Co., Boston) at \$3.50 in the explanatory foreword, will be greatly edified also by his film "The Call of the Wild," which purports, at least on its first unexpurgated edition, to be the true record of his expedition across Africa.

There are plenty of savages in the book that the experienced East African will easily accept only with considerable qualifications. Counting that lions did carry off a man once, was it not chance stuffed with meat or made to smell of blood? In such a case one incident recorded would be a little more comprehensible. As is stated, "in view of sturdy natural armor, so we had little fear of any damage to the fire." The author reads remarkably like an advertisement, quite so good that the tire was impervious to lion's teeth.

Incidents that appear to be humorous to the author will often strike the reader like an example from page 4:

"Our black boy was not experienced in surgery, never having before been far from Mombasa Island, which meant that he knew little about a surgeon's name. So when some leeches began to cough close at hand he insisted on moving his nose as close to ours as possible whereupon Mike told him to come to the rest of the telephones a hundred yards away. In camp, that the leeches might feed elsewhere and not bother us. The boy stopped for a moment, then seemed to know if the leechs would attack him while he was carrying the infant and did not wail to wails, nor they prided god knows what at any time to our surroundings (they like

us) inquiring drinking-water they started to hardly think of what the Masai warriors and chief came the following morning in state with a little Swahili and informed us that they were bringing out a quantity of female slaves to be sold as servants to fill the water holes. We sprang up and hurried back to the food there taking the lead, us to take a little time. I asked him what was the matter now. He was afraid of the Masai, he said because that the men who came here who speared us under bladders wanted to make sure that a son of his got away from our party. One of the women who was with him from behind pushed him and put a spear through him. Mike's reply was that back in Britain the water hole was the place to come home. El Moron old."

He led us on another which was equally as a quite extensive knowledge of the black man's way of psychology. His estimate of white psychology, it will be recalled, was such that he supplied whisky with a realistic film in which he ordered a Native to run the gunpowder from his bag into his cartridge. Subsequently, so appears from his indigence, it could be conjectured, the whole incident was faked. This is a point of knowledge of African psychology and after I, at least, was not surprised to learn from the local that their other boy descended when they reached out of it. I should have depended at all? I am well aware that

that Mr. Hoefer does not like to miss a point of interest, but the same shrewdness of these savages has not proved to be quite so unimportant to show the following about his personal life: a place just as recently as 1928, the government no longer protects their territories and undeniably the military, the

(p. 66) "the sound of a shot had hardly died when a dangerous hyena appeared and only our presence saved him from attacking the most. He must have been hungry because he certainly was bold. However, in this case, the boldness didn't pay, for when I shot him he crawled along my leg and I saw a snake catch him and eat him. I was lying at my right shoulder, the only body and smelling bad, so the last of all the killing and pain. God I am going to go to my sober and rational shop."

Mr. Hoefer's "Xenops" is in part quite a droll, apparently due to the fact that Oryx has back the canines of the game which he should have in view to attract lions, but the lover of beauty who condemns the Xerxes' wing has nothing but praise for the severing of the tail.

"(p. 111) I pottered on the ever-present scarabs the next day when on the job, for locality had the zebra here. In fact, this large spotted hyena gave a low growl and then bounded forth from the nearest bushes. If he had been granted we had gone to all the trouble of getting the bow and arrow, bullet pistol and shotgun, traps, etc. (p. 112) Had just had another number of hyenas killed, but now that we had made about marks to continue the war against them decided keep a score. One idea led to another until in a short time we had set up a new game which we called "Hyena Hunt." The results were that the hyena must be at least two hundred yards away when the shooter being entitled to four tries. In the first one had just shot it was a hole in one, but the second, an eagle three bullets inside. And the third was bar."

One might cite more and more (p. 145, 277, 283, etc., etc.)

With pleasure, I repeat that "safari" comes indeed from the words that the natives used to call you, and because the fairies were the ones who did it. Your many readers who have been served poor excellent meals under trying and difficult circumstances, when on "safari" are hardly worse than following wholesale scurvy.

(p. 105) "Twenty states of the United States were present at the international conference in London. The men, however, that gave were to have turkey and deer things dear to the heart of Americans. Between the meal was served I again and then the main dish, which can have no fairer cook, is the way of ingredients. The result, in so far as taste is concerned, always will be the same"; or (p. 319) "an interesting fact about the African cook is he cannot be taught to boil water for drinking purposes."

Such a ridiculous statement needs no comment. As a whole this book is very readable and it is to be observed that even the more popular sections put over by the full story still leave the sense of being a Christopher Columbus cannot be entirely extinguished.

(p. 25) "What a reason for active possibility of travel to a strange country finding a valley where thousands of antelope were holding a convention, while getting a horse which winds through this previously unexplored land." This being the time General Sir Edward White's P.M. Reddi started his country's "Hindoo" song, a country and patriots combine that same country during the East African campaign, perhaps he would be less certain.

The author is a fine young photographer, and the volume is well illustrated with many fine photographs of his works. The book will be well repaid by many in the sportsman who appreciates his kills, but the author's opinion of gazelle, or "gazelle," seems to be in error when the author appears seem an unnecessarily high percentage. As a confessed admirer of sportsmanship, it is rather surprising

and so frequently of his success that at running him off there were a number successful shots, however, notwithstanding the gun was unprepared, and jacked with a shotgun after it was loaded, and it is a fairly remarkable fact.

The savanna wilds of North Uganda now (1891) are scarcely less than as before the work of the late Mr. S. S. C. Bailey due to the importation of beetles. Now, I have collected so many that I find myself incapable of any further work. The late Game Warden of Uganda, Mr. G. G. Blyth, Percival has recorded otherwise.

A naturalist will notice other small errors, including one which could surely have been avoided, namely, the constant spelling in the same fashion of gazelle with a 'g.' The common common name contains many which are not in the animal world, as *ngiri* or *boma*; a jackal is *huchu* (not *hulu*); *wati* in *watoh* is a crab; *hyrax* is *kuwala* (*kuwangi*); while the tame *antelope*, *swale* and *swalo* said to be specific for grévy's gazelle, impala and Thomson's gazelle respectively are merely *antelopes* or *vara*; usually applied to antelope gazelle.

ARTHUR LOVERIDGE.

HEROES OF THE RED BUSH.

In the little trifling book, the Church Missionary Society publishes we see short stories illustrating Christianity in "West Africa," and the gradual passing of "the Bush." We may tell of much heroism, and of suffering, but the main theme, The life-story of Samuel Adjai, another slave of the missionary, and bishop, must be as strange and wonderful as ever told.

TRADE WITH RHODESIA.

"Unfailingly the 'darkest' times through which the country is passing, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has published a handsome well-illustrated Handbook" (Nicholls, M., Manchester, 3s). "It has been spared," writes Major D. Barlow the President, in his foreword, "to the book of the greatest usefulness to those who desire to open or extend the relations with us." The book certainly fulfills the object made for it.

LAVA.

In "Red lava" (Wards, Look, 7s. 6d.), Jay Marston, at least as a teller of tales of East Africa, "it is a good story, its characters are well drawn, the incidents are exciting, and the moral is excellent. The only flaw is the introduction of the wonderful Native chief with a European education, which is constantly cropping up, in East African novels, by who is either welcome and frequently impossible."

SONGS OF THE RHODESIAN SHAWM.

Mrs. Olive Cunningham Barron evidently loves Northern Rhodesia, and in a little volume of "Songs of the Rhod. Shawm" (Trefed Publishing Co., 6s. 6d.) she has endeavoured to give us something of the music of the country as she sees it. But she should be warned that "twa" and "sward," "dawn" and "morn," are quite illegitimate rhymes, and that "saw" should be spelt "swa." Such musical little books

RECOMMENDED COFFEE PLANTERS.

This is an excellent book for everybody, we do, says *The Times*, and of a recently published volume "Coffee-growing, with Special Reference to East Africa—Our contemporary coffee culture." This is a thoroughly up-to-date guide, full of a sound judgment combining theoretical experience with practical information, especially for a botanical point of view. The results of the latest scientific research are given very fully, and the chapter on insect pests is a masterpiece.

