

EAST AFRICA

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THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

WEEKLY JOURNAL

VOLUME 178

THURSDAY DECEMBER 17, 1911

Annual Subscription
post free

Subscribers

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CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE AND THE NATIVE.

In the leading article of this issue of August 21, I discussed the pressing question of the introduction of the principle of Christian marriage into East Africa, to the detriment of native law which permits polygamy. Since then we have had an Ordinance to submit to the Native Legislative Council, providing for the regulation of Native Christians and for the protection of their marriages. Most of the clauses in the Bill are already enshrined in the laws of the Colonies, but three provisions are new. By one of them Natives who are "not prohibited by custom or law from having more than one wife" are allowed to marry according with native law and custom, so long as they have first obtained a Christian marriage before a Christian minister, who has "knowledge" of the local customs and practices of the people concerned. This is intended to give the Natives a legal recognition of their marriages, and to oblige them to observe the principles of monogamy.

To my mind the Bill appears to be very carefully drafted. Presumably it will be passed where it is introduced—it concerns itself only with a previous monogamous marriage, for it would be absurd to suppose that a man who had already committed adultery could apply for a marriage license. The Ordinance is a good one of the best type, but it does not constitute a case which the Native peoples here justly require without any idea on the part of the Native community, to the new principles are thought to be introduced by the law. In England, how all bigamy is a criminal offence, polygamy is permitted, which remains as it is in East Africa, and which binds the man to his wives, and his wife binds him to her, but there is no law to bind them together, and the law of the land is that the wife can divorce him, but the husband cannot.

The Society of course dissolution of marriage is not permitted. Perhaps the most important provision that the wife cannot be compelled to cohabit with her dead husband's brother or other relatives, according to native custom, but that she can claim compensation reported by him. This appears to be a sound principle into the law of Christian marriage. A British subject, a Christian married man, is bound by law to support his sister-in-law, why should the Native be so unmerciful? It must be remembered that the Native has looked upon the wife as a kind of basic unit in society, the wife as a companion, whether she wants to or not, and in nearly all communities concerned she is only a substitute for the husband, not the head of the house, and the children of that family are considered to be the children of the head man, and trace their descent from him and share in his importance. This is considerably particularly important if the husband dies.

It is in view of the universal African belief in reincarnation he should have a child which is to ensure his continued spiritual existence. His brother as a substitute for him according to this very important of principally, according to every African belief, this would lead to both social and religious

disintegration. It is evident the Ordinance in its present form appeals to all but a certain number ofologists who have tried to combine this large amount of native law with Native habits with the minimum of difficulty, could apply for a marriage license. The "amount of difficulty" of its probable consequences, however, Ordinance, is a good one of the best type, but it does not constitute a case which the Native peoples here justly require without any idea on the part of the Native community, to the new principles are thought to be introduced by the law. In England, how all bigamy is a criminal offence, polygamy is permitted, which binds the man to his wives, and his wife binds him to her, but there is no law to bind them together, and the law of the land is that the wife can divorce him, but the husband cannot.

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Gifts for next Christmas

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

In a letter to the Press Colonel John Wedgwood, M.P., makes the extraordinary statement that "the teaching of the English law, COLONEL WEDGWOOD, according to Africans" does not prohibit "ATTACK ON KENYA". Kenya, lest it should render them less suitable "serfs," of course, "a reckless immature delirium which has sort of resemblance to the truth." Indeed, the French settlers, more than any other group in East or Central Africa, have advocated the policy of gradual absorption of Swahili as the official language and the use of Swahili with which physical means, legal and otherwise, and misdeeds in the parts of Africa are swelling to a point where we can think of no justification for Colonel Wedgwood's statement, and we should be interested to know on what authority he bases this new attack against the Colony.

The League of Coloured People was founded only a few months ago with the ostensible objects of providing for relations between

A SAFETY-VALVE

for vituperation. It offered an opportunity for racialism, for racial domination, for oppression, for a following of old, unhappy things, and憧憬ing farwards of a brighter future. Every well-wisher of East Africa and her varied people would have welcomed a League that gave evidence of definite contribution to such a praiseworthy project, but it certainly seems to fall sadly short of possibility. Take last week's meeting, reported in this issue. The guest of honour and chief speaker was Lord Oliviera man with a long record of public work, a former Governor of Jamaica and an ex-Secretary of State for India. It was fitting to hear him, in his manneristic style, plough among the muck-heaps of ancient Jamaican history, to plough to throw at his countrymen, thereby gain the deaf silence of an audience obviously offended by race hatred. Safety-grievances were uttered, mostly to few comparisons were made, sentimentality was exasperated, and the speakers who followed him, Oliviera approved of his discreditable method to the extent of uttering threats. In the League taking place a hundred miles from the improvement of race relations was fully conceded, but safety-grievances were uttered, there was a "group inferiority complex" more keenly demonstrated, and the speakers who followed Oliviera clearly demanded "My rights!" and "The equality of all men" on a memorable occasion. And in a society that goes without any right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, there is no room for safety-grievances. But there were others among the speakers at the meeting of the League of Coloured People.

The recent action of the Nyasaland Legislative Council in reduced new Customs duties which have been levied chiefly on articles which

RESIDENT'S NEW CUSTOMS DUTIES. During the past year imports into the colony have increased to the extent of 10 per cent. The level generally during a year of the same period previous to the introduction of the new customs duties has been about 10 per cent. The increase in imports has been due to the fact that the colony has contracted

to the amount mentioned referred to in the piece of legislation which they proposed, should be charged 25% ad valorem or £1 per yard, whichever was the greater. Months ago we recorded the fact of the Nyasaland Legislative Council and the Nyasaland Convention of Association that "no duty should be levied on pigments, now it is claimed that of those recommendations of £1 per yard had been imposed in January. An additional revenue during the first eight months of the year would have been not less than £16,000. Unofficial proposals are now more described as being an average advantage of 25% ad valorem over goods produced in certain other countries by sweat labour under paid labour, whereas the Government scheme increases the hidden preference extended to such countries. Although unofficial advice has been accepted by the Nyasaland Government in this matter, there is some consideration of the fact that the Government is considering whether concessions could be made regarding the ad valorem on the specific list.

Each of the unofficial members—Captain W. Evans, the Rev. J. Reid, Col. J. M. B. Sanders, and Mr. W. H. Timcke—staged his OFFICIAL TERMS

SERVICE, and according to *The Nyasaland Times*, the Government had the "appreciated the increasing pressure of criticism by the honourable, unofficial members." When Mr. Timcke had urged that the civilised and personal emoluments of a servant must be revised and that the length of official tours should be increased, it was announced that your world would benefit by a minimum period of thirty months, but that further concessions could not be made. Colonel Sanders and Captain Evans opposed the reduction of official salaries.

Mr. Reid was the only unofficial member to be with the Government in favour of the extension of the railway line to Lake Nyasa.

EXTENSION OF THE RAILWAY

Colonel Sanders described his entirely unnecessary suggestion that the railway line should be extended to the lake as "a foolish idea." The world were doomed by the continual importation of transports of flat-sweeping planes, also it could, of course, not be sustained, as are ten thousand men, the unofficial members were to a standstill, and if all could have been taken away, and which can obviously serve the slightest useful purpose when the country is already committed itself to the scheme. In official opinion, as in the past, repeatedly pleaded that the building of the Zambezi Bridge would not give Nyasaland the benefits she required unless the railway was continued to the lake. Mr. Reid, the present opposition, of which no third was even to us it may be advanced, that the official side springs from the present world depression, however, has not in any way altered the fundamental view which has so influenced another opinion among the extensively commanding persons who feel that too much attention little account, it remains to completely and firmly secure the best possible economic base over the high steppes if they have convinced themselves that there are sound and financially practicable arguments against the completion of a railway for which the Government has contracted.

