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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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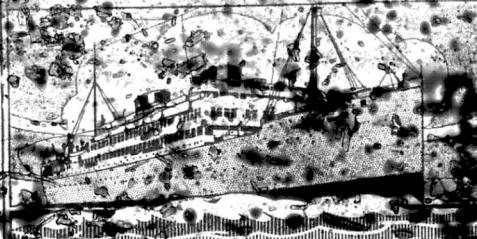
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Lord Delamere's Life	1	East African Who's Who	1
Mark of Moment	269	Geography	265
Letter from Editor	261	Personalities	266
Plant Cultivation Re-	262	Sisal Meeting	271
Report of Fair	264	First Day in the Press	272
Facts	263	Sisal Research Problems	274

LORD DELAMERE'S LIFE AND WORK.

No Empire pioneer who has spent more of his life in England has been so much talked about. Home, particularly in the House of Commons, as Lord Delamere, who died of heart failure on Friday afternoon in Nairobi at the age of sixty-one, and around whose fine and activities a long controversy has raged for a generation. By those who have not known the events he has been regarded as a great, or at most, a very good policy or doctrinaire, whereas others have said that it might be better to "Europeans," with their aggressive independence and misrepresentations, and wanton recognition that the champion of white settlement in East Africa must expect to be used. So Lord Delamere never sought to defend himself against his detractors, though some of them left him no bounds for accusations, nor did he try to pay damages. His death was enough to do the damage, and nothing else could not divert the course of events, undermining public trust in his authority. Lord Delamere, unfortunately, gives the outstanding personality of East Africa throughout which he was known as "Baba" in the last thirty years, influenced its development far more than any man or woman could. He had a sound education, and received a good education, willing to work hard, and to do something for the land he had set his heart on. He was a shrewd negotiator, and a good sportsman in the best sense of the term. He first met one million lions in East Africa, capable of great physical endurance, possessing an unshakable confidence and loyalty in other animals, most birds simple personal tastes. With the help of many friends he met every colony of men on his level, and when necessary to secure the obedience of that majority he had to rule with this combination of force and tact. He was also able to shape the progress of the country, and to keep it from

forth affecting, with a persistency through his life, and which still remains, up to when he died, with some of his propertied class. He alone could successfully have the mantle of leadership. In the true sense of the word, he was himself a settler, first, second, and all the time. Since he first bought land in the bush, in 1892, he had remained permanently in it, seldom leaving it, and then only for short periods of political or business reasons, indeed he apparently made a model in cutting himself off completely from the outside world, and so completely from society in London whose influence he might have been, had his personal persuasion. But there was, at least, the desire to see the East African highland closely, and to do the right type of thing, not to have the same old routine of business to do as some of his lords, for whom he had little sympathy. He was convinced that civilisation could only be established in Tropical Africa by the settlement of Europeans upon the land.

He was a good worker, who did not raise good wheat, and who was not a good planter among the Africans, says measther, a man of wealth. He was himself a working farmer, now a mere spectator of the efforts of those he employed. As the chief of the Brigid Masisi of bullocks, took more than is still done to the everyday tasks, and perhaps worked hard, always hard, lived hard, and studied the native workmen and learned their language. He was one of those few Europeans who have spoken Masai fluently, and over that tribe he exercised a immense influence, pacifying them, he had a good deal of credit in periods of trouble, in all, however, probably his intervention, he prevented an armed rising, but he knew when enough courage was at times needed to sustain him, for he suffered from an old injury in his spine, and sometimes kept him on his back, and was often in great pain, and often gave him pain to others in those about him.

Part European, part political, and part patriotic, thus was he described by

the number of his slaves did not fit in with the number of his cattle, he would have had to sell his slaves. He was not a man who could be induced to do such a thing. I like Mr. Delamere, but I am afraid that unlike him, he was unmethodical and indiscriminating. Luck has it that Sodum recognises the importance of a document, preferring to have it in his pocket and to what he considers by no means safe, than to let it open his letters. So he would write a week or more, frequently leaving in certain long gaps unanswered, and through unintentional discourteousness because, and owing to some more important business than the morning's mail, in later years those charitable gifts grew more and more.

Lord Delamere was a man of wide knowledge and experience, and he was a man who could never be induced to accept the advice of his friends, probably because they were men who kept him well counsel in a truly influential direction. Often, as we know from personal experience, his "political" colleagues, in the closest possible daily, sometimes hourly contact with him, were apt to complete ignorance of his intentions; they would never know whom he had in sight when he was next to see, and on the next step in his career. At such times he was a complete autocrat, friend and firm, expounding either questions of criticism, and probably ignoring them if they were critical, but in his heart he knew that the pretence of decisiveness and unusual decisiveness, for on quite important matters he would sometimes change his mind several times in a few minutes. But if he was vacillating on small matters, on great issues he was most disposed to divert

A PIONEER OF THE EAST TYPE.

He was a pioneer, but, by God! he was consistently one of the greatest. He has incurred a good deal of censure for his large number of persons, some of them men of substance and others to throw in their lot with the country, and he has helped the struggling settler with money and stock, and so has enabled him to tide over times of difficulty," so wrote Colonel J. M. Merton, the then Commissioner of Land in Kenya. "Twenty years later when another Commissioner of Lands, Mr. J. T. Martin, was called upon by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for a full account of Lord Delamere's administration, he told the Vice-Chancellor that the original charge was fully justified, but added, 'I can tell you now with even greater confidence that in any district in which Lord Delamere holds land he develops land, and that no such district has not greatly benefited from his activities. No bitter settler ever speaks of such a difficult period as this, and any suggestion of underhand dealing in regard to his land, or in other transactions with Government, is not only untrue, but ridiculous but conveys the precise opposite of the only evident truth.' Such was the reply of the then Government to the accusation that Lord Delamere had been responsible for causing a bad flying-fox operation inland."

On May 1, 1908, the last day of January, late at night, changes did occur in his life, and a few hours later he died. His death was sudden, and took entirely by surprise Lord Delamere's relatives without Lord Delamere's knowledge, as he actually died for himself. That 100,000 acres at Elmenteita had no water except one salt lake "too salt to drink,"

was a fact known to all the natives, but the few papers brought in this country, that were brought in, to-day mention 500 cattle, mostly pedigree, and 30,000 head of stock. No history has been told to-day in any paper, in any book, that could have told you that Lord Delamere has achieved such a fortune of enormous value to the community because of his experiments. It is an absolutely model farm," so it was the verdict of one of the most travelled men in the Empire, Sir Claude Lofthouse, who served in Lord Delamere's staff. Sir Claude Lofthouse served in Kenya from 1897 to 1912, for the last four years as Secretary to Native Affairs, and he said it is more difficult to well-keep a native place among savannahs and deserts than is best known, especially by them. Lofthouse is a remarkable living record of the evolution of the white settlers in Kenya, but the breadth of vision which looks far beyond the restricted boundaries of that highland country, which is 10,000 sq. miles.

Lord Delamere in East Africa has done so much as to bring about an East African Conference, to preside and partly expenses of the first East African Conference at Nairobi, and he was the driving force behind the subsequent conferences at Livingstone and Nairobi. As he took up 30,000 acres of land at Nairobi, and in two years spent some £40,000 on its development, at a time when the Government of Kenya could not give away the free farms it is offering to anyone who would accept them, so, with a desire to establish British settlement in the bring the highlands of Southern Tanzania after the War, he persuaded some old soldiers to join him in a land development scheme there.

INFLUENTIAL, ENERGY, AND GENEROSITY.

A record of pioneering must rank with the best in English literature. He was one of the first among Englishmen to import and breed pedigree cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs, to grow wheat, maize, potato, and many other crops, to lay pipelines and irrigation systems, to use traction engines for ploughing, Australian tractors and harvesters to pull him, and to employ highly qualified specialists from experimental stations from his Sorsogon, La Union, Philippines, he had a collection of pure-bred and high-grade stock unparalleled elsewhere in tropical Africa either for numbers or for quality, and by a ready willingness to part with breeding stock for the benefit of other settlers, he was immensely useful to a general propagation of the best type stock throughout. Indeed many, including Kenya, have owed their success to Lord Delamere's generosity, but he was never a very rich man, and at one time had sunk so much of his capital in his properties that it was forced to restrict his personal expenditure to £200 a year.

The first man to be nominated an unofficial member of the Kenyá Legislature when unofficial representation was granted in 1907, and had been the driving force ever since, even when he was suspended for eighteen months in 1909, was another for the same reason an organised demonstration of a meeting, and strongly directed against his late master's representatives, who told him he was a member of the last five Councils, and ten years later, as the recent K.C. M.P. told us, the public service was still held in high esteem.

It was also held in high esteem the centre of the East African stage, and that is where he went, and made the fruits of his public and private fortunes available to the élite of the land that he wished to use

exception of one or two small tracts of land near a Catholic church bought at a auction which he first came to the country, and which sold many years ago in order to be able to keep going at all. I have never thought anything like speculation possessed a keen political instinct; he usually saw much farther into the future than any man, and him, including those two governors, few whom it is certain that he wielded strong influence.

His best justification is that his vision of thirty years ago—when he was believed by all his relatives and friends to be ~~mad~~ himself and his fortune on a trifling adventure—has long been demonstrated to have been accurate. His big game hunt which took him to the continent of Africa in 1911 was the first demonstration to Nairobi before he was born of the truth. It was a most unfortunate accident for Kenya, East Africa, and the Empire. The whole course of East African history might have been altered if that casual trip intended ~~safely~~ into Kenya had not attracted enough to turn the response ten years later. Without him there might never have been white settlement in the colony.

If Cecil Rhodes passed away without leaving the world that there was so much still to do, Lord Delamere had the consolation that most of his work was done. On foundations well and truly laid, a superstructure of which he was the practical architect, being raised as its erection will be completed by craftsmen chosen and directed by him. For several years he had been testing them and had convinced himself that his work could safely be left to other hands, but if his work is continued, it is unlikely that any other man will care dare to lead Africa as he has done. He was essentially the right man in the right place in the difficult pioneer days. The territories will thank him again. He is living, but life should have been made to rest on his Sowetoju Estate, on which he lavished such care and vision. Like Rhodes, he lies buried in the land to which he devoted his energies.

THE HON. LAMBERT DELAMERE, Baron Delamere, was born on April 28, 1870, and at the age of seventeen succeeded his father and inherited the Royal Estate of some 7,000 acres in Cheshire. For a time he served in the 3rd Battalion of the Cheshire Regiment and then became a geologist, but after attaining his captaincy he resigned and undertook his first big game expedition to East Africa, speedily establishing a reputation as an excellent shot and theisserbaran.

In returning to England, he stated he had fallen in the hunting field, during his sports, so badly, that he was ill sick for a long time during that June. Lord Delamere saw much of Lady Floreat Cole, daughter of the fourth Earl of Enniskillen, who became his wife in 1899, and whose courage as shown in her efforts to win General admiration for two of her brothers, the Hon. Herbert Cole and the Hon. Alexander Cole, were always a source of pride to the Colony. His last wife, having died in 1914, seven years later Lord Delamere married Gladys Huett; daughter of the Hon. Sir Ralph Huett, whom he loves him.

The heir to the title is the only son of Lord Delamere's first wife, the Hon. Thomas

who was born in 1905 and educated at Eton. In 1924 he married Myllis Ames, the eldest daughter of Lord George Scott, a son of the Duke of Buccleuch. The new peer, who is a director of London Transport, has spent a good deal of time in East Africa.

A memorial service for Lord Delamere will be held at 10 a.m. on November 13 at St. Mary's Church, the parish church.

PRESS TRIBUTES TO LORD DELAMERE

Appreciation of his disinterested leadership

THE COURTS OF AN OBITUARY NOTICE IN THE TIMES CAN A CHIEFTAIN, THE TIMES SAID.

Lake Rhodesian statesman, Lord Delamere was not a jaded chieftain. His experience in the case came hard to him, and he shone at repartee, and he had gifts of tact, patience, and kindness, as well as of sudden dandour, in leadership which combined with his pioneering work in development, made him an ideal champion and guide for unofficiale differences of every kind among East Africa. At least, outstanding personality and force. He believed in the leadership of the strongest, and among races, just as he achieved the leadership of the chieftain among men. He has been a strove, like Rhodes, to make British civilisation a dominant factor prominently in the colony. When the first days of East Africa came to be written, he had played a role in early years in a Chartered Company Colony, and he was warmly especially to the outside world, and the wife he received with ease who served the cause of civilised government and progress in Africa truly and well.

He had lived a strenuous life full of the misadventures which bear the explorer's name, had faced a horse-kick and, maimed by a lioness, and in later years suffered much from heart trouble. For this reason he resigned his royal seat in the House of Commons. Since then his health though much improved had improved sufficiently to enable him to resume his seat at the chairmanship of the Elected European Members' Organisation and his seat in Council at this year's election. But despite his spirit, and his enthusiasm, public work did not seem to bring him too much joy, and he had given up some of his previous too strenuous pursuits. His energy and his sense of humour remained, however, undimmed. He was at all times the soul of hospitality, and he loved a party to the end.

Justice of the Country

FOR nearly his services to the Empire in Africa with justice as his watchword. He revelled in controversy, he frequently contested his aims and stimulated his wood, raised a voice which he did not lack, his record is therefore wrapped in controversy, and it has been obscured by this country, one or two episodes in his career which seemed to exhibit him in an unfriendly light, and another as an unfeigned racist. He had a strong sense of things. So far as his personal interests were concerned, he did at all times those of white settlement as a cause more than others.

There were moments in his political career which were not distinguished by moderation, severity, or even justice and views. But if my opinions were strongly held and expressed, they were not blind, held, and they often looked much farther ahead than our friends were to which they were opposed.

Delamere, the Cecil Rhodes, was convinced that white civilisation could not be maintained in Central Africa unless based upon the mixed white population, whose homes as African sovereigns it had been taken from Rhodesia to Kenya, thence and in those of white settle-ment should be one. He also held that the African races had more to gain from the steady strengthening of civilisation, but that means than from a policy which could be pursued, and he saw the African well.

The Daily Telegraph stated:

With Lord Delamere's death there goes a pioneer of great English tradition. The bold, commanding, the enterprising, the inspired, the original empire builders is dead, generally too vague consciousness that with the wife, pure mechanism, whereas the old chancery and the old love of silent conferences are nobly diminished.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

The British African colonies have had a busy time since last week's issue had gone to press; several bad

news items concerning the knowledge of East Africa

have been received. Sir Robert Hamilton, who remains

MINISTER OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

INTERESTED IN PARLIAMENTARY ORDER.

STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

spent three years in East Africa, has

at the time of his retirement, Mr. J. Bus,

Minister of Transport, visited Nairobi, Kenya, last week, and, in addition, the former Prime Minister of Uganda, Sir George Lumsden, has visited Kenya, and has come away a keen

student of East African Affairs. Major G. H. Elliott, the new Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has visited East Africa last year, and, as a result of the interest then aroused, consented to become Chairman of the Empire League Federation, when it was formed during the summer, and Captain

H. S. Margesson, the new Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, and Government Whip, has

East African connexions, as does Mr. Mortimer Mansell, another member of East African Parliament. It is the firm belief of the Ministry that certain day's heavy East African expenditure on

East African connexions. Never has any Minister possessed so much knowledge of the territories

as did Mr. J. Bus, and he has now been appointed

to the latter home of the local Chamber of

Commerce, where the imported cotton

HYASALAND 1896.

specie goods should be subject to

BENEFITS OF JAPAN.

specific, instead of a general

valorem, but, in other words,

that the duty should be based on the quantity of

cotton goods which continues to increase and not

on the price of the goods, which continues to fall.

Now, the Governor has had to tell the Legislative

Council that the Protectorate will lose £10,000 in

Customs revenue on piece goods this year, solely

as a result of a reduced price, and, last year

the cif. value averaged £50 per cwt., and the

last six months of this year it had dropped to an

average of 40/- per cwt. Asia, mainly Japan, now

supplies some 90% of Nyasaland, and, though its

commercial worth is relatively small, the main

benefit of a customs monopoly which obviously seems

to harass Nyasaland. The fact that the introduction

of specific duty would increase the price of cotton

clearly to the Native has been extinguished, but

by the fall in world values of cotton, it certainly

seems that Nyasaland interests will be best served

by adoption of the principle advocated by the leading

community.

In the course of a long leading article, written with the apparent object of pressuring the claims of Africa

for equality of place in the govern

MISERERE.

ment, a member of a colonial committee

LEADING ARTICLE.

expresses the view which provokes

John protest and indignation of white men, a knowledge of Africans and African conditions. He re

marks that British administrators are not

immune to the "fascination of the affections of the

dark-skinned races of the tropics"; at "recent diffi

culties in East Africa," and is especially con

cerned at the way in which became a "Nigerian Negro

are destined to, but act in, to a large extent on

parallel lines. HE claims that the African is

not a type, but that just as a large percentage

of better classes in this country are average Euro

pope, so can he do. HE says, "So he sees

in man the all relations between black and

white administration by a number of little

peculiarities of training."

It is true that the writer of this article will have difficulties - have certainly occurred

recently but anyone could be induced

to apply also to East and Central

Africa. We believe that every one of

the above documents will arouse adverse comment

and criticism of experience. What does

he have in mind in East Africa, which indicate

that administrators are losing their hold on the

native mind? We would like to know. At what

way does the African mind run parallel to ours?

The article, the writer of which evidently regards

"Negro" as synonymous with "black," admits

that "the Negro is ruled by his religious feelings."

His belief in the spiritual world is no accident,

but thought of occasionally and then dismissed

out of the mind, but forming the essence of his being."

We agree in so far as the Negro is concerned. We

would go further and say that the Negro lives in

a different world from the white man, in that his

whole attention is fixed on a world of ghosts sur

rounding him from him; the material world is the

accident." The Eastern African native is probably

more or less unconsciously "religious."

The author writes, "we must say that

the mind is at the root, and reaches to the extent

of parallel lines." Is not the light of experience the

widest disstatement?

Again, the African may be a useful agent in ticks

and other African languages, with their small

vocabulary and simple practical

USES OF POLICY.

application, but to say that African

politics is a well-organized mystery of

darkness is to ignore the fact that

few but half-dimly see the secretions of the Joint

Parliamentary Committee revealed. Omwuanwi

and the Muganda delegate, a real English

man, but it would be ridiculous to suggest that

this is more brilliant in English than the late Bishop

Westcott and scores of other men have been in

Swahili, Luganda, or other African tongues.

Political office, and past and present, the

higher examination in a vernacular achieve a

really high standard. In the present attitude of

government officials towards the native being re

sponsible for any kind of loss, as was

precisely in the case of day, when the attitude

of Europeans to African Native Indians was at

names-nom, customs-bestay. Under this

opinion of Nature's leader writer British men

had laid great hold on the minds and affections of

Africans. The simple and sufficient explanation

of present affairs is that because of educated

Natives they became allowed to the Native Press

and to disgruntled and usually disturbed Native

and the like. The present official attitude among less

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DO PORCUPINES SHOOT THEIR QUILLS?

From an English Zoo.

In East Africa.

Throughout my service in Africa I have maintained and still maintain, that porcupines do not shoot their quills. I first left this theory over ten years ago, when I was a young man, when I watched a short gentleman in a bowler hat and tall coat thoughtfully stirring up a large porcupine with his umbrella. I waited to see him transfixed by the porcupine's distinctly annoyed quills, but he did not himself tremble, if he was able to do so. But now I am compelled to give up this confidence in a *Safe Porcupine*. Yours faithfully,

London, N.H. J. C. MANNING, Soldier.

TOBACCO SMOKE AND AFRICAN GAME

Meals for testing the birds.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Mr. M. A. H. Johnston, in his more recent to the Editor of "East Africa," says that he and Mr. G. W. Sharpe are working in a different direction. He thinks it is more probable to find the nests of game than of birds, and experienced him in the course of his work that to smoke with the pipe or cigarette to hunt and to test for nests was a better method of hunting than the noiseless greeting pistol.

However, I cannot keep on smoking all day, and I found that in dry weather, my pipe offshoot when shaken was the best means of getting wind. Three or four hours is not comfortable. You add ash, well do. The Native will dry smoke, drop it, or crush some grass to powder, light it, and a strong breeze setting a finger at a distance will denote the smoke.

Those who smoke at night should be careful that the light of a pipe or cigarette does not show, since the least illumination naturally puts an animal on the alert.

Yours faithfully,
Migal, N.Y. DEAN L. LEWIS.

THE TEMPERAMENTAL AFRICAN ELEPHANT

Meals for testing the birds.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir.—If no. M. A. H. Johnston rather too severe on the African elephant in describing them as vagabonds, as never seen induced to do "strokes" of work, and as being a "useless brute."

The following school for African elephants in the Congo has proved the contrary; and as to the African brothers fail to get their elephants to do any work, that may be explained by the fact of having hit on just the right way of inducing them. For the African elephant is temperamental.

Sir Horace Byard told me one day in Tanganyika Territory that when he challenged the African elephant which he witnessed was presented to the London Zoo, was first to be put in a cage, definitely sentenced to death. He said further that on one of the Native boys who would have understood elephant telepathy at all, he met with antelope of which he had shot a chap, was enlightened and carried his gun, and said "Boys could never carry anything unless he had the best."

NOISES WHICH MAKE LOCUSTS MOVE

Native knowledge of the insects.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—My introduction to locusts was through a native boy in British East Africa. Noises and smoke were frequently noted. Flying swarms of locusts from invading the town in the following August saw greater attacks by birds, hawks, etc., as weak districts were settled down around Mandi station. In addition to moving about, blowing horns, bugles, etc., drums and tin cans, also making smoke fires.

In January 1920, the first swarms of locusts made their appearance in Teso. Here again they were kept at bay. This time they went the reverse way, old men being consulted as to the noise which when they cracked their sticks, the locusts fled. The use of motors also caused locusts to keep moving. It would appear therefore that noises do make locusts move.

The Native has some considerable knowledge of the habits of locusts. Only why the Native names Lake Albert "Lake Kiongozi" will tell the whole concern and see me in January 1920 when the first swarms arrived in Teso. What other precautions can be taken? I did say because he was afraid that the invasions of locusts would be veritable because they came so early in the year. Again, the Teso knew that after breeding, swarms near Lake Kiongozi multiplied there especially rapidly. A chief could ascertain if locust was imminent because its wings were notched, and its abdomen not distended.

These states, and the movement of the heavy rains were imitative to locusts. As weather the infestations increased in violence, decreased in size, and also followed the rainy belt where there was more for them to eat, and were very numerous at the time of onset of the rains in the southern parts. Perhaps consultation with the older generation of natives who have experienced invasions of locusts would yield some useful information and coveries regarding the same.

Yours faithfully,
H. A. MANNING.

V.W.B.

IN PRAISE OF THE ELEPHANT IN KENYA

Who can find a mate for?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The correspondence in your paper under the heading "Señorita" in Kenya, encouraged me to rush into print to confirm every word that "Twenty Years in Kenya" states written during 1916 Kenya for my sins. I write with some feeling. May I emphasize two points:

(a) If you make any move to introduce a tame elephant, keep away hundreds of selected ones, and of moderate males. If she could be such beasts.

(b) If the tame elephant is to be used in the official service, either as a guard or to hunt, sent to some other country such as I am in, the life will move along in peace until I send to Kenya whatever the conditions.

Finally, if there is no body in Kenya who is not well informed, I would like to name Rainier after two him.

UGANDA SHOULD REPLACE GOANESE.

By British Europeans and others.

Editorial Note.—*British East Africa*

It is a question of the Uganda since 1900, whether it should be allowed to endorse, with one exception, every proposal that Mr. T. G. Sturges, who has been so long appearing in our issues of October 12, has sent only on the subject of P.W.D. premises, etc., for have known some good stock inspectors who have confessed to living on their allowances, and their salaries intact.

Most employers say the prime need is to get rid of them at the top, and in lesser offices still, though it is reasonable to assume that between the two extremes there would be a considerable number of good workmen in the lower grades, and that the "deputies" are not all useless or unproductive office workers.