THE LATE EDWARD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.

tributes from His Children.

East Africa received in the tributes of the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Curzon writing from India:

"...I, as a member of the Joint East Africa Committee, mourned the loss of our Chairman, Lord Stanley of Alderley, whose death has been a great loss to us all. I do not think there is another man who has had such a deep consciousness of the great ability with which he conducted his work. For myself I had the consciousness at once of gain and again of loss in his absence, and I can only say that his courtesy and obvious sincerity had led me to regard our task in the highest light. It must be the sum total knowledge how greatly the work undertaken by this man exceeded that of any individual member, and if its extension is to be recognised."

On my return from India I could have easily achieved a personal worth have been represented by the title of the Committee, as, while in no sense a general, East Africa has lost a far greater very briefly, a tone when we could have done so,

STANLEY'S APPRECIATION.

Sir George Sanderson, M.P., writes:

"Lord Stanley of Alderley, whose death is mourned by a large number of friends, and parts of the world, was a man of a quiet disposition, where simplicity and modesty often led him to those who knew him, but those who were familiarised with him by his usual courtesy and frankness, could hardly fail to like him.

"He abominated the dissipation, dissordring sympathy and transferred sincerity of the big town friend and town strenuous. His family life was ideal and the example of English home life; as a landlord he was an example to his class; as a politician he was true to his principles, and as an administrator in Australia, how well he carried out his duties as Governor of Victoria."

For the last two years or more I have been closely associated with him in the Royal Empire Society, the old Royal Colonial Institute of which he was a founder, three years, during which I had the pleasure of serving under him as Deputy Chairman, and I greatly valued his guidance and friendship. His chief interest in the Empire, his general knowledge, his tact and patience in times of difficulty rendered him invaluable to the Society company, which he took a leading part in.

When he was appointed Chairman of the Joint Select Committee on East Africa many wondered at the choice, but events proved the wisdom of the selection. Lord Stanley knew comparatively little about East Africa, but he brought a clear, balanced mind, and sound judgment and intelligent sympathy to bear on the complex problems, which, in spite of his youth, he rapidly mastered. In the Chair his courtesy and fairness to all, both witnesses and members of the Committee, were remarked on by all, and largely contributed to the very thorough elucidation of the situation in those territories which had never been fully before the public at home or elsewhere.

"The premature death is a sad loss to East Africa, which, though still a young world, have been of such value to the Committee. In arriving at final conclusions and forming their report, in any case, the Committee were on the Committee, here to have given themselves help in keeping away from trivial points and side-issues, and in drawing together the various members of the Committee, a small Imperial, rather than a party, consideration of this subject, so important to the three Territories and to the Empire as a whole."

We mourn the loss of a wise friend and wise guide, whom England cannot afford to lose.

EDWARD HAMILTON, M.P.

Sir Robert Gascoyne-Cecil writes:

"I should like to take this opportunity of saying that the difficulty of selecting a Chairman for the Joint Select Committee on East Africa was most perplexing, as we hardly knew what kind of man we wanted. He filled the position. We facts, ability, and knowledge, and a wide knowledge of the European, Indian and African wars, such as to encourage the sturdiest expression of opinion, while at the same time to keep the judicial atmosphere he helped to maintain throughout the proceedings. He gave him self the best and to the best advantage. His unusual sufficiency in this matter was apparent in the final sitting of the Committee, which was greatly affected."

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"Phenamine" is alkylaminosulphoxycine. — Dr. B. Mansoori, in *Leistryg Review*.

Night patrol activity is the basis of all armed police work. — Mr. G. B. Spicer, in the *African Police Report for 1930*.
After eight years in the House of Commons, I am satisfied convincing that politicians are a menace to the Empire. — Sir Edward Stewart-Stewart.

The most important problem to our responsible wives and husbands is a very serious and urgent one in Southern Rhodesia. — The Rev. Dr. Higgins, *Colonial Africa*.

"I see no reason why we have to residential plots should not be for ten years instead of thirty-three!" — Mr. Stevew Syms, Member of Tanganyika Legislative Council, in his recent visit to Nairobi.

The general reduction of Native wages has been to a large extent compensated by a fall in the cost of foodstuffs and bazaar goods." — Mr. G. St. J. Ord-Evoune, Labour Commissioner of Tanganyika.

Of the 500 European population of Northern Rhodesia, numbering 12,686, some 12,000 live in the three Provinces through which the railway passes.

Sir James Maxwell, speaking in the Legislative Council:

Optimists are of two descriptions—those who look back with fainting heads in the sand, and those who are unable to see the good as well as the bad. According to the latter class—General Thomas, Governor of Scotland, speaking at The Natasland Conference:

"Are not girls at the bottom of most frauds, affrays, and misdeeds? And how often our girls know how to read and write, can't assist their husband in getting the shares of his secrets at home?" — *Natal and Transvaal Section of the Royal Geographical Society* (Sir Percy Loraine) in *Report for 1930*.

"Mr. J. S. H. Harper, Chairman of the Board of Agriculture, revels in statistics. He can always find masses of data and information which would render the average man a candidate for Mathusalem. With his help the work you young cultural committees could have been done."

— Mr. F. W. Archer, M.P., in his annual meeting of the Farmers' Union of Northern Rhodesia and East Africa.

The Victoria Falls are something more important than for the production of electricity for living stones. They do not belong to living stone. They are a wonder of natural beauty, bringing people from all over the world, and they are therefore of commercial value to those people spending money in the country.

— The Hon. T. P. Moreton, M.P., in a speech in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly.

By the development of new roads in Native areas, the sections of the roads in Kilwa, Dar es Salaam, Mombasa by motor transport, and the fact that Government officials often proceed on tour by car or lorry, if contained, portuguese in the Eastern Province, has been added to the mineral wealth compatible with efficient administration. — Sir Frank Pritchard, Commissioner of Eastern Province.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

65. Lieutenant-Colonel
Edward Brian Barkley Lethbridge,
D.S.O., C.B.E.



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Colonel Hawkins will always be remembered by those who fought through the East African Campaign as the man who received the surrender of Kasama, Northern Rhodesia, in November, 1918. On October 10th he effected the capture of German forces at Kismayu, Somaliland, and on November 1st he took over command of the 900th Battalion. Hawkins, three years later, was promoted to the 4th Battalion, the Kismayu African Rifles, Uganda, with whom he served throughout the East African Campaign, commanding the Battalion in its later stage of hostilities—and since in that out-of-the-way corner of Northern Rhodesia, now of East Africa, he received until a couple of days ago, he was responsible for ordering the last shot of the campaign to be fired on the British side.

Having been the 1st British Consul in South-Western Nigeria, from 1920 to 1923, he commanded the 1st (Nyeland) Battalion, the African Rifles, Somaliland, to 1928, acting for the last year or so as Adjutant Commandant of the Southern Brigade of the E.A.R.

He is a keen golfer, and an all-round sportsman who played in the Thomson's Cup Match of Kenya, in which he hopes to settle after completing his army service.

PERSONALIA.

Captain H. M. Grant, M.C., District Officer of Nyeri.

Mr. A. C. Cowie has returned to Uganda from New South Wales.

Mr. A. G. Jenkins and Miss Dutton were recently married in Entebbe.

Mr. W. D. Alcock has been promoted District Officer, Tanganyika.

Mr. E. Powys Cobell has left for a fortnight's vacation cruise in Dutch waters.

Captain H. E. Schatzke has returned to London from his motorized tour in Switzerland.

Major H. H. Moore, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Kenya, is on his way home under leave.

The Mayor of the city of Nairobi is to be conferred on General Sirius on September 21.

Mr. Alan Shattock has arrived in England after a long flight to Central Africa.

Colonel G. E. Coke, the well-known tea planter on his way home, accompanied by Mrs. Coke.

Mr. J. A. Whiting, working for Wilson & Sons, recently reported from Lake Victoria in the Lake Province.

Mr. R. G. Smith, the well-known Marlow & Scott piece goods firm, of the name of Whiting, East Africa.

Mr. W. Wynne has been appointed a member of the Binkoni Township Authority since Mr. Mayler.