Neither can we congratulate the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Hall, on his maiden speech in the Nyasaland Legislature. Admittedly he had a difficult task in seeking to make his speech tactless speech. He said that official salaries should remain "attractives" in Eastern Africa when they have been reduced in many parts of the Empire, but it was unnecessary and unsafe for him to sneer at the unofficial community and advance the manifestly untenable notion that there was no place in the unofficial community for settling grievances than in the civil service, and particularly to mention that of the British Civil Service the unofficials expected to receive by reason of increased salaries was exactly the amount awarded to the local Government by the European civilian community in a country with a large European population. Mr. Hall's rebuking points might have passed without protest, but were not surprised that they have caused resentment in some of the European community as Nyasaland in his eighteenth year of service in Nigeria the chief secretary had no European settlement interests to consider, but in Eastern Africa different conditions prevail. On this occasion he has fallen foul of the settler and business communities, we find that the settlers will soon be here to tell the colonial authorities that they are best stalled from an imminent danger of good feeling between operators, both Europeans and Africans. Strong points may be scored in that the common problems still permit to be solved.

On the courtesy of our friends in the Chamber of Commerce in the City of Nairobi was last week made available to inform representative maize producers that tenders were being invited by the Admiralty for the supply of 1,000 tons of Maize meal. Personal representations were made to the Director of Naval Contracts, with the view that a question was asked in the House of Commons the reply in both cases showed that the Navy is sympathizing with the British African maize producers, the same staple diet of hemp was to be supplied to a number of which ships. This is the third time that such prompt measures on behalf of their fellow producers are satisfied that their representatives have been valuably in informing Government departments that the British article should be utilized whenever possible.

Japan's departure from the Far East will not reduce the competitive power of the East African maize producers. In this connection AGGRESSIVENESS, due to his success and experience in the East, and the fact that he is interested in East African lands of Laikipia, which is the past 20 years of 10 months found it necessary to go into the production of maize in which cheap Japanese productions had previously dominated the trade. Since Great Britain went to war she has forced British imports and exports to regenerate themselves, and where there is temporary comparative competition good business can follow in sooner or later. It has been a long time since competitors have been so few, and the United States of America, "the home of" Japan's cabinet has now prohibited the importation of any grain, corn, or flour, of which there is probably little left abandoned the gold standard. There is this point for the widespread fear in that Republic that these marks could again go into the U.S.A. Once more, among British importers to come to the rescue.

in the minimum period in Eastern Africa from a strong exchange position. By aggressive salesmanship they can do it. Opportunity is what passes at any moment.

There will be found in official records a recent index of British representation of the commercial interests of the

JOINT BOARD ON ROAD AND RAIL COMMISSION

Past months, we believe, now

feel, as does the Board, that

a temporary reduction in the

salaries in the Dependencies is inevitable, but we do

not believe that there will be any immediate

measure to coincide with the Board's opposition

to the licensing of motor vehicles operating on roads

of the railways. Great sums of

money have been invested in the East African railway systems, and the assets thus created must be protected from unfair competition unfair in the

sense that motor lorries plying between, say,

Mombasa and Nairobi, or between Tabora and Mwanza, choose only high-rated commodities and

charge less sufficent under the railway rates to

secure the cargo, in knowing that in the great

majority of cases the goods do not reach the public, say more cheaply, especially if it has been trans-

ported by rail. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the railway authorities have no desire

to reduce rates in road transport, and they have

repeatedly shown a wish to encourage other trans-

port to their systems but they and the taxpayers

generally have every justification for a determination

to check wasteful transport competition, either by

a system of licensing motor lorries as is

being tried experimentally in Kenya, or by some

other appropriate method. How the imposition of

licences can be interpreted as opposed to the

development of the industries of East Africa we

do not know. The best influence on African

industry is obviously to be derived by the con-

cession of a reasonable amount of railway revenue

without any corresponding loss to the public.

The record shows that one member of the Executive Council of the Board, apparently with the best of intentions, suffered a contradiction in his statement regarding Kenya's maize production life size

statement

placed the view that while

Kenya's maize produces life

size

imports result from the sale of

Kenya's maize export industry represents so

little an item that it is hardly worth entering

into the sum total of imports. It seems to me that

Kenya's maize importers, like half of the

Europeans and occupiers in the Kenya Highlands

engaged in maize production, and to my

knowledge, in the way of imports results from their

farmers' organizations not in accordance with the

facts. Such maize production must naturally be

dependent on the purchases of personal and house-

hold imports by the farmers, with their machinery

and other estate requirements, and with the trade

goods purchased in the wages of their Native

laborers. As these items contribute only

several, and most of them considerable amounts in

Customs duties. The very legitimate desire of

the spokesmen for Uganda cotton or cottonseed

which railroads rates to the U.S.A. and elsewhere have

been advanced without the introduction of fairer

tariffs which would do no good to the Ugandan

producers but may well do harm to the fair

maize producers.

EAST AFRICA.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE

BY THE JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

(Reproduction of Official Statistics Incomplete.)

Financial Resources.—Major Crowdy asked that no decision should be taken regarding the recommendations in the First Report of the Uganda Finance Committee until the Governor had had an opportunity of considering a report which the Uganda Chamber of Commerce was now drawing up. He referred to the statement in the Report of the Finance Committee, at the estimated revenue for 1931 of £1,380,000 as the highest the country could be expected to produce by taxation. The Committee was 'doubtful' whether the Customs estimate of £35,000 could be realised, and Major Crowdy pointed out that the additional revenue from cotton tax anticipated by the Committee would not forthcoming unless this tax was increased so that it was doubtful whether the total revenue of £1,380,000 would be realised. In regard to the estimates of future taxation experience, Kenya had been considered. The cost of collection was large. The amount temporarily available for taxation in the Protectorate, which had been £1,286,000 in 1924, to £373,000 in 1929, had been £1,373,000 in 1930.

John Sanderson said that the Uganda Finance Committee's Report failed to aim at trifling economies such as the substitution of Asiatic for African clerks, and the reduction of European foremen and overseers. This would nevertheless very much reduce the efficiency of the service generally. The Board considered that the interests of the Protectorate would better be served by reducing salaries of officials from the highest to the lowest than by hasty re-enrichment of staff.

Sir Guy Symprey Leggett referred to the Report of the Joint Select Committee which recommended an inquiry into the system of railway rates in East Africa with a view to securing to the Protectorate more equitable treatment than had been given in the past. The Customs and Excise arrangements were both unfavourable to Uganda. Sir John Hamilton said that the points raised by the Board would be noted.

Railway Rates on Cotton in Uganda.

Mr. Basden said that Uganda cotton could not be marketed to advantage owing to the high railway charges which were levied on cotton which was aggregated by the import duty on cotton just imposed by the Government of India. He pointed out that the amount of cotton passing through the port of Mombasa came partly from cotton produced in Egypt in 1928-29, while the amount of cotton in 1929-30 amounted to £2,110. In spite of the contribution to railway revenue by Uganda, the railway made a loss because of concessions made to other industries in Kenya. He concluded his observations by quoting:

"East Africa has been making these passages from the colonial statistical record for a long time past, but none between President and the Secretary and the Joint African Board and the Colonial Office, the Auditor and Statistician General of the United Kingdom, and the Secretary of State."

Sir Robert Sanderson said that the state of the currency presented and was supported by Sir G. B. Bottomley and Misses G. N. Greer, Mr. T. H. Balfour, Mr. F. G. Easton, and the Board delegation consisted of Sir John Sebastian, Dr. D. M. P. D. J. Basden, Sir Granville Macmillan, Mr. W. G. Fowles, and Mr. H. G. H. Hartley. Sir G. B. Bottomley and Misses G. N. Greer were the Secretaries of the Joint African Board, and Mr. F. G. Easton, Mr. T. H. Balfour, Mr. F. G. Easton, Mr. H. G. H. Hartley, Mr. A. E. C. Thompson, Mr. J. R. Balfour, Mr. G. B. Bottomley, Mr. W. G. Fowles, and Mr. H. G. H. Hartley were the members of the Board.