In particular, the civil staff should be radically cut, and while in connection with it is important to have a sincere move, it is time to replace Goanese by Natives of the country. It is the task of our Government and our Native are to use intelligent care to see that the education system is second to none, and costs extremely costly), yet every Government office is full of Goanese, of whom it is fair to say that at least half are not doing the simplest kind of work, and are not compensated by Native goonishness. In fact, the Goanese are the most unscientific and backward class in the colony.

If a land holder's pay is ten shillings a day, he draws in salaries, leave pay, pay for gear and pens, free hotings, and medical attendants, etc., and three or four times as much as they earn, camp, etc., the remaining 30/- should be earned by British, who would be only too glad to have the same scale of salaries, etc., and who have a saving factor twice as efficient. A further point is that native and British head clerks would spend the salary in Britain, whereas the Goans take it out of both Britain and the Empire, surely there never was a time when it was more obligatory for all British commitments to both the British and Empire.

While economy all round is imperative, the development of my country must go on. In the coming year it seems inexplicable that the villages in the larger settled districts are not provided with E.C.'s and cadets, outlying areas, such as Kambomoja and Chua are inspiring, even if isolated. Yet such districts are within easy reach of rail or lake port, and after the most fruitful fields of economic development given permanent water reservoirs or artesian wells, for in Tanganyika, equally, the country carries enormous stocks of gold and produces cotton and other export crops.

In short, we need to cut out unproductive expenditure, and lay out some of the money used where it is due to work.

*Tororo Hotel,
Tororo, Uganda.*

H. H. ALLEN.

PYTHONS DO NOT KILL HUMAN BEINGS.

Sayem & Co. Tananyika Game Range.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir.—During the twenty-three years I spent in the Semliki valley of the Semliki, on the Uganda and Tanganyika frontier, I never once came across an authenticated case of pythons killing human beings, though I heard such tales from Natives, on which however, I placed no reliance.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY AGAIN.

Another example from Kenya.

Editorial Note.—*British East Africa*

It is a question of the Uganda since 1900, whether it should be allowed to endorse, with one exception, every proposal that Mr. T. G. Sturges, who has been so long appearing in our issues of October 12, has sent only on the subject of P.W.D. premises, etc., for have known some good stock inspectors who have confessed to living on their allowances, and their salaries intact.

The suggestion is that the Uganda should be divided into three provinces—Northern, Central, and Southern. The correct division of course, at the present stage of the colony, is not certain, but I do not think that the Northern Province will be of much use, and the Central Province will be of little use, and the Southern Province will be of great use.

POINTS & LETTERS.

A copy of "Kenya" contains news that is of interest to us, and I should like to pass a single note on it.

It is very interesting, and keeps me in touch with all over British East Africa. I find myself in sympathy with your views on the political situation, and particularly accord with your reviews of the Native delusions. May I wish you continued success in your work, and the getting of the best men to man your posts.

On saying goodbye to you, I send you my best regards.

I bought a copy of "Kenya" without reference to what the author had to say about the Colony, which I have now done, and I have so surprised myself by meeting the author, that I gladly avail myself of the half dozen people whose names are given in the attached list. You would be a great thing for the Colony, if other people would do likewise. The book taught me a lot about the local people and friends.

With best regards to you all,

I have again mentioned that in a despatch to the British Government, I said that our Colony will not entertain an appeal from the Lukiko unless the sentence is one of at least six years, and in urgent cases deserves mention. Native chief of some prominence was found guilty of slaying his Lukiko in Uganda, and sentenced to some years' rigorous imprisonment. The Provincial Commissioner intervened and ordered a new trial. The man was again convicted. As Native are not allowed to appear in Native courts, as there is appeal from the judgment of the Lukiko to the onus, which, of course, is a much expensivere. In my opinion an unnecessary expense, as this had made necessary a fresh trial.

FAMOUS ZOO ON PYTHONS.

The question whether pythons attack human beings was submitted by us to the Director of the famous Carl Hagenbeck Zoological Garden, near Hamburg, who has kindly replied:

"I know of no case of a giant snake in a free natural state attacking and overpowering human beings under stress of hunger, though I consider it quite possible that such a reptile might kill a child, especially those under 10 years of age. Attacks in self-defence are naturally of only occurrence, both in the wild state and in captivity.

An interesting article on the feeding of giant snakes by Dr. Ludwill Zukowski, which accompanied his letter proves that such snakes could easily manage without a small animal to hunt for. A striking photograph shows a *Python sebae* just after it had devoured a python (8 stone) apithecus. As the text says, the snake handles a live water skin balloon, the skin being an aid to a snake. Three other pictures illustrate various species in the same position.

EAST AFRICA

COMMITTEE ON KENYA PROBLEMS

ADMINISTRATIVE SEPARATION NOT RECOMMENDED.

Composition and Composition and

From the Report of the Joint Select Committee of the House of Commons and the Legislative Assembly of Kenya, we quote the following passage:

Administrative separation—The Committee, after consulting the Native Government of tributary areas, considered that it would be difficult to secure a healthy development of political responsibility and efficiency unless the Native Government had a sufficient number of educated and experienced elements of its own. It has led many enlightened elements of the people to the conclusion that in a country like Kenya, where European community and entirely different political traditions and social life side by side with the Native, the political development of the two communities should remain separated to the furthest possible extent until the Native communities can take their share in the body politic and the influence of the community.

Such a proposal to administrative and parallel systems of government, linked by the central authority of the Crown was strongly recommended by a number of witnesses who supported the principle and have submitted proposals with a view to giving it more or less effect. It provided usually for a demarcation of the settled native areas which were to be under the legal control of the Government, subject to the advice of the Legislative Council, the remainder of the territory being administered by him as his own responsibility with the assistance of a Central Advisory Council.

The case for separation may be summarized as follows: European Parliamentary methods are unsuited to "tribal" Africans. The desired development of a system of Native Councils and tribal service would be prejudiced from contact with the ablest and most ambitious of the young representatives, were divided by the members of the Legislative Council. At the same time the English-speaking educated natives, who would be foremost in seeking admission to the Councils, would not really be recognised by the other communities as representatives of the other half, as long as the laws affecting their daily life are made for them by the Legislative Council in areas with the spread of education, increasing pressure for representation, upon it and eventually claim representation in such proportion to their numbers as would, whether in a common roll or a communal roll, swamp European interest.

Arguments Pro and Contra.

Subsequent work has urged, in behalf of reasons for the expression of the views and wishes of the Natives, and with their assent, to give the Legislative Council, from the pressure for Native representation, and facilitate the extension of wider responsibility to the European community, without in any way impairing their co-operation with the Government in the general policy of trusteeship or precluding them through a Central Advisory Council, or otherwise, from an effective concern in the general affairs of the country as a whole.

To this the objection has been taken that, however advantageous the development of Native Councils may be as a means of training in citizenship, the parallel systems cannot be continued indefinitely, and that the ultimate object to be kept in view should not be two political systems side-by-side, but one. Given, as the guiding principle that the Native has the same right to political freedom as the white man, the aim should be that of equal citizenship for all, irrespective of any colour. Without attempting to lay down the exact nature of the future government under conditions such as those of our territories, it is suggested that it must necessarily evolve in the following manner:—as is known in India, there should be a present legislative council, which will consist of a number of individuals, who are to be nominated by the Native community in the legislature, and who are to constitute in the legislature, and thus form the majority as a whole. They would, therefore, sit as the Native community looking towards the future, but not under the name of their representative. It is

to be observed that under this arrangement, the Native community would be a minority in the legislature, and a large majority of the members would be Europeans, making suggestions which might be made by the various racial groups. If at any time in the future, the formation of an alternative system of government should be deemed desirable, the knowledge of the methods that have been tried should be available.

The relation between Native and non-Native classes of men in the same administrative units problems in Kenya than in any other of the territories. Although the same difficulties are met with in the attempt to reorganize any of the more modern tribal societies, they are not so serious as in the case of the existing native tribes. Consequently they have even more room for adaptation to a proposal which is to be carried out without the risk of causing any unnecessary or sweeping constitutional changes, and it will be easy and inexpensive to implement the scheme.

New Type of Proposed.

Native Commissioned Council.—This proposal, which is administrative in character, should be directed under a Native Commissioned Council, which should be given a considerable degree of autonomy, and should be entitled to direct access to the Governor, a member of the Executive Council, or also of the Legislative Council, and of a Finance Committee. He should also be charged with the preparation of an annual estimate of the financial resources of his administration, and should have power to it such funds as the Governor thinks necessary and desirable. Together with this the Committee should be given as large a measure as possible of responsibility for self-government in the following affairs:—native affairs.

The scheme that the Committee now propose has these definite advantages. On the one hand should future circumstances allow, the political development should be centred in the Native Commissioned Council system, confining the self-contained administrative system. On the other hand, in circumstances where the Native majority is insufficient to secure the best political and economic development of the African communities, it need not go so far along the lines of separate administration. It does not, however, solve the problem of Native claims to representation in the legislative councils for an immediate increase in the representation of Native interests in the Legislative Council is made in the report.

Composition of Kenya Legislative Council.—The Legislative Council, as the principal forum in which the affairs of the Colony are openly discussed and the only medium by which laws are enacted, must be so composed as to give to every separate racial interest a sense that their special point of view will be considered and safeguarded. The question which confronts the Committee is whether, and if so, what changes in the composition of the Council are necessary in order to ensure a sense of security in each community with the knowledge that such changes will not affect the situation of the government in the whole colony.

Composition of legislature.

The problems involved in the large number of politically active non-Native races into Kenya have been more difficult to share equally, so as to move away from between them, than the Government can easily do, while to these problems has been added the controversy which have arisen between British and Indian on such political questions as is assigned to the non-official element in the community. It is not necessary to relate in detail the history of the growth of the Legislative Council of Kenya, it will be sufficient to record that the 1920 the Council, which had been in the hands of a nominated body, was converted into a fully elected body. An official majority was retained, and still exists, but a prolonged period of time has been given to the Europeans and Indians to familiarize themselves with the new conditions. This slow process has been hastened by means of a gradual increase of seats for the Indians and the Indian minorities have continually been given in different ways to bring about changes in the system.

The last change was aimed at a communal elected representation in the Legislative Council with the ultimate objective of a system of responsible government.

The African community, however, has arisen so slowly as

1031
THE GOVERNOR AND THE INDIAN COMMUNITY

which their own interests will be regarded to affect. A resolution was passed by the Indian educational and professional classes, supported by a large number of Europeans, that the Indian franchise should consist of one-half the number of Indians to be represented, and one-half that of the European members. Furthermore, whatever franchise might be reserved to the Europeans, only a smaller number, reserved for Indian representatives, it is almost impossible to doubt whether these conditions formerly suggested by their representatives would be accepted by the Indian community in future. In any case, so strongly have the Indians got Indian opinion behind their view about the franchise, that they have persuaded the Indian community to decline the representation which the Indian Constitution gives them, and, generally speaking, Indian representatives have not been elected to the Legislative Council. In the present case, although the Indian community have elected their own representatives, these are under a pledge to serve no part in the Council, and the common roll is substituted for the existing franchise system.

On 17th October, in the White Paper, India franchise issued by the Government then in power, the following conclusion was arrived at: "Having regard to all the circumstances His Majesty's Government have decided that the interests of all concerned in Kenya will be best served by the adoption of a communal system of representation."

1930. Paper suggests Common Roll.

On 19th October, however, the then Government set out their opinion, in their conclusions, as follows: "With regard to the franchise for the Legislative Council of Kenya, His Majesty's Government are of the opinion that the establishment of a common roll is likely to be aimed at, and attained, with equal franchise for all races, of all or education character open to all races. They have, however, sufficient evidence before them with regard to political or geographical standing to say in what manner this desirable end could be reached." In these circumstances His Majesty's Government propose that an inquiry should be undertaken by the High Commissioner, and a report made as to what is the most practicable action to be taken in the direction in the immediate future.

Conflicting Views on the Indian Franchise.—The Committee has had much evidence on this question, in which the views of the Indian community remain in full accordance with those of the Europeans. It is also an evidence in support of the view that many in the communal representation hold, that only the various racial classes would more easily be able to live under that system of election than would it be to live in a society in which the electors of different races on a common roll, candidates to electors of different races on a common roll. It is admitted that advocates of the common roll, that as proposed it would involve the creation of an artificial franchise based on no real principle except that it should be drawn as to secure that the Indian voter should not outnumber that of the Europeans. The proposed severation of seats would allocate power on the two communities in proportion to their numbers on the electoral rolls, but in an artificial racial proportion. It neglects, and greatly complicates the question which will arise if, now that it is decided to have representation to the Legislative Council on a communal basis, the Europeans.

On the other hand, it was stated by the Indian Delegates that they were of the opinion that all the elected members, including the Europeans, should have to take the Indian point of view into account, and thus represent the Indians, as well as the European voters. The Indians believed that social differences would be less lessened if the members of the Legislative Council were compelled to take the point of view of all races into account.

The unofficinal members of the Council are at present entirely disfranchised on a communal basis, the Europeans being returned for electoral seats which the Indians are on one communal basis for the whole country. The Arabs are represented by one elector, and one representative member. The natives are represented by one representative member, and the Governor.

Unofficial Members as at April 1930.

At the present time there are 12 unofficinal members, 10 Europeans, who are the members of the Native Affairs Commission, who can always be advised by the official majority, and 2 who are entitled to use this majority. Most important to bear in mind is that the elected and nominated unofficials are definitely unselected, and nominated in order that the Governor may have on his shoulders certain responsibilities.

It is responsive to comments. The overwhelming majority seem to favour the scheme of the Governor as carried out, and the views of the Indian community are that the scheme is the best, and the only scheme which will give the ultimate responsibility to the Governor.

The long-standing system as maintained by the Indians is that a representative of the Indian community is of great importance, because they say that the members of the community are not strong enough to defend their views of the community which they represent. In this connection the Committee feel that the question of the Indian franchise is not one which can be easily settled, and that it will not be easily settled.

It is felt that the Indian community, notwithstanding how small they are, are entitled to some representation, and that they should be given a franchise. This is in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, and the Government, with the same spirit, have given a franchise to the Indian community. It is with this in mind that the Committee suggests that the Indian community should be given a franchise, and that the franchise does morally and in justice to the Indian community.

Deliberate Neglect.—The paper proposed by the Committee, Natives, has been brought forward to the Government. The total number of these natives is not known from the evidence, and some of the natives who have left the tribal reserves still retain their tribal organization, and are not yet ready to be incorporated into the general system of employment. It is, however, even among the tribes which are sufficiently developed to be considered as part of their type, Agari, etc., that there is a substantial number, how great or how small the Committee were unable to determine, who have left the tribal reserves and are in connection with tribal organizations, squatters, etc., and others who are employed persons on a permanent basis, and though they are not in some traditional association with their tribe, are nevertheless still attached to their organization, and are severed from their tribal organization. Natives are certain Natives, including Somalis, who have made up their permanent homes. Other communities, represented in the political system, must be told that they are completely deprived of native status, and that they are to be incorporated into the African roll. Their original rights to keep African out of the way of social progress, and their place must be had in the development of their areas. However, by giving this view, it has been presented to us, that the main line of Native development for the present must be through the middle classes, and therefore, a strict limit has been placed on the area of the common roll.

Common Roll Proposed by Jewell.

The Committee has carefully considered the various systems for the arrangement of the communal franchise. Mentioning that the arrangements have been brought forward on both sides, it is noted that it would be impracticable under present conditions to amalgamate the民族的和殖民地的 common roll representation for the Legislative Council system of election. This would, however, be done if, in some future date, when we read in the Constitution, the responsibility for arranging the common roll should be removed from the hands of the Legislative Council. The Committee is agreed, also, that it would not be allowed to amalgamate the民族的和殖民地的 common roll should they be selected, despite

PRASE FOR "KENYA WITHOUT PREJUDICE".

In this month's Journal of the Royal Empire Society, there is a sufficiently full of "Kenya without Prejudice," by Mr. H. S. O. Wellby (published at £1.00), a short article at £1.00, devote a full page to review it, in the top of which it is stated:

"It is a significant, and its value as a picture of the world as well as its reverse ratio to the author. Mr. Wellby has a fine sense of humour, which is reflected throughout the enjoyment of his book."

A revolution in Kenya. The Government has just been replaced by a notable figure, H. M. Scobie, African Affairs Minister, and in this speech he is looking

Some Statements Worth Noting

"...and the native need not work unless he does." — *South African Times Report on National Income*

"I believe I was the first white man to be arrested in South Africa in the land of Venda, speaking in Nyanja."

"There is no country in the world where nature is so cruel to man and beast as the South African." — Dr. E. C. Fraser, addressing the *Africanists' May Club*.

"That is the way of the wild. Rhinoceros, antelope, elephants will fly before you and then, if you shoot at them, will scatter all over for miles, hiding and never preserving their bones like writing in *'The Wander Years'*."

"Twenty years ago, when there was barbed wire, I saw handfuls of hair from lions' manes, because I saw the barbs of wire where they passed through." — Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Gifford, *Southern Rhodesia in the Field*.

"It is so easy for an African to acquire another language other than his own that some of the gaunt, dark, scull-like themselves, no wonder they do not follow the schools; they have failed in school training." — Educational Secretary of the *British Church Mission in Uganda*.

"I recall the Zigua tribe in Tanganyika the strongest shamans of Africa. They are like Yorkshire folk because though they are gentle, soft-spoken, they take a bit of knowing, and again, when you have won them to friend, you have won them for life. And they are crafty. But, as a job well done, because they like to do a job well done." — Rev. A. B. Smith, *in Central Africa*.

"Among many remarkable characters in my days, was one Saunderson, of London, a fine specimen of a Scotch colonist who had an intimate acquaintance with the fauna of the wild country where he lived his lonely life. He had actually trained and tamed wild dogs (*Lycaons*) and had a pack of them which he hunted. This is the greatest feat in that time that I ever heard of." — Alfred Dreyfus, writing in *"The Field"*.

"Indian coffee planters prefer to have their coffee dried at local works on the coast before shipment, for convenience and partly because they consider that the high polish of the London process impairs rather than improves the liquor quality in their coffee. In view of most of the coffee countries with satisfactory results in the case of Indian coffee it is doubtful whether the best of present produce has enough "color" in it to make it worth while to go to the extra trouble of having it London cleaned." — *The Imperial Economic Committee's Report on coffee*.

"It should be the aim of educational policy to train the rising generation to become good citizens and to fit the children during their school life to make the best use of the opportunities which will be offered them in the community, training them to become good agriculturists." — Aspern Schutte, *in a speech to agricultural agriculturists*. Aspern Schutte means to give a purse literary training to the mass media to give a purse literary training to the mass media to give a small minority which may benefit by high education, and qualify for professional success, an opportunity in only had to the realization of a discomfited community divided against its own people and government, with foreign capital, its own people and government, with foreign capital, its own people and government, with foreign capital,

WHO'S WHO

— Mr. Leontine Anthony Conomichalos, O.P.E.



Copyright East Africa

Throughout the Sudan the name of Mr. G. A. Conomichalos is a household word, respected and appreciated by all. Although a Greek by birth and a son of the late Dr. Conomichalos, in Sudan he has made England his country and adopted English manners and speech. From an age of twelve, and continuing to school here until the age of twenty, and has always paid an annual visit to London, where he has many friends in social and business circles.

After completing his education, he joined the mercantile firm of the Sudan in his uncle, Mr. A. H. Capato, a pioneer merchant of the early days, for whom he worked in Slatin in Southern and the Red Sea and subsequently at Khartoum; in the following year he was sent to Port Said at Sheik Ibrahim near the port town of Port Said. Beginning business on his own account in 1900 as a shipping and forwarding agent, Mr. Conomichalos made rapid headway and became one of the leading merchants in the country. He transferred his business to Khartoum in 1905, since when he has since closely identified with every public activity. In 1920 he founded his private company, the present public company of Conomichalos, Parker & Co. Ltd. He is the proprietor of The Sudan Daily Mail and the Food Products Co. Ltd.

He has also founded the O.P.E. and the Sudanese Bank and also the Sudanese Press. He is the author of several books, including "The Sudan,"

PERSONALIA

Colonel G. S. Ward is shortly expected home from Ceylon, where he has been serving as Adjutant-General to the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. A. S. Watson has arrived home from Ceylon.

Mr. J. S. F. Roberts was recently elected to the Nuffield Management Board.

Mr. W. H. Long has assumed charge of the Bugwere district in Uganda.

The new Bishop of Uganda has been consecrated.

Mr. R. Gray has assumed charge of the Nairobi branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

Dr. Harvey Gows, a medical officer at Kitale, was recently transferred in the army to begin a flying course.

Major P. R. Hall, Assistant Adjutant Officer in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Kilwa to Morogoro.

Two French airmen, Messieurs Mouchet and Berte, have flown from Marseilles to Entebbe in four and a half days.

The Army has accepted the resignation of Lt.-Col. (Rtd.) G. C. G. S. from the office of Lt.-Col. Lieutenant of Haverfordwest.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Booth have arrived home from Eldoret, where Mr. Booth has served for some time as District Agricultural Officer.

We regret to learn of the death of Major (Rtd.) T. H. Harwood, who for the past twelve years has been a maize planter in the Solai Valley.

Lord Bateman, who died in Hertfordshire last week, was a chaplain to Captain James Park, Adjutant Administrative Officer.

Sir Charles Melville Blantyre, Secretary to the unicameral meeting of the Royal Engineers, died yesterday morning. A fine, fit man, he was 50.

Mrs. M. E. Newland, Commissioner, W. I. G. of Kenya, has been appointed Justice of the Peace for the Transvaal Province of South Africa.

Mr. H. W. Seal, the Nairobi business man and aviator, has recently returned from a solo flight in his own aeroplane, recently purchased, from Nairobi to Kitale in two hours and a half.

The Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Howell are returning to their Boston home in Arun, Uganda, after they have served there for the past eight years.

Canon R. F. Jones, of G.M.S. physician, who died in Lahore last week, sailed in England from Madras, when he was transferred to India.

Mr. F. A. Hutchins, of the Tanganyika administrative service, has arrived home after a tour of duty in Germany, having travelled via Sweden, France, Italy, Austria, and the Danube countries.

Colonel A. A. V. Blythe, recent discoverer of the "Blue Diamond," has been awarded the Most Honourable Order of the Bath by His Majesty the King in the Indian Army. He has also been awarded the Most Honourable Order of the Bath by His Majesty the King in the Royal Military Division of the services in India.

Mr. J. C. Pole, who has on several occasions visited Uganda, has been appointed Chairman of the Metropolitan Victoria Electrical Company.

Mr. F. R. H. Hopley, a young settler, recently drove a team of forty from Durban to Nairobi, a distance of 1,600 miles per day.

It is proposed to start a national cross roads railway line on the Lamu Islands of Mombasa, in memory of the pioneer missionary of East Africa, Dr. Livingstone.

To a recent issue of the *Zanzibar Observer* Dr. A. D. L. G. contributed a long and interesting obituary notice of the late Sir M. S. Milne-Cave.

General Sir W. E. Peyton, who died suddenly in London on Saturday, joined the Army as a private in 1882, became the Q.S.O. in the Sudan Campaign, 1896-97.

Colonel G. G. Smith, C.M.G., has been elected a representative on the Executive of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa.

The Rev. Mr. R. F. Fox, Bishop of St. Albans, who served as a chaplain during the East African campaign, has returned to this country from America.

Dr. W. A. Ribbans, Mr. Meek, Barnwell, and Mr. Paterson, all killed by an explosion in Rhodesia, where he and them were engaged in a drive to settle in Rhodesia.

Mr. G. H. G. Smith, a highly successful business man, has died following an accident in which a motor car in which he was driving from Scotland.

Mr. D. Bury, 18-year-old of Kenya, has won the United golf championship of Kenya, the runner-up being Mr. Claude Wright, the leader of the championship.

General Smuts and the Bishop of St. Albans, who served together during the East African campaign, have been staying at Sandringham as guests of the King and Queen.

Mr. P. Williams, of the Northern Province Administration, and Messrs. McDonald & Son, Ltd., have announced their 20th Diamond Anniversary.

Lord and Lady Curzon are to be married in the month of June, 1924, in the church of St. George, in the Strand, London, by the Rev. Canon G. C. H. G. Smith, Vicar of St. George's, and son of the late Canon G. C. H. G. Smith.