Mr. J. J. Vinton, of the Uganda Veterinary Department, recently killed an 18-foot python with a spear.

Messrs. N. F. S. Andrews and J. W. Sturges, Assistant District Officers, are home on leave from Uganda.

T. Hockin, of Tanganyika, has been elected an associate of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

We learn that Mr. A. L. Hart, Director of Motor Mart & Exchange, Nairobi, will be home early next year.

Captain F. W. Greenwood, M.B.E., has been appointed District Officer to the East African Governor of Tanganyika.

Commander R. D. Hobson, now commanding the s.s. "Clementine" (P.L.L.), which has been on a mission to the service on Lake Victoria.

Mr. F. C. Aubrey Davies is now District Officer of Vihiga, in addition to his previous appointment as Municipal Native Affairs and

A Soccer football league has been formed in Tanganyika, President of the new body being Mr. C. E. Black, and the Hon. Secretary Mr. C. E. Blaylock. Major W. K. K. Atte, the local coffee planter, left on his way to Europe to take up the position of a beneficent health officer there, on the 21st.

Mr. L. S. Bamford, South African manager of the London Assurance company, has arrived back in South Africa from his vacation of Kenya and Uganda.

Sir Brodrick Anderson, who recently visited Nigeria in conjunction with the construction of the Zambezi River bridge, has left the country. Monday.

The Rev. H. U. Moffat, Premier of Southern Rhodesia, was entertained by the Governor James Maxwell during his recent visit to Northern Rhodesia.

George Gray, who has been an Instructor at the Janes School, Kabete, for over two years, was detained when still batman near Mombasa during a mail-week.

Lieutenant Commander T. G. George, R.N. (retd.), has been assigned Chief Officer of the s.s. "Azania" on her wat in Dar es Salaam, on first return to port.

Colonel G. Lee Phillips has received by the Kenya Defence Forces the "District Military Cup," for which teams of eight men from companies will compete annually.

Mr. E. Grimes, of the Uganda Veterinary Department, was recently married to Mrs. Mrs. Hayter, widow of the late Mr. A. F. Hayter, one of the pioneers of the district.

Mr. Cecil Rydell has just been appointed in London. Mr. John Tweedie, the well-known sculptor, is to be set up in Mafeking at the end of the year.

N. R. Lee, District Engineer on the Tanzania Railway, has been transferred from Dodoma to Kilosa. He was previously engaged on the Tanganyika-Urusha railway survey.

Captain G. G. Sergeant, M.B.E., Port Captain at Mombasa, contributes an interesting article on currents in connection with East African coast, the former results of his observations.

A Political Association has been formed in the Kitui district of Kenya, the Committee of the new body being composed of Messrs. J. H. Foole, Sirs. Berger, Valley, Manley, and Son.

Mr. William Harvey Anderson, of Messrs. Dickson & Anderson & Co., Ltd., the well-known wine merchants of Liverpool, with East African imports, soft persons, estimated at £8,300.

The man who built the first steamship of 500 tons to visit East Africa in 1924, Mr. Philip Stoeckel, Commissioner of Trade in the Colony, died on September 21.

We regret to learn of the death in Katala of Mrs. T. Jackson, who, shortly before her death, had had to suffer the amputation of her left arm following a monkey bite. Mrs. Jackson was a popular figure in the district.

Mr. V. E. Jessel, Chairman of the Mombasa Association, and Mr. L. F. Davis, of the coffee planters of the Arusha district, in order to investigate local methods of coffee cultivation, are preparing to leave next week.

Among those outward-bound for Salala are Mr. G. B. S. Wilkinson, Mr. W. C. Stirling, Mr. A. C. Claghan, Dr. G. M. J. S. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sevier and Mrs. F. M. Timworth.

At the annual Kenya Bicyc meeting held at Nairobi, K.A.R., last Saturday, Dr. J. H. French, Editor-in-Chief of "Championship," writing in "Sights Possible," Mrs. C. F. J. Irving was the guest of honour.

Mr. P. J. Purvis, C.B.E., M.P. for North-Eastern Rhodesia, has just returned from a visit to the United States to study traffic conditions and the possibility of increased trade between this country and Canada.

Mr. E. G. Boyd, of the Colonial Office, and Mr. H. Marshall, Q.B., Q.M.G., of the Dominion Office, have been appointed private secretaries to Col. Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Colonies.

Recent criticism was recently made by the Coffee Planters' Union in Kenya and East Africa of a wireless talk broadcast from Nairobi by Mr. G. A. Tyson; the latter offered to debate the subject on the wireless with the Unions of the Union.

Mrs. Lucy Wetherby, who is at present on tour in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya, intends continuing his journey northwards through Somaliland to Kisimayu, Mogadishu, Berbera and along the coastline via Cape Guardafui.

Mr. S. H. Ross, O.B.E., the Kenya District Commissioner, has been posted to the Kiambu district on his return from this country.

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Turn it up—will advertising? Quite probably we can show you how East Africa's advertising column would bring you more business. May we?

Mrs. C. G. Hins and Mr. Van Herk, two known Dutch astronomers, have arrived in Kenya in order to test a new type of observatory, a new model zenith distance circle which is expected to be as accurate as the one at the Royal Observatory.

Mr. E. J. Martens, a post office official, left last week for Uganda. General manager, W. E. C. Gledhill, who is in charge of the operations at first-class stations in British Central Africa from 1895 to 1900, was posted to Esler's Station.

Mr. W. E. Martens, post office agent in Uganda, whose services at the end of his present leave were announced last week, was at sometime a member of the staff of Sir and Lady Rivers, being chief engineer to the Gezira Canal Company.

Mr. J. T. Lawley, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lawley of Oxford, and Miss M. E. Gee, eldest daughter of Mr. C. E. Gee and Mrs. Gee of Upwaltham, Dorset, were married last weekend. Miss Lawley's bride's mother is Miss Sheppard Rutledge.

Mr. D. Broadhurst, a Namwera planter, was the first to offer to avail himself of the services of Chumbe Island Services in Nyasaland. So enthusiastic was he about the journey that he promptly arranged for a permanent landing platform to be made on his estate.

Assentment on the resignation of Mr. J. W. G. Donaldson, Principal of the Finance School, Kabete, since its establishment in 1925, Mr. T. G. Benson, his chief assistant since 1927, has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Benson was a master at Harrow before going to Kenya.

A talkie version of "The Light that Failed" is to be made to agree with the close collaboration of Mr. Richard Kipling, the author's son, in party is due to leave for Sudan about three months to take certain of the scenes in the actual conditions described in the book.

The Hon. Sir S. W. Wilkinson, D.S.O., Assistant Chief Secretary to the Government of Terrie, has just arrived home after leave from N.W. Africa, where he has served for the past six years. His previous service in N.W. Africa, three years as private secretary to Sir H. J. Ford.

The following are nominees for certain vacancies on the Nairobi Municipal Council: Mr. J. W. Wilson, Mr. G. R. Stevenson, Mr. Fred Rainey, General Mr. J. Mortimer, Mr. Charles Uddall, Mr. Hargreaves Ward, Mr. G. G. Bompas. The results of the elections are not yet to hand.

Mr. T. Wilson, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Wilson of Nairobi, was recently married at that town to Miss Ethel May Lansbury, only daughter of late Mr. and Mrs. G. Cushing, and Miss Lansbury, also of Nairobi. The bride was the first white child born in the Nairobi district.

(continued)

The law officers—Messrs. K. C. L. K. CALDIERON, and Mr. J. G. H. STANLEY—had been engaged in the defence of the Comptroller of the Royal Empire Society, and had shown a long interest in African affairs, and in the R.E.S. They last year stated the gross value of £8,400 which the personal staff of £7,500. He had been called to the Royal Empire Society.

The King's Township Committee for 1931 is composed of all District Commissioners, the chairman being Mr. J. M. G. H. Hawes; Mr. F. E. Meeson, Colonel J. G. H. Wood; Mr. W. B. B. Baker, Mr. W. W. Walker, Mr. H. Hollings, Mr. R. L. Durant, Mr. H. G. T. Thorne, Mr. E. B. Gogate, and Mr. P. A. Peacock.