Kenya and with the exchange charged on Uganda cotton, and paid out elsewhere, made production difficult in the way of imports, the imports after the fall of cotton were very great indeed.

Mr. Basden called for the cotton industry and suggested that in 1927, which the position was met by a general stay-at-home by the steamship companies. This year the rail freight rates had just been fixed by 15% to the suspension of the gold standard, but the same arrangement was made by concession by leaving cotton, freight as before. The Board suggested that the Colonial Office should recommend that the Uganda Railways should also grant a concession to the industry. Mr. Basden described the danger of discouraging cotton to grow, and said that if the railway rates were reduced a higher price could be had by the grower.

Sir Guy Symprey Leggett referred to the inquiry into railway and economic matters in East Africa recommended by the Joint Select Committee, but pointed out that the "whole question in the cotton industry" Uganda did not wait for the inquiry. He stated that the Chamber of Commerce agreed with the policy adopted in the East Uganda Uganda Railways Ordinance that the rail freight rates run as an economic concern, and endeavoured to utilise scarce lands for subsidising two industries, but they felt that the rates on cotton were unreasonably high and that they well refused to meet the particular suggestion.

Sir Humphrey Everett said that in 1927 the shipping companies on the railways had reduced their rates on cotton by 25% to encourage the growth of cotton, and at a 1½% discount the shipping companies had taken the risk of loss though their concession in reducing the freight rates was not yet visible on, the net transport costs almost decreasing as before. The Board recommended that the railway rates in Uganda should be 5% that of the 1927 rates, which had been fixed in 1927. In 1929-30, 100 lbs of unmanufactured cotton was one cent. In 1930-31, 100 lbs of unmanufactured cotton was reduced to 8d per lb. As the price of cotton should be reduced to 6d per lb, the lowest since 1906. This probably covered the cost of production, and allowed for interest and depreciation on fixtures.

The effect of a reduced rate in railway rates would be that the amount would increase to 70 cents per ton, 1½% less than 1929, which is an amount to 50,000 lbs or the total 200,000 lbs reflected in the sugar power of Uganda, and practically the whole of the sugar produced in Uganda would be spent on imports abroad. The Customs and Excise receive a substantial annual income by way of a 5% of total, 1½% less, and a further 5% would return to the railways in freight charges. The Board strongly advised that action on the part of the railway would be required to induce them to do so. Col. J. H. Hartley, said that the Colonial Office understood the immediate action was essential, and suggested that the value of the cotton industry, but not necessarily its future funds, from the Bank of India and similar banks anticipated a balance of over £200,000 of the air.

Roads and Railways in East Africa.

Mr. Vyngtesworth drew attention to the recent Bills passed in Kenya and Tanganyika imposing a fixed rate in money in respect of all goods sent by road or rail. The Board considered that the present system of roads and railways in East Africa will find no present co-operation in every assistance being rendered, material, slow transport rates. Mr. Vyngtesworth stated that South Africa had a general transport system, but while main roads there were many short travel distances being held up, so it was found by experience that they could not compete economically with motor roads. Mr. Vyngtesworth referred to the proposal of the Joint Select Committee in 1927 for the establishment of a trans-African railway to include all the harbours, lake steamer, inland roads, air roads and airways, and said that they had nothing to be gained by being too far forward in their development, and would concentrate upon the railways on which no adequate appointed.

Mr. John Sanderson, Alderman, said that the question of the railway in East Africa was one of considerable importance to the Board, and should be left to the reasons before the Colonial Office, but future Conference

Bridge and Railway Extension. The White Hart advised whether the northern extension of the Shire Highlands, Kikwawa and the Kamuzu Bridge were going to proceed with.

Sir Robert Hamilton informed the Board that the Kamuzu Bridge was assessed, and schemes were being carried out to secure its safety. The other section being that it had been decided that the northern extension of the Railway should reach the Lake via Domela Nauyoso instead of Kampala, owing to frequent savings in fuel costs, to improved alignment, and to other factors. The variation would not involve any addition to the cost of the scheme.

Suggestions had been made for abandoning the undertaking in view of the fall in prices of account. But no reason was seen why the opinion remained at the time it was decided to undertake the work, that the Nyassaland Government, with assistance of the British Army and Native Colonial Development Fund, would be able to meet the interest, sinking and carrying charges. The works were too advanced to admit of modification without enormous costs, the position at the end of September being—

Southern Approach. A minimum embankment of 12 miles permitted the road to lead back to the complete.

Northern Approach. Complete. Buildings and plant partly complete. Work on stations, platforms and bridges launched. Work on telegraph, telephone, Stock Park started in his country itself in October.

Northern Extension. Works on the road partly complete, and well in hand. Work on a series of bridges, including one in hand, after the survey on Domela Nauyoso completed.

Proposed Kampala-Lubende Railway.

Sir Robert Hamilton said the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway was of opinion that the extension would not for many years be financially viable or practicable and was therefore not prepared to recommend the extension unless a guarantee against loss was given by the Uganda Government which objected in principle to giving such a guarantee in respect of a major line extension. It was also impossible that a compromise might be reached. In any case construction of the extension could not be undertaken unless assistance could be obtained from the Colonial Development Fund in the form of a grant of interest on the capital expenditure for a period of 10 years and it was not yet known whether and whence from this sum was likely to be forthcoming.

Sir John Sademan Allen stated that the Uganda Chamber of Commerce challenged the soundness of the arguments of the General Manager, and suggested that the Board should send a memorandum to the Colonial Office.

Government Departments in Uganda.

Mr. Mather said he had endeavoured giving further reasons against the removal of the District Commissioner from Kampala to Entebbe as suggested by the Board. He said that the D.C. was not fit to go to Entebbe, and that the Board's suggestion was that the D.C. should remain at Entebbe until the Board could watch its effect.

Mr. Bashe, M.P., said there were some serious difficulties in the cotton industry of Kampala and those engaged in the cotton industry most regretted the appointment of the Minister of Agriculture. A special period was necessary to show the effects of the removal of the D.C. from Entebbe on those concerned in this industry who suffered in convenience, expense and so on. An agreement

in the Board was agreed that the Colonial Office should reconsider the question as soon as possible in the light of the situation as revealed.

Proposed Registration of Titles from Entebbe to Kampala. Sir Bashe said that 90% of the register of leases had to be taken from Kampala to Entebbe where the office of the Registrar was situated. The inconvenience and expense of the 246-mile journey to another centre and Kampala was off the map of the European, Indian and Native populations, who indeed asked that the Registrar of Titles should be transferred to Kampala. Expensive alterations had been made at Entebbe when it would have been better to have transferred the whole office to Kampala.

Sir Robert Hamilton said that the arguments of Bashe could be noted.

Sir Sykes Henn said that there were arguments on both sides. Neither Kampala nor Entebbe was in itself capital, and he was in favour that eventually some other site more suitable than either might not be found. He did not for moment suggest any immediate change, but wished to throw on the suggestion as subject for discussion. The Uganda Government should watch the position and not spend money on shifting Departments from Kampala to Entebbe vice versa.

Belgian Lessor Sites in Tanganyika.

Sir John Sademan Allen recalled that the General and Ugandans was requested to consider substitution of a Customs Agent whose fixed percentage of the railway freight charge from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma, set the Customs tally charge of 10 cents per package, at present levied. The Colonial Office has written that a statistical fee fixed as such a percentage was collected by the French in Mercure Belge. As to the monopoly granted to the George Belge, Sir John said that it was true that Article 6 of the Convention between Great Britain and Belgium of 1921 provides that the working of the sites may be entrusted to companies, but it was questionable whether this applied to more than the physical working of the sites rather than including also the commercial operations connected with the clearing and forwarding of goods. This question, however, need not be settled if the proposed percentage that he was the same as the statistical fee charged by the Belgians.

The 1921 Treaty made the point all the clearer through that the Belgians should not be charged more than the British did. Sir John considered that the course must also apply.