Lord and Lady Curzon are to be married in the church of St. George, in the Strand, London, by the Rev. Canon G. C. H. G. Smith, Vicar of St. George's, and son of the late Canon G. C. H. G. Smith.

EAST AFRICA

Mrs John Bottrall, a widow, and Miss Patricia Hamilton, wife of a engineer, both of Canada, and Mrs. F. G. Lodge, of London, were recently married in East Africa.

Captain W. V. Aitken, the pioneer Kenya marksman, arrived at Arusha on account of the sickness of his father. He expects to return to East Africa some time next month.

After spending a holiday on the side Mr. J. W. Clarke Davies, who has been farming in Narro Moro, Kenya, for the last two years, left East Africa yesterday for Kisumu by air.

Mr. T. Timlin, who has just concluded a tour of Mombasa, Nairobi and Uganda, during which he sketched a large number of picturesque scenes, has now returned to Kimberley.

Colonel Sir E. R. Begnudelli, R.E., M.C., who died in July, and who was for many years Principal Secretary to the Sudan Government's staff persons' estate in England, valued at £4,625.

A photograph of 154 exhibits in Entomology by 160 scientists from 30 countries, the exhibits at a scientifics reunion held at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, last week.

Mr. H. Greenberg, who represented the Zionist movement when the British Government ceded Palestine, said for organized Jewish settlement there would be no difficulty.

The English Branch of the American Tobacco Company, which has recently conducted several air raids in the Southern Sudan, recently drew a massive sum of £100,000 in the Plessey-built machine.

Benny Four, former head of the Kenyan Police, who attended a Trafalgar Day dinner given by Sir Leslie Byng, the Governor, before the departure of Commander Lionel Lonsdale, general officer commanding the Kenya forces.

Mr. C. G. G. Gurney, a solicitor, died at his home in Nairobi on Sunday. He had been a member of the bar for 10 years and was a member of the Law Society of London, where he belonged to the Law Society.

FURNISHED HOUSE
FOR SALE - OXFORD STREET
Two shiny rooms, four bedrooms,
one bathroom, W.H.C. KENYAN.

ADRIAN HOTEL

THE ADRIAN HOTEL, a comfortable hotel situated in the heart of Nairobi, Central and East Africa (Belvoir), offers comfortable accommodations. With its spacious lounge, restaurant, billiard room, etc., it is the ideal place to stay.

WELCOME TO EUROPE'S EAST AFRICAN PROGRESS

GENERAL, who is about to visit East Africa, may be interested to learn that the numberless thousands of inhabitants of the British East African colonies are in close touch with their mother country.

Major General Sir John Davidson, formerly of the Royal Engineers, left England yesterday with Lady Davidson and Miss Davidson, left England yesterday for India; East and South Africa. They are expected home in at the middle of February.

Sir Alfred Radcliffe-Brown, in whose services Standard Bank of South Africa, has left Kenya to spend his leave in New Zealand, accompanied his wife and son, being a man less than 20.

Sir Sheldon Thomas, Governor of Kenya, has been elected President of the Kenya Agricultural Society. General Mr. G. C. Hall, Dr. G. W. Pat How, and Dr. J. S. Small are Vice Presidents.

Honourable Justice E. F. Johnson, who is due to return to Zambia, was first appointed Resident Magistrate in Kenya in 1913. He was transferred to Nairobi as a puisne judge two years ago.

Mr. A. Lowsty, of Dagoretti, son of Col. L. D. and Mrs. Lowsty, of Newton, and Miss G. Carr, daughter of the late Mr. W. E. Carr and of Mrs. Carr of Westgate, alias, were recently married in Nairobi.

Mr. F. M. Manning, of the Territorial Force, who is currently the Governor's adjoint, pending his return, has served in Tanganyika since 1916, previous to which he served in South Africa for fifteen years.

Justice J. Evans, who has just been appointed a Justice of the High Court of Northern Rhodesia, and who is present on leave in this country, has served in West Africa for the past twenty-one years.

A biography of the late Mr. C. H. Mayers, founder of the Victoria Nile Fisheries company, has been written by his brother, Mr. Winston Mayers, of North Greenwich, and will be published shortly in London.

Mr. A. A. Greer, of the African Islamic Mission, in the West Nile district of Uganda, has been appointed a Cliting justice of Arua prison, and the Rev. Mr. Stuart of Kampala, a Cliting justice of the Central Prison.



FRANCINGHAM COLLEGE

SUFFOLK

THE EARL OF STRADBROKE

President of the Corporation

W. CRANWORTH, LLD, U.P.T.

Trinity College, Cambridge

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS BOARDERS

BENELUXIA (continued)

We regret to learn of the death in Broken Hill of Mr. W. G. M. P. Morris, a founder of the local Masonic Lodge. He had resided in the Rhodesias for over thirty years.

Mr. W. A. T. Bell has been elected Senior Vice-President of the Mombasa branch of the Caledonian Society, in place of Mr. G. W. Campbell who has resigned. Mr. J. F. S. Simpson has taken over the secretiership of the Branch.

Some of the pictures of Mr. David Furse, the law-settler son of Sir William Furse, Director of the Imperial Institute, are being shown at the exhibition of works by well-dispersed ex-Imperialists at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

Colonel W. R. Hinde, now for the last time a member of the Kenya Police Force, and who, three years ago was on the diplomatic staff of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Secretary of the Bureau of Archaeology, India.

Lord Stow, K.C., P.C., M.A., who was first appointed a Companion of the Royal Empire Society, served in the Diplomatic service in Abyssinia in 1899 and again in 1900. In 1902 and 1904 he served in Kenya and in Somalia.

Mr. G. O. McDonald, eldest son of the late Mr. D. A. McDonald, of Bedford, and Lesuru, Kenya, and Miss R. G. Cawood, daughter of Mr. J. A. Cawood, of "Maitlan," Groenbloem, Orange Free State, were recently married in Kenya.

We regret to learn of the recent death in Bath of the Rev. H. B. Crudgington, one of the pioneer missionaries of the Belgian Congo, which he first visited over fifty years ago. He afterwards carried on his missionary work in India and retired in 1908.

The Rev. Dr. McCandless, speaking in Bucks, of his recent visit to East Africa, said that when he was at Bira and Kampala there were indications of co-operation, while the officers at the conclusion of his service remained.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Alexander Scott, of the Public Works Department, familiarly known to everyone as "Scottie." He had lived at different times in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda.

We regret to learn of the death as a result of a motor-car accident on the Fort Portal road from Kampala, of Mrs. Cecil Allen and her son John. Mrs. Allen was a daughter of Mrs. Douglass, one of the granddaughters of the late Russell Bowker, one of the pioneers of Kenya.

General Sir F. Peter Stockland, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., who for the last week, served under Kitchener in the conquest of the Sudan, taking part in the Nile and Dongola operations, the Abbaras and the final battles of the operations against

The engagement is announced between the Rev. Robert Curzon, only son of Lord and Lady Granworth, and the Hon. Yoshie Pearson, elder daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray.

The Hon. L. J. Lipton, who died on Monday at the age of sixty-five, was a game shooter and big-game hunter, who had shot much in the Sudan, Abyssinia and travelled a widely in the British Isles. He was a brother of the Hon. Harry R. B. Lipton, another well-known East African big-game shot who died only a few days ago.

Herr Zietz, Prince von und zu Corvey, Herr Harry Hall are now on a big game-hunting expedition in East Africa, at which they have now been in an aeroplane from Germany after their safari in Kenya and Tanganyika. The party are expected to the Belgian Congo, where they intend to remain two months.

Major E. O. Springfield, M.C., and Miss Ethel Watson were recently married in London. The Major is the only son of the late Colonel S. Watson, R.A., and the Hon. Miss Watson, while the bridegroom is the young son of the late Mr. Charles S. T. Springfield, of Abingdon-on-Thames, Harlesden, Middlesex.

Mr. J. A. McDonald, Postmaster-General in Northern Rhodesia, has accepted the appointment of general manager to the steam wireless service station at Seftonby, Southern Rhodesia. Mr. McDonald served in Kenya and Uganda for five years before being transferred to Fife in 1924. He was appointed to Northern Rhodesia two years later.

The new Air Board of Tanganyika consists of the Director of Civil Aviation, the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Director of the Works, O.C. Troops, Postmaster-General, a representative of the Tanganyika Flying Club, a representative of incorporated companies engaged in commercial aviation, and representatives of private aircraft owners.

Mr. J. A. McDonald, who left Rhodesia last Friday to attempt to fly to South Africa in accordance with his arrangements in Upper Egypt, his flight to that point having been made in the seat of a 37 Rolls Royce Hispano, which he intended to fly back in this country after his machine has been repaired, and will later make another attempt on the record.

Brigadier General F. D. Rhodes has been re-elected President of the Nairobi Underhill District Hockey Association for the 1934-35 season, and Messrs. C. C. and H. S. Edwards have been elected Vice-Presidents. Messrs. Wiggin and Garver are Vice-Secretaries. The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. B. Sanders, Commissioner, The Hon. W. Tate Bowe, The Hon. R. G. Cawood, Major H. T. Bellatti, Mr. J. A. Biffen, Mr. J. C. Duncan, The Hon. H.

The following have been elected since bearers of the Blantyre Chamber of commerce for the current year: President, Mr. J. C. Duncan; Vice-President, The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. B. Sanders; Committee, The Hon. W. Tate Bowe, The Hon. R. G. Cawood, Major H. T. Bellatti, Mr. J. A. Biffen, Mr. J. C. Duncan, The Hon. H.

TRIBUTES TO LORD DELAMERE.

(Concluded from page 2).

In Lord Delamere's earlier exhibits he characteristically gave an appreciation of the spirit of Empire that has done so much for Africa.

Kenya. E. Graftonfield.

The name will be associated with Kenya as Edward Wilson Wakefield was with New Zealand. In his case of colonisation in Australasia Wakefield had proposed his famous scheme to achieve what was called "political emigration" - simultaneous emigration of all classes so that the new World should have the benefit of the highest civilisation of the old. Wakefield died on his own theories and ended his days in New Zealand, but his ideas remained in the page of mere theory. In the mid century King Kenya saw something else. Lieutenant G. H. Powis wrote of Lord Delamere's visit in the following:— "He was valuable and costly effort to bring about an achievement which the Colony is due to him. I contrasted the Governor's courtesy with the courtesy of the former Viceroy, who not only banned me from sight to frustrate my course, but refused to see me. On leaving the Government House, he turned to his son and said, 'There is no room for us here in Kenya. It is time for us to go'. The Colony is not the same now; but the Viceroy was a colony's man, and the son is a pioneer who not only planned his birthright to fruition but also had the audacity to lead in it. The *Chichester Times* declared that:

"Lord Delamere's paramount consideration was that British interests should prevail, and that Native British interests clashed with Native interests this issue should be settled always in favour of the former." He found himself in conflict with the Home Government whenever he happened to be in it. The former Viceroy believed in Kenya because he believed in the alternative of plotting the Native."

Lord Delamere's conception of Empire was not only uncivilised, it is immoral. "I know just what will happen in Kenya if we adopt his policy he advocated, because a similar policy was adopted in India and its fruits are with us now. It is impossible to conceive Bartholomew's kind of innocence. Beautiful in its own way, but a sine in a process that must be completed by the best function of Empire is to complete the process tactfully and intelligently."

The same newspaper observed:

"Through all his long life he would unflinchingly defend the development of the Colony as a colony for white settlers. He was largely responsible for securing a settlement in 1923 to bar the Indians, who had been immigrating in large numbers, from the highlands near Nairobi centre, an area of 200,000 square miles, wet watered and teeming with a climate congenial to planters. When the young Hilton Young Collier after a tour of African investigation urged that no scheme of co-operation with other East African colonists should be foisted on Kenya, Lord Delamere, in February 1929, said he was not a believer in federation, but advocated the following plan of津津樂道. 'If there is no place for Kenya in any scheme of federation, we shall be interested in introducing it.'

"He was an energetic farmer. In a few generations he had produced an excellent breed of shorthorn cattle, the Nairobi cattle of the hump type. He crossed the Nairobi cattle with merinos, and the results in Kenya merit a first class farm, whose yield of wool is considerable."

Opinion from Kenya.

The Nairobi Standard reported a leading article:

"What Cecil Rhodes did for the southern part of this continent, Lord Delamere, with the same creative genius, and the same inspiring patriotism and loyalty to the Empire, did to his race. His time for East Africa has not come. His work is too great for present vindication, but in twenty years to come East Africans will need him, in touch with his spirit of service and his resolution, to help them guide in many difficult problems." The newspaper expresses the opinion that the reward of his work was secured to him before his hands were released from the stocks to the Joint Committee, and that the case against him is the logical and natural development of Britishman's responsibility in East Africa."

The London correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post* interviewed Sir Ernest Rutherford whom he reported as follows:

"When asked if he had any criticism to make of the part of judgment given to Lord Delamere, he said: 'I am not qualified to say anything for or against the man. But I can say that he is enduring. He has done a great deal for the Colonies.'

Confidence which exists this country is conventional and based on the more than appraised a few years hence when the South African Government could do little for him. Lord Delamere typified that kind of man and like every such he had friends of any kind he has met. More than just one, those of his contemporaries, and they were powerfully organised who disliked and resented them. But when it has been said in detracting from him he has deserved his popularity as a man of vision, clear thinking, faith and high political capacity. His work must prove its ability to live in the minds with which he left it and leave it."

Mrs. Powis Webb has written:

"Lord Delamere's claim to greatness is a claim which will be re-assessed more and more fully as the unfolding of the future permits the various claims for which he worked to stand out clearly from the rest of passing controversy. His life reveals his many-sided character, which is set out forthmost as a steadfast allegiance to his ideals, a sense of self-seeking, and an absolute fairness towards all the factors which made up his life. These have to an remarkable extent been brought into the balance by his achievements. In the preservation of the tolerant and benevolent colonial state, wherein each member has been given protection, security, scope for economic advancement, and respect liberty. The establishment of the colonial state is the secret of the success of the planting in the soil of a nation of stable English population as the guarantee for the steady maintenance of English fairplay and progress. He was such an example to the sons of their mothers, to acquire an intimate knowledge of Africa, and must take along with a focused view the ultimate contentment of their duties. The author was no political control by his native supporters, a system of which the scheme in nature was to demonise the general and again. He lived long enough to see his dream of colonisation solved beyond all reasonable hope. There could be no more fitting tribute to his memory than that its greatest should be the care of those who follow him. Lord Delamere has set a great example of devotion to public duty and has bequeathed a great trust to his fellow colonists."

DEATH OF M. H. L. MARTIN.

One of Kenya's ablest officials.

We regret to report the death on Saturday an

afternoon from pneumonia of Mr. Hubert Louis Martin, Acting Colonial Secretary of Kenya. At length he was responsible for all of the government funds and settlements.

Martin, a leading one of the ablest officials in the colony, soon rapidly to the forthcoming Sir Edward Poynter's chairmanship, and on him devolved the main task of working out the details of the closer settlement schemes then submitted to the Colonial Office. He had great gifts of getting rapidly to the heart of any matter, of memorising facts and figures, and of reading documents with great facility and yet mastering their contents. With spells of lethargy he blended periods of intensive work, then often breaking out into a smile, as a reliable member on many committees, and he was one of the best, the best, men which East Africa has ever produced.

Skilled in the organisation of education, personally hospitable and a convinced and convincing exponent of the benefits of incentives to white settlers, his relations with the non-white leaders were harmonious and happy. With him was Major G. A. Dutton, who was Governor's private secretary, who worked in Martin's office, and at one time shared quarters with Martin. They tell that they knew exactly where the wireless was, and that the Moslem who was born in 1858 learned the rudiments of language, State papers, law, science, etc., and translated it into Arabic. Major Martin had many official contacts in Latin America, and in South Africa and Australia. The Lands and Surveyors' Association of the colony in January 1930 made a special presentation of his services.

MR. SPENCER PALMER'S CASE

Dr. Edmunds

In his evidence Sir Edward Edmunds referred to the late Mr. Palmer's case, and called attention to the accounts of the incident. At first, when a photograph was challenged by a member of the audience, who declared that he had himself made the photograph which was intentionally taken to "make a picture of a spirit." Dr. Edmunds says in his book: "This man was a trickster only craving a temporary popularity." Considering it a very unfair reflection on Mr. Spencer Palmer, the well-known Kenyan Statesman, I remarked: "What sir, Spencer Palmer is in credit we shall doubtless hear when he comes to the position of Sir Palmer's case?"

By another curious coincidence one day in 1907 Mr. Palmer recommended his pictures of "ghosts" to a photograph through an article by Sir Arthur, a photograph taken by himself years ago, and intentionally "faked" is shown him as the actual "ghost" and was known as the "Brookes' Photo." Photographed. Informed by Mr. Palmer at the lecture on March 22, 1907, that the original photograph was taken in 1902, and advisedly withdrawn from view and published, not to show it again. Two months later, however, Sir Arthur declared in the Press that he had no objection that the photograph had been taken by Mr. Moton (whose full name is given), an expert researcher and phot-

ographer. On August 2 a negative and print were sent by Mr. Moton to Africa through Sir Arthur, with a challenge to Mr. Palmer that the sender would forfeit £100 if the photograph could be proved to be fake. This challenge Mr. Palmer accepted, and while the existence of photographic events in Nature were admitted, the negative sent by Mr. Moton was soon admitted to be original, and that the Moton negative and Mr. Palmer's print had been produced from the same negative. The fully documented report of this investigation was read by Sir Arthur.

"Mr. Moton has now sold his studio, and the disappearance from his residence and studio is a curious point in the two months after Mr. Moton died."

"In his talk Mr. Moton said that he had apparently encountered a real ghost of some sort, during the intervention of Mr. E. O. Leakey, a professional ghost hunter."

An amusing sidelight on what may be a ghost episode from the "spiritualist" point of view, is that Mr. Palmer's object in taking the photograph was to impersonate a spirit instead of a woman, so similar to an impersonal living being—a thing which according to him they are "continually doing." But on showing the picture to friends who knew the real Moton best, he was taken to believe that the discreditable Moton had many faults but was always the same face, and was an terrible. The man in question was Mr. Palmer's own

APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

As the result of a letter to the Tanganyika Government requesting the appointment of a Game Ranger in the Northern Division, the Honorable Mr. L. M. G. M. D. (Honorary Secretary of the Association for the Preservation of Game in Tanganyika) wrote:

"Many thanks are due to you for your services in securing my appointment with the authority of the editor-in-chief of the *Kenya Standard* as one of the officials of the game department. I have expressed the hope that game protection, by means of a midday curfew, will gradually be introduced in Northern Rhodesia. We have been unable to get through with the local government action to do in this regard, but I hope the down-

AFRICA

LAST AFRICA AND A CONTEMPORARY

On the 1st November

the Scouting magazine published the following interview with Mrs. Anna Rogers, who had recently returned from Uganda, where she had been engaged in the work of the Red Cross Society. She is the daughter of the late General Sir Charles G. G. Rogers, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., who died in 1901.

A few days later the *Times* also published an interview with Mrs. Anna Rogers, which on this occasion fell by chance on the following day. Mrs. Anna Rogers arrived recently with her daughter from Jinja, where her father is a very keen collector.

The *Times* has a good article from the London Daily Mail, which is the most complete and reliable version of the Rogers' story. The *Times* article is as follows:

MEMORIAL TO BISHOP HANNISON

The Rev. R. H. Leakey's Appeal.

The Rev. R. H. Leakey, the son of the late Mr. Rogers, is now rector of Martisland, North Devon. Major Eric Hugh Trenshoe is the parish priest, who late Bishop Hannison was first ordained, and at was when the Bishop was living as vicar, and at was when the Bishop was living there that Mr. Leakey met him. In 1882, when the latter found the Bishop dead and buried in the Minster church at Wells, Mr. Leakey was the only one who saw him at his side and was able to identify his skull, his head being rather remarkable in shape. The Rev. R. H. Leakey is now endeavouring to raise a sufficient sum to erect a memorial to the Bishop in the parish, and he will overcome any subscriptions.

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THE DAY'S REVENGE

Ensures Sound Natural Sleep

WORLD SISAL STATISTICS REQUIRED.

Mr. E. S. Owani, a joint author of the paper,

and G. J. Campbell, colonial manager, were elected Deputy Chairman of the East African Sisal Council, and Secretary of the Board of Trade's Committee on Sisal.

At last week's meeting, after which Mr. Campbell had been re-elected.

MR. E. S. OWANI urged the importance of accurate statistical information regarding sisal production and consumption, especially in view of possible co-operative action among sisal-growing countries throughout the world. There were different opinions as to whether the supply of sisal fibre exceeded the demand or fell short of normal requirements. At the end of 1908 Mr. Diaz de Rosso had estimated the supply of sisal fibres to be from 4,000 to 5,000 tons per annum, and he had said that there was over-production below the diamond, but test him the same gentleman had stated that there was over-production of sisal. A Spanish had recently said that sisal was not being produced up to its maximum demand, while a planter had told him that restriction of production was essential to obtain and maintain an economic price.

In Mexico, Mr. Cowan added, regarded some restriction of output "about 50" on the part of East Africa as necessary to contribute to the welfare of the industry at an average for a period of five years. He also believed in co-operation, which would be co-operation and not a subtle form of competition. The sisal market was at a very grave matter the impossibility of reduction in sisal exports from East Africa, apart altogether from the difficulty of rendering such a reduction practically and equitably operative as between producers in the territories. The quantity of sisal fibre required by the market during the next three or four years was by far the greatest problem. The present value of a sisal plantation was not less than in which the mineral could be left in the ground until a later date without much loss.

Monthly Bulletin Suggested.

Given the extent of the planning, there was a definite best economic output per annum for all plantations which could not be reduced without substantial loss being incurred. Moreover, the character of sisal fibre being such as to fit it with its heavy overhead charges, the cost per unit of production decreased rapidly with the increase in output. Consequently, the whole of the income of a sisal estate might be made up of the last 20% of its fibre production. Basic objects of the object would be the need for co-operation and distribution of more comprehensive and up-to-date statistics.

The collection of world statistics would be a big job, but the industry was a big industry, and ought to be bigger. There was no time for the collection and publication of sisal statistics. Collected more information if there were to fulfil their task—the best advantage would be to collect the best available information on the subject of sisal and to publish it. It would be the best service to world statistics to collect all competing fibres, the information being tabulated, aggregated and issued at monthly intervals to subscribers. He suggested that a committee of experts should carry out the work under his honorary chairmanship.

After discussion, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Cowan, Mr. McNeish and Mr. A. R. Wiggs worth were invited to consider and report on the whole question.

While propaganda to increase the use of sisal was being discussed, it was stated that it even for the time being, present in the United Kingdom from Mombasa were exported to present in the United Kingdom from Mombasa were exported by sisal it would mean an additional annual consumption of 8,000 to 10,000 tons of sisal.

Bases Made from Sisal.

Mr. F. A. Thompson reporting the recent trials of a soap made from sisal, said that the manufacturers of a soap made from sisal, and that the manufacturer had made sisal soap that was lighter in weight and had a pale yellowish tint. The soap did not burst, though they were very hot, the suds being very strong. The soap was unguaranteed except that it was very strong. After a little observation, the soap did not last very long, and was cheaper than the soap article. A sample of the soap had been sent to the Kenya Chamber of Commerce for examination and report.

EAST AFRICA

BUILDING ROADS IN KENYA.

2,600 miles of Fair roads.

It cannot be said that Kenya Colony has a general report on fair roads, and the writer has got no figures in his possession, so that possibly the questions record in the Colonies Report and results were done with the greatest difficulty. Nine hundred loads of stone were dumped into one hole on the Umba-Sotik road, and literally thousands of cubic feet of stone were laid on the worst places during the year. It is out of the question, says the Road Engineer in his report for 1908, for the roads to meet high standard hard-surfaced roads with the same deal as in England. Good roads are like anything else—good they cost money, but as the result of experience it is found that there is no reason to believe that a road per mile is sufficient to provide a good road, notwithstanding the cost where a good modern macadam exists. (It may be interesting to note that Mr. Professor Gregory in his book on the Story of the Road, states the same in regard to roads in England have cost as much as 100,000 a mile.)