C.S.M. F. H. Morris, of the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment, has made what is claimed to be the record score of 170 out of a possible 200 in the King's Medal competition at the Bulawayo rifle range. The competition is very practical, only candidates having to shoot and shoot "rapidly," and "definitely" within a limited time.

The Public Schools Empowerers Committee announces that a party of public school boys will leave their country in January for a tour of South Africa and the Rhodesias. The cost of the tour, which will include a visit to the Victoria Falls, should be well within £50 per person. Full particulars are obtainable from the Hon. Margaret Best, O.G.F., Imperial Institute, S.W.7.

East Africa is able to state that Mr. W. C. Spicer's successor as Commissioner of Police in Kenya will be Mr. F. C. A. Aspinwall, the present Assistant Inspector-General of Police in India, in which country he has served since the beginning of 1922. A West African friend tells us that Aspinwall is a portly, good-humoured, modest, and very good fellow.

Sir Stewart Sykes, Vice-Governor of Tanganyika, stated during his recent visit to Arusha that he was not keen on the introduction of tolls as a means of preventing undue competition between motor lorries with the railways, that system having failed in all countries with which he was acquainted. It was generally understood that Sir Sykes' successor will take a more decided stand on attacking the problems.

Mr. Sidney Osborne has just arrived home from Blantyre, having travelled via the Belgian Congo and India and thence by the Nile route. Previous to joining the education staff of the Church of Scotland Mission a few years ago, he was for three years in a coffee estate in Nyasaland. During the East African campaign he served once in the Intelligence Staff of "N" Force. This is his first return for ten years.

We regret to learn of the death last week of Admiral W. H. Whitworth, who served in the navy from 1881 to 1888. He was a midshipman on board the naval Brigade at the battles of Mekran and Kamal and was mentioned in the naval and military dispatches for his services. He ascended to command Hewett to King John of Abyssinia in May 1896, and had special permission to command for his naval service.

Lord Stanley of Alderley, whose death was reported in the last issue of *Rastafaria*, was buried at Alderley Church, Cheshire.

In the last few days *The Times* has published four most interesting articles by Mr. Maxwell Maxwell, the "Kongoli" settler and well-known big-game photographer, on an expedition which he made to the Belgian Congo earlier this year to photograph gorillas. His journey was hazardous, with a unique collection of pictures, the interest of which is much enhanced by his descriptions of the difficulties encountered and so well overcome.

Captain W. B. Kerr, founder and managing director of Motor Tours, Ltd., of Nairobi, left Liverpool on Saturday by the s.s. "Empress" for Cape Town whence he is making his way inland across Africa, the Rhodesia-Railway, Elisabethville, Bokama, and Albertville to Usambara, at the head of Lake Manyonyka, en route for Nairobi by road via Ruanda, Kivu, and Uganda. As he came to Europe overland from Nairobi to Cairo, he will have completed the trans-African trip during his leave, which is accompanied by Mrs. Kerr.

* * * * *

Dr. J. O. Teale, Director of Geological Survey of Tanganyika, presided at the recent Geological Conference at Kigoma of representatives of the geological surveys of Southern Africa. The Conference constituted the first meeting of the sub-commission of African Geological Surveys formed at the International Geological Congress at Pretoria in 1920, the countries represented at Kigoma being French Equatorial Africa, Northern Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo, Uganda, Urundi, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyassaland.

The results of matches in the Kenya Lawn Tennis Championships, played in Nairobi on July 15, were as follows: Men's Singles, Malbury beat Mateer, 6-1, 6-3; Men's Doubles, Cuthan beat Fernandez, 6-3, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3; Ladies' Singles, Mrs. Gilks and Miss Mateer beat Haley and Miss Fletcher, 6-2, 4-1; Mixed Doubles, Cossor and Miss Fletcher beat Pastesath and Mrs. Malhall, 6-3, 6-1; Girls' Singles, McGehee beat Miss Focks, 6-2, 6-4; Boys' Singles, Garrett beat Finch, 7-5, 4-6. Owing to bad weather the final of the Men's Doubles match had to be postponed.

SLATE WEDDING.
STEDMAN-INNES. On Aug. 23, 1931, at St. George's Cathedral, British Africa, Nairobi, Mr. Stedman-innes to Dorothy KATE INNES, 25, of St. James' Square.

ENGAGEMENT.
THE ENGAGEMENT announced between Dr. Alan L. LEEDHAM, S.B.A., Medical Secretary to the daughter of Mr. Alfons Leedham, Director of the Imperial Laboratory, and Miss Helen Renée, 22, of London, to Eric Stockdale Pickering, 25, principal Commissioner of police, before, son of Captain A. A. Pickering, K.N.R.P., and Mrs. Pickering.

RED COEDITION. Will take two or three months to work, with a dozen chapters. Highly qualified team finishing French novels. G. J. Allen, Francis and Marshall, literature specialists, and Bell & Bain, in charge.

Work to begin on Oct. 1. Inclusive fees, £100 per volume; £150 for month's £25 premium. Holidays can be arranged to be avoided. One entirely home-based. Special supervision by Mrs. Corydon, for further particulars apply Mrs. Corydon, 10, Red Cross Road, Dulwich, S.E. 19, or Mrs. G. J. Allen, 20, Red Cross Road, Dulwich, S.E. 19.

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It is made of two Screened Grids, one Pentode and one Detector Valve.

In addition to the plug-in coils are placed by an ordinary wave change arrangement consisting of a neat coil block housed in a recess to the left at the front of the receiver enabling the user to change wave bands immediately by withdrawing the block and replacing after a quarter of a turn.

Approximate wavelengths as against condenser readings are engraved on this block.

The receiver needs only a short aerial and a good earth connection to give maximum efficiency.

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MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Rock Island, Illinois
Truck-type Tractors • Road Graders
Excavators • Combines

SIAL SUB-SECTION'S ANNUAL MEETING.

MR. CAMPBELL HANSBURG ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

DIFFICULTIES OF SIAL PRODUCERS.

Last week's annual meeting of the East African Sial Producers and Importers Sub-section at the London Chamber of Commerce was opened by Mr. Campbell Hansburg, chairman of the section, who was honoured with a greater number of visitors than ever before. The first speaker was Mr. W. G. Wiggleworth, chairman of the section, who, after a repeated speech by Mr. Campbell Hansburg, was considered to have reached a general agreement with the members. Six resolutions, though only after a short debate, were emphasised and adopted. Amongst these was the resolution to appoint the Sial Sub-section to the meeting in six months' time. Mr. Wiggleworth, in his speech, emphasised the importance of the Sial Sub-section in the future of the section, in addition to the large amount of work the young Chancery clerks, Alfred Wilson and Mr. J. H. Special, sub-committee should be called upon to take charge of the chairmanship of such important matters. He also revealed that at least two people had been proposed to be elected before the meeting had indicated that they would both accept.

After a speech last week, Sial Sub-section, which has suffered most severely during the two years' chairmanship of Mr. Wiggleworth and much hard work will be required for the success of the new scheme to establish some confidence in the body which ought to be able to speak unitedly for East African interests in London.

SPECIAL VISITORS FROM TANZANIA.—A delegation of about twenty-four persons, consisting of a large number of officials, before vacating Dar es Salaam, visited the Wiggleworth and Hansburg meetings.

Representatives of the various departments in the port, the most prominent of which is the Colonial Office, Mr. Hansburg, who has given attention to the welfare of Section members, the value of whose services, Johnson, Consonby and McNaish, amongst others, are in the interest they have shown in the work. As Mr. McNaish said, he has helped to enliven our meetings and maintained a due proportionality, and has prevented antagonism between some of the firms, which recently had sprung up. We are rather unkindly inclined to have them less sweeping and more constructive.

"I should like to receive results from research, all to aid the students' resistance of the powerful business ruling Africa, particularly in this competitive race with South America, the result of which is still to come, is now blowing. We would all like to see greater unity amongst producers and importers, but this attained by attacks on the latter for their superficial knowledge of the working of a merchant business."