Proposed Postal Rates.

Mr. Mather said he referred to the postal rates which had been increased by 32% for revenue purposes. The postal rates in Kenya and Uganda were now 2d. for the first ounce and 1d. 6d. for two ounces, as compared with 1d. in this country. It was cheaper therefore to communicate with China via Mombasa in Africa than from London via Madras in India. The postage rates in Germany, with China, were 1d. 6d. and 2d. 6d. The Board felt that this form of tariff would have an adverse effect upon trade in these countries which depended largely on postal communications.

Mr. Bashe, M.P., said that he personally agreed with the view which the Belgians had put forward in their circumstances in East Africa, none of the governments with whom they dealt, except with the revenue obtained from their sources, but he was sure that this was not the position throughout the long caravan route. All they could do give effect to the International Convention.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

COST AND NUMBER OF UGANDA OFFICIALS.

THE COST OF WAR BONDS IN 1920.

BY A MEMBER OF THE EAST AFRICA COUNCIL.

Sirs.—You published on October 20 a note supplied by Mr. G. C. Ishmael purporting to show public expenditure in Uganda has increased in recent years. It is surprising to note that where a comparison is suggested for this purpose between the 1920 and 1920 salary scales no allusion is made to the fact that a 50/- War bonus was being paid on the salaries as shown in the former scales.

It should, I think, also be remembered that the 1920 salary scale is common to all the East African territories, but peculiar to Uganda. It was arrived at only after exhaustive and long drawn-out reports and discussions, which included a visit by a special Colonial Office Commission, and culminated in a conference of all the Governors whose joint recommendations were finally approved by the Secretary of State. The emoluments previously existing, which had been fixed as far back as 1912, had proved entirely inadequate to post-War conditions and remunerativeness, and were operating as a serious deterrent to the recruitment of a satisfactory type of candidate for the services of the country. It is only to reflect rightly the East African needs can one appreciate this reason at the time "blacklisted" by the British Medical Association.

Yours faithfully,

KENYA COLONY.

J. J. DEEMES.

The result of the above Report, no less than £88,000 was paid as War bonus to the 1910-20 estimates of Uganda, and its payment to officials was made retrospective to January 1, 1917. This year also saw the stabilisation of the budget at £1,100,000, which involved an addition of £100,000 to manning items in the estimates. The War Bonus was amply justified, the available sums of £40,000 were increased by about 50% in many cases, and even with the reduction of war allowances. It must be remembered, however, that Mr. Ishmael's table, while it gave comparative figures of the salaries and allowances of various appointments for the year 1920, it did not also show the revenue and expenses for each year from 1921 to 1929, and emphasised that the number of European officials in Uganda had increased in the last seven years, within which period their total emoluments had advanced 84.7%—Ed.

BRITISH TRADE LOST TO JAPAN.

AS CONSEQUENCE OF EXCESSIVE TAXATION.

BY A MEMBER OF THE EAST AFRICA COUNCIL.

Sirs.—The impressive figures of public expenditure in Uganda compiled by Mr. G. C. Ishmael and published in your issue of October 20 should be studied by all British manufacturers interested in trade with this country.

They explain the root cause of excessive taxation, which is crushing private enterprise. By taking an abysmal proportion of the fruits of a nation's labour, it is curtailng purchasing power and thus creating an impasse to British exporters, especially those engaged in the export of vehicles, timber, less labour, which are supplied to Japan at the expense of Britain and particularly of Lancashire's trade. This enormous loss of British trade to Japan is the direct result of the alarming growth of taxation, which has reached a point where it is now

as drastic a deduction to the administration at a given level which might writers of opinion could not conceive. At £1,000 in the case of business, the

course of a return to Native prosperity, the revival of commercial enterprise, the establishment of new industries and the full development of their country's present productive assets.

Yours faithfully,
Uganda.

When mentioning the cost of War Bonds in Uganda last week, it is important to remember that Government expenditure in 1920 was £1,100,000, and that the cash expenditure in 1920 was £1,023,000, leaving a deficit of £76,000. There were, no cotton and the deficit would have been £22,000. Retouchment was, he said, still being carried out.

His Excellency claimed the statement made in London at a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the East African Board that the Uganda Administration was extravagant and was responsible for the unjustifiable inflation of official salaries since 1920 (TS. Abidjan, 1920), Sir William Ward, who said his allowances were more than they are today.

BAMBOO IN ELEPHANTS' TUSK GLANDS.

NOT IN CAPTURED BABY ELEPHANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "EAST AFRICA."

Sir.—With reference to Mr. Samuel Walter in "East Africa Magazine," 22, Nov., particularly paragraph 2, if you will kindly admit me for myself as far back as 1909, when I was hunting near the White River in the Toro Western Province of Uganda, and later for several years in the Karamoja, the presence of pieces of bamboo and other hard tree fragments in elephant tusks and glands.

That elephants make use of nests as evergreen beds is absurd and it is not a Native superstition; the only natives concerned with elephant hunting know about the fact that the mothers eat these fragments in their tusks, tusk glands mixed likewise being easily excused.

Elephant, both under and above the other mammals, possess small glands on both temples, marked as used to a photocopy which shows the three highest knobs, oleo-sacs simple and partially invested internally with a dark granulated skin emitting a rank and unseemly smell, a presumption that these glandular glands may be contracted or distended at the animal's will to expel the greasy secretion contained therein. This leading offshoot of the secretion projects as a means of communication with others of the same species, this may be done vocally or through the nostrils.

I have examined the considerable numbers of elephants captured in Uganda, Kenya, and Karamoja, and in nearly all cases found bamboo fragments or bits of bamboo in their tusks, of course according to the vegetation with which the animals were feeding or passing the way through. In the Parakwika elephants I found mostly bits of bamboo no longer than one inch, and recessions of skin trees; they were found in both genders, though sometimes only one tusk was affected, often from one to three fragments.

In two captured baby elephants I found none at all, and on one pigmy elephant shot in the savannah Forest near the village of Mambala I found papaya fragments. I suppose that the latter being harder than other fragments drives into the islands and cavity when the animal goes through the defecation, and so certain fragments are always to be found.

Yours faithfully,
Uganda.

THE SETTLEMENT OF SERVICE PENSIONERS.

Objection and our reply.

Editor of the *East African*.

Sir.—The Editor of *The East African* has written on "Service and Settlement," pointing in East Africa the way to success, but the idea of the settlement there of pensioners from the Great War has not, I believe, been driven by adverse feelings. The refugees in France and Belgium, I am sure, likely to command itself to the service and pensioners. And whether it would be advisable to go to the tropical Colonies to have the same other problem.

Most pensioners from the Services have already finished their war work, and as they do not go to the frontier districts, we begin to wonder if this is the right place to settle them. In France and Belgium, the conditions are not so much as within as reach of England, in which after refitting all their fighting ships, and to which they can return the French are and the Belgians within a few days. Besides, there are many Frenchmen in other parts of the world, who have no home, and there is an extraordinary number of Englishmen. Sir Edward Grey is asking much to ask those things. As far as one can be sure, the remaining neutrals are probably neutral. That the neutral is to go there can be no question. But the time of it has already been given to the two countries.

Young Britishers—
Major G. H. Elliott.

Our correspondent has not, I think, quite grasped the important nature of the residential settlement of service pensioners being advocated by *EAST AFRICA* and embodied first by Sir Edward Grey, and settlers now on the land. For the latter purpose, he refers to the white people as the most suitable, and I am afraid, he can as a general rule, though everyone could not be successful, for planters who were previously government employees.

Residential settlement, however, does not mean pensioners would be idle, as Mr. Elliot suggests. They would undertake no less active work than they would if settled in an ordinary hamlet in Europe or America, as the example of land of from 50 to one hundred acres in the vicinity of suitable African frontier towns shows. This could be done, which, in this case, would be the best way to practise economy and efficiency. It would be difficult to imagine, on such a scale, aught of just recompense for the qualities, talents, and knowledge contained in the services of the men who established the colonies, and the like, and whose contributions of skill and experience have enabled us to do so much in the development of the new empire.