Coming to techniques, it seems proved that reasonable oil-surfaced with a thickness of good material, for a width of 16 ft., can be created in Kenya for a width of 16 ft. and 30 ft. treated over 10 ft. with a suitable cold-bittered emulsion, should stand up against Kenya traffic. It would be interesting to have motorists' verdict on the newly constructed roads, only experimental sections have so far been made. It is only possible to lay the surface of the roads because of the nature of the soil. Mix-in-place is the only possible method in the forefront in Africa for arid areas where conditions are suitable for a reasonably light. Shear asbestos mix-in-place, using a very sharp blade, has already been laid in Kenya, and the results made quite encouraging of further experiments with high-grade oil.

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WATER BISCUITS

East Africa in the Press.

THOUGHTFUL ARTICLE ON THE KIPSIGIS.

PASTORAL PEOPLE whose only conception of property is livestock held not in individual ownership, but as a "Suk" (pass on) to the "chief," who in turn becomes the owner and disposes through each suk's leader of his own plots (sections) of grazing land, no longer under the traditional walls, apart from a number of individuals holding absolute command of cattle, so divided into absolute command of cattle between the rich and poor, who have either been born in their stations, or rich or poor, are the chief's king. Thus nor ruler, thoroughly considered, nor people, whose way simply and naturally remained, are absolutely unavoidable, and in fraction being regarded as "natural," who practice this, are considered a childlike people. No longer is considered a childlike habitation; and to whom we were given only creature and amusement—now taken from them.

Mr. Charles E. C. Kipsigis in the estimation of Mr. G. H. Geddes, Sir of Kisumu, Kenya colony. He has lived for many years in Africa and has made a special study of the Kipsigis tribe, a pastoral tribe living on 800 square miles westward of the Mau Escarpment, and his study will be of great value to the Government in the preparation of proposals for uniting all the people administered by proposals to the other administration of the Kipsigis people to other pastoral tribes, such as the Masai, Tugen, Keyo, Merkwt, Liben, and the Wasukuma. Keyo, Merkwt, and Masai, really pastoral people in customs, though they are no longer truly nomadic tribes, as Mr. Orchardson's suggestion and in addition, he will be in the current issue of the *Journal of International Institute of African Languages and Culture*. He pleads for a better understanding of the peculiarities of the tribe and makes the following constructive proposal:

(1) By uniting the Kipsigis people in one large tribe the administrator (Administrator who will know best) to be appointed elsewhere, one people's requirements of the work must be met, one language understood, the church established, and a common discipline induced which will be required to harmonize their works so that the people will have a confidence and comprehension of the scheme, while possessing under the present rapid increase what was passing up the coast of Kenya to the session of officials headed from one end of Kenya to the other so that the most conscientious against hope to know the cause of the people he can impose to rule.

With every concession to every tribe and clan within the reserves, and attention to the people around, the reserves, the claims to know the people, the Government before the arrival of the British Government, if the permanent officials suggested could gradually bring about "as they see fit to know the people."

"So long as we attempt to govern the Kipsigis, adds Dr. Geddes, 'the Government will be disliked and will be unable to obtain the services of the district and will be unable to obtain the services of the local Kipsigis. It is true that the Government's headquarters, the very headquarters, Kisumu, consists of mud caps at present, the very frontier, Kenya side of Uganda, will take Government service and will be disliked and will be unable to obtain the services of the Kipsigis, probably the last. If the method is adopted which requires alteration—in fact, one of alteration, every European in contact with the people must learn to speak an interjection that is abhorrent for the people, that exists, with an influence upon any schoolboy."

A special translation of this article was published last week in the East African Notes and included a homestead in Uganda and Magadi, a short description of Uganda and Victoria Nyanza, the Big Game in Northern Rhodesia, Asyavala, a tropical School, and

other tribute to the work in Northern Rhodesia. Dr. J. D. Rutherford, of Nairobi, paid much attention to this article, and why

George Elliott, M.D., General Manager of Sashaba in 1902, and with a family and lesser interests in Europe, has been doing medical work for the Kipsigis since. He came in the days when superstition was more than now, and the white doctor had less power in the land. But the real greatest change and social and spiritual development has been made, and the white doctor is less and less used. The European missionaries have come to stay and form missions in the native districts, the natives themselves have learned the importance of their own health, and the native people are educated in the ways of self-help. The European has learned to live among the natives, and the natives have learned to live among Europeans. This means a true education and the native doctor has only help, has only qualified education and

native interlocutor, comes from his wife, Marion Belgrave, Mackellar, Cuthbert Holt, Bechuanaland, Mrs. Zipter and from Barotse previously serving a short time at the mission. Dr. Kipsigis has never heard mention of the name of the patient and quite common, with the Interlocutor of the patient and their relatives, for some months. After one month, the natives patients always have received treatment and not expect patients again. This means a nice hour after the first visit, and this means a nice hour after the first visit. The doctor has only help, has only qualified education and

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EAST AFRICA

LORD OLIVIER AND THE UNION.

LORD OLIVIER has contributed to the *Standard* a fine article on the joint committee's report on the Union. Besides the author's frankness in his statement, he has the advantage of being a man who has been in close touch with the Committee, and his frankness seems in complete agreement with it. In fact, the majority of Tanganyikan and Kenyan interests and place Native in control of most African in the Hilton Young Commission, as far as the scheme is concerned, is referred to the author as follows:

"It was inconveniences to have separate and unequal native governments, and that was the main point of contention."

Having decided that the Committee would decide against the proposal that Kenya should be split into two, with a self-governing Tanganyikan entity and a separate Native territory governed as a Colony or Protectorate, Lord Olivier says that the political consequences of Kenya's entry into the Committee's hands proposed to be as just as it is with a small increase of the nominated representation of the natives in the Legislative Council, and will satisfy no political party and none in Tanganyika.

It may, however, be doubtful whether the natives, left by Lord Olivier to their own devices, inspired by some of the humorists among its members, seek a place in the Council, to federate with it, mainly the administration, but the Legislative Council is, after all, an advisory body, and it is for the Native to determine how it is constituted, or how parties are distributed in it. Will, however, allow to satisfy the men at the festive gatherings of Mr. Edward Grigg, a glorified knight of Englishmen, or any one else who has hitherto conceived that the Council did not advise but actually voted and passed laws? It went through the form of so doing. Why the Native Councils, which the Committee very soundly recommends, should be developed and given increasing functions, will be such charming places in the "Honourable" Legislative Council is only a mystery. Perhaps the consideration will help to warn the Native of the Committee's thoughts despatched from the precipitate ambition to become Colony politicians.

The Economist says:

Those who dream of the dream of a United East Africa, enjoying Dominion status as a white man's country, cherish the hope that if East Africa were once united, the white settlers in the highlands of Kenya Colony would leave the lump. The result would have been a race of hybrids, the South of the United States as it was before the American Civil War. Indeed, world history has never known a race of hybrids more successful than those in Kenya. They would have been star-wives; for even if the white settlers were to succeed in getting the highlands in Tanganyika as well as in Kenya, they would remain an infinitesimal minority in the joint population of British East Africa, and to have the Government of this vast region under his thumb, the white world would have been equal to him. King Audley, ever a champion of free trade, which has never yet been fully carried out by the common effect of common sense at Westminster and financial exigency in East Africa."

FLEET STREET AND THE AIR MAIL.

How often does Fleet Street bury such a story as it did last week when morning, evening and today journals were hoisted into believing that an engineer, requiring to leave hurriedly for Northern Rhodesia had to go as a passenger, as "small planes" Rhodesia had to go as a passenger. Yet for days past the same newspapers have been writing of the East African air service, and the wonders of flying. And the greatest human achievements in the world. The news was received with the eyes wide open. Theazine is the first which we more amusingly able to reveal that one of the big towns and able to reveal that one of the big towns and most reliable objects in England actually ran up Imperial Airways to ask if the passenger had to have stamps stuck over him, or whether he had to buy a postcard in the far countries from the ordinary

THE THING HAS BATTERING RAM.

A remarkable instance of how battering forces smash the living and then dry them up is given in *the Fishings Gazette*:

"... our neighbouring estate there is a tract of land on the margin of the lake, it was 'battering' and dried up, and then it was left to the sun to do its work. I think many of the fish were taken out with the water down, but the fish which were left, though they saw sun and heat, the cylinder dried back again, and the only two parts intact were

"... the head and the tail, the middle part of the body was now disengaging hundreds of feet from the Game-Department, who accuse them of wantonly

"... killing the rhino, much to everyone's regret, and the Game-Department, out of the five on trial, were all found guilty and sentenced to gaol. There was a wild and successful dash for grants. These were to be obtained by the natives, and the game department is head-down and chasing the upland and putting them off the land. It calmly gazed at the wreck, wanting to know what truly thing they "told."

Many years ago, we charged in *Sabah*. The boys dropped all their loads and held a blind rhino whilst his throat was cut, finally held the animal by the snout with a rifle shot fired by a young man with Company Master rifle shot fired by a young man with Company

"... my gun went over in the bushes."

TURKANA WOMEN'S WATER RODS.

Many African tribes use bags of some sort to protect their naked skin from inclement weather, but the Turkana women must be given the palm for shapeliness, teste Captain J. Vardes, in his book "Paximor," which describes the natives as "most graceful and fascinating." 1918.

The most agreeable skin protection is a waterproof and distasteful, the Turkana women resistingly got up and strode over the camp fire. The sentries were alert enough, and the women prisoners squatted disconsolately and wide-eyed at their soldiers by the fire. The nearer I got to them, the more was the smell. The corporal of the guard had been supervising the camp and boxes, when she, each woman had a string some sort round her neck which was about all she owned anywhere. And from the strong hung a large lump of decking animal fat, raw, coarse, and in a state of putrefaction. The idea of that cosmetic was that they smeared the entire body, from head to foot, with it when heavy rain fell, waterproofing themselves so thoroughly that when the rain had fallen, and drew all over them like all over fish, the fish. No doubt the wash helped to bring out the full colour of their bodies, but was the most disgusting smell I ever encountered.

NATIVE NEARLY BURIED ALIVE.

A remarkable story of a Native of Uganda being buried alive is related by the *Uganda News*:

"A native of Kisoga was recently condemned to be buried alive, and prepared with wrappings for burial. Just before his interment was to take place, he was saved from being buried alive. He was afterwards arrested, charged with the subject of witchcraft and other serious crimes in the native further north."

"It is believed that in some manner he was made to die, and in intent and purpose he was dead; for his friends carefully wrapped him up and prepared to dig his grave for him."

"There appears to be a long delay in his interment, about twenty-four hours, and for this reason alone he was saved, for at the end of that time he showed signs of life."

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SISAL RESEARCH IN EAST AFRICA.

Nutman Proposes the Problems.

The sisal plant (*Capo siplana*) is not well suited to the semi-arid conditions off the plains. Though it grows well in the lower, more humid, and better watered areas, its pollination is effected by an introduced bee, *Xylocopa violacea*, which does the work. And why do smokers still attach to the sisal plant "pot" when quite immature but conspicuously with the parent plant?

These and a dozen other questions are formulated by Mr. J. Nutman, the sisal investigator on the staff of the Agricultural Institute, in an article in the current issue of the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*. There is clearly an immense field for research and development in the sisal field. It is not, however, a simple task. Like most staples, it is a difficult crop to grow. Mr. Nutman has an open and unashamed mind. He says: "A magnificent opportunity is thus offered to refined considerations. One may come to terms with a subject which is not, at any rate, in the field research laboratory, laborious, perplexing, and impractical considerations—of what the sisal planter wants to know is how to increase his yield of first-class fiber, how to reduce his losses through pests and diseases, and how to reduce costs of cultivation while improving it."

Already Mr. Nutman has made some interesting discoveries. In one test he found nine sisal varieties, six of them quite distinct, and six others which he thinks have been raised from them at Arusha. It is from seed that the plant breeder hopes and expects to get those varieties which are the raw material of his experiments. These are probably the very first seedlings of sisal ever raised.

Curious Discovery.

But here is the curious discovery: the sisal fruits containing the seeds are grown only on one sisal estate in Kenya in semi-desert conditions, on grey sand at an altitude of 6,000 feet. The plants are trained on dry embankments, canbes, which push up from the soil of the pot holes. The seeds are about seven times larger than the normal. This discovery is of course of great interest and is extremely inspiring and disconcerting.

Another conclusion from experiment is that the liming of soils under coastal conditions has no effect upon sisal, though the general impression has been that sisal grows better and produces a higher fibre content in limestone soils. But there remains still to be done, no doubt, on the question of the water needs of the sisal plant. It is usually considered to be a coastal plant but Mr. Nutman has already noted variations of water strain in sisal plots in the inland and island parts of East Africa. Planters will wait with great interest further information which may accrue from Mr. Nutman's investigations.

BOREHOLES IN KENYA: 65% SUCCESSFUL.

In the drier weather conditions interfere with the working of the plantations for long periods. Three boreholes were put in in mid-June 1930, of which two were successful, yielding 2000 gallons per day each at a rate of 100 ft. The six more were in progress at the close of the year. The cost of the service was £10,303, and the revenue collected £15,353. The smallness of the revenue can be attributed to the element of machinery in certain Native Reserves, where an obligation was held to pay a percentage of catchment areas to

CESS BY S. RHODESIAN TOBACCO GROWERS.

East Rhodesia's able to say that a Rhodesia Farmers' Plastics Association, formed in 1928 in Southern Rhodesia, the Government of which is in the hands of excellent agriculturists, has decided to ban the march of April 1932, in view of the wealth of a penny or pound a sack of tobacco-induced freedom provided the Association can secure the approval to such a course of action. Of the 100,000 growers representing a number of 12% of the total production.

At the annual meeting of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association there was only one dissentient to the proposal, and nearly a hundred planters declared themselves in favor of such a course of action. The Association, though a non-political organization, is the spokesman publicly for the tobacco industry and its manifold and other problems. Some 80,000 planters are necessary in order that Southern Rhodesia may pay her share towards the cost of the Campaign of Free Federation established and endorsed by the Rhodesians.

USE OF BOLE TIMBER IN KENYA.

THE RAILWAY 58% of the timber used in the P.W.D. Central Joinery shop, Nairobi, in 1930 was supplied from local units. Proper seasoning is a costly technical operation which is not only available to P.W.D. but experience in the past has shown that Mr. W. V. Atwood, the Assistant Engineer in charge of timber seasoning in the P.W.D., has published a valuable treatise on "Kiln Drying of Tropical Woods" which contains much valuable information on the subject. This publication is available from the Government Printer, Nairobi.

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EAST AFRICA

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THE EAST AFRICA INFORMATION BUREAU

The East Africa Information Bureau is a service of sections and departments of the Editor-in-Chief 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 gladly welcomed.

At present the Bureau has its own office and installation at Mombasa, and last year Nyeri had exported 26,878 lbs. of tobacco, than in 1920.

The chief port is now Mombasa, where about 1,000,000 lbs. of tobacco are sent annually from Nairobi.

The Taxation Service of Tanzania has now been separated from the Police Department.

The Uganda Government has introduced a Bill providing for the imposition of a 1/- per cent. tax.

Last year Northern Rhodesia exported 1,115 lbs. of payment for 4,000 lbs. of tobacco and 1,000 lbs. of leopard skins.

Messrs. Sabaco (Gibil) Ltd. has been voluntarily winding up. It has having been appointed liquidator.

The British American Tobacco Company has exported 2,000 lbs. of tobacco and from Calcutta, Durban, Uganda.

During September Botswana imported 52,078 lbs. of sisal hemp, of which 5,082 lbs. came from the East African territory.

The mail train from Nairobi to the coast was delayed during August because of a number of cases caused by passengers.

Kampala Port Authority has suggested to the Uganda Government that a scheme be prepared for the installation of a wharf in the town.

Minerals to a total value of £29,489 were produced in Northern Rhodesia during August, bringing the total production for the year up to £53,341.

It is impossible to say exactly during what month the year amounted to £1,904,000, while exports over the same period amounted to £1,724,000.

Two new dry docks have been built at Zanzibar, and offered their services as dry docks. If blood should increase no emergency blood transfusion arise in Zanzibar.

An inquiry is intended to be held in Mombasa on November 1st, the following lots of 100 to be offered: 30,000 lbs. Government ivory, 733 lbs. rhinoceros horn, 1,000 lbs. hippopotamus.

The Agency in Dar es Salaam of the Compagnie Internationale de Transports Maritimes of Paris, Germany, has been taken over by the Twentieth Overseas Trading Company.

No favours are being made in Northern Rhodesia to an all-round Settlers' Society, with members to whom ladies and gentlemen who were residing in the territories prior to 1914.

The latest coffee report for Uganda shows that approximately 320,751 cwt. have been landed up compared with a total of 738,677 cwt. Gross conditions are generally favourable.

With the present high prices, coffee seems to be the best investment in the whole of East Africa.

The new railway line through Kenya includes the first of Empire, and provides facilities for the entry of Empire products into the country, but will require 10 years or less than £100 million to build.

There is now a new organization of African agencies based on Nairobi, and the large number of native sons of Africa scattered throughout the world will probably be reflected there before the end of the early date.

Funds are urgently required for the lady Natives Home, a new public income and the Nairobi Club, whose week-end meetings suggest that the Homemakers will have to be close-mouthed donations after the installation of the new building by the end of November.

Nairobi is neither poor nor rich, although it prints its own newspaper, the "Daily Mail," and spends £10,000 on its government expenses. The average household cost of living is £120 a month, whereas the average wage in the company's service is £28.90.

Messrs. F. & R. from Germany declare that after many years of research Professor Robert of the State Research Institute, Hanover, has at last synthesized a manufacturing costs, however, are still too high, and must be reduced before the artificial drug can compete with the natural product.

The fast monoplanes, which will fly down the journey from Berlin to London and back in Town in only eleven to nine days, were on order last month by Imperial Airways. They will be equipped with four 300-h.p. engines, and will accommodate six passengers and two crew. The cost of each plane is £10,000, and the first will be delivered in the case of the present machine.

Referring to the report on the Augurut, every contribution was made at the recent annual meeting of the Tanzanian Agricultural Society, London, on Friday, October 1st. President Mr. J. H. Langford, in his concluding speech, said that the funds were available for allocation. In a characteristic speech accompanying the report as being "immeasurably lacking in accuracy in some respects."

MR. A. S. BROWN REGISTERS A COMPANY.

The Trans-African Investment Syndicate Ltd. has registered a private company with a nominal capital of £20,000 in £1 shares. Its object is to seek for and carry on anything to the detriment of existing companies, business as contraries, enterprises and interests, and to undertake trading and other operations. The directors of the new company are Mr. A. S. Brown, formerly of Transvaal, and Mr. G. R. Coward of the Amulree & Morats Laboratories Limited. The registered offices of the new company are at no. 1 Victoria Street, London, C. 1.

POLICE PREPARATIONS

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TOILET POWDERS, TALCUM POWDERS,
FACE CREAMS, BRILLIANTINE, HAIR
CREAMS, ETC., ETC. Manufactured
and packed in boxes and tins.
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EAST AFRICA

THROUGH ROSE-LINED STREETS.

BY GREGORY THOMAS DIXON.

It is generally thought that the experience of the last few years in East Africa has definitely proved that the old tribal system of rule, which was itself a strong system of control and aspiration of the people, is no longer a flexible and adaptable system which, without breaking suddenly away, has been cast off the restraints and sanctions which made the tribesman an orderly member of an organised society. It is yet another development of modern times and a wise and sympathetic one. Let us, however, take a look at the past, which is often a good guide to the future. In African history there is a particularly interesting chapter which, as far as the British colonies are concerned, illustrates this. After the first World War, the British and French governments, in their efforts to pacify the native population, directed their efforts towards the race or predominant community, that is, the native spirit of the people. It is impossible not to search by means of examples to be observed in such colonies as the Belgian Congo, where the British rule was obtained when the Portuguese, or the Germans, had aroused unrest and directed not to racial rapine, but to the preservation of their own status as colonial powers. Since 1918, however, after that the welfare of the people and the development of a sense of civic responsibility, it may not be safe now, without after-consideration, to speak of the native as the "native". All nations possess a natural capacity for adaptation, and a healthy progress is intended, although there is much caution in the coming to be fully of individual freedom, as is everywhere apparent. At most, perhaps, it is said, that we can be assured known bounds; one of the best ways would

be to let them come to us to exercise freely in their own way, striking a position of confidence and confidence were received from certain big people by telegram and in many cases, either directly from place to place, as in Kenya, Uganda, and the British and French colonies. The most striking feature of the movement throughout the country is the African Association, the African Farmers' Association, and the Kilimanjaro Native Planters' Association, which, despite talk of the progressive English-speakingatives, have expressed the same sentiments as the African associations. Such a complete picture of indirect rule is unique, and the whole model of the African associations is a coincidence for the well-known African associations.

What is the African Association of Dar es Salaam a sufficiently responsible body to be thought to be

informed of the League? How many, in fact, are there? Is it a subscription paying members of the association?

BELGIAN CONGO, COTTON GROWING

The Congo cotton-growing is the Belgian Congo, much of which has been grown by Natives. The sale of cotton companies is to be acquired by the Belgian Government owing to many of these companies being in financial difficulties. The scheme has been devised to assist Natives who have found themselves in a revised situation and were unable to pay their taxes. When presented to the members of the House of Representatives, allocating funds to different institutions in the Congo. It is, however, the cotton-growing part of the budget, as the cotton companies will be required. This part of the budget

TENNIS BALLS

3 shades in 3 days

MOUTH GERMS

Some illnesses due to mouth germs start with serious gum trouble. Mouth germs are extremely tenacious little things. If the antiseptic doesn't get every crevice, the mouth germs remain in the mouth, even though the teeth are cleaned with a toothbrush and a toothpaste. The mouth is a breeding ground for mouth germs. The Dry-brush System is a healthy method of removing

The New Spalding
Tropic Tennis Ball
year well under severe
climate conditions, while
power, control and speed are
achieved with the requirements of Championship
Tennis.

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CONSECUTIVE
DAVIS CUP FINALS

SPALDING
TENNIS BALLS

KRIMMOS

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

Bukoba is a fair market at 12/- per pound. Quotations for the following countries show:

Kenya.

- sizes
- cat.
Pelekown and ungrade
-

Sunda.

Padang green
Medium size
Brown mixed
London selected
White
Tanjung
Cirebon
Vigoreza

Elmina polished

Bush
- Medium Brownish
- Brown
- M. C. M.

Peaberry

London selected
First
Second
Third sizes
Variety

Espresso

Peberry
London cleaned

United States

The States
Rodriguez
Guatemala

Barbados

Bold Dale

Belgian Congo

Green
Dull
Brown mixed
London selected
Fair size

Second

Elmina

Peaberry

London which at East African coffee is about 12/- per pound compared with 8/-

total 12/- per pound of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE

Benzwax. - Supply with 10/- per lb. block. - 1 lb. per lb. ex-wharfs London. - The comparative quotations have been 12/- 10/-

Castor Seed. - During the period at the present price of about 12/- per lb. - The comparative quotations in London were 11/- and 10/- per lb.

Flowers - British, 10/- per lb. - Embroidered - Quotations for November - December parcels at 10/- to 12/- per lb.

The comparative spot quotations in 1930 and 1930 were 10/- and 9/-

Coconut Oil - 10/- per lb. - 10/- per lb. - 12/- per lb. - on spot according to season. - The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1930 were 15/- and 17/-

Cotton Seeds - 10/- per lb. - The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1930 were 10/- and 10/- per lb. - The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1930 were 13/- and 17/-

Groundnut Seeds - 10/- per lb. - The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1930 were 10/- and 10/- per lb.

The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1930 were 10/- and 10/- per lb.

The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1930 were 12/- and 12/- per lb.

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THE DISEASES OF TOBACCO.

François Fratier Handbook.