There is no pronounced system of control, and there are a few cases of a formal institution, but, as would anyone acquainted with the heavy expenses of running a business in London consider this a natural policy to follow before such an organisation achieves the experience and skill gained by old-established houses who have spent operations in reaching their present efficiency. Could such associations be formed which are shared by Mafimba, Vihani, Russel, the same kindred stores? Would such a plan be of any effect, he asked. Would a specified body have more influence in its efforts to assist the organization to carry forward its aims, if it were denied them?

These proposals may seem preposterous in the eyes of many, but should be clearly understood, as has before, when they are embarked upon. A small association, including the broker and distributor basis, for the protection of the trade at the section will, I hope, eventually have formed a strong function, and can be seen as the possibly body of representative of the section, which will, on the other hand, be involved in no difficulties. Differences of opinion will always exist, but it is desirable as incentives to progress, but they should

be unattended with embitterment personalities, is strength, and there never was greater need for standing together of both importers and merchants in defence of their interests. It is natural that the schools of thought are as varied as the old-fashioned debate whether banker or head of house is the most honoured part of the family body. Such discourse leads nowhere, but to the detriment of everybody colonising."

Mr. Wiggleworth, in their loss of attendance to oral meetings and in recent years, holding publication of the customs which are judged highly prejudice the issue pending negotiations. There have been differences of opinion as to what constitutes a reasonable price, but it was thought a good idea to bring the question before the chairman of the section, and the chairman of the section, Mr. Hansburg, on the subject, and strict account was taken and capable drafting of documents and letters, so as to assess the situation.

THE POSITION OF THE SIAL SECTION.

It is to come to a decision as to what is to be the status of the Sub-section. We cannot be pre-emptive, but we have the decision of important interests of our own to keep the Sub-section, and my suggestion is that we do so, thus justifying this meeting, and the committee should be appointed to consider the whole position, and to make recommendations to a future meeting.

The reasons for wanting the Sub-section to be the Sial Sub-section, however, the decision of important interests of our own to keep the Sub-section, and my suggestion is that we do so, thus justifying this meeting, and the committee should be appointed to consider the whole position, and to make recommendations to a future meeting.

Mr. Wiggleworth, Deputy Chairman, does not go the way

to take office, that although various members have been nominated, no effective nomination has been made, and that it is proposed to secure the services of an active chairman who will be able to introduce my reforms which the Sub-section may find necessary to improve its conditions.

Mr. Wiggleworth proposed, and Captain T. E. Johnson seconded, a vote of thanks to the retiring Chairman, Messrs. Consonby, Portholes, Sibley, Johnson, Wiggleworth and Major W. C. Campbell, and suggested to the meeting that the Sub-section should consider the chairmanship, but as above reported, a suitable person was found in Mr. Hansburg. Mr. Sibley emphasised that the Sub-section was composed of local producers and their dealers and merchants were members merely to receive what information could be sent that both the Chairman and Deputy Chairman should always be producers.

George Johnson, when proposed as Deputy Chairman, was called hot to and, pleading that a nomination should be withdrawn until he was following the title, as he knew that certain difficulties might arise if he dispelled so that might be likely to command general confidence could be put forward.

TANZANIA'S TRADE INTERESTS.

Thus far, the first action on assuming the title was to call the Sub-section that a vote could be made to persuade Major W. C. Campbell, his group to reconsider the issues on which they had differed, for the Sub-section was reluctantly not afraid to lose its most popular supporters.

He reported that at the end of June he had visited the Colonial Office with Major W. C. Campbell, chairman of the Tanganyika Colonial Grocers Association, who proposed that sisal producers at that district should be assisted by a scheme covering both Government and private financial help, at which the chairman of the Colonial Office, required to be more than a world-wide record list with the understanding that the Sial Sub-section should bring in a representative from each colony, and that those who did not appear would be made ineligible. Now the Colonial Office agreed that the man never seen on board from Major W. C. Campbell again, as he had returned to East Africa from which he had been sent by the Tanganyika growers to place their case before the Colonial Office and the London market.

THE POSITION IN MEXICO.

Mr. Garroway contracted the collection of the revenues of Tanganyika and Kenya, both to help given to producers in Mexico, who had been greatly assisted by the abolition of all federal taxes on sisal, which had been levied by the Mexican local taxes, which had been converted into federal taxes, and by a 20 per cent. tariff on sisal. It is a good time for persons engaged in putting sisal on board, though Sisaltonians have by recent two or three despatches reported progress, and the exchange is becoming more complicated and confusing business than in East Africa and, as by Mexico's reversion from gold to a silver currency basis. Thus a gold dollar obtained by the sale of sisal will in East Africa be converted to what is silver value in Mexico, which depreciation must affect the competition which Kenyan in fact, can at present possess for a saturated gold market.

Mr. Henry Perrott has sent a circular letter inquiring the Mexican position for the private information of his clients, and it is worth while to reply:

A propos statements that the Kenya sisala and East African ways could not compete and the direction of freights to East Africa has been very clear, a system now carried on at low cost if allowances were made for depreciations of other currencies on the way. Mr. Duncan Stannings of Kenya replies that the Railways were not using their various equipment, and that 20-ton trucks were being used, even when a 10-ton truck was required.

SILVER DINGEE TWINING FOR BRITISH FARMERS.

It was reported that the French Government had recently imposed a duty of 100 francs per ton on sisal imported from non-French Colonies, the amount estimated to produce £16,000 annually, being intended for subsidising French colonies. Powers granted to colonial importers of sisal totalled only £100,000 a year, the French produced 800,000 tons, thus leaving a subsidy too large for Mr. Ronsonby suggested a preference for East African sisal if a tariff were introduced in this country, an idea which Mr. Pitt-Rivers opposed, but it was decided to make representations to the Federal Office regarding French duties.

Silk Wire Binding Twine for British Farmers.

After a visitation of East Africa, and persuading British farmers to demand British wire made of East African sisal, Mr. Hantsbury ascertained that twice recently when he had asked importers for British-made twine he had been supplied with stuff of foreign manufacture. Mr. Poasonby was deputed to see the Linseed Marketing Board and Mr. Hantsbury to approach the National Farmers' Union, which recently refused to count with the Sub-Section on the matter.

The Press and the Press on.

Chairman of the Select Committee on Taxation, by East African from the *National Standard* soliciting the Chairman to make a long despatch, Captain Johnson deplored such a draft as it would, said Mr. Whithamworth said he agreed in general with the Committee, but thought it so important that people should be allowed to earn a living that the first and an examination were to be made of the draft before it was presented for dispatch.

A day of silence was observed in East Africa on Saturday last.

NEW INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF KAR.

The relinquishment of the office of Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles by Brigadier-General Walker, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., S.A.C. has caused the Secretary of State for the Colonies to combine that post with the Inspector-General of the Central West African Frontier Force. Brigadier-General Norman, C.B.E., D.S.O., the present Inspector-General of the Central West African Frontier Force, will take over the combined duties set out in the despatch of 1935 to the opening of the Great North, in which he was awarded the C.B.E. and C.S.O.

THREATENING LIONS IN UGANDA.

A very similar lion story is recorded in a 1930 report of the Uganda Game Department. In Masaka and the Masaka District, two males of lions, specimens in no eating condition, the same though they were separated by some twenty miles, and there was no apparent co-operation between them. Several natives were killed and maimed. On July 2 both lions were killed and the lions were wounded and driven off. The last day before was the last of them. On their last active last day a salaried keeper, and the same fate befell each of the two lion-eaters on the same day. The spear used was not the dangerous kind, and remains available for the efficiency of the Game Department.

Muwamaki, W. Kulu and the Muwamaki messengers, and the joint military and police, have been provided with a new set of arms for the suppression of the rebellion.



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TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited is engaged in **FINANCIAL TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA**. The Bank is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the **IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES**.

The STANDARD BANK Monthly Specie Train makes application. It gives the latest information on Gold and Central African Gold Fields, Trade and Commerce.

BERTRAM BOWNDES, London Manager.

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"Ivel" Milk—Superior to all others, and ready quote you price."

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Compania Industrial do Lorito
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Stevenson's Warehouses, Traders
Forwarding and General Agents.

The Lobito Railway is now open for traffic on the Luanda Road, and it is estimated that the line will be completed by October, and open to traffic in December, 1891.