And many of us, who have seen their families scattered throughout the world, have been anxious to find out what they have lost, and what compensation and fair less, they can get, and their будни, if they do overseas. For instance, hundreds of men who have been in India now, fled to Russia, and have come from India can only be assured of a hearty welcome from Russia, and while they will find themselves at ease, the right kind of persons would be in the East African Highlands. The same kind of situation was in Europe.

MAJOR CHURCH ON WHITE SETTLEMENT.

Editor of the *East African*.

Sir.—The present to Major A. G. Church, General Secretary of the Royal Institute of Naval Medical Institute, and by arrangement with the Associate Honorary Secretary of the Royal Institute of Naval Medical Institute, in these conditions, I write to you, and it does me much pleasure to follow the statement made by *EAST AFRICA* on December 1.

The elevation in the hills of Kenya would be colonization possible, the only drawback being a few houses excessive during the middle of the day, but there could be overcome by the building of suitable houses, artificially, as in this country houses are artificially created.

But the chief difficulty of the white farmer in finding the house of the day to "keep cool," is the temperature extremes.

It is a white man's climate with fewer days of extreme heat and humidity, and it is only for months at a time that the climate becomes hot with extreme winds. The white man could not only be satisfied with a simple house, but a simple house.

It is surprising, though, to hear the socialists like Major G. H. Elliott, that a residential settlement of pensioners, or even a colony, is a remedy, and his mindless, educated, will soon in India, Africa, and elsewhere, as well as in *Yankee U.S.A.* Conclusion seems to the white man by frequent and close contact.

Like many other people, the church will probably witness a steady close contact with Africa and India, normalizing than East Africa. We are becoming more domineering and a good deal more domineering than from him.

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Major G. H. Elliott.

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ST. ALFRED'S CHURCH COMMENTS.

To the Editor of *EAST AFRICA*.

Sir—I would like to add a "Cryptic Reference" to Great Menace in *EAST AFRICA* of December 10, where you mentioned the Malagarasi and the Nile. In April last, at a meeting in Kigoma on the African Geological Survey's Equatorial Section, what was described as the "Real Menace" in Uganda was spoken of, the menace inferred being that of Lake Malagarasi overflowing east thickening the Lake Victoria drainage, and (2) that some tributary of the Rukinga might reverse its course, that stream also flowing the Kagera to flow the waters of the Atlantic drainage.

As any one can see, describing the reference as "cryptic" to begin with (1) the Nile does not already flow to the Atlantic drain (Lake Tanganyika). If it should be possible to enter the Lake Victoria drainage, till the water level of the lake might slightly increase the water supply for the Nile.

(2) The Rukinga draws its supply chiefly from Karagwe and Busoga, and if some tributary in its ultimate upper source were to change its course to the Atlantic drainage, we should expect the river to overflow (at least) of Lake Victoria to swell!

I do not think this prediction is reliable.

Editor, "Cryptic Reference."

St. Stephen's Club,
Editor.

Faithfully yours,
A. S. SPARKS.

POINT FROM LETTER.

SIR.—I offer my very humble congratulations to Major A. G. Church, General Secretary of the Royal Institute of Naval Medical Institute, and by arrangement with the Associate Honorary Secretary of the Royal Institute of Naval Medical Institute, in these conditions, I write to you, and it does me much pleasure to follow the statement made by *EAST AFRICA* on December 1.

THE NATIVE AND CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE

MEETINGS OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

East Africa's Symposium

M. J. M. MC DONALD, M.A., general secretary of the Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Committee, thus expresses the attitude of the Mission.

This is admitting, a polygynous nation, that for years the position was very fluid, as the Mission did not desire to crystallise the position without ascertaining Native Christian opinion with them. The position at that time was the accepted law in South Africa and was such:

(1) A man who has married more than one woman before receiving his Christian induction is freely admitted to classes for induction without any conditions being made.

(2) Such a man after receiving his baptism and confirmation is provided for as usual, and it continues not to add to his wives.

(3) If a man has had or always has Companions but may be received as a "further" and has a wife in congregational affairs.

(4) He is next urged to put away his subsidiary wives, this leads to prostitution and endemic strife and brings down the side price etc. He may, if he so desires, tell all these to the Church to put away these if proper provision is made for them and their children by the Church or otherwise. The consent of the wife concerned is required, and the African Church elders are seated on the committee of the provisions made.

When a native wife of such members after leaving the wives of one person and they are therefore afterwards allowed into full church membership on taking the usual vows, they are not asked to leave the congregation, but they desire to do so the substitution would have church approval in so doing. When a wife is baptised and the husband is an "adherent" she may dismiss their children if she can.

Church members may be won over who have fallen into polygynous connexion and suspended their communion, and if the connexion is not severed within a reasonable time they are brought excommunicated as far as can be restored until the connexion is wholly severed.

"When a man leaves, they go with him not a son, thinking that it is still his duty, but this is seldom done, owing to loss of home, when children are often looked on as mere commodities and a sufficient to secure conviction of polygamy."

When the first wife is not acknowledged partly her husband's fault, she may continue with his other church fellowship.

Attitude of the L.M.S.

The attitude of the Extra-Sisterhood of the London Missionary Society towards polygamy has for years been that no man who is polygynous shall be a member of the catechumene or the church. Such a man, or woman, may not be a member of the hearers class, members of which make a profession of Christianity but are members that shall not be admitted.

A statement summarising the L.M.S. Society's opinions:

Such is a condition of church membership. If a Christian, he is to be once removed from a community of Church members before he can be admitted to the church. A woman living in a polygynous connexion, if she becomes a catechumene or church member, shall withdraw from the Native Church itself as a nun.

She must not say that a polygynous man is not a Christian, but that can be done in the name of the church, the sanctity of the marriage record, the testimony of the congregation, a woman may not be a member of the catechumene or the church.

U.M.C.A., M.I.L.L., and Seventh-day Adventists.

The Universities' Mission to Central Africa leaves its school and other property in Africa

to a native who has been converted to Christianity and who is a member of the Native Church. After that he may be a member of the Native Church.

decisions as to policy on the road, other matters and the London headquarters office therefore bestiates to make a statement on a matter not strictly within its province.

The only statement which the headquarters of the London Foreign Missions Office makes on the subject of polygyny is that "the Church has no distinct policy of its own on the subject of polygyny, but that it recognises the standard of the Church in this and all other moral matters."

The Rev. Dr. G. W. R. Jackson, of St. John's College, Mill Hill, states that the attitude of the Mill Hill Fathers' mission in East Africa is that common Native names who become converts to that common to all the native tribes, is unequalled in uniformity among the various tribes.

Fraser, West African mission secretary, of the Seventh-day Adventists said that it has been the policy with us not to baptise or to receive into Church fellowship any who are living in polygyny. All our church members, so far as we know, have renounced polygyny, and all our husbands are the husbands of one wife. Occasionally, of course, there are cases as one might expect, but this is the standard that we have had for many years and which we recognise to the present time."

LORD OLIVER ON BRITISH COLONISATION

Strikes Address to League of Coloured People.

Specialty reported in "East Africa."

"The chief object of the League of Coloured People is to improve the relations between the races," declared Mr. H. C. McLeod, the Jamaican Negro Chairman of the meeting of the League last week in the Whitefield Tabernacle. The League, he said, was establishing a home of its own but he knew that no one would say that the League was acting with the Colonial Office in this matter; he assured his hearers that the child was of pure parentage and that there was "no suspicion of bastardy."

Lord Oliver, the first and now star speaker, commenced to speak on "Coloured Problems in the British Empire." But what did was not much upon actual grievances of the negro in Jamaica. For although as he droned on, speaking rapidly and occasionally frantically from time to time dashing off to have a snack at a nearby Southern Kebabs.