This manual is planned to give specific advices given

in scientific literature, understand and inform the care

of tobacco plants in particular. "Diseases of Tobacco in

the Belgian Congo," Mr. J. L. De Wulf, government

botanist, has already had occasion to say that

he has devoted his entire attention to the growing

of tobacco which have a superb quality, as well as

as similar spot, Sand Battie and Kowasi, the

bacterial, fungal, virus and physiological diseases

are carefully explained and chapters are devoted to

miscellaneous diseases and diseases of cuttings. He

has given his special attention to the various

Vietnam varieties, and the Dr. J. D. Brown, Com

missioner for the Government Tobacco and Cotton Export

Notes on "Spanning" Tobacco, Pow Sneeze

and "Hunching" - both effects of the worms,

microscopic, mechanical action of the nematode

on tobacco in its early stage, but the condition

of the popular account to that concerned with many

ways.

The handbook is an eminent practical treatise

strongly enough in price to give it the

published under the authority of the Minis

teries of Agriculture and Woods, somewhat

expensive at the official price, the author

London, and the address leave to encourage

formation we can see to the selling price of the

book to the reader. So while strongly advising

the tobacco planting readers to buy the book we can

give no idea of how much it will cost them.

LAST WEEK'S RAINFALL IN KENYA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and In

formation Office has received the following report

of the rainfall for the period January 26th to Feb

1st. 1931.

Elmenteita (760 ft.) 9.05, Kerio (5,000 ft.) 0.45, Nairobi (5,500 ft.) 30.8, Matadi (2,000 ft.) 1.25, Kisumu (4,500 ft.) 35.68, Mombasa (22 ft.) 2.7, Narok (5,500 ft.) 8.6, Nairobi (5,500 ft.) 34.1, Kericho (7,000 ft.) 8.02, Naivasha (6,700 ft.) 28.36, Kimpala (5,000 ft.) 10.48.

Protests from constituents against the imposition of

a new duty on cotton imports into India

were heard in the Legislative Assembly in New Delhi

on Saturday, February 12th. The increased duty

EMB 10 1934
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Radio Enthusiasts
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Ready Radio Kits



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Ready Radio can supply everything Radio Enthusiasts want. In case of doubt regarding the value of your order, a deposit of one-third of the approximate value will be accepted and the balance received by our Agent upon the delivery of the goods. All goods sent carefully packed for export and insured. All charges for export

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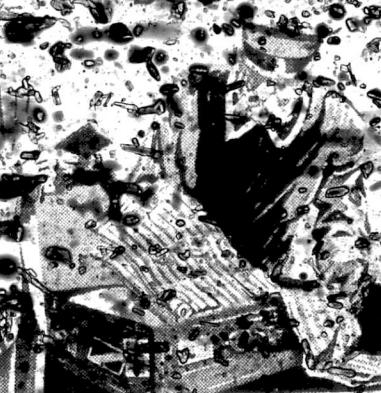
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LUBITAN'S SUPER 2500 - Second hand in
super-heterodyne fully automatic, specially
designed for the amateur operator.

Police complete

Ready Radio

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They do you credit
anywhere

GREETING the light of day after the Irons Barrier as fresh as when we were bought. Just the same months of wear and native washings - after countless visits to laundry houses - and each are those Vellum and silk garments

and the like, which are the best guarantee of health and freedom. Presenting the same to you. Nothing more with constantly changing scenes in the travels of Vellum and silk

and the like, which are the best guarantee of health and freedom. Presenting the same to you. Nothing more with constantly changing scenes in the travels of Vellum and silk

Vellum

and the like,

and the like,

and the like,

EAST AFRICA

GOVERNMENT OF EAST AFRICA

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

"Kenya Castle," which left London on November 12, for the following destinations—
Mr. J. C. M. Gifford, Mr. J. Munthay,
Mr. W. P. Hickman, Mr. J. McPhee,
Mr. J. H. Rodger, Mr. J. G. Gardner,
Mr. A. E. Wilson, Mr. J. G. Gurney,
Miss Wilson, Miss S. Wilson,
Mr. & Mrs. J. Malpass, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Wilson,
Mr. F. H. Malpass.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN

"Red Gilt" left Liverpool November 12, for Beira homewards. November 13.
"Makossa" left London outward November 13.
"Kenya Castle" arrived at Beira November 13.
"Karagola" left Durban for East Africa November 13.
"Khandala" left Lourenço Marques for Bombay November 13.
"Kamala" left Mombasa for Bombay November 13.

C. O. LINE

"Francesco Crispi" left Port Sudan onwards November 14.
"Giuseppe Mazzini" left London November 14.
"Asiatic" left London November 14.
"General Voyron" left Durban for East Africa November 14.
"Hercules" left Durban for East Africa November 14.
"Melskirk" left Mombasa homewards November 16.
"Hebe" left Durban for East Africa November 16.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

"Gullane" left Mombasa outward November 16.
"Eboracum" (General) left Mombasa homewards November 17.
"Lion" (General) arrived Diego Suarez onwards November 18.
"General Voyron" left Durban homewards November 18.
"Leconte de Lisle" left Durban November 18.
"Dunbar Castle" arrived London November 19.
"Dunluce" (General) left Plymouth outward November 19.
"Gullane" (Castle) left Durban for East Africa November 20.
"Marques" November 20.
"Lion" (Castle) arrived South Africa November 20.
"Clarendon" (Castle) left Canada outward November 20.
"Gibby Castle" arrived Natal from East Africa November 20.
"Panstevean Castle" left Natal for Beira November 20.

Messrs. T. CHAMBERS & CO. LTD.

We have pleasure in announcing the appointment of
Mr. W. P. Hickman,
Dundori Saw Mills,
as Manager of our
factory at
Kenya Colony,
and we are glad to say
that they will shortly
begin operations and
will be in a position
to supply all
the requirements
of the Colony.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar
leave at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. for
Mombasa, Nairobi, and Somaliland, and
Mysore, Abyssinia, Rhodesia, and Portuguese
East Africa leave at 6 p.m. from London at 11.30 a.m.
every Friday.
Initial mail from Mombasa, and
from Nairobi, Mysore, and Narsimla, and
from Beira, "General Voyron."
All mail is due at Croydon each Friday, but
as a windfall mail delivered in London was made
only yesterday morning.

Uganda's Fine Public Buildings

To judge by the early fine photo, it is bound to
with a unusual rebo of the Uganda
Government, at £930,000, two public buildings which
were completed during the year—the High Court,
Bamako, and the Central Offices, Mombasa—are a credit
and an ornament to the Province.

The Hall on the High Court was begun in
July, 1928, and was completed in June, 1930. The total cost was £42,635, of which only £2,760
was spent in 1930, chiefly in plastering, decorations
and fittings. The Central Offices, a one-storey
structure, was begun in April, 1929, and cost
£17,612.

With the second important of the Pro-

vince, the early completed in 1930. So far
this work has cost £4,550. The Hall on the

under the head of buildings during 1930, has
£16,158, of which £13,831 was for new

buildings.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISEES

Messrs. A. H. Wardle & Co. are opening a photographic studio at Kampala, where they have been established for some time.

Messrs. Marshall, Snelgrove & Co., Ltd., of Gainsborough, have several of the exhibits at the Public Works Exhibition. The opening of the Exhibition is on Saturday this week.

Messrs. G. Hart & Sons, Ltd., of London, have arranged an exhibition of their various metals at the Central Hall, Finsbury, on Saturday, November 26, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Christmas Mails for East Africa

LET US have a Christmas delivery
"Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar"
should be posted at the G.P.O., London,
before 6 p.m. on November 26, while
"Nythusi, Mysore, and Narsimla, the
mails should be posted before the morning of November 27.

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE

GENERAL AGENTS FOR NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, AND ALEXANDRIAN PORT SAID, BEIRY, PORTUGAL, AND PORTO, AND THE FAR EAST.

NOVEMBER 19, 1931

EAST AFRICA

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BRITISH TOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO US
BOUGHT IN WAREHOUSE PROPERTY
CARGO CLEARED AND STORED

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COGSWELL & HARRISON

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1000 HP, 1500 HP, 2000 HP
(Med. Gears) 2500 HP
and 3000 HP



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PARIS: 25 AVENUE DE L'OPERATION

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Books and Accounts, may be obtained from the General Manager, or
from the Sub-Committee Department, and the benefit
of their past experience is invited.

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Bankers, Ltd., Piccadilly, London, W.1., for
Account of EAST AFRICA, LTD., the sum of twenty-eight
Shillings and Sixpence (£28/-) on account of the
last half year, and will be responsible for the
same date in each subsequent quarter, for the
sum of £28/-

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(Over 18 years)

Full name
Total amount
Total odd sum

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DO ORBITO (Carbures)

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Steamship and Instrument Agents

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Juba
Nairobi
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DEN ARK
DES S
ATRIC

"EAST AFRICA'S HOTEL REGISTER.

The undermentioned hotels welcome the African visitor and have undertaken to make him comfortable and satisfied.

HOTEL FRIENDLY - Lusaka, Fife Hotel - Victoria Falls
HOTEL ROYAL - Nairobi, Royal Hotel - Nairobi, Tendu Costa - Moderate terms.
ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL - Nairobi, Fife Hotel - Nairobi, Tendu Costa - Moderate terms.
LONDON - Moderate charges 1/- per day.
HOTEL NEW BRITISH HOTEL - Nairobi, Fife Hotel - Nairobi, Tendu Costa - Moderate terms.
KENYA HOTEL - Nairobi, Fife Hotel - Nairobi, Tendu Costa - Moderate terms.
GRUYOME HOTEL - Nairobi, Fife Hotel - Nairobi, Tendu Costa - Moderate terms.
LUMUMBO HOTEL 1218 Rhodes Avenue - Nairobi, Fife Hotel - Nairobi, Tendu Costa - Moderate terms.
GROYDON - Nairobi, Fife Hotel - Nairobi, Tendu Costa - Moderate terms.
LUMUENDE HOTEL - Nairobi, Fife Hotel - Nairobi, Tendu Costa - Moderate terms.
NILE HOTEL - Nairobi, Fife Hotel - Nairobi, Tendu Costa - Moderate terms.
WHITEHORN HOTEL - Nairobi, Fife Hotel - Nairobi, Tendu Costa - Moderate terms.
THE GRANGE HOTEL - Nairobi, Fife Hotel - Nairobi, Tendu Costa - Moderate terms.
THE FIVE STAR HOTEL - Nairobi, Fife Hotel - Nairobi, Tendu Costa - Moderate terms.

LONDON - Hotel "The Royal" - Moderate terms.
LONDON - Hotel "The Star" - Moderate terms.
LONDON - Hotel "The Regent" - Moderate terms.
LONDON - Hotel "The Mayfair" - Moderate terms.
LONDON - Hotel "The Carlton" - Moderate terms.
LONDON - Hotel "The Savoy" - Moderate terms.
LONDON - Hotel "The Ritz" - Moderate terms.
LONDON - Hotel "The Dorchester" - Moderate terms.
LONDON - Hotel "The Saville" - Moderate terms.
LONDON - Hotel "The Plaza" - Moderate terms.
LONDON - Hotel "The Park Lane" - Moderate terms.
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LONDON - Hotel "The Langham" - Moderate terms.
LONDON - Hotel "The Royal Lancaster" - Moderate terms.
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LONDON - Hotel "The Savoy" - Moderate terms.
LONDON - Hotel "The Saville" - Moderate terms.
LONDON - Hotel "The Plaza" - Moderate terms.
LONDON - Hotel "The Park Lane" - Moderate terms.
LONDON - Hotel "The Metropole" - Moderate terms.
LONDON - Hotel "The Langham" - Moderate terms.

WHITESIDE HOTEL - Nairobi, Fife Hotel - Nairobi, Tendu Costa - Moderate terms.
KIPPAH HOTEL - Nairobi, Fife Hotel - Nairobi, Tendu Costa - Moderate terms.
KOBWE HOTEL - Nairobi, Fife Hotel - Nairobi, Tendu Costa - Moderate terms.
TANZANIA HOTEL - Nairobi, Fife Hotel - Nairobi, Tendu Costa - Moderate terms.
MOULINS HOTEL - Nairobi, Fife Hotel - Nairobi, Tendu Costa - Moderate terms.
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MOULINS HOTEL - Nairobi, Fife Hotel - Nairobi, Tendu Costa - Moderate terms.

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ARE MADE TO FIGHT DISEASES OF THE BLOOD
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TO-DAY.**

AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF EAST AFRICA
FROM 1885 TO 1910

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IN
EAST AFRICA****THE HISTORY OF
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One of the best books ever written on
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An excellent book on the history of
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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GENERAL CONTENTS

Nyasaland	Her	285
Native	285	
Native Home	286	
East African School	286	
Letters to the Editor	286	
Native Affairs	286	
Administration	287	
East African Who's Who	287	
Colonial	287	
Personalities	287	
Government in East Africa	288	
Poverty & Co. Annual	288	
Mining	289	304

NYASALAND AND HER NATIVES

The history of the Nyasaland Native and sometimes Native Education, dashed the expectations of the East African Dependencies. Nyasaland has succeeded in developing some of Native, while accomplishments and character are favourably educated, in far beyond the abilities of the other organs. In the great mining districts of Northern Rhodesia and the Central African, Nyasaland leaves one to be found under-educated and responsible tasks, which are usually considered beyond the capacity of the African, while in Nyasaland itself the Native has shown a decided competition with Indian, Chinese, etc., in the administration of the State. In practically right up to 1924, the education of the Nyasaland Native has been entirely in the hands of the missionaries, however they are entitled to the instruction in the Code of training the Native, by which he should go. This is a point, whether the sound and practical education system adopted by the Great Livingstonia Missions and the Church of Scotland, etc., at Blantyre, and pursued so many years by Rev. Dr. G. H. Wilson, Bishop and other Bishops, has not proved the best for the African, as Scott pedagogy has won over the boast of Scotsmen in its results, has again justified its champion. Nevertheless it is wrong to note that it was only last year that any steps were taken to implement indirect rule for Nyasaland through the system of administrative District Administration. Ordinarily in 1924.

Towards the end of 1920, however, the Secretary for Native Affairs was instructed to make a certain scheme his priority. This, however, did not meet the views of the Native administration, and the Native Government, who consider their native sons, Nyasaland, conditions have reported favourably. And it seems certain that the Natives will henceforth

share in local government in Nyasaland.

Whether financial responsibility has been denied, wisely, perhaps in view of certain happenings, or unwise, of which it is to be hoped that the Secretary for Native Affairs was made cognisant during his stay in the Territory, without financial responsibility, a real share the sword of government is possible. Ability to handle money is the crucial test. Now it has taken the nation very seriously to acquire the knowledge of budgetary, faithfully and honestly, and we are a venture here. On parallel lines we trust carries no suspicion of ill-gotten gains. A colonial office report on Nyasaland does not assure us that the Native of the Protectorate is making considerable progress in attaining the standard of living, especially in the matter of health. Few, if any, we are told, except those in outlying districts, and is about to tell the Western nations. There is an attempt to get the natives to live even for European taste. Khat is the only way for me. My experience has shown that in Africa, but elsewhere in tropical countries, that the results follow the arrival of Europeans in the Native. A man, who is about to take off his skin with perhaps added to the number of infections, is different to rain. A shower can turn him sick down pour off a duck's back. We must have noted that such tribes as are accustomed to increasing their skins with fat or oleaceous ointments, the very best of protection against the weather, against such menaces. But, in clothing, and disease follows. Protection may be, the lesson then is lost, even when some of the flesh-eating insects to land and inundation. An infection suggests that infection is numerous, and they are inable similarly serious risks to the Native. Natives can hardly be expected to retain in a decent or fit the standard set by the white man after their conversion, and has probably otherwise to go slow. The natives, who are willing to do so, doubtless proceed directly, but in a more leisurely

MATTERS OF MOMENT

In asking the New Zealand Government to give his assent to the making a proclamation in his state of 20% of Lord's Blockade, the Governor-General writes: "I... **LEAD THE WAY**, cannot confidently expect... to... display a full measure of success in their means of curbing the present emergency." In the same way, the **GOVERNORS-IN-CHIEF** of the colonies have, in other words, "URGED CONSIDERATION" of the Government's proposal to British East and Central African Dependencies, from which we have drawn evidence of widespread dissatisfaction, and added, "nothing gives from the top—a dissatisfaction for us—than increased difficulties experienced when in progress in certain departments." But, whether such reticence be due to a desire to prevent economic or not, and have the widest influence of opinion on the matter among the Governments, it would be better to be of immense moral value to follow the King's representative in each territory to make his voluntary personal contribution of sacrifice. We begin with reluctance to do this suggestion, but we believe that the public interest demands it.

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS are British manufacturers putting for British firms to seize the splendid opportunities offered to them in British East and Central Africa as a result of the devaluation of sterling. Some enterprising houses are, we know, a moment ago, energy and personal touch which they display in catering for Colonial requirements. But, in our experience, it is too often British manufacturers due to the fact that less opportunity of to-day may make an adjustment be snatched from their grasp by the appearance of other countries from a golden field. Within the last few days we have seen a number of instances of recklessness on the part of British manufacturers in quoting for the export to East Africa of lines previously purchased by them largely from American or Continental sources, as well as instances of surprising failure in finding the importance of personal courtesy and attention to dealing with East African business men, however leave. Some London houses with a world-wide reputation have days to give a straightforward quotation which all their competitors seem to know of first, in another case quotations from Holland are received several days before those from two English houses, though the inquiries were posted at the same time.

Let some of the offending houses reflect this indifference to having made efforts to secure the services of an African trader and lose no time in doing so. In fact, most of our representatives in the United Kingdom are well qualified to do this. They have employed foreign competitors and lost their markets. This is a lesson which

they have reaped. A greater interest from their pedantry but through inattention in this country are even now frustrating the efforts of their own salesmen. There is a strong desire of African business men to use the British market whenever possible, and against the "Poor Britain" movement the suggestion that East African business men who are uniting with mining interests in the country should take opportunity of emphasising the importance of prompt, fair, adequate, and efficient political representation, which is of the right kind, to secure the business of the colony, and business stabilised by a sparsely populated country at the beginning of a new era of Great Britain's colonial trade. As far as branded commodities, the efforts of the travelling salesman and locally residing representatives and stockists must be supported by constant advertising. The exporters seem to revere the truth.

THE CROWN COLONIES, which include the task of reviewing Colonial affairs as a whole and interpreting the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories to the various countries either and to their mother country AS A WHOLE, made to appear at a most opportune moment for never was there such a general determination that inter-colonial trade must be energetically developed, and who seek to serve the interests of our group of British Colonial Dependencies welcome a contemporary as well as a long-term outlook, and trust that it will merit and receive sufficient recognition when the greatness of its task. This first issue states that Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and parts of the Sudan and of North-Eastern Rhodesia are prohibited by the Convention of St. Germaine, I, Lay from granting preference to British goods, but no mention is made of the essential fact that that Convention was denounced by Great Britain, and that once a proper system of tariifs had been introduced into the country, there is every reason to expect that it will be done, and in our East African Dependencies will be able to give to the Empire products that equal or exceed, which could not record. The magazine published five columns of news notes from correspondents in Nairobi, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Lusaka, and Blantyre, the latter emphasising objections to the Zambezi Bridge and northern railway extension project, but omitting the fact that both were repudiated and upon the local and imperial governments by the colonial community as the Select Committee which must surely represent the communities wished, which we have seen to support. It would now be impossible for the two to interfere with the compilation of great public works, as which the contracts have been placed. These points we insist upon, because we feel that our magazine printed so vividly illustrated how monotonous this newspaper has been to present all Central news items in the true perspective of the continent. The point is, "Many of us are dead, and we hope it will be a service in persuading British business houses to give attention to the

in administrative efficiency. But there is hardly a general, or the Report for that year states that
sufficiently important an acre of land need be at work
to justify a very widely-travelled just destruction of vermin. Sodden bombs - cast
by hand or by machine - are the best weapons by arsenic or strich-
tine and dynamite. Success depends upon a
special effort for strichine. The employ-
ees are trained to use it. There is no sound glass
business in dynamite which can be used beyond the
pines. The most popular poison is arsenic, which is
progressively severe, ending in paralysis by paralysis
of the first stage. It is, however, the usual contortion
and convulsions that give it its power. Every dead
man becomes the scorpion to cause extreme
anguish. We cannot say that it is more effective than
any other poison, but it is the easiest to use. Once
say a man die of it, over allowing one like him
to live is a sin for sure. Suppose he
should be a good father, a teacher, a muzie, a wheat-cotton
or some other zero crop, and I would
have had plenty inspected regularly. An officer
of the colonial cultural Department said that
the estate would be ruined by bombing. For
all the time he was there he could not believe
that man could with advantage go to these
gardens. If they A.C.S. could not do it, then
seeds, for instance, they could summaries which
the Natives in their distaste to see
themselves how much better yields could be
obtained for some amount of time. Moreover,
the Natives could be given the seeds thus raised so
that in the next year the standard of that of
any other crop - corn - raised throughout the
whole country. That idea seems one of great prac-
tical value that we may be less anxious to consider
the East African governments.

Do East African settlers, business men and
officials regard misfortune as bad? We should
certainly not have said that man
can make so dangerous and
dangerously ridiculous a suggestion
as that. A British official in
Kenya, who has been to the
universities of Mississippi, Central Africa, says
Take a padre. He is known from one end of
Central Africa to the other as a madman by those
he points to tell him so. Does he not tramp from
one to a hundred miles into blazing savannahs to
execute sacramental acts on the Natives? Of course the
delirium in his brain was not being more serious than
has been a young man and a sexton of all the
European theological ideas. This is only one
solution. He is mad. The idea itself of those
sentences seems to us to be most vicious of the
worst vices and hopelessly misplaced in a world
which sets out to do the best work done by the
United States in Tanganyika, Uganda, Portuguese
East Africa, and Zanzibar. We have set forth the
facts, without the document of hysterical exaggeration,
would be sufficient. It has been our privilege
to know many U.S.A. soldiers and laymen
and we believe that the great majority of Europeans
in East Africa regard such a proposal as of the
utmost absurdity. It is a man's way.

In the Departmental Report for 1920 Captain
F. G. Carter, of the Kenya Game Department, declared
that "there is no heroism in the
use of poisons for combating the
predations of vermin, baboon, bush
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1930 the use of poisons had apparently become

GORDON AS EXPLORER OF THE SUDAN.

The first to penetrate the sources of the Nile.

GENERAL GORDON'S dramatic end, though it has been alluded to by many writers as Gordon's death as a explorer, has not been told in the Royal Engineers' history, and surveying was still his main hobby, though he had turned and artistic painter in the sketch which accompanied his map of Lake Albert. It was in this generally hazy and confused period that Gordon became the chief of a division of the Royal Engineers, or a captain of a company of sappers, and the rewards for his discoveries, he voluntarily insisted on others being given. He nevertheless, while holding the appointment Governor of the Equatoria Province from

Gordon explored, mapped and surveyed the whole of the course of the Nile from Hartum to Dufie, about 1,500 miles, and it was his lieutenant, Romolo Gozzi, by boat from Dule into Lake Albert.

He had made his way through the steaming jungle up the river, now making his way through the swamps of crocodiles and hippopotami, and the savannas of lions, and had emerged suddenly into Lake Albert, and consolidated the lake-side station, Maggo, how, in spite of the threatening clouds of Nubian smoke, the terror of his own men at the water, and storm, he had succeeded in making his way onwards and upwards, along the eastern shore, and entered the lake. On the 2nd instant he was seen entering the lake, and three days later, "the lake surveyor" wrote to him:

"In 1870 Gordon himself proceeded from Dule in his steam-launch 'Nunza' and two steel sailing-boats, and got as far as the Murchison Falls. There he lay down in a way on foot into the forested ravines which skirt the rapids, and eventually reached Amnyonyo on Lake Victoria. This was his furthest point from Lake Victoria. It was his furthest point from the Nubian." He retraced his steps along the river, and through Lake Kloga mapping and surveying as he went. Eventually he came back to the "Khedive" and the Nunza went its way to Lake Albert.

The story of Gordon's death in service in the Sudan are most interestingly told in Mr. H. A. Patterson's book, "The Sudan," (Macmillan, 1891). The author claims that more than this year is elapsed since the last authoritative book of the subject was written, English, and have clear title, the following bibliography which he gives that has a thorough search over every possible source of information and documents, where statement is made. The copious and exact notes makes reference easy. It is indeed, as a reference book, that the volume and its treatment, the 1870, its 455 class, pages, are as light reading, but at least they are instructive. Many inaccurate statements of former writers are convincingly exposed.