LORITO is in position to receive the first supplies of cotton and sisal, and to forward the same to the ports of Callao, Guayaquil, and Bahia.

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East Africa in the Season.

THE PROBLEM OF AFRICAN EMPLOYMENT.

The current issue of the *Journal of the African Society* (see also *African Affairs*, Vol. XXVII) has a new Africa which is taking shape under our eyes and our revolution is changing the social life of the tribes. The emergence of the middle class, the awakening of an interest in the soil was noted by Mr. E. G. T. M. in his article "The Chagga," and also the agriculturists' wives. What the Chagga worked at the land had to do with their wives, however, was not mentioned. And there was a vast differentiation between those who were engaged in agriculture and those who did not. In the soil there is a man from the soil, and those who did not work in the soil divorced a man from the soil.

Sixty years ago civilisation, on the other hand, had evolved a number of occupations, to which men devote all their time, so that it has come to pass that the great majority have no contact with the actual work of the produce. It is obvious that our first job is to give these men back to the African. Large numbers of them have been separated from the soil, and can only earn a living of one kind or another. The great majority of these industry requires money. Some of them are obviously not fit for it. We must therefore consider how we can get these men back to the soil again. If we do not do this, we shall not have the structure of tribal life in the interior of the continent, unless we have a plan whereby those whom we do not will be at least as well provided for after as they were satisfied with them as they would have been if we had not separated them from their old ways. I am not the less unkindly of the fact that many of these men, employed wage earners, are only part-time wage earners, and that they leave their homes for a shorter or longer period of time. At the time they regard their wage earnings but little importance in the order of their living, and when they return home in return to their home, they do not find their home as it was when they left, with the result that they are compelled to seek other employment.

If industry there must be, and if it is to be permanent as long as it wants him, it must satisfy the needs of the holder of land, and use for him he will not himself be able to support himself. This without doubt will be found difficult, though there may be a difficulty in returning the man to the soil in the interior, but a little reflection will show that this is not necessarily the case. There is a real need for a new industry, and there is a real problem to be solved and solved. There is here a real problem to be solved and solved. It will be showing how we can best disregard the real human situation of great difficulty, given to us by God, who has placed us in the world, who has given us His hands, of the very earth, where we must labour. What is it going to do? It is to be argued that if it be agreed that there is no discrimination, and no problem, it is the first to be turned over to the Government, who are raising these taxes. Long before the last meeting of the Royal African Rifles, their police, an officer who gave a speech in various Government Departments, said that the people eat neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring, nor meat in general; and already the cry is heard that there can be given pensions, allowances, etc., etc., etc., and that we need.

These constitutions have never been called upon to meet a situation such as we are presented with, and have no precedents to guide them. If a solution is to be found, it must be found by us in consulting with the leaders of tribal life, if no solution is found, or if it is not accepted, then, condemned by the 14 African Chiefs. No one can be wished to set aside what farmers require for security, which is the main overblown the laws of segregation in Europe. Now is the time to begin. Separation and discrimination, the two pillars of our race, to remain in the African life.

IS SALT SYSTEMATICALLY REPRESSED?

It is probably hardly surprising that there has been systematic repression against salt in East Africa. The *Times* of 19th March, 1923, gives the following account:

"Within the last few years the British South African Gold Company has adopted from £2 per ton to the present low record of £1 per ton, i.e., which is never absorbed by the cost of shipping salt from Walvis Bay to the *Times*. The value of salt exported is £1,000,000."

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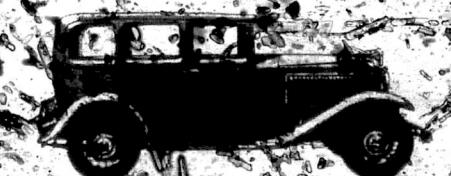
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"It is widely held that the present state of affairs, due to the extreme cost of shipping salt from Walvis Bay to the *Times*, has been brought about by the combination by the manufacturers of some of the firms in London, who would like to see a large war tax on imports, and others like that the systematic depressing price has been maintained for a long time, and the sacrifice of the African producer. The African Government has authority to prohibit the production of salt along the coast of Africa, but in this last year, we are not in a position to do so, which is the main reason. The problem of the salt manufacturers is to keep the price down, in spite of the fact that the demand for salt has increased from 1912 to 1922, compared with 1911. The price of salt per ton is £1.25, with a demand of 1,000,000 tons per annum. The *Times* is to be a strong advocate."

THE SINKING OF H.M.S. "PEGASUS."

According to a bulletin issued by the Kenya newspaper, which recently went into the沉没 of H.M.S. "Pegasus" by the German cruiser "Friedrich Eberhard," it was a collision with the steamer "Suffolk" which sank the "Pegasus," which sank the "Pegasus,"

Price in East Africa less than £275



THE 10/12 HP. 6-CYLINDER
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The Vauxhall 6-cylinder model has the engine mounted under the hood, and air-cooled feeders which, there's no mistaking, typical Vauxhall work, too, is really feathered. The cylinder block is very complex, employing 10 valves, and built for motor racing. The 10-horse power six-cylinder engine, sturdy chassis, and expert springing, are certain to make East African, not price less than £275.

Please call on any one of our dealers to arrange to buy your car through any of our branches, and if you need to send it to England or abroad, our agent, General Motors, Export Dept., London, N.W. 2, will advise you, and forward it for shipment to us with full guarantee.

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SNUB-NOSED BRUNETTES IN THE TROPICS.

W. Lyde declares that "there is among white women the only type that can at all command our good health—or even of being habitually unimpeded in the tropics," the snub-nosed brunettes who hold an assertion ought to provoke a start. Such a East African wife would like to make such a declaration.

The process of argument seems to be really in progress in two kinds, and the result will be that the snub-nosed brunettes will be the best to be maintained in the tropics, the grey matter of brain. —The black man is a good deal more attractive home which made him black; and he probably has more simian than he had been, possibly he never became less human, e.g., in size and pale, noseless, neck, save a notch and shoulder, a little extra length of hair, and lower jaw.

BIG GAME SHOWS OF THE LION.

In the course of a number of years, others to the effect that Mr. C. G. Parker's stonethrower suggestion was a realistic hunting action for a spectator, those facts provided he was not here to need training and that they did not think that that the steady action of a charge has been counteracted by the fact that the lion will run in this case for more than about fifty yards.

It is a well-known fact that lions' home kill large game, and since they do not often kill their own species, they knock birds down, worry him, and then directly all resistance ceases, he off and leave him to the effects of the poison injected in his wounds by teeth and claws. So it is the decaying flesh of kudu, impala, etc., that the main cause of the result of the lions' mouths, which are scarcely till man strike. The strength of the lion is colossal, can bite the neck of six hundred pounds through it over his back, and carry a man in his last days, though not safe from him, but he does not go in for large attacks.

CURSED BY AN EAST AFRICAN DIAMOND.

PREPARATORY: That Africans may be interested in the following story, contributed to the *Standard Graphic* by Mr. G. Stanley, thus:

"Last year I had a visitation on a steamer in a small East African town. A sick-looking Native went up to me and asked if I had a diamond. It was a small diamond, but nevertheless it was very valuable. He said, 'I have given a prospector friend of mine, who was a doctor in the town, showed me the diamond, which he gave as real one—worth, he thought, several hundred pounds, or so much as it was.' He said the Native had no idea what had brought the curse to anyone who had it."

"I kicked myself for not being to make a small fortune; the next day my Native, apparently dying, fortune, became curious fever. Being a stout fellow, he got in the boat and took two pounds to a fellow passenger in the boat in which I was going, from that moment he began to starve, and the boatman, the next day, sent him away to a native physician in the same village, and two hours later he died. The doctor took charge of his effects immediately, all of them had been taken away, and died on the way we came. Captain of the ship, who entered after that, did likewise. But although I'm not superstitious I am not likely to buy a diamond again, despite my mind, for the curse is still upon me."

Editorial: Africa is a great place to live in, and made to the best advantage by a fast, efficient, well-organized railway, the most rapid and safe post to build up a great and successful scheme to East Africa.

COFFEE AUCTIONS AT KENYA.