In Scotland, said Lord Oliver, coloured people resorted to the fast food joints which filled him with indignation. A Frenchman recently written in said "I am English by birth and Argued my case very well, but could not prove that they were very well fed in immunity of applause. While society in Jamaica the late eighteenth century was reported by a contemporary to be a filthy, immoral, and debased."

There are two fundamental principles for dealing with your question, that embodied in the Resolutions of the African Council which requires that the European should associate with the Native with mutual respect, and the organisation of society as decently as possible. Native men are entitled no distinction of race, colour or religion.

The empire was not built up in a day, it was absorbed in a long process of evolution with the blacks and the natives to be a field labourer, the white man and him is a business man and a minister combined.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO.

No. 80.—Mr. John Harold Odam.



by Frank East Africa

I have seen five different colonies, and
I am now here, and I am in a better position than
ever before. —*Mr. Ross, The East African
Colonial Agent.*

The Native married woman in East Africa works
as hard as a Farmer's wife in the north of
England. —*Mr. McGregor Ross, Speaker
Reigate.*

I have lectured on East Africa in the most
famous cities of America and England. Before the
Liverpool—*Mr. H. Phineas Wood, speaking
at Liverpool.*

"If anyone ever made a speech without straight P.
K. in Nyasaland. Take off Nafton's vineyards
in Transport Department." —*Mr. A. L. Hall,
Chief Secretary, and one of the Nyasaland legis-
lative Council.*

I was once a second-class President of the West
Coast. —*Lieutenant-Colonel Schuster, J. M. S.
Sanders, etc., of Nyasaland, prominent M.
of leading business men.*

We could easily force more traffic with the
present system of Pick up in Kenya and
Giant Polyosso. It is 25 Coneyards since the
Road Transport Committee board in Nairobi.

The chief factor in the presence of the white
man in Africa is the progressive deterioration suffered
by the white race. In contact with inferior races
the white man ceases to thrive physically, mentally,
and morally, and continuous contact with inferior
races." —*M.C. speaking in Bristol.*

We always practise a mining camp, never
a living camp, but in the Tanga goldfields there are
over three hundred Europeans, with enormous numbers
of natives, over whom there are no police at
all. —*Captain Ogilvie, the Hon. Mr. Bulwer's
M.P. speaking in the Sanganiwa Lodge
Council.*

In this complex world it is a communities sense
of small does not stop us from being patriotic.
And so the original inhabitants of the world
they are expelled, and often usually the latter.

If a foreign ant is taken in with the right smell or
a native porcupine a foreign smell the foreigner
smiles as a friend and the native breathes like
a snake. The snarling amongst myself and our
native brotherhood is blood and brain power. —*Mr. E.
Boulden, in his book "African Days."*

Road Development. —Portuguese Africa has
the most perfect system of native roads
between Portuguese settlements of native roads
the purpose of which is to make
it difficult for any foreign invader. The British administration
is not so successful in this, however beneficial the
native roads may prove to the interests of Natives
themselves. —*Regarded transport development in
British Africa. —From a statement by the Society
of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.*

I am surprised with the bewilderment of these
Natives at the commercial counsels (sic) concerning
they receive. The Mercury Officers tell them they
must not destroy trees or they will ruin their country
but the administration is rather slow in this. This is
true. The Mercury Officers tell them that
must be done first, which is also true. But
a good deal of what they receive these are
nothing more than the same lot of trash
that has actually happened. —*The writer of this
article, Mr. James Hartog, former Commissioner
of the East African Railways and Harbours
District.*

Electricity is playing an increasingly important
part in the development of East Africa, and nobody
is more connected with electrical than Mr. J. H.
Odam, General Manager of the East African Power
and Lighting Company, which has electrical
installations now existing in Mombasa,
Mombasa, Lamu, and Nakuru, and plans to fit
up a new generating station at Lake Elmenteita.

Mr. Odam, who was born in 1888, has always
been keen interested in electric light and
had made extensive technical studies in
British India, the outbreak of the Great War
causing him to serve duty in Royal Engineers
and subsequently at the time of the Armistice
was for some time Adjutant to the
staff of the 1st Battalion, where he was promoted to the rank of Captain. During the
war he mobilised a company of Sappers and
was in charge of various electrical installations
particularly the incendiary. In 1920 he was appointed
to his present position. He is a member of the
Institution of Electrical Engineers.

PERSONALIA.

Colonel M. J. Brooks has established a mining home in Adola.

Mr. R. S. Maxfield, of Nairobi, is on his way back to the Colony.

Mr. J. H. G. MacLougell has been appointed a District Judge in Tanganyika.

Mr. F. S. Roberts has been appointed a member of the Native Land Commission Board.

Major F. W. S. Grange plans returning to Kenya in time near future probably by air.

Mr. J. E. Taylor has established an office in Dar es Salaam, consulting mineralogist.

Mr. S. de la Haye, Chief Justice of Somaliland, has been promoted Chief Justice of Transvaal.

Francis M. Hunter, of Bath, left his residence after property to the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

Mr. Sydney Carlin, who is paying a brief visit to the country from Nakuru, is shortly leaving again for Kenya.

Miss A. K. Ritten, the Nairobi photographer, made a short London audience last week on her African tour.

Sir Andrew Grey addressed the Bonifacius Club last Saturday on "The Conservative Party and Colonial Empire."

M. H. C. Arnett, Mr. E. N. V. and Major T. J. V. have been elected to the Transvaal District Council.

Mrs. A. C. W. Wilkins, M.B.E., a Health Officer in Kenya, has been appointed Health Officer in Northern Rhodesia.

The Crown Prince of Ethiopia arrived in Nairobi yesterday, and yesterday the King of Egypt and Prince Farouk.

Colonel W. Wesley Hartkit, of Great Yarmouth, is shortly leaving to take up missionary work near Rhodesia, Kenya.

The Royal Society has granted £400 from the Messel Fund to Dr. J. S. B. Leakey, East African Archaeological Expedition.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. B. Savage, Secretary of the Royal Engineers Society, was present in Nairobi yesterday.

Mr. P. Baker, M.D., of the Kenya Medical and Sanitary Department, has been appointed Captain and Inspector of Telephones in Tanganyika.

The marriage between Mr. Douglas St. Miller and Miss Alice de Melby will take place on January 15th at the Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.

Dr. J. C. T. D. Jackson, South African consulting geologist, is going to Tanganyika to investigate kimberlite deposits near Mkalambo.

Mr. Richard Griffiths, in England last week, took charge of a party to survey the boundary line between British Somaliland and Abyssinia.

The Rev. R. G. M. Calderwood, M.A., who has spent nine years in Kenya, is about to give a lantern lecture in Haddington next week.

Mr. H. G. Hatherly, formerly of Uganda service, addressed the Cambridge Rotary Club last week on "Native Government in Uganda."

Mrs. Eric Reid, the Tanganyika District Officer recently stationed in Mombasa, reached London last week on leave, having flown from Marseilles.

Dr. Robert Laws and the Rev. S. Hetherwicke, two of Nyasaland's pioneer missionaries, addressed the Royal Engineers Brigade service in Finsbury last week.

Captain Hugh L. Parker, president of the Tororo Planters' Association, and a well-known Port-Bell planter, has arrived in this country from Uganda.

Henry Lindau of Kessels has been provisionally appointed Honorary Consul General of Germany in Pretoria, with jurisdiction over Southern Rhodesia.

We regret to learn of the death in the Darfur Plateau in the Sudan of Mr. P. D. M. Batty, who had spent seven years in the public service of the country.

Mr. J. Conford, the well-known vaseline tobacco grower, who has been spending a holiday in this country, is leaving soon for Rhodesia early in January.

The following have been appointed to the Dar es Salaam Cinematograph Board: Mr. A. R. James, Mr. Kassim Shimaji Samji, Mr. Adamjee.

Professor W. S. Palmer, of Hull University, who recently visited East Africa, has addressed the Royal Institution in Hull on his motor tour from South Africa to Sobhi.