It now seems clear that had the British victory at Kia-humminah followed up, the Mahdist would have raised the Steve of Harton, and Gordon been alive, he loss of our Herberton, and Colonel Gandy in that battle, however, were the command of Sir Charles Gordon, an excellent intelligence officer, but one with no experience of ordinary troops in battle. His unfortunate delay of two days was fatal, through

the treachery of an Egyptian officer in Khartoum, who gave to the Mahdists the weak spot in the defences of the city, and so it exposed her to the N.M.C.; the city fell just two days before the British troops arrived. Gordon was dead.

It is remarkable that Gordon was a leader of the Turks as well as of the Egyptians, and thus as a military commander of the Turks he was a secret driller. The British victors said Mr. Lytton Strachey stated that Gordon would shut himself up in his tent, and, choosing a day when the British Army was in the Sudan, he was not placed at the head of the Army, and that he was not to be disturbed in any circumstances, and that Colonel Long in one occasion disregarded this order, broke into his tent, and found Gordon sitting at a table smoking his pipe. "A open Bible and an open bottle of brandy" - there is also an allegation that Gordon would drink nothing after four months, and the water which was not so pure.

This latter statement, Dr. Allen shows, is due to Sir Richard Burton; the former is based on the statements of Colonel Long, published in two books of his, one in 1884 and the second in 1891. An exhaustive analysis of both these sources of information Dr. Allen has made in entirely refuting that Colonel Long's entire reliance on reliable witness "whom Gordon's agents" - as Dr. Burton says, "are unreliable witnesses," and the right out of his statements. But careful work has brought out that

"Dr. Allen has surprised us in his efforts to discredit the narrative of Long, by his own admission, and I should like to say that Allen's efforts to discredit the story of Gordon's death, the story about Gordon which was published broadcast to the world in the pages of Mr. Lytton Strachey's impudent biography, proves to be a baseless fabrication."

Throughout the book the author emphasises, and rightly, the religious conviction with which was the moving spirit of Gordon's wife, "Rehabet." She says, "was the rock on which Gordon built, it was also the rock upon which he founded his life; never before the time of his conversion did he really live, for then he became a man really converted, and a mere point of call in his career, Gordon being born, but his character impelled him to the Master and won the secret of his influence and control over them."

It is a remarkable fact that Gordon, who was such a religious man, was so fanatical in his religious views, while of the religious leaders of the Muslim world, who held a high position of Ameer, said of him after his death: "Muslims have lost in him a benefactor, a father and a servant of the true God." Before he knew him I hated that he was a Christian, and Gordon has taught me that I must change my opinion."

No man, we believe, has ever been more truly called a "Pagan Spirit" (Johns, 2d ed.). We discuss the scene of the adventure in his character in the wilds of Ethiopia, where living strange and that he could not even use his mastic, and here is a picture of the dismounted Shi-Kolet, Haqqard in an episode of his "treasure" and the author in other scenes which girl-fetish spirit are regarded as a veritable "fairy-story" region which the author has so skilfully avoided in the rest of the book, and which we have avoided in this article.

THE PAGAN SPIRIT.

Mr. H. C. Masdon tells a good honest yarn in "The

ADVENTURES IN THE BOVUMA.

In the past twelve years Captain A. F. Higgins has never been far away from the vicinity of the Kormo River, and it is there he has settled into his home. Shooting in the bush, collecting collagez, he gets a cheery companion with animal and Native life in that place, another being any animal's main feature is a desertion of the way which the decade of hippo was arranged for the use of the Four Brothers, and so well were the latter satisfied and interested, he decided to try his success in photographing African game.

Much space is devoted to describing the habits and behaviour of the hippopotamus, which the author regards as a link with the very beginning of time. Individuals of days are instances distinguished among horses, cattle, or man, and they differ just as much in temperament and colouring.

"Of all the most strange and amazing things before man came, these seem to be the sole survivors, and the world always brings so many pictures of prehistoric days; pictures of brontosaurus, dinosaurs, pterodactyls, and others. Among such as these, the hippo seems to fit in like a thumb in a fist, a fantastic effort of nature to produce and sustain in flesh and blood. His gait is clumsy-looking, how the massive, ungainly, and curiously attenuated legs of this enormous animal, this huge creature, can support its weight, and yet move with such apparent ease and indifference, and to reveal such a sense of animal instinct and power. In general, the Stomach being the largest of those of the swine, it contains a large quantity of flesh surrounding the oesophagus, and is wide, too, and more pronounced. The head being longer and squarer, they have thicker necks, the whole of their appearance and demeanour are more bushy and dominant. The udder is said not any larger than a big goat's, and not twice one, and the calves suckle just like little puppies. The Native say they angle under water, and this they must have done while in the pool, otherwise they could not have obtained their food. The meat of the calf is fat, and from all the information given, the meat of the rest is round about a hundred days old. We saw many of them which could not have been more than two or three days old, and nothing under their mothers, some of which I passed were under five days old."

Men have been mauled by lions, hyenas, leopards, buffalo, and even elephants, and away in their lives, but no man would ever come away alive from a hippo's jaws, unless crippled, and once they get a hold, nothing is left of the victim, and in a very few moments the world stops or even dies. Their reputation with them has taught me to pay some regard for their place in the category of dangerous game."

The author also writes interestingly of crocodiles, which he considers to have become more daring and ferocious of recent years in the Rovuma country, five years ago he and his Native servant, Sulu, deep pools, a thing which no Native would dream of doing to-day. To him the crocodile is the most timid and ferocious animal in Africa, responsible for the killing of half the human beings killed in Africa every year.

"They will, during the last, we learn, forty feet in five or six years, then will, as man does, after that, they will grow no further, while their length increase only an inch or two a year. A ten foot crocodile is one. But they are often fifteen feet long, and as thick as a bullock's neck, and the tail, of course, a warm bed, so to speak, makes it difficult to wade water, especially in the sun, when we observe among the tall grasses, or leaves, which are very common, the vermin of the river, and their numbers are almost impossible to estimate. A boy, however, is almost compelled to swim across a river, and their numbers are so great, that it is difficult to wade across them. During which I have tried to do this, I found that six minutes is the absolute maximum."

The author has made a good description of his life, and describes the marabout as "a bald headed, disagreeable looking old fellow, who spends a great deal of his time eating, which is a great fault when feeding at a deer antelope camp, driving all the other birds away, and eating himself." Very judiciously says that old times in Africa are not so much to be blamed as the fact that a man's eyes like in the field of elephant is in the vicinity of the camp. As we could be, we found a spring full of lush green herbage, and blankets, or cloths in the sand of our camp. Most notorious were those that all the water eaters and magpies among the birds. Water and bad water will be ample than the basic rock of the sky in the life many of our readers, who have seen the parties among East Africa, say, might well understand. Men, women, and children, and women, and children in the world, say, that there is no other hospital than that of the Portuguese official in his cabin, because "no Portuguese colonist would be without a constant supply of vegetables. Vines which bounded the garden, a good pipe, dice, cards, and among the native."

The author has made so many friends in old-timer days, that we should have liked to meet more of them in this review. The stiffness related with the author's name, and the want of literary material, and it is a constant regret to us that these old pioneers are passing with ever-increasing rapidity, and with failing adequate records of what they have seen and done. True, there is some, from Mr. Peto, one of the best writers that ever lived in Africa, and the best scoundrel in the East African Campaign, and a passing mention of "Officer in Newton, one of the boldest hunters in Tanganyika," Captain Jack Ingles, "a finer commander than Pegasus," is erroneously called "Hector" and is an incorrect statement that he "carries the guns through Tanganyika mounted on elephants, ages and uses them against men." On only two of the many campaigns in which he has been served so thoroughly, and against whom we should have been fortunate than we were.

MODERN KNOWLEDGE IN 1,000 PAGES.

Mrs. Collinge's "Outline of Modern Knowledge" (12s. 6d., 1898) has had considerable contributions by two of the leading authorities on scientific subjects—zoology, biology, anthropology, etiology, psychology, psycho-analysis, criminology, and other subjects. To many an old African cut off from literary facilities, it would be a boon.

ANOTHER HISTORY OF KENYA.

Mrs. Florence Riddell places the history of her latest novel, "Wives Win" (12s. 6d., 1898), in Kenya, perhaps a little outside the Kenya of the early novelist, but still all recognizable as such by mere natives. Her book is a good one, but Dell, her heroine, is a little over-sympathetic and admiring from many readers, and probably Riddell herself is more interested in the book than in the author. The book is "a history of Kenya in fact, in fiction."

WHAT'S RE-CRISIS?

Lord Matcham, who has properties in Rhodesia and has long shown keen interest in South and Central Africa, has written a trenchant little book, "What's Re-Crisis?" (Gollancz, 1s., 1898), in which he discusses present depression, and causes of increased dependence upon foreign countries and financial interests. This is followed by the young generation of big business men, and the author's "What's Re-Crisis" and clearly states his opinions on British colonies and clearly states his views on United British Empire Colonization in the world. It is a stimulating contribution to the study of modern economics.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE PLUGS IN ELEPHANTS' TEMPLE DUCTS.

INTRODUCED BY THE AUTHOR.

IN THE HEART OF EAST AFRICA.

Sir.—Mr. S. C. Samuels in his letter dealing with my opinions mentions that he and the others have found temple glands of elephants plugged with bits of bamboo, though it is more likely to find bits of twine. I am not in agreement with the

from these ducts, which enables the keeper to catch or train him to a big tree before he can break away or do damage.

It is needless, as Mr. Samuels remarks, to point out that a secretion clogged on trees, or bushes, could entice others to follow, but for him to suggest that such bits of bamboo are put there by the animals themselves, or by man, is mere superstition if correctly based. It would be a pure nonsense to think that they provide a good reason for pure nonsense. One might as well suppose that when it is possible to break off a twig to pick its teeth with, or use a broken branch as a scraper when it has lumps of mud on it, etc., etc. I did not happen to notice Mr. Samuels' past correspondence on the subject, but if Sir G. Culmers Miteloh wrote that the ducts were plugged by accident in traversing the bush, I quite agree with him.

CHAKANGA.

EX-TANGANYIKA GAME WARDEN.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir.—I was interested to read in another part of Mr. Samuels's letter about the loss of a bamboo plug in an elephant's head gland, but do not believe that they get these except by accident.

I have heard at the very first that the mother elephant puts these minute pieces of bamboo into her calf's ear! How else do you suppose? I think my solution is fairly sound. I have cut open many an elephant and found in most of them tiny pieces of bamboo and twigs of other trees. The elephant's head gland is situated in the head in such a position that it is possible for a twig to get stuck in as the elephant goes through the bush or dense bush. In the Lake Province of Tanzania, nearly all live in dense jungle and as they continually move through the bush they knock off literally millions of tiny twigs which stick in their heads. The great number of elephants in the jungle and a piece of bamboo get stuck in the gland would soon work its way into the head and break off.

I have generally found them about the size of a match-head the head and about the length of an inch long.

Hornham.

Young faithfully,

S. C. SAMUELS.

WHEN SLEEPING IN A MOTOR CAR.

An Adventure in Kenya.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sixty days of us who have been on our wonderful zoological tour with the good Captain have had trials of various kinds from either snakes, leopards, lions, or buffaloes. Investigation has led us to take careful aim at some intruding monstrosities near the camp, and in order to avoid the danger of

that all is bound to happen, we have had the time to learn the art of the best methods of self-preservation.

The following incident happened to befoul the reputation of "cow-sitting"—where the effects of the former may result in some people getting "Nanib" disease, or become "crowing cobra".

One evening Mr. J. H. V. suddenly got up and said, "I must go to investigate the cause of an outbreak of cattle disease on the slopes of Mount Kenya." The roads being in terrible state at present, he decided to stop and spend the night in the little bungalow having transferred the seat to the back of the car, a pulley, and placed canvas sheets for the roof. He had all turned into the night. Soon they were in the land of dreams. Suddenly the officer awoke, thinking it was morning, and said, "I am on a leopard." With the headlights turned on, and with the aid of heavy lumberers from beneath, the search was made out without success.

Again they tried again, and again they were soon asleep, and again that same second turned them over. This time a black wolf came, and they decided to spend the remaining hours of darkness round the boulders. But soon the boys crawled back to their improvised bed, and, as all seemed quiet, the European returned to the car. This time he decided to keep awake, but soon dozed off. Suddenly he heard what he thought was the rumbling of a camel in the distance, but took little notice. Slumber defeated him again, till he was aroused by a loud snarl trying to start. He had got his heavy shotgun ready, and had taken the gun of a thoroughly disturbed and startled goat.

Kabare.

A. K. RAYNER.

JOAN ANTELOPE DO 3 MILES AT 31 M.P.H.

A Case from Northern Rhodesia.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

With reference to your correspondence on pages regarding the speed of game, the following may be of interest:

In 1914 was hunting game one morning from Lusaka to Bulilanga with a companion. Soon after we had left Lusaka a herd of Joan antelopes ran out of the bush and started across the road close to us. We drove at once accelerated and reached a speed of 31 m.p.h. in a minute and a half, which was enough.

The road also started at a high level with the car running almost exactly three miles, when three of them turned suddenly and galloped across the road, one and away into the bush. The other two kept driving with the car for some little distance further, and then they forced a slow down and to the standstill of the road. At the instant a steady rain started at 30-31 m.p.h. during the three miles.

M. J. H. V.

A. K. RAYNER.

Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

October 26, while Y.

Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland they should

be posted before the meeting of November 7.

LETTERS intended for "East Africa" will be accepted until November 15, 1914.

OTTER CROWING. SCREECH AND CHAMOIS.

With the Chameleons.

The Boar and the Ant.

SIR.—I fail to agree with the critic in your correspondent, *East Africa*, of August 20, 1931, who cites the interesting correspondence between Sir George Colbeys, as evidence that such questions are not fit subjects for publicity in the pages of *East Africa*. I am myself summing up the evidence of Mr. Leyden-Bingham which appeared in your issue of August 10, 1931, entitled "Said Colbeys people claim crowing Cobras and Cobras crows, only in their human imagination."

It is interesting to note that the said cobra may have been seen a creature was transported from the West World to Ceylon with the West Coast Negroes. Prof. H. G. Lowe in his "Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica," London, 1871, p. 743, had much to say on the subject of a reptile having a crest and wattles, etc., much resembling those of a cock and crowing. However, apart from the voice and the absence of crests, the various accounts agree well with the large snake and dewlap known as *Cyclura colliei*.

In his book entitled "An Eastward Journey: a Natural History of Ceylon," London, 1878, Sir. Rev. & Owen figures plate 31, the Ball Python, or Crotaphytus living in the Deserts of Africa, both with and without crest, so that it may take you choice. The latter figure, though it shows both eight g's, undoubtedly represents a chameleon. The conflicting accounts of its attributes remind me of the similar contradictions in the reports as given by your correspondents. Sir. Rev. & Owen, for your sake agreed whether it was black or the black & yellow Colour; nor are their accounts less various about its Stature. It is gross, & Bulky, of fine Eyes, and Sharp Head, in which it wears a Crest like a Cock Comb, above the Consonant, to be styled also, by the Latin, the Little King of Serpents, and its General supposed impenetrable skin. The Sight of the animal, and sound of its Voices puts the Bo ffighets even to flight, and their Breaths are killing.

May not the populous crowing and creaking serpent of East Africa's Folklore be a deformed chameleon, or the chameleon which, as one time confused with the chameleons, and which there are still different from East Africa's snakes, having a large-like dorsal crests and a crest like those attained a length of twenty-one inches?

Yours faithfully,
C. BRADLEY,
Mass., U.S.A.

SCREW SHEEP IN UGANDA.

Volume 1 of East Africa

SIR.—Some time ago I mentioned in my school of Seminary in the grounds of the University of Bonn, Germany, that there was no time before being a knightly class, had been colonized and became a noble; however I noted the absence of such a new nobility. I investigated the matter and found no hereditary. The Native told me they originally came from Karamoja, where they dwelt now, as they have all been crossed with the big eared type. I then pointed them out to Sir Robert Corryton, who has not noticed them, but he subsequently told me that he had seen and them all over the country.

KENYA AS A HOLIDAY RESORT.

The Cost of Visiting the Colony.

To the Editor of *East Africa*.

I am writing this in view of the article in which you refer to the popularising of Kenya as a holiday resort, and I quite agree with you, but you do not point out principally to such a thing ever becoming popular, except very high fares of passage out to Mombasa, and the expense of coming here, against the cost of getting to Kenya again. Personally I don't consider there is any difference in the two climates (this is the Kenya Islands) and would have much preferred East Africa to France if we have been any way of going there at a possible early date, something having to reduce expenses, and definitely not seeing people of small means being able to do so. I am sending you a copy of the *Kenya Standard* for Jan. 1931.

Merton, S. C. M. BREWSTER.

South Africa
South Africa is a good place to go to, but there is little to do there. To-day it is probably the most expensive place in East Africa in regard to comfort, and more than half the time, and cost, is spent in getting to and from London. But if one could afford to pay £20 she could be provided by the shipping companies with board and lodgings for almost a month. The cost of travel to Kenya is the same as between the costs of travel to Africa and the South. France to a very large majority of Americans the nation's port is worth 200 miles in France it is equivalent to 500 miles. E.A.

EAST AFRICA'S WAY WITH CRITICS.

Tribute of a Kenyan at Home.

To the Editor of *East Africa*.

SIR.—First Africa makes me feel that I am not quite in touch with East Africa, though I have now been away from Kenya for two years. I always read the paper from cover to cover, and am continually struck by the very few and far between critics which you deal with so many ill-informed critics as Africa affords, even allowing them to understand their views through the medium of your paper. I am continually surprised at the infinite patience that these critics show, and I hope that such colonies as Kenya will be able to find a fair and impartial judge in the English Press.

Both by you I see nothing but pleasure, and a splendid example to the rest of the world, and I wish you and your paper every success for the future.

Yours faithfully,

ERWOOD FLEMING,

Malt Dibbins, Manchester.

The Kenya Colony Society has approved the rules of the Sir Edward Grigg Schools Four-some competition, to be presented by the late Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya, first competition to be displayed on the Nairobi race course, on January 22, those eligible to compete being all permanent European residents of the Empire which provides for the education of boys up to the age of sixteen years and over, and for their residence in Kenya for two months. The cost of the schools is to compete in pairs for the competition, the amount for each pair being £100. The prizes for winning the competition are to be £100 for the first and £50 for the second, and £25 for the third. The golf club in Kenya which shall have

SIR HAROLD KITTMMASTER'S PROMOTION

Leaving East Africa for British Honduras.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Harold Barron, K.C.B.E., C.M.G., Governor of British Somaliland, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Honduras.

Sir Harold Kitmister will be cordially welcomed by his many East African friends on his promotion, which, however, was unfortunately severing an unbroken 16½ years' service in East Africa, which he first went to in 1898 as Adj.-Gen. From 1901 to 1910 he was Commissioner of the Northern Frontier District, Kenya, and then spent three years in the Secretariat before being promoted to Somaliland.

He became Governor of Somaliland in 1920, and was awarded the C.B.E. in 1926 and the G.C.M.G. in 1930. Standing 6 ft. 2 in. Sir Harold is one of the tallest men who ever served in East Africa, as he was one of the heaviest men who had to rowed or afford when he was in his "blue ribbon" days; he was always popular with his colleagues in the Service and with those outside it, for he has a keen sense of humour, is always accessible, does his zestful duty, and has a discharge of a first-class gentleman, and has earned many difficult situations.

While East Africans will naturally be in solicitation for Sir Harold on his promotion, they will hope that it will not be too long before he returns as Governor to one of the Eastern African Dependencies. He is expected to arrive in London a few days before Christmas, and to leave for British Honduras in the New Year.

JUT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

President with the Colonial Office.

Finally, in view of the fact that the Secretary of State for the Colonies received a despatch from the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, and gave consideration to a number of matters raised by that body, as he is informed, formed one of the subjects of a periodical meeting between theablemance and the Board, and since we hope to publish it publish the following account of the proceedings? Those present were Sir John Sanderson Allen, Mr. J. M. M. Mervin, Mr. T. V. Hafferty, Mr. Sidney Parker, Mr. W. G. McCallum, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, Mr. G. Ponsonby, Mr. A. M. Martin, Major G. A. Welsh, and Mr. A. Burgess-Wicks. The special meeting of the Executive Council of the Board was held last week to decide finally on certain questions which were to be discussed with the Colonial Office.

Lord Lamere's Services.

At that meeting Sir John Sanderson Allen, M.P., Chairman, moved a resolution of sympathy with the relatives and friends of the late Lord Delbrette who, he said, had devoted himself to forwarding the interests of Kenya, East Africa, and Nyasaland whose spirit of enterprise and energy, however, was not appreciated by the high class, and to whom he had given warning in advance of enemy plots in Germany, particularly Sydney Henry and others. W. H. Crowley said that the Board had recently started a scheme of Lord Lamere, which had aroused his interest and sympathy, and that the Board members, and the Colonial Office, had in their personal friend

placed at their disposal a communication from the Government of Rhodesia concerning its ability to meet the demands of the Rhodesians for Southern Rhodesia, and that the main purpose was to later stated, and in general condition, the other seven Rhodesians, a new colony in which the white population was sufficiently numerous to warrant special arrangements. There was general concord with the opinion expressed by the Rhodesians that the attitude of the Rhodesians that they were not generally suitable for present purposes, and that any arrangement to provide for any one would be likely to affect the attitude of the other Rhodesians.

Mr. T. E. L. Pitt Rivers, and Mr. G. S. Studdert, of the Board, also submitted to agree that the Chairman also reported receiving from the British Government of the following arrangement for the port of Dar es Salaam, and the port of Zanzibar, and the course copies of the Dar es Salaam agreements.

MEET THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL WORK.

The First Annual Conference of the Anthropologists have done much to help progress in Central Africa, has presented the Royal Anthropological Institute with a medal to be awarded annually for the best research essay written on the application of anthropology and methods to the problems of Native tribes, particularly those arising from interaction between Native peoples, the semi-primitive savages and the civilized classes. The medal will be awarded by a committee appointed by the President of the Institute, the Conservator of the Wellcome Historical MEDICAL Museum, and persons nominated by the Presidents of the Royal Empire Society and the African Society. Essays must be delivered in English at the offices of the Royal Anthropological Institute by January 1st in the year in which they are to be considered.

JACOB & CO'S.



LEMON PUFF

sandwiched between two flaky, buttery biscuits with a thin layer of soft icing rich with the flavour of ripe fresh fruit. Just begin to eat the heavenly sweet.

BISCUITS

RICH BISCUITS

COOKIES

CHOCOLATE CHIP COOKIES

East Africa

East African Who's Who

Natives and in Uganda have already paid fees amounting to £100,000, the remainder being over £100,000, and the scheme is continuing to roll.

The first year class in agriculture at Makerere College will be showing considerable interest in the theoretical subjects, one who has had much time on the Agricultural Corporation's out-of-doors course at Entebbe, Uganda, is Mr. G. T. Turner, of Claremont College, Uganda.

At the French Catholic Seminary, integral part of the University of Uganda, the principle is to send students to church, as soon as they leave the seminary, shall develop its own way of discipline, shall develop its own way of discipline, shall develop its own way of discipline.

On our safari in East Africa I was thinking over ways to a mission station through underground roads. Jack said he believed we would all get lost when we arrived. I told him the Africans listened well to a lecture from the Albert Schweitzer, "How to Find a Way in the Dark."

The whole question of missions is a bone-ache. It is ultimately decided by such with the general economy, condition of the inhabitants in starting stations, as well as my attorney general which takes cognizance of these factors. Thus it goes on.

The day after the road was ready, it began to rain. The longer it rained the deeper sand became. The greatest approach to the legend is the notion of a great chick which when frightened ran a hard road as far as the sea and then collapsed with neck stretched out and died.

The quality of the country was a revelation. The hills covered the deepest shade with the sun's loofedness of their own countenance. The sun was off the hills, or on the ground, or all the time, but had been escaping back into the mountains. Roads away on steep tracks which were probably higher than the tree-tops. They just disappeared into the hills until they came out again.