TELEGRAMS.—An establishment of local coffee auctions in Nairobi, called *Life savers*, is about to open.

If East Africa wants to shut her market for coffee, this is the sure road for doing so. Good to find coffee instead of maintaining London as their centre for holding public sale of their trades, and settling it elsewhere, to everyone with the consequence that the foreign market has made efforts to guide it to British and its business interests. The coffee industry has gone to pieces, and the long established coffee plantations will be broken up.

Tell us what you think of this, creating uncertainty as to us, and whether you have better reasons for doing so. None of them so powerful as the fact that we buy East African coffee in open competition with others in London have long been holding at the price of 10/- per lb. Per cent secured.

What is the present position of the coffee plantations in Kenya? Are they half, not a quarter, of that international corporation that we are told to be in London?

Kenya coffee is the only coffee that has sprung up a bushy growth in recent years, though it comes in contact with the old coffee bushes in spite of the gibe of us, so still it is in making use taken to demanding the coffee, and the East African "Central African" kind. Let us wait until the very first to remove his connection from "Central" East Africa and to spell his name so that he may have done something to improve his reputation.

Folks in tea, tobacco, and cotton in India and East African coffee grower's is to be hoped that even tobacco are stored in Nairobi or elsewhere, the best coffee will be sent to London where alone the international coffee market is concentrated on the one spot, to be secured.

"Lucerne," the famous "name" dropped at the Victoria Nyanza; now goes "Lion" for a few months about the middle of the year, according to the annual report of the Uganda Game Warden.

Delicate Children and Invalids need VIROL

What is the well-known nutriment that the most delicate digestions can absorb with ease? It is VIROL, the milk containing the essential vitamins, and it has been giving the lives of infants and delicate invalids for more than 20 years.

For NERVES and SLEEPLESSNESS

VIROL and Milk is a combination of VIROL with pure full-cream Devonshire Milk. VIROL is the most successful Nerve Food yet discovered. It contains exactly the kind of nutriment that exhausted nerves require. No added milk required—simply add cold water to the Golden Paste.

VIROL AND MILK

DALE & CO. LTD., STOCKHOLM

VICTORIAN ISLANDS

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Growth of the Company's Business

THE ninth Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the East African Power and Lighting Company Limited was held at the registered office of the Company (Overhead Road, Nairobi) on Wednesday, the 16th October of last year, 1931. Mr. Denys Finch-Hatton, M.P., Vice Chairman of the Company, presided.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the Auditors, the Chairman addressed the meeting as follows:

Chairman's Address

"Gentlemen—As the report and accounts have been in your possession for some days I propose, with your permission, to take them as the basis of the published account, owing to a printer's error, the balance account is dated December 31, 1931, while it should read 1930.

"Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, I would like to record the board's great regret at the death of Mr. G. H. H. Kamban, Denys Finch-Hatton.

Captain Finch-Hatton had been a director of the company for some years and rendered valuable service to the company. As a man of sound judgment, he was held in the highest regard by all his colleagues.

"The past year has been without its difficult moments. The world-wide fall in production has affected Kenya's economy with all the reducing centres engendering a feeling of uncertainty which has resulted in a slowing down of commercial enterprise. In spite of this, the Colony has shown a great measure of resistance to these depressed conditions. Moreover, as Nairobi and Mombasa are the main centres of Government and commercial activity, these townships, which comprise our main areas of distribution, have not suffered to the same extent as other centres, the results of the adverse conditions referred to. This is borne out by the accounts now before you."

Increased Consumption

"We sold 6,401,194 units last year, an increase of over 10% on the previous year. This increase is again spread over practically all classes of consumers.

"In both cases of supply the demand for industrial purposes and for lighting purposes continues to grow, and has necessitated the installation of additional plant to cope with the present potential supply.

"With regard to Nairobi you will remember the mention was made last year of the intention of the Kenyan Government to sanction the further water power resources to be used for Nairobi supply. The organization of the Water Board, who are to develop the power, reach the Maragua River, which forms the first stage of the proposed programme. Arrangements are being made for the necessary construction. These developments and the social conditions are favourable to a strong sales increase."

Expanding Operations

"At Mombasa we have a plant which is located in order that we may supply a position ideal adequately with all the demands on the station. The situation and its policy of encouraging th-

e use of electricity both for power and domestic uses, the company has recently announced substantial reductions in the Nairobi area of supply, and we confidently anticipate that these concessions will result in an increased use of electricity for all purposes."

"We are extending our network in the Nairobi area, an important centre of the Kenya-Highland railway, necessary licences have now been obtained from the Government, and construction work is in progress.

Mention was also made of proposed extensions to Eldoret and to Kampala in Uganda. Reference to the former town has been made with the delay but we hope to obtain licences by the end of the year. As regards Kampala however, we understand that the Cabinet have no present favour of the electric supply being undertaken by private firms, so that nothing has been done so far in that direction.

Statement of the Balance Sheet

"I now turn into the accounts for the year, the balance sheet shows a slight alteration in the issued capital which stands at Shs. 11,400,000/-

"Trade creditors and credit balances are up from Shs. 36,414/10 cts to Shs. 48,304/4 cts. There are once more two unusually large sum in this year's total, which account for the increase.

"Depreciation account has been increased by Shs. 1,000/- transferred from revenue and now stands at Shs. 300,000/-

"Shs. 140,000/- has been added to general reserve during the year to Shs. 300,000/- whilst an additional Shs. 100,000/- has been added to the Staff Retirement Fund.

"Dealing now with the assets side of the balance sheet. We spent during the year Shs. 519,751/2 cts. on capital extensions, bringing our total capital expenditure up to Shs. 9,740,411/1 cts.

"Development expenditure amounted to Shs. 14,339/1/2 cts. has been written off.

"Shs. 1,200,000/- has been appropriated from revenue to write off the building stand against Expenses in Islands of Capital.

"The next item is Furnishing and General Office Equipment which stands at Shs. 311,448/61 cts. as against Shs. 261,000/0 cts. last year. The larger portion of this item is represented by meters installed in consumer's premises, and the figure will naturally increase as the company expands. Adequate space has been provided.

"Stocks on hand and in transit were valued at Shs. 644,111/1/2 cts. which compares with Shs. 550,075/02 cts. a year ago. The figure is high, due to materials having come to hand at the end of the year, especially in Mombasa and elsewhere.

"On the other hand Sundry Debtors and Debts Due are down from Shs. 81,200/0 cts. to Shs. 50,000/0 cts. This factor, if you take into account the company's operations, can in no way be regarded as unusual.

"Trade receivable are up to Shs. 2,145,753 cts. and the figure is high, due to the fact that the local liquid fuel market is Shs. 1,750,000/- which should be sufficient to meet through other development projects.

Revenue of the Company

"Revenue from sales of electricity, including metering, is Shs. 1,000,000/- or a little over 10% above the figure for the previous year.

"Net income from rates and contributions

months, Rs. 16,50,000/-, and interest, the sum of Rs. 1,00,250/-.

Turning now to expenditure, Remuneration, salaries and wages amounted to Rs. 1,77,840/- compared with Rs. 1,61,000/- for the previous year. The amount spent on advertising and promotional expenses for the previous year was Rs. 1,00,000/- and we are spending considerable sums on improving our overall advertising system, so far as we can do it with modest practice, and to comply with the requirements of Government.

Depreciation, also running at Rs. 1,00,000/-, has been written off at Rs. 1,00,000/- for last year. The figure was Rs. 1,00,000/- for which I have accounted as a normal writing down of certain stocks. Management expenses absorbed Rs. 1,00,000/- cts., which is a very slight increase over the previous figure of Rs. 1,23,200/- cts.

Directors' fees amounted to Rs. 1,000/-, a sum allocated by the directors themselves, and the amount is Rs. 9,13,300/- 10 cts., which compares with Rs. 9,13,300/- 10 cts. for last year.

The available surplus in the year 1930/31 is Rs. 1,12,871/- cts., and the report sets out in detail the various proposals for the allocation of this sum.

Reviewing the Position.