We regret to learn of the sudden death in Finsbury of Mr. and Mrs. Mayne, wife of Sir Mayne, who had only recently arrived in the Protectorate.

Mr. G. W. Hatchell, M.B.E., who has lately acted as Provincial Commissioner in Iringa, has been transferred to Dar es Salaam and attached to the Judicial Department.

The Londoner, Ward, who recently arrived from India, is the son and son of Lord Dudley. Dudley is the daughter of Colonel M. M. Dudley, a former Member of Parliament.

King Ingwe, the King of the Zulus, has issued a license and authority to the Inspector of Second Class of the Police of the Grand Star of Africa.

The marriage between Mr. Douglas St. Miller and Miss Alice de Melby will take place on January 15th at the Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. J. H. Bond, the Englishman of the Work Department, and Miss J. Bond were recently married at Tanga. They shortly afterwards flew to the U.S.A. to this country.

The marriage will shortly take place between Mr. E. J. H. Bond, of Elmenteita, and Miss Hilda Smith, second daughter of the late Mr. Harry and Mrs. Beech, of Elmenteita.

Captain F. D. Aldrich, M.C., Game Ranger, Tanganyika, who has arrived home on leave from India, on the Serengeti Plains, has served in the Army for the past five years.

Miss C. G. Schmittin, of the Kenya Medical Service, now stationed at Nairobi, and Mr. Noel Rice, son of Captain Rice, of Chelmsford, England, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Rice, of Chelmsford, were recently married in Nairobi.

A decree nisi was granted in Nairobi last week in favour of T. D. Ussher against Mrs. R. S. Martin, the well-known Kenya agriculturist. Mrs. Martin was granted the custody of their infant son.

Mrs. Margaret A. Honsdale, D.P.M., who died in Nairobi last week at the age of ninety, was the widow of the Rev. George Pearce, for forty years a missionary of the L.M.S. in Uganda.

Captain A. E. French has reached South Africa after leading a long and arduous tramp through the interior through Africa's deserts, from Tanganikaville, Kenya, Uganda, East Africa, and Abyssinia.

The Rev. C. P. Law, who for the past twenty-five years has been in charge of the work of the Dutch Reformed Church Mission in North-Eastern Rhodesia, has just retired and is residing in Uganda.

Commander P. Jenkins, Superintendent of the Royal Naval Auxiliary Marine, and known for many years for his work among the East Africans as a sometime skipper of the "Clementine," U.K.'s only racing battleship, has retired.

At a reception following the wedding in Kitale of Mr. F. Vassidy and Miss Alice Graham, the bridegroom presented with a decorated sword. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Graham.

Archdeacon G. C. Sturge, the pioneer Ugandan Anglican Missionary, gave his audience last week on "Medieval Work in Uganda." He predicted that black labour would go to East Africa in 1918, and noted that year.

An unusual tablet has been erected in Nairobi Cathedral. Mr. J. E. Gossman, who died two years ago when on his way home, and who was twenty-three years organist and choirmaster of the Cathedral,

We regret to report the death of Lady Crofton, wife of Sir Morgan Crofton. Many of our readers will remember the Royal Marches of the Headquarters Staff during the African campaign.

EAST AFRICA

Mr. W. C. Fishburn recently died at Siria River, in the Mbeyo district of Southern Tanganyika. Mr. J. Dillon, a young gold prospector in the same district, has found a very similar vein, but has not previously

Mr. Romeo Smith, ex-M.P. for the Penitentiary Division, who was visiting East Africa at the time of the recent General Election, has addressed a letter to the President of the League of Nations, attacking British Africa.

Vice-Admiral Drury Lowe, G.M.R., who served in Somaliland in 1914 and saw service on the East Coast during the East Africa Campaign, addressed a short meeting on behalf of the League of Nations at St. Helena last week.

Mr. H. V. Lomax, M.B.E., who has arrived home on retirement from Northern Rhodesia, first went to the Protectorate in 1913, has joined the Administered Territories Western Rhodesia, and contemplates going to Britain.

Miss Winifred Harrington, M.C., who has arrived home on leave from Tanganyika, has served in the Colony for the last fourteen years. Recently he has been Asst. Administrative Secretary for Native Affairs, previously he was stationed in Tabarwa.

Appointments to Mr. A. D. W. MacGregor, Attorney-General of Kenya, on his appointment as Administrative Secretary. Following the death of the Hon. Dr. T. Martin, Mr. T. D. H. Bruce-Bellor-Fincham is acting as Attorney-General.

Mr. S. S. Lee, who was attached to the Fix Enginuity Department in East Africa from 1922 to 1932, and who is now a member of the Tanganikaville Provincial Administration, is on his way back to the Territory from a tour accompanied by his sons.

Mr. H. H. Traill, who has served in Kenya for the past eighteen years, lately as District Commissioner at Nakuru, has returned home by leave. A local subscriber writes that he has recently done good work in combating the locust menace in the district.

We regret to learn of the death in Nottingham of Mr. Beeby Thompson, father of Mr. Beeby A. Thompson, the well-known conservationist, who has frequently visited East Africa, and especially the Sudan, in connection with water supply schemes.

BIRTHS

Miss Edith At Newlands, Glasgow, on November 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Kelly, G.P.O. Delivery Salaries, Bath, Somerset, a daughter.

GRAY. — November 20th, in London Hospital, Whitechapel, a result of war wounds, Thomas William Gray, 21, a

APPOINTMENT DESIRED

CHENG SHUAN, 29 single, 16 years' commercial experience, and one year's experience in frontier Native labour, Hindustani and English speaking, fluent in English. Open to any arrangement. References: 1. West, Box No. 222, East Africa, 2. 10 Bedford Street, London, E.C. 4.

PERSONALIA (continued)

Mr. G. H. Duthie, who has now been in the country for nearly two years, and has recently made a little tour of Burundi and Uganda. He is reporting on the possibility of sisal cultivation in both countries, as well as Malaya and Sumatra.

Among those present on these homelands in Africa, Miss M. A. Bishop and Miss C. E. Green, Nursing Sisters; Miss E. Bullock of the Public Works Department; Mr. C. G. Colton, of the Medical Service, Uganda; and Mr. J. H. McDonald of Meshes and Mr. F. R. Higgins of the Geological Survey Department.

The Church of St. Stephen's Mission, Kenya, appealing for funds for its extension to the left; Miss Marion Scott Stevens, who spent many days there as a missionary among the Akuyu. The sum required is £1,000, and subscriptions should be sent to the Rev. G. H. Arthur, M.D., Church of Scotland, Missions, London, S.W.1.

Mr. G. D. Smith, G.M., who presided at the St. Andrew's Night dinner of the Uganda Society in Scotland, was one of the earliest of our members to be interested as long ago as 1905 in the post of Vice-Treasurer of the Protectorate, and he was also first President of the Uganda Society of the Anglican Society.

The Rev. Duncan Ross Mackenzie, who served in Nyasaland with the Livingstonia Mission under Dr. Laws from 1904 to 1908, and who from 1912 to 1927 was attached to a Colony of Scotland Mission in Darkest Africa, has just been inflicted by the Elgin Presbytery to the charge of Pluscarden, his home town. In 1927 he accepted a call to help to found the Livingstonia Mission, shortly afterwards becoming a member of the Ecclesiastical Council.

We deeply regret to report the death in St. Mary's Hospital last Saturday of an bronchial pneumonia of Major Charles Godfrey Merle-Pace, Solicitor General of Northern Rhodesia, who leaves a widow, son and daughter. Major Pace, who served with the East Lancashire Regiment during the War, had received a D.S.Q. and M.C., and will be much missed in Northern Rhodesia, where there will be widespread sorrow for him and his family. Before going to Northern Rhodesia he had served in Uganda.

Sir William Hinburg, managing director of the British Cotton Growers Corporation, is leaving England to visit the cotton-growing areas of India and the Sudan. In the Sudan he will meet James Gunn, director of the Egyptian Cotton Growing Corporation, who is also to visit that country. Sir William expects to return to England towards the end of March.