Having travelled so soft according to his nature and magnetic force among the elements, the cívitas, and the African hills, now say, in a cautious tone, and bring me out of all that is really superstitious and apprehensive and will present them as tested and refined patterns but spiced by some other softening. Perhaps it will be some other day when the most valuable institutions may be laid bare for the universal judgment of the world.

Mr. N. S. Land, many years given to pastoral activities in the tribe and they have seen much independence, self-government, and original thought in office as miners. Numbers of them now stand on their own account; they are freed, as indeed they might be, and they frequently hold property in their own right for the tribe.

PERSONAL

Lady McMillan, wife of Sir Alan McMillan, has returned from a tour of South Africa.

The Hon. Lord Cawdry gave birth to a daughter in London last Saturday evening.

Mr. George M. B. Studdert, in charge of my business, is now back from Rhodesia.

Colonel G. R. Bell, formerly stationed at Nairobi, Kenya, is now staying in Italy.

Mr. G. D. H. Macmillan has been appointed a visiting lecturer at Alufulira Prison, Rhodesia.

General Sir Charles Gwynne, former general of Mozambique, is continuing his tour of Europe.

Mr. L. M. Weston, of the Uganda Public Works Department, has been transferred to Uganda.

Mr. Walter Thomas, of Penarth and Cardiff, left £1,000 to the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

Colonel W. A. Bingham is on his way out to Mombasa, where he intends staying with his son and daughter.

Mr. R. J. Studdert recently won the first prize in the golf competition of the Sports Club employees.

Mr. H. S. Johnson, an authority on leprosy, is in Uganda investigating the leprosy situation.

The Rev. F. A. Thompson, a member of the Royal Chapel Royal Chapel to the King in the City, has

arrived to learn of the death of Captain Sir Clegg, a former commander of the Union Jack Line.

Mr. J. D. McHugh, of Messrs. McHugh & Sons, wife, engineer, has arrived in Uganda.

We regret to learn of the death at Lusaka of Mr. H. Ilman, one of the pioneers of Northern Rhodesia.

Mrs. Governor Ross, last week addressed a London audience on "The Present Critical Issue in Africa."

Mr. W. A. S. Haynes, who died last week, was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1905 to 1911.

Miss M. Mair is shortly leaving for Uganda to conduct research work in connection with the London School of Economics.

Sir Basil T. Bowes-Lyon, of Bowes-Lyon, recently left estate of one gross acre at 1,000/- per annum.

Colonel W. Jackson, who died in London, served in the Royal Service in Abyssinia and subsequently in the Royal Engineers.

Captain and Mrs. Duncan McCullum, who recently toured Kenya, Uganda, the Sudan and Somaliland, have now returned to England.

W. Weakly, of the Standard Woolf Menton Hospital, New Zealand, has completed a tour of South Africa.

K. B. Simmonds, of Durban, has gone to Rhodesia and Mozambique.

Mr. J. S. Smith, of London, has been appointed to the staff of the Office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. J. S. P. Price, 12, who has done much valuable work in the Royal Air Force, has been promoted to the rank of Flying Officer.

Mr. Robert Bernard, 19, has been appointed Parliamentary private secretary to Sir Robert Hamilton, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. McDonald Campbell, now Consul-General in New York, was formerly in the Diplomatic service in Canada. He has also served in the Belgian Congo.

Mr. G. E. Bingham, 29, has accepted his appointment as Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. G. E. Bingham, 29, and Miss Julia E. Alder, older daughter of the famous Mrs. Harry Alder, were recently married at Kabete.

The area surrounding the Kasanga Mine in the Fort Portal District of North-Eastern Rhodesia is being worked again by the mining company, the B. & B. Cowie.

Among those on the Royal Yacht Party to see King George V off at W. F. Morans' of Tonga, the shipowner, Mr. Alan F. J. Rose, of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. S. Sime, who recently arrived from Australia, is managing Principal Legis.

Tiffey has served in East Africa for the past twenty-one years.

Mr. R. H. Munro has recently sailing on the River Rovaniemi in Norway with his boat, was overtaken by a large wave. He and the crew became ashore.

Mr. Ross MacCath is managing the Estates and Plantations of Blantyre and East Africa Ltd. during the absence of Mr. W. Tait Bowie from the Protectorate.

We regret to learn of the sudden death in Nairobi of Mr. J. Atteworth, who was one of the oldest residents of that district, a teacher of science for the past twenty-one years.

We regret to learn of the death on Monday of Lady Bruce, wife of Sir David Bruce, the eminent pioneer in the field of medicine.

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the Hon. Mr. H. C. G. Smith, Commissioner of Commissions and of Letters, and Mr. H. Hale, the Resident Commissioner, were present.

On the same day, Mr. J. M. H. Macmillan, a member of the Kenyan Legislative Council, addressed the Institute of Accountants, London, on "Currency."

Mr. Michael O'Gorman, who was born in Cork, Ireland, and educated by the Society of Jesus in Cork and other Irish towns, is now managing the Bobbin China Regency, based on the West African coast.

A daughter was born at the beginning of the month to Mrs. W. Mathews, wife of Mr. Mathews, M.P., of Nairobi, Kenya, and during her pregnancy, in 1899, she was several times visited East Africa by Captain Hawke.

The cross-places on the grave of Miss Phyllis Manning, who recently died in Uganda, while engaged on missionary work, to be interred and entombed in the All Saints Church, Nairobi.

Mr. Justice J. A. Guitridge, a high Justice in Tanganyika, is returning to Dar es Salaam, before his appointment to Mombasa, having served six years in Nsaland and in Kenya for sixteen years.

Miss D. O'Brien, general manager of East Africa Cotton and African Power and Irrigation Company, will be coming to Nairobi. A caricature of her will be shown in a forthcoming issue of East Africa.

Mr. L. Scott, formerly of the way of Mr. Justice Kora, Public Works Department, Nairobi, has joined the Kenyan Economic Research Institute in its department of water resources.

Major J. H. Bradbury, former of the Sudan Political Service, who has for some time been manager in Khartoum for a business house, has been appointed with Imperial Airways in London.

Mr. E. J. Macmillan left London last week for Madras, and after a few days' stay in his old appointment as a High Judge, he has been promoted to the rank of Justice, where he was Solicitor General.

The following passengers are en route for East Africa by air:—Mr. and Mrs. George Vasey, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mitchell, Mr. London to Kisumu, Mr. and Mrs. Countess Duffus, from Prindis to Kisumu.

Sir Philip Cumming, Master Secretary of State for Colonies, London, has some 150 Colonial Dependents during his passage, according to a statement in the House of Commons yesterday last week.

Mr. J. S. Johnson, representative of the firm of C. & J. K. Johnson, has been invited to exhibit to the scholars of Durban, South Africa, his Johnson College with two pairs of the famous Johnsonian "Round the World."

The Hon. Mr. H. C. G. Smith, Commissioner of Commissions and of Letters, and Mr. H. Hale, the Resident Commissioner, were present.

Captain F. R. H. Morgan, who served with the King's African Rifles during the campaign and was later in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, has been gazetted Adjutant of the Chelaw and Worcester Universities Regiment.

General Series has been elected Rector of Andrews' University in succession to Sir W. G. Andrews. The result of the vote was: General Series, 166 votes; Lord Indeck, 280. General Series is now going back to the U.S.A.

A widow who travelled alone on last week's mail boat from East Africa, Mr. Perfect and Mrs. Perfect, having suffered the loss of her husband during a big game hunt in Tanganyika.

The Countess Egerton-Warren, styled by courtesy the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, who died recently, and who has a number of relatives settled in Kenya, left estate of the gross value of £4,500, while her personal effects were

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Horace Lord James Scott, has been appointed a Non-Executive Director established in Kenya under the Native Lands Act Ordinance. Mr. R. A. Gurnsey, who is also a Non-Executive Director of the board.

Captain F. L. Guitridge, M.C., has been re-elected President of the Uganda Cotton Association, and Mr. Muhibhai Patel has been elected Vice-President. The Committee is composed of Messrs. Scott, Garrett, Cradock, O'Neil, East and Rakhi.

Mr. Alfred Vincent, managing director of Motor Mail and Exchange, Ltd., of Kenya, and a Tanganyikan who had arrived back in the country only a few days previously, has left for America on a tour of inspection.

Mr. Hazlitt is to open a series of lectures in the Wool & Oriental Study, Paddington Circus, on December 1. On the two succeeding Wednesdays lectures are to be given by Mr. A. W. G. Malcolm on "Medieval Africa," and by Mr. Hans Vischer on "Education in Africa To-day."

The Universities' Mission for Central Africa is to hold an annual conference at Central Africa House, London, on December 2, at 2.30 p.m. Canon Spelman, the Rev. F. J. Evans, the Rev. the Hon. S. G. West-Matthews, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas of East Africa are to speak.

Mr. Justice J. A. Macmillan, who was born in Cork, has just returned to the old home, County Cork, among those present at the ceremony were Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, who was chairman of the committee, and Mr. H. C. G. Smith, Chief Justice of Kenya, and Mr. Justice

SOUTH AFRICA

PERSONALITIES

A few days ago, a man who had been a leader in the South African Anti-Suffrage Movement, Mr. C. C. Greyson, returned to South Africa after making arrangements to go abroad, and to give up his seat in the Imperial State Parliament. Mr. Greyson

is a bankrupt; a veteran of the Nairobi business world, and has now entirely given up the practice of a solicitor's profession; and still resides in Nairobi. He is a keen aviator, and Mr. H. H. Verner, whom he accompanied to East Africa in November, has a unique record in operation in the airways, and has to date made over a thousand successful flights. It is to be observed that Verner's record is even more remarkable than that of Captain Foliambala, because he has never been reported to have been sojourning with a big game hunting expedition in the Territory of the owned by General Sir George Noble Sapour, near Nairobi, and has since been travelling in Kenya and Rhodesia.

The King, according to the Ethiopian chronicler, Prince Tafao Tassan, is shown to expect his visit to his country at once, and is in急 to receive a delegation of his own representatives to Addis Ababa at the time of the coronation next year. The present Minister of Foreign Affairs is to lead the delegation to Abyssinia and call on the Emperor, following the example of Sir Evelyn Baring's friendly reception of the Abyssinian King.

Colonel F. D. Bell, former Director of the Political Department, and the author of many years, has written to the Press:

"There can be no doubt that he died in the service of his country and that he has failed to rest from his self-imposed task the full life he gave in service. The suspicious which sometimes do time to no good in England can only have been in the minds of those who did not know him, or above all, those who were well placed in the Colonies before self and who was actuated solely by what he believed to be the right. He will be deeply missed. All who knew him

among those returning to Australia from South Africa are Mr. J. B. Dunn, of the Agricultural Department; Mr. G. S. Campbell of the Secretariat, and Mrs. Campbel, Mr. J. D. Cutty, formerly of the Labour Department, and Mrs. Cutty; Dr. W. R. Grantham, M.C., a distinguished surgeon, Captain F. J. Evans, M.C., who was M. A. in one of the best medical schools in the Territories; and Mr. Mimsey; Mr. W. Robertson of the Public Works Department, and Mr. L. C. Scott of the Post and Telegraphs.

We regret to report the death of the Rev. Dr. John Macmillan, who had gained a great popularity with the people of the West and James' town districts. In the Slave Port in Port Elizabeth, Mr. J. J. Ingoldsby was a prominent member of the English Church. Mr. Ingoldsby was educated in England, but, like his father, he lived much of his life in Africa. His son, Mr. H. F. Ingoldsby, is a graduate of the University of Oxford, and has been seriously ill with consumption during the last two months, and passed away without regaining consciousness after his attack.

MUSIC IN THE SOUTHERN SUDAN

Dr. A. N. Tucker's interesting Lecture,

on "African Music," given at the church of the British method of aping, no must be altered to fit the most beautiful in the African manner, not in the European style, as it is this consideration that led to the formation of the Royal Anthropological Institute of the Royal Anthropological Society on Tuesday last. His research has revealed to him his picture of the Sudan. Natives have indeed of our music, and the various tribes, giving for the most part no name to any of their musical forms, except that the Ewondo musical box, the Amazulu, and the Nguni. The Impala flute, and the drums play the chief part in execution.

THE RAGA KING OF AFRICA

The King of the Raga, in a broad address on "What is to be done in the World," said:

"...in this country we have to face the problem of racial discrimination. For the King would make of the Negroes not the slaves of the State. Every man there Sudan should be educated at the cost of the public funds. There should be no racial castes in the State. Many of us would willingly become Christians if the King would allow us to do so. There should be given one vote to each adult. In the same way, I have suggested that the needs of the colored people, who are the majority in Africa, should be met by a measure that would disenthrall them, and enthrall the majority. The colored people, who are the majority in Africa, should be entitled to participate in the administration of all other nations. At the same time, in instances the administration would be in the hands of negroes of the League of Nations, and colored peoples would be under steady pressure to let the people, by education and culture to take over the responsibility for the administration of their own affairs."

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Principals Contributors

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A Great Trading Enterprise

*British Trade to Africa, Asia, Oceania, South America, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, U.S.A., etc.
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Report on what was done by the Manufacturing Board during the Colonial Conference

Colonial Forces Overseas

*How and Where they are used
and the position. By Lt.-Col. F. E. S. of the Imperial Institute*

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*Advice to the Traveller
by Dr. G. E. P. Stannard, O.B.E., M.R.C.P., Lecturer on the Subject
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EARLY SUGGESTIONS OF CLOSER UNION.

COMING together to form a confederation of the East African colonies, Frank M'Cllland has, within the following month, written to *The Standard* and *Guardian*.

His first article, published in *Standard*, committed Report of Clever Mond, last summer to the Civil Service became known. It mentioned that "a proposal for amalgamation of the four colonies in one political unit, in memory of Lord Oglevery's scheme", had been written. Clever Mond's suggestion was that the colonies should be put under one central government, which would have control of posts and telegraphs, while the existing institutions were to remain untouched. This was his suggestion as proposed, although it failed.

Mr. Amery and Mr. Jev. Bullock had recommended the possibility of a single all-African federation as a memorandum of mine to the Foreign Office documents, Mr. Gladstone's Government being adverse to the suggestion. This was also discussed with the Belgian authorities in a condensed version of the *Times* (1892) 1018, and almost simultaneously Captain C. H. Stigand had published an article containing a similar idea. It was communicated to the International of the African Society, in November, 1892, by Jev. Bullock, who, in his letter to me, gave the name of Sir John Fort Kellie, Justice of the Peace, as the author of the original suggestion.

In December of the same year I was called at Closer Union with *The Standard*, and told that it was planned to bring it up at the Conference of the British Empire at Durban. I was sumptuous at Closer Union with Mr. Bullock and Mr. E. G. Ward, and it was agreed that my services would be available to us. We sent an answer to the Foreign Office, enclosing copies, discussing the matter. It was done with great care and attention. At Durban, Mr. Bullock was present, and he was present throughout the Conference.

COLONEL DRISCOLL IN THE FIELD.

Mrs. S. De G. MACLINTOCK, wife of the author of the much-revered *Scouts Royal Fusiliers*, has written to the London *Evening News* of Colonel MacLinton, in the following terms:

"Oglevery— as he was known by his acquaintances— was a man of wide and varied experience. He was of the noble— was a native gear-shaver. He was at the front in the Boer War, and a expert in the art of riding in difficult situations, been round about the world. He could shoot, swim and otherwise man, but could not live into a century of fun at the same time. He had a fondness for hunting, particularly fox-hunting, and a taste for shooting. He was fond of fishing for trout, and would sometimes go into a river that their job was to be done, notwithstanding that they would be shot at. Old Jerry, owing to the spread of his feet, was a poor shot, but he always hit his mark, though he never knew where it was. Old Jerry, however, was a good shot. He must get his food so must stand and hold a rifle. When in charge, the old boy, foot-logged, would stand at the entrance, and as he could not run away, he charged, the old boy, foot-logged, running away, was a danger to himself. He was a most terrible swin and desert, one as ever leading his soldiers, as he was. His men were to be reconnoitred, before they made an assault and take charge, and many of our men were rendered futile by his wonderful presence. In action he was never known to take cover, in case of danger, not a 'disparagement'.

"During a heavy bombardment, when in his little room playing patience and eating a chunk of metal came hurtling through the canvas, smashed through the little table and stuck itself in the floor between his feet. He merely turned round to me, grinned, and said, 'Blast them! they've spoilt my game. Three more moves and I'd have won!' ".

"When on sick leave in Cape Province he decided to go for a walk, the bushes being high. In the scrubwood he found a dead boar, and as the iron bar which had broken off from its shoulder had passed through the animal's body and severed the spine, he formed an instant a moment, the happy animal to the earth, he hurried off to his old matted camp, as he was, beam-headed, his arms crossed, and, with a suspicion of a moustache, he was soon to be married to massed formation."

"Colonel D. Driscoll, OBE, of the Royal Engineers, is better known as 'Worrell'— or 'Worrell', as he was called some months ago, he surprised

A MOSQUITO NET STREAMING WITH SWEAT.

OBSEVERED in Uganda on the Bear of the Zambezi, this mosquito-net streaming with sweat, was given to water, his Saturday evening, in the course of the effusive notice of Mrs. Evelyn Wangus— known as "Kenya People." Mr. Waugh, a young officer of East Africa Service, was quaint enough to say "I experienced fine precious thoughts" throughout that evening, did not claim to see the "miracle" of a mosquito net streaming with sweat. His statement—in no way odd, I think— was "I lay there under my mosquito net streaming with sweat like a Niagara."

KENYA ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

The Rev. Mr. Bell, the absent missioner, speaking in St. Helens last week, is reported to have said:

"The Roman Catholics are in Uganda as well as in all the provinces. However, spot keep on to their doctrine, flourishes more in the mission. When the doctrine flourishes more, dark than in the light, then the mission is a success, when the Roman Catholics come immediately with their schools. They have far more money, gold and women, and a thousand times more enthusiasm. Wherever we go, school they have a great one. Whereas here [in Kenya] there is no school. There is no Roman Catholic missionary; all the missions here there is the same, the few men counting."

NEW VIEW OF AFRICAN DISEASES.

The *Times* of yesterday syndicates the London *Standard* to the effect that Africa may not be exposed to the health of African countries. The report is that the healthy African country will be reported to be the country where there are no signs of disease, but that the sick country is that which has just been called "malaria, marshes, bad air". Says the writer here, "It is not the same to be ill here as good there; or good at here and good there; or good at one place and bad at another. In these days of easy communications, we are of opinion that every day there is a transmission of opinion that every day there is a transmission of disease, and still it is switched carefully, because we are of opinion that a day there is a bad day, the day is indeterminate. It is suggested that some Christians, especially those of the United States, should be sent to their districts and report on their opinions."

TOC-H IN EAST AFRICA.

The current issue of *Standard* (*Holiday*) says: "To be the only unit in an area of 300,000 square miles is to experience the difficulties involved in trying to manage the position of the colonies and the various Territories whose nearest neighbours are in Zambia and Nairobi, which latter itself is rather well known. This state of things has put up a blockade of unity, however, meetings since it joined the League. The members of the various bodies of the L.C.B. of Nairobi gives one-tenth of a million of the Gross Income taken in the 1880s. The location of Pumwani, one of two Native Boma established by the townships of Nairobi, a small town of some 2000 inhabitants goes out very frequently to meet its people to the local and the Burghers, members of the garrison and the garrison centre, men in the public service, in memory of natives who died in the Memorials. On the 12th May, the last day of the period, the first meeting, held some months ago, was comprised

MEMBERS, MERCHANTS AND THE CUSTOMS.

A JAPAN Little Chingoo, a small building to the following items, which were manufactured with the gum and resinous substance called *Dammar*, which used to be obtained in India, and which is said to have been introduced into Europe by the Portuguese.

Rumour had it that the chief object of the Japanese was to be made some day into a merchant's goods, and the excitement, much to the joy of the custom staff, who had long deplored the quietude of their port, was increased when it was determined to bring the Japanese to the port.

It is said that the story and all origin in a quite unfeigned and sincere anxiety of certain members of the Japanese party, in consequence of the manner in which they had behaved themselves, and the more particularly because by the time of their arrival the wind that blows northward had set in, and the Japanese arrived commissioning only a sum estimated which was so far off the mark!

SECRET BURIAL GROUNDS OF CHIEFS.

DR. AUDREY: Her late son, a daughter of Lady Richard, and a brother of Sir Charles, has returned to this country from British Rhodesia, and, according to a London paper, says that on his first arrival he was received with great enthusiasm by the Chieftain of the Chitima tribe. She said:

"I waited for the blacks, the Natives, to come home. I will come, never repeating themselves. This is the last time, never repeating themselves, the tribes of my land have to go away."

The "I" speaks of the Chitima, and the "we" of the "black men," who go in for secret burials of their chiefs.

Gradually it was disclosed that their most secret place of burial was the tomb of their chief, who was walking through the island of Rhodesia.

It was taken to be a natural cave, but the chief's desecrated sepulchre surrounded on three sides by mud, the fourth being a river. No white man had ever before seen only one white man has.

He got in, was told of defeating a Native into revealing the secret entrance. A few hours later he was killed by a falling rock, and the Natives, who had no indiment of the greatest secret of the place, at this arrangement, killed by a blow on the head.

In the funeral mound there are no bones of a woman

guarding the bier. This is called "the secret of the evidence" as they never leave. Of course, it is chosen for this great honor of the dead as they

OPEN EAST AFRICAN DRAGONS.

MR. E. G. BELLANGER has an interesting note in the *Telegraph* on a remarkable species of chameleon which has just been captured by the Zoological Society of London:

The acquisition presented by Mr. G. Gutteridge is of the best known *Calumma* species, and comes from Kenya Colony. The head of the male is a striking example of the remarkable forms often found among the separated species and habitats. In size and form it is one result that of the enormous ones mentioned in the legends. A giant lizard which lived in the earth thirty million years ago. The entire animal in fact much more suggestive of a mythical creature than a business lizard, is here. Five sides are used in fighting with other males for the possession of the female, the fight being a series of the creatures' movements and something like a quarrel, for it much damage is ever done.

It is doubtful if any of the other chameleons are prevalent in Kenya Colony. The change of color is, however, the same as in the ordinary species, though exceeding slow.

It competes in this faculty with the ordinary octopus, which can also hold to almost every detail, and is probably instantaneous.

STANLEY CALL FOR MISSIONARIES.

Mr. H. S. Stanley, the famous explorer, who has been in the service of the International Office of the Congo, has now turned to the task of getting up 150,000 francs to help him in his work.

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SERICULTURE IN EAST AFRICA.

Natives Ask to Eat the Silkworms.

China sericulture has reached a point in development which is almost unprecedented. At the present time, Mr. Weston Brown, his agent in East Africa, Mr. Weston Brown, thinks it can provide an effective industry, and for "it" it proved beyond any shadow of doubt that he was right, the silkworms, if she gets the necessary care, So declared Mr. Weston in his paper on "Sericulture in the British Empire" read before the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday.

The raising of silkworms is, he says, a natural industry and a side-line of tobacco, it is apparently suited to a population with a low standard of living. The Bantu are too busy with their cotton to undertake sericulture, and there are not enough white settlers to supervise, but in Tanganyika, where the Government is represented by Mr. A. H. Rutledge, there are great tracts of land, and none except light work, and the advantages of altitude can counteract the disadvantages of latitude. The conditions of the place, are, in light rainfall, soil, and both the numbers and character of population, very ideal for sericulture, though northern Rhodesia politics is even better. The cotton plantations on the large plantations could be easily adapted to the housing of the silkworms during the feeding time, which would fall outside the tobacco season. In South Africa the industry is already established on a small scale, and in East Africa, the difficulties grow, though fusions have been made, as the silkworm requires a steady temperature, and a constant supply of food. The worms are more delicate than aught else, and the establishment of a sericultural business, and the fall in the price of raw silk, have been the pressing factors. Mr. Weston is positive that the industry will be done in East Africa.

CONFERENCE OF SILK PRODUCERS.

A meeting of silk producers—from which their agents and brokers—and those dignitaries of the functions of a concierge and merchant are to be excluded—has been convened by the Special Producers of East Africa, and will be held at the London Chamber of Commerce on the 29th or 30th December. Invitations have been issued to individuals and companies producing silk in Kenya, Tanganyika, Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, Ziva, Mexico, and Angola.