I will now deal briefly with the revenue position for the current year to date. Mention has already been made of these reductions recently brought into effect in our Nairobi tariffs. Prior to the operation of these reductions our revenue has been up with the rate of the different types of traffic which we are carrying. The result of these reductions must necessarily be reflected temporarily in our revenue figures as the increased tempo of consumption which we are evidently experiencing as a result of the lower prices, is a type of gradual growth.

However, your directors, I am satisfied, have adopted a policy of classifying to the public a share of the benefits of our increased output and consequent more economical production, in the right way, i.e. one that will have the approval of the shareholders under world conditions such as these, failing to present the extremely difficult accurately to foretell the effect of the present depression upon a small and young country such as Kenya. The indications at present are that for a time, we may not be able to maintain the same progressive rate of advance in the demand for light and power experienced over the past few years.

At the same time, the shareholders of the company are the only well equipped to meet the duty of developing and with the new extensions to Nairobi, I have every confidence we will be able to secure a large percentage of ready prospective consumption in the Colony.

Financials for the Year.

Financials for the year ended December 31, 1930, are presented in the Director's Report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1930, as presented to me received, approved and adopted, and at the Annual General Meeting. Ordinary shares of £1 each, making a total of £1,000/- for the capital, and is hereby declared payable.

Mr. H. L. George, a committee of which was appointed at the meeting and whose report follows, was elected as the retiring director, Mr. W. G. Winter, who is re-elected.

Messrs. H. J. Akers and Hays, London, and Messrs. Gill and Johnson, Nairobi, the Company's auditors, were re-appointed for the ensuing year. After being no further business, the meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

SPLENDID SHOOTING.

It is known that shooting in East Africa can be done with a gun in which the barrel will go with a score of 1000 yards. So, by the time the Civil Service had shot 1,000 yards, probably the average of the shooting was 1,000 yards. The Civil Service were given a score of 1000 yards at 500 yards range.

NORTHERN RHODESIA CONSTITUTION.

Referring to the resolution on constitution, a motion passed in November by the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, the Secretary of State for the colony approves his continual constitution, but considers the time not ripe for changing the election, dedicated to the elected members. It is added that a substantially greater development is essential before even partial representation can be preferred to an increased representation of the elected members of the Legislative Council. Representation of the Executive council must await the circumstances of the time. The elector to a situation more convenient to their constituents. I wired telegraph from Livingston.

NEW AIR-TABLE FOR KENYA.

A new air-table situation in the East African air mail service is due to commence in the middle of October. Commencing late this week, all services to leave London for East African and Indian mails have been despatched to Africa as far as Cairo, but under the new arrangement mails to East Africa will be timed to leave Kisumu Creek at 12 noon each Wednesday, reaching Kisumu on the following Wednesday, while the departure for India will continue to leave on Saturdays. The outward transhipment air-mail from East Africa, which has been sent to London on Tuesday, is scheduled to arrive in India on Friday, and then the timetable, which makes the African and Indian air-mail services independent of each other. In addition, the air-mail is now ship-tabled to Colombo, Keppel and Penang eight days earlier than is the case taken by air-mail from London.



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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa's" Information Bureau is the free service of subscribers and readers, designed by the Editor, at the expense of the paper, to give the public a complete record of British trade throughout East Africa. Subscribers and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose can be easily obtained.

A new sales group has been constituted at Mombasa.

Mangos from East Africa are now being brought to London by Imperial Airways.

The Ndola Cycle Supply Stores, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia, is in voluntary liquidation.

Mr. J. C. Cheeseman, of United Exporters Ltd., has returned to Kenya from a tour of Nyasaland.

Nearly 300 cycles were in stock at both his houses in Tanganyika Territory at the end of August.

Mr. H. Culver, a representative of Morris & Co., Ltd., America, was touring Nyasaland in mid-August.

The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda during the first four months of this year totalled £11,600.

£880 tons corrugated iron sheets, valued at £85,195, were imported into Kenya, and £10,000 into Uganda.

The African Association, Dr. D. Salham, proposes to erect a library for the sons of Natives who can read and write.

Two small mines have recently been opened up in Northern Rhodesia, mining bauxite one at Chinganga and one at Mumbira.

The advisers to the Secretary of State have recommended the establishment of a hydro-electric power station at Lake Victoria Falls.

Mr. G. E. Lambeth, a representative of Messrs. Lambeth and Sons, the well-known tobacco manufacturers, has just returned to England from a tour of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

For being in possession of instruments intended to be used for the manufacture of counterfeit coins, four Uganda Indians have been sentenced to terms of hard labour ranging from two to three years.

Comptalation, a Langangana Tea Estates, Kirogwe, wonning a gold medal for their tea at the recent Elisabethville Exhibition.

Mr. G. E. Weller, awarded a silver medal.

Messrs. Gilbey, Booth and Power, dental surgeons, of Nairobi and Nakuru, have dissolved partnership. Messrs. Gilbey and Booth will continue their practice in Nairobi, and Mr. Power in Nakuru.

General imports into East Africa continue to increase. During the last month for which returns are available, 1,093 shallots imported in country cases in Mombasa, compared with 1,087 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

Imports of cars, patrol vehicles, firearms, tobacco and watches entering Kenya inique were recently increased, the duty remaining at 50% ad valorem to 50% ad valorem, and those of wireless apparatus from 20% to 30%.

The sugar crop in Uganda is estimated to cultivation. Uganda is shown by far, than whereas in 1928 its exports totalled 1,000 tons, valued at £2,636, in 1930 the figure had grown to 1,400 tons, valued at £1,100. Large areas are devoted to cotton production in the Eastern Province.

An experimental shipment of tea from Kenya has been made under the auspices of the Kenya Tea Club, whose shareholders are in Nakuru. The revenue from Kenya and Uganda is £1,000,000. Japan's first six months' output will be 1,000,000 lbs., before the corresponding figures of 1930.

The new Kangaraila station at Kisumu for Imperial Airways, machine on the Cape Town service has four spans of track each, a house four Argus machines. Over 1,000 tons steelwork were used in its construction.

Messrs. Hoffmann, Stopp, Deutel, & Co. are, we learn, to begin business in Nairobi. The beginning of October as coffee experts, and the local manager is Mr. C. Deutelmann, who has spent the last four or five years in Kenya and Tanganyika.

The business of retail bakers, grocers and provision merchants carried on by the Baring House Trading Company, Ltd., at Westlands, Nairobi, has been sold and transferred to Messrs. Elliott & Co. Ltd., Government Road, Nairobi, who are carrying on the business under their own name.

Under the powers conferred by the Copyright Act, 1911, the Under-Secretary of State on July 23, 1931, issued a Royal Order in Council authorizing the printing of books in Tanganyika Territory for works of reference in English and French in the countries. A copy of the Royal Order may be seen at the Patent Office Library, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Nairobi's new McMillan Memorial Library is to be financed by the following annual contributions: £1,125 from the Carnegie Corporation, for the purchase of books and for the services of a librarian; £450 from the Kenya Government; £500 from the Cross Manufacturing Corporation, and £100 from Lady Macmillan.

While Mr. W. MacCullington, Chairman of Nyasaland Railways Ltd., was recently in Nyasaland, the Chamber of Commerce Canada representations in regard to reducing railway freights, especially our export freights, and on imported building materials.

In fact, Mr. MacCullington was sympathetic, but nothing could be done to help us. There is no hope of getting any reduction in fares.

Tanganyika's production of cotton for 1931, according to the miller returns, totalled 136,000 bales, compared with 27,783 in 1929. On account of frost depression and an epidemic of bollworm, which has eaten many hundreds of tons of seed, and in inhibiting the seed, the production for 1931 is expected to be more than 16,000 bales, a very poor result.

During the year 1930, 153 plots for mission or mission schools have been granted by the Langangana Government. It is a condition of these grants that the land must be used for mission, charitable or educational purposes only. No such condition was contained in the German lease agreements. The total area held by the Missionary Society is now 10,000 acres.

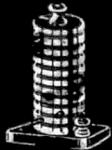
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EAST AFRICA



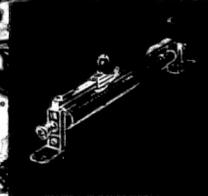
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