Many of our readers will remember that about three years ago Sir Alfred Davies, formerly Permanent Welsh Education Secretary of the Board of Education, visited Kenya, and that on his arrival in Cape Town he made a serious attack on the native population, which was uncoordinately educated to evils. Now Sir Alfred, of whom we have heard nothing in the meantime, again figures in the news—as having been assaulted in a London train by a man whose defence that he was under the influence of drink.

The non-stop flight from England to the Cape is now planned to begin soon after December 12, conditions permitting. The Fairley long-range monoplane is to start from Cranwell aerodrome and to attempt to "wing-walk" the line to Cape Town. The journey is expected to take 15 days or two nights. Squadron Leader A. R. Gayford and Flight-Lieutenant G. E. Bett, the two pilots who were in charge of the R.A.F. monoplane, will be remembered by many of our readers as having been members of two R.A.F. Euro-Cape flights. Squadron Leader Gayford has been in charge of the flight which took place in 1928, and Flight-Lieutenant Bett having been one of the pilots on the 1929 cruise, when he flew under the command of late Air Commodore Sopwith.

The Glass, Gilt and Nib Club, which has this year won four of the chief rifle competitions in Kenya, has been successful in winning the Hanbury Shield. The results of the competition, which just came to hand, are:

Lasting shot	W. H. Lovell, 220;
Long shot	M. J. Macmillan, 180;
Mid shot	J. G. Breckin, 117;
Close shot	H. W. Vowles, 100;
Total for three stations	3,374 points.
Long range	C. J. Lang, 255;
Mid range	Mrs. S. E. Eagle, 255;
Close range	Sgt. J. G. O'Connor, 233;
Total for three stations	7,700 points.
Long range	D. Q. D. 935;
Mid range	M. McDonald, 141;
Close range	Lt. J. L. L. L. 1,300;
Total for three stations	3,836 points.
Long range	P. Phare, 225;
Mid range	R. Stables, 188;
Close range	Mr. H. T. Lee, 100;
Total for three stations	503 points.

"Kenya Mountain".

A book and a book

Mr. F. A. T. Duthie's charming book, now in its second edition, is illustrated by fine halftone photographs, made from Mr. J. D. McHugh's studio, and the photographs

A book which would delight all East African readers, a study of East Africa's rich and varied literary history of less than half a century, but evidently intense character.

It is bound to be better known AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT.

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REGULAR

ST. AFRICA.

EARLY DAYS IN UGANDA.

Scots introduced by the M.B.I.

At the first St. Andrews Day in Uganda were recalled at the first St. Andrews Day at Dinner of the Uganda Society, Scotland, held in Edinburgh, one of the Presidents of the Colony being Col. Sir J. G. C. Holme, who, upon his visit to Uganda in 1902, the Calculated Society of Uganda, said their thoughts were turned to the land they had all lived in Africa which Mr. Asquith, Churchill, had described as "a brilliant sunburst and deadly nightshade." When you are abroad will you feel you would not wish to live in a better climate, because it comes on sometimes? wonder what is it you long for? But this is a question for each man. In short, the climate is charming; others like to bathe and take part in outdoor games long after they would have given them up at home. There are beautiful birds and butterflies and at the same time mosquitoes and deadly tsetse flies. But in spite of conflicting conditions, Uganda has its own, its own. Its land, its waters, and its wonderful atmosphere seem to appeal to everyone, and our chief regret is when the time of our retirement comes. We sit at our backs and truly say, "We have had all the rains we do not still."

Mr. Struthers among Officials

In the early days there were few Scots in Uganda. No Government officials were appointed in London, and the missionaries by the Church Missionary Society, a young church in Scotland, had to go to India to open a mission school, and the importance of the country apart from its quite subsidiary one as the principal banking facility was twofold. First, as the bank staff recruited entirely from Scotland, a steady supply of gold and the Scots was assured from Scotland, and, in addition, secondly, since no other church had any representative in the Bank, and who is not one of our active men who gave his services freely to all the local organisations which he remains in the country. With him came Mr. J. D. Watson, and his arrival in the first year elicited the Scots' desire to form a society which was beginning with eight numbers, new numbers, however, members? as the Sasseca misread put it "the country is now thickly infested with Scots."

Mr. Struthers, who came to the coast of East Africa from the Royal Engineers, related an incident in the early days of the Uganda Railway. One of the stations was infested with snakes, while, owing to scarcity of funds, that the staff sought refuge in an adjacent building. The Indian Subcommissary Lieutenant K. H. T. S. Mehta was so busy at the station that he did not notice the snakes until the morning. What do you think?

Reviewing the progress of the Society he spoke most appreciatively of the work of the honorary secretary, Mr. George A. Mackenzie, who proposed "Our Sons," and likened the young lads to "lions in kilka bushes."

The Scots proud o' their Bairn

At the beginning the Glasgow Society in Kampala, Uganda, built a hall to be used for their first bairns. They were able to give it a good roof, but could not afford to buy their first Presbytery. Those who gave money for this were Messrs. Mrs. Busbridge, Colonel M. C. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Dakin, Mr. and Mrs. Bentall, Messrs. W. J. Martin and R. H. G. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Herbertson, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mr.

MR. RATCLIFFE HOLMES'S NEW FILM.

An Invitation to East Africans.

We are able to state that Mr. Ratcliffe Holmes's new film, entitled "On Safari," which was made in the Southern Province of Tanganyika early this year, is now in its final stages, and that a private presentation and trade showing will be held in London early in January. Mr. Holmes will be pleased to call upon any one for the privilege to see the picture before his return leave or now residing in this country. Who can conform him at 101 Wardour Street, London. We will assure the colonies of the great advantage of seeing the picture. When his last film was recently shown over一百 thousand East Africans viewed it, indeed, many went to the theatre, resembling a African camp.

"On Safari" is the first film to present the greater contrast rates and Mr. Holmes estimates that some of the pictures of that undisturbed animal presence show herds of 10,000 head of game. The picture has also some very interesting scenes of wild life including one of the rare mountain bush-buck. Native account of high mountain bush feature of the film, together with a good deal of monograph on some of the East African life.

At the end of the Royal Film Society's concert of Nov. 6, 1911, "Prejudice," which was published by "East Africa," at 5s. 4d. post free. Author's attractive little book, though it contains chapters on such controversial topics as "Sudan, the Indians, Education, and the Church," conscientiously remains impartial. It will be useful as a reference book and has something to say to young people about to settle Kenya. The last chapter, therefore, is a condensed history of Kenya and Panganya during the past century.

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EAST AFRICA

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EAST AFRICA

LORD OLIVIER ON NATIVE GRIEVANCES.

(Printed from the *Standard*)

Without social justice. That had been done in Kenya during the last twenty years.

He took some credit to himself for having helped to bring about the Joint Parliamentary Committee which was opposed to bad segregation. Under the pretence of segregation the white man in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia and there were doing so in Northern Rhodesia had without compensation taken away land from the Native occupants who lived there at loss, for others were forced there. No one could tell what those Colonies where white man had taken the land without working 180 days in the year for the white one, and at a wage of fourpence a day in Kenya.

"The Countries" of East Africa.

With regard to East Africa it was for the League to see that Great Britain did not neglect the people of East Africa, who had the people of Jamaica for thirty years—the evidence being to Jamaica for 1835 and 1865; after the emancipation of the slaves in Slave Countries in the opinion, were those in which white people took up great grants of land to make money out of the labour of the black man, and in which the black one was not even allowed out after dark; South Africa was saved by the wise system of humours, policies, and behaviour of the white man who gave that to the Natives that they were constant source of misery. (Loud applause and laughter).

Parliamentary (Lord) Oliver declared that there was no fundamental difference in mental ability between white and black and educated the public school and university men who thought they were "uneducated" (Applause). If he were asked Englishmen