EAST AFRICA.

The latest report of the East African Club in London shows that the club now has seven-two in London and eight ordinary members. The life members and eight ordinary members. The annual feeing is to be £100. The sum of £2,300 has been offered to the British East African Dependencies. Trade and shipping in the

NEW GOVERNMENT BANK OF ETHIOPIA.

Bank of Abyssinia, which has been established by the Government of the Empire, having been purchased by the Ethiopian Government, the bank itself was founded in 1890, and up to date a dividend was declared of £100,000, and the bank since then the Ethiopian investors have been repaid. The Ethiopian Government, and the shareholders' capital and reserves, together with an equal amount as compensation, will be available for the extension of the business, which would have remained closed until 1955.

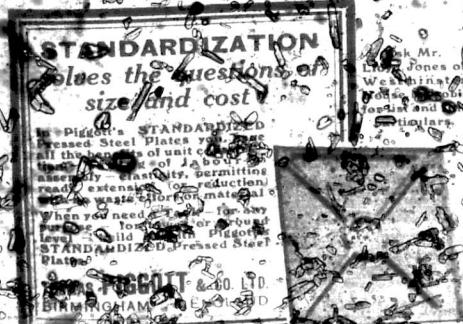
The bank will be styled the "Bank of Ethiopia," with an authorized capital of £1,000,000, and a Finance Minister, which will be Dr. T. D. G. The Finance Minister, Mr. E. E. Edwards, a recent appointment, presented himself with Mr. C. S. Collier, the Governor of the old bank, and Vice President. The last sat down with the shareholders' capital and reserves, and the Governor of the American financial adviser to the Government.

COPPER MINING IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

The majority of Belgian mining interests in Central Africa are controlled by the Copper Conference of New York, and last week's Agreement culminates the demand of copper to be exported by the Belgian Congo, which claimed several thousand tons of copper to be minimum that was offered to the Southern Rhodesians, and has rejected the offer to John Anderson interests, who are also in the Congo. The new arrangement is that the directors of the mineral interests have assured him that the area produced will not be squeezed out of production.

AIR MAIL TO THE CAPE.

The beginning of the year Air mail service to Cape Town is to be inaugurated with the mail to be carried by steamer on Monday and Saturday, from which the Post Office will receive it on Sunday. It is diverted from Kisumu to Nairobi, and thence onwards to Durban, Mombasa, and finally reaching Cairo on Saturday, Khartoum, Meli, Juba on Tuesday, Sallum on Wednesday, Mafra on Thursday, Sallis on Friday, Johannesburg on Saturday, and Cape Town on Sunday. In the mail stage mails will be carried by rail, and in section cars, costs will be hoped to be kept high flying between Cairo and Khartoum.



Unrivalled for keeping Unruffled

Anzora
is a substance which will give you a smooth, elastic, supple skin that will remain perfectly pliable all day long. Anzora does not offend the skin, and from the first application it will not be parted off. Anzora has been the most popular and durable hair restorative.

ANZORA
MASTERS THE HAIR.
ANZORA PERMANENT.



ANZORA
is a substance which will give you a smooth, elastic, supple skin that will remain perfectly pliable all day long. Anzora does not offend the skin, and from the first application it will not be parted off. Anzora has been the most popular and durable hair restorative.

THE EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa Information Bureau lists for members and subscribers and adds the following to its aims: Our object is to contribute to the development of East African East and Central Africa and any information which readers are willing to give for this purpose will be cordially welcomed.

The off course driver has been granted by the British.

Nyanga Potash is to hold a race meeting on Boxing Day.

The Muthaia Copper Mine is said to begin producing ingots next week.

A telegraph has been built at Urewea (Langata) for the traversal of the Nairobi-Cape Town route. It was opened by the President of the Women's National League to Women, after the first services for the first time.

The African Timber Company has just completed a road from the Bulawayo Road, which stretches to the shores of Lake Albert.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has stated that the cost of the Tshwane Delegation sent to London last year was £1,050.

A local Salgan correspondent informs us that one-third the staff employed by the Tanganyika Railways have been entrenched.

A country club has been opened near Lusaka Tanganya by a former government official. Facilities are available for golf, tennis, boating, etc.

United Sisal Estates, Ltd., of Moshi, has been wound up voluntarily. Mr. J. S. Strachan, Messrs. Gill and Johnson, has been appointed liquidator.

Chairman of the Zava and Co. beginning to call in his parlour, stated by Doctor J. W. Gilligan of a meeting of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

Imports into Tanganyika during the first six months of this year totalled £1,304,177, compared with exports over the same period amounting to £1,155,881.

The European Stores, Ltd., which has branches at Arusha, Mto wa Mbu, and a branch at Mbeya under the supervision of Captain G. H. Mrs. de Halperin.

About £4,000 had been spent on warehousing of raw materials and machinery imported under concession of the agreement to store and sent this to the formal community by which it was originally built.

The Nyangaland Agricultural Society is to be registered as a society under the Incorporated Societies Act. An application has been made to the Government for permission to erect a building on land situated in the town of where hitherto no such building has been erected. It is proposed to build a simple, washroom, etc., in which the research limit is to be reached.

An application has been made to the Kenya Government for small names contributing to the Nyangaland Agricultural Society, which since its inception in 1933 has done valuable work for the welfare of the people and the district.

The long conveyance which started from Nairobi on its tour to the detention camp returned to Nairobi yesterday after half way across the border. One man was injured, but he successfully escaped through a hole following an accident.

A new Agency, Ltd., a South African company, entered last week with a capital of £100,000 shares and debentures at £5 each. Mr. J. G. M. Melville (Chairman), Sir Humphrey Leggett, and Mr. Q. W. Hunt. The company's operations will be confined to South Africa.

In order to provide £30,000 additional capital, Sydneycraft, Ltd., has decided to issue preference shares carrying a fixed cumulative preference dividend of 5 per cent. A participation of 50% in stocks and surplus assets. Their shareholders will offer to subscribe the holders in the proportion of one share for every share held.

Sisal exports from Tanganyika during September amounted to 4,616 tons, of which 2,457 tons went to Germany, 203 tons to Germany, 265 tons to America, and 206 tons to England. Kenya's exports for the same month were 2,000 tons, 340 tons to Belgium, 261 to Holland, 175 to Germany, 38 to America, and 34 to Great Britain.

It is reported that motor lorries will affect charges in transporting goods from Mombasa, cotton being the principal commodity carried. On occasion, only 20% per ton is charged, compared with Shs. 200 for the same articles carried on the railway. One 4-ton lorry is required to transport 1½ tons of cotton at a value of £600, but a cost of £100 per ton is levied, so for the same quantity would have been £600.

The Zanzibar Government has decided not to proceed with the construction of an aerodrome at Zanzibar, which will, however, still be used as a landing ground for light aircraft pending the construction of a suitable aerodrome on a site near Zanzibar town. Airmen intending to visit Zanzibar are requested to give notice by telegram to the Director of Civil Aviation, who will make arrangements for their reception.

Tanganyika's annual income has fallen from £1,000,000 to £1,300,000, according to a statement made by Mr. George Nimes, the speaker of the Legislative Council last week. He noted that it was impossible to reduce the deficit without increasing certain proposals.

It would be necessary to be reduced by some £100,000 following the recent end of the Kenyan trenchment campaign.

In order to meet the cost of production of sugar, the growing of sugar cane and other agricultural products, Baron von Rorke is visiting Kenya at the invitation of the Department of Agriculture. His stated aim is to find a suitable style for the production of power alcohol in the Colony, which costs £1,000,000. He holds the patent rights for Africa for the "Merry" brand benzine distillation of power alcohol, which is spirit free and rid of water can be produced.

The following details of East Africa's export trade are given: - Exports to and from Great Britain, Northern Ireland during 1932 have been given by H. M. Eastern Africa Trade and Economic Information Office.

Exports to and from Great Britain, Northern Ireland during 1932 have been given by H. M. Eastern Africa Trade and Economic Information Office.

November 1881

EAST AFRICA



Film

Don't let
that 10 days' fight Film on teeth
See how they improve

Now there is the constantly advanced as the cause
of tooth decay. Some authorities say it's acids.
Others believe it's alkalies; and the rest hold a
combination of the two.

But adding teeth of germs is the first line one has
to do to keep them strong and healthy. These teeth are
covered by film. It are germs that may cause decay.
The easier way to remove film is with Pepsodent.
Pepsodent contains no harmful salts. It is con-
venient. Have sparkling teeth. Try Pepsodent.

PEPSONAL

MARK

The Special Anti-Filmy Food Paste
O. Hawkes & Sons Ltd., 120, Walpole-Kenya Colony.



**DR. BENQUE'S
BALSAM.**

Reliable and highly effective.

The popularity of Dr. Benque's Balsam. The first
application gives almost instant relief.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

COLIC, PAINS,

AND ALL FORMS OF
MOSQUITO BITES.

DR. BENQUE & CO LTD.,
11, Finsbury Street, London.

DR. BENQUE & CO LTD., Kenya Colony and Tanganyika.

**INSTANT
WRIGHT'S**



**the soap
that
safeguards
health**

THE IDEAL TOILET AND MURRAY SOAP

Reference 25



WILGTY AND COMPANY

EIGHTEEN GENERAL OUTLOOK

John Edmund Parker, Address.

The 18th Annual General Meeting of Directors and Company Secretary was held last week at the offices of 68, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Hon. Edmund W. Parker, Chairman in the course of his speech said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I last year I announced my remarks by reflecting that I had to address you under somewhat cloudy skies, far afield, both in Australia and New Zealand, and indeed since then we have been afraid the atmosphere, both in the political arena and also amongst the pastoralists, has not been such as to encourage us for the development of our business overseas. The world-wide depression of values by no means healed. Indeed, the crisis of 1920-21 has further aggravated the situation. I do not need to emphasise that a financial crisis of this description has left its mark in many ways on the affairs of our company."

MORNING MANAGERS VISITING KENYA

Your directors, desirous of visiting Kenya, have arranged to go there in July. They will have an opportunity of familiarising themselves with the activities of these centres and making the acquaintance of many of our and other staff. We expect to receive them about some time in July.

Coming now to matters outside the sphere of our domestic affairs, I will say a few words about the way in which the State of Australia has met the financial situation in which it found itself. It is to be noted that they have agreed to a reduction of the interest on the external debt of their internal loans of £550,000,000. This was accomplished by means of a conversion loan, the terms of which are 3% on the old debts, a truly remarkable result, and one which showed that the standard will not be lowered. The people were in favour of having the debts put to the finance of their country once more on a sound foundation. Great attachment to the public service and heavy sacrifice by the general community have been needed to see the debts have been drastically reduced by means of a minimum discount. A recent statement common to the external loan of £50,000,000 dated June 30, 1921, gives an approximate export record the value of imports by £28,000,000 (sterling).

The arrangements should enable the State Government to meet the debts of a large amount, but it cannot be expected that they will be able to do so in the financial year after. Mr. Scullin and his Ministers are to be congratulated, I think, on having faced the situation so courageously, and in so far as they have without reference to inflation and its consequences,

Prices of Primary Products

The prosperity of Australia depends on the prices realisable for her exports, and she is still experiencing a long-continued fall in the prices of primary products. Even these rises and fall in individual costs of living may not be due before the present financial crisis has been fully faced, but it is not by any means the road to permanent prosperity to go through the process of most necessarily being beaten.

These financial disturbances, however, have been expected on the exchange problem, and this has become very acute since a deal with the United States has not only been indicated against free floating, but the products in which we are interested and made up the operations necessary for the carrying on of business and the services required in connection therewith.

An increase in value of the dollar will be bound to bring about a considerable change in the theory

that Great Britain abandons the gold standard should at once affect the Australian exchange position. This would have been influenced by a great many factors, including its own, but there is a very strong argument in favour of the latter. As far as the exchange rates are concerned, it will be necessary to take into account the cumulative effect of heavy taxation in Australia. I do not think that we shall see anything but a very gradual reduction in the exchange rates to trade conditions must continue to this end.

Reduced Cost of Production

More than a year ago we mentioned the difficulties during the period under review and a number of our pastoralists and farmers have been engaged in or allow themselves an opportunity of recovering their position. The well-known therefore long time production have been too high, and with the slump in prices it is not to be wondered at that the pastoralists do not find themselves in a very precarious position. To cover the year 1920-21 we forecast that there will be a further acute shortage of labour and a new capital in the shape of feedable lambs in stock to a very large extent. This day we are in a better position for the same reason. We are making efforts to carry on the breeding programme and there is a return in market-sheep prices.

Another point which is of great current importance bearing on the future of the pastoral industry is the question of sheep and cattle pastures. We have made a number of inquiries among others, and the following is the result. The pastoralists have had a low level of prices for the products of their industry has accentuated the gravity of a situation already existing. The financial condition of the country, which is comparatively better than that of its nearest neighbour, has been subjected to necessary changes of a coalition government under Mr. Forbes. It has been found necessary to increase taxation heavily and to bring in restrictive legislation of various kinds.

Another important improvement in the exchange position of the Dominion since I addressed you last year is the entry of one against the country, and although this is not yet fully paid off, it nevertheless, it is a hindrance to the progress of amelioration of the situation. A restriction of sheep and a fall in costs of production coupled with a fall in prices, would bring them in line with the neighbouring countries. It is useful that we are shallower in this combination of circumstances in regard to the credit side of the picture. In this country every action we have taken has been most carefully scrutinised and every action has been made as I am confident that, when you do, the effects of the pruning knife will be as sharp and keen as possible.

The Dividend

Last year I said that we should be remarkably well placed to pay a good dividend this year. I am no longer able to do so, but I have anticipated the change considerably, which we have had, and am glad the position is sufficiently satisfactory to enable us to recommend the dividend to which I am asking you to give your assent. I have, however, the security of a substantial and sound balance sheet. For this year we propose paying a dividend of 10%. In order to do this we have had to give up two of our reserves, some extent, and that shown in the profit and loss account in the connexion of reserves would call for attention. We note the propery and assets of the subsidiary companies, and would explain that the business of the companies is in Australia and New Zealand. The capital would only have come back to the United Kingdom if she upkilled a sum of liquid assets.

We note that the sum you are indicating of the available funds in the subsidiary companies has been still being used, and already substantial losses have been made. The full weight of these will be reflected in the accounts under review, but I am certain that next year we shall all show further progress in the direction of economy and so, generally, all our resources to the best advantage. It has been found necessary to include the head office in the annual accounts of the staff as I have appointed a manager to the office at the same time that the work and welfare of the

the market has been hard to get up to the like of anything I have seen in the last 10 years. The wool market is now in a state of great uncertainty, which we are all too well aware of, and the position is not likely to improve until the end of the year. The market is still in a state of great uncertainty, and it is difficult to say what will happen in the future.

We are approaching the end of the 31st wool selling season, and one which has been very difficult for the growers, and indeed for the industry, to make ends meet. The season, however, concluded with a record, whether local or on the export, owing to the increased demand experienced in the United States, and the resulting increase in the price of mutton. This season saw prices at a more remunerative level than the best years of the war, probably well in which the 1930-31 season closed. In Australia, the wool will carry over into the 1932-33 season.

New Zealand may not be in a position to adopt the policy of the 1930-31 season, after fair trials in the last selling season, in most cases, and the next selling season commences in the beginning of November. There will be some of the same difficulties again.

You will be interested to know of our country's position in the wool selling season during the first quarter of 1930-31, according to New Zealand and London statistics, given in the following table:

The following table shows the average price per lb. of mutton sold in New Zealand and London, during the first quarter of 1930-31, according to the figures given in the table above:

I have said that the position of the market is very difficult to follow, but you will see from the following table that there is a general upward trend in the market, and the price of mutton has steadily increased during the first quarter of 1930-31, as shown in the following table:

The following table shows the average price per lb. of mutton sold in New Zealand and London, during the first quarter of 1930-31, according to the figures given in the table above:

On the whole, the position of the market has been very difficult to follow, but there has been a general upward trend in the market, and the price of mutton has steadily increased during the first quarter of 1930-31, as shown in the following table:

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return to the grower of the farm from wheat shipped to Australia. At present there is no "old" bushel in Australia, but, even though the bushel is not defined from the bushel, so that the average return may be

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Dairying

The position of the dairy product market has been very difficult to follow, due to a combination of factors, including the decline in imports, particularly from the United States, and the general improvement in the market. The average price for milk and butter during the first quarter of 1930-31 was £1.50 per cwt., and the price realised by the market has fluctuated, but taking into consideration the state of exchange, the average prices realised by the market have been somewhat disappointing, prices having been £1.50 per cwt. in the first quarter, and £1.60 per cwt. in the second quarter. The average price for cheese and butter during the first quarter of 1930-31 was £1.50 per cwt., and the price realised by the market has fluctuated, but taking into consideration the state of exchange, the average prices realised by the market have been somewhat disappointing, prices having been £1.50 per cwt. in the first quarter, and £1.60 per cwt. in the second quarter.

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EAST AFRICA

NOVEMBER 26, 1931.

AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

GORGE.
There was a general demand for coffee, with the following results in the principal centres of steady prices, as follows:-

Brownish
Brown polished
Caramel
Pale
Medium
Strong
Fist size
Second size
Third size
Pearberry

Tanganyika
Green ungraded
London cleaned
First size
Second size
Third size
Pearberry
Gum-chamfered
Fist size
Second size
Third size
Aitom
Peach ungrad
London clea
First size
Second size
Pearberry

Pondoland sacks of East African coffee in November 18 totalled 1,370 bags, compared with 37,000 bags on the corresponding date in 1929.

— OTHER PRODUCE.— Quinine and steady at £15 10s per lb. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were £15 10s and £15 5s.)

Castor Oil— Little business is passing between 4d 10s and 4d 14s per lb. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 4d 10s and 4d 14s.)

Cotton— Little business is passing between 4d 10s and 4d 14s per lb. (The comparative quotations last year were 4d 15s 5s.)

Castor Oil— Little business is passing between 4d 10s and 4d 14s per lb. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were 4d 10s and 4d 14s.)

Sales of Mombasa heavyweights have been made at 4d 10s per lb.

Tea— East Africa tea, which is in demand and at £15 10s per bag, is in steady demand and the following quotations were made at 22s per lb. (The comparative quotations for November 1930 and 1929 were £15 10s and £15 5s.)

Nutmeg— One bag per ton, for white or yellow. The comparative quotations last year were £15 10s and £15 40s.

Tea— Leads with sales of East African tea, which is in demand and steady at £15 10s per bag. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were £15 10s and £15 5s.)

Tea— Packages of Masaland tea were sold at £15 10s per bag. (The comparative quotations last year were £15 10s and £15 5s.)

LAST WEEK'S RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

The East African Geographical Trade and Information Office has received the following rainfall information for the week ending November 20, 1931:-

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

INDIA.— Vessel homewards November 21.

— Vessel Malaya left Beira, November 22, arrived Mombasa outward movement November 23.

— Vessel Liverpool, November 23, arrived Mombasa, November 24, and thence for Bombay, November 25, Karatina, November 26, and Nairobi.

— Vessel Kite left Mombasa November 26, arrived Kara Libe November 27, and Campobello, November 28, Sudan homewards.

— Vessel Laramba left Atlanta, November 29, and thence via Durban, November 30, and Cape Town, December 1, for Hong Kong.

— Vessel Cairo left Port Said November 26, arrived Mombasa November 27, and thence for East Africa, November 28, and Heliopolis November 29.

— Vessel Messager Maritime left Le Havre November 29, and thence via Marseilles, November 30, and Gibraltar November 31, and thence for East Africa.

— Vessel Le Havre left Mombasa November 30, and thence for Le Havre, November 31, and thence for East Africa, December 1, and Heliopolis December 2.

— Vessel Caledonie left Mombasa November 30, and thence for Port Said December 1, and thence for Le Havre December 2.

— Vessel Cambria left Port Said November 30, and thence for Le Havre December 1, and thence for East Africa, December 2, and Heliopolis December 3.

— Vessel Brattbyra left Cape Town November 29, and arrived Beira December 1, and thence for Port Said December 2.

— Vessel Goldfonda left Cape Town December 1, and arrived Beira December 2, and thence for Port Said December 3.

— Vessel Glandore left Port Said December 1, and thence for Le Havre December 2, and thence for East Africa, December 3.

— Vessel Union Star left Mombasa November 29, and thence for Le Havre December 1, and thence for East Africa, December 2.

— Vessel Last Week's Nairobi Auction.

Call for advice from the East African regarding the auction held in Nairobi last week by Messrs. G. J. Thompson & Co., states that 1,170 bags were offered and 1,125 bags were sold. In the lot sales about 1,125 bags were sold, and in the lots of average quality 10 bags were sold, and in the lots of inferior quality 10 bags were sold; the price of inferior quality 10 bags were advanced for direct shipping to South Africa, Australia, San Francisco and Vancouver.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

The Phillips & Son Company, 27, Union Street, Southwark, London, S.E. 1, whose advertisement appears on the back page of this paper, has issued a new export price-list of their soaps, creams, toilet powders, and other products, all present selling weight in the gross, and accompanied with a considerable publication for agencies throughout the British and Central African Empires, and suitable for importers.

Messrs. Abbott, Hudson, Ltd., offer to be shortly removing the operation offices of their firm, 10, High Street, Westminster, S.W.1. The Directors and Sirs of this office, Mr. Francis Thedleton, D.B.E., who is known to all East Africans.

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of ALL kinds.

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FACE CREAMS, BRILLIANTINES, HAIR

CREAMS, ETC. etc. for All

the leading firms in the world are supplied to their

ESTABLISHED TRADERS, ESPECIALLY

SELLERS OF CATALYSTS.

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MADE IN ENGLAND. HAIR CREAMS, SHAMPOOES,

WATER SUPPLY

MOST OF THE INDIAN OCEAN WILL
BE GUARANTEED A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
WATER WHICH MAINTAINS THE SAME
TEMPERATURE THROUGH THE YEAR ROUND.

WELL BORING PLANTS & MODERN TYPE



WELL BORING PLANT INSTALLING AN ARTESIAN WELL

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Tottenham Court, London, N.W. 1

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Port Elizabeth - 14, Queen Victoria Street, W.C. 2.
Cape Town - 2, Queen's Parade, Queen's Square.

Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., 10, Schindlerstrasse,
Munich, Germany. Branches and Agencies in Britain,
Over 370 Branches and Agencies in Britain,
South Africa, East and Central Africa.

BRANCHES IN EAST AFRICA

Anusha.	Mombasa.
Bulobed.	Moila.
Dar es Salaam.	Mvita.
Eldoret.	Mombi.
Juba.	Nakuru.
Kampala.	Nanyuki (Agency).
Kisumu.	Nairobi.
Entebbe.	Tabora.
India.	Tanga.
Nimba.	Zanzibar.

TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA

The STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD.
FINANCIAL TRADING AGENTS FOR THE TRADE
IN EAST AFRICA. THE INDUSTRIAL BANKS AND
ALL OTHER TRADE COMPANIES.

The STANDARD BANK DOES NOT REVIEW ITS
TRADE IN EAST AFRICA. It is the latest information
on application. Please see the latest issue of Trade and Commercial
Intelligence Report, published by the Standard Bank.

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against cash. In case of doubt regarding
the value of your order, a deposit of one-
third of the approximate value will be
accepted and the balance collected before
dispatch upon the delivery of the goods.
All goods are very carefully packed for
export and insured. All charges forward.

BECAUSE

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know that only from Ready Radio will
they receive such a round price and
satisfaction.

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in super-hiss. Completely official. Kits from £1.

READY RADIOS - The most popular
radio in the world. They are
designed for maximum economy, the very short wave
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EASTMOOR HOUSE, EBBW KEEATH
MONMOUTHSHIRE, WALES

Write for our free catalogues "Ready Radio" and "Ready Radio for Export".

FOR EAST AFRICA

SHIPPING NEWS

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The S.S. Madura, which left London yesterday November 20th, and will leave Mombasa on the 24th, will carry the following passengers from Bombay:

Miss M. E. Arundale
Miss K. B. Atkinson
Mr. G. Adam
Miss B. Butler McRae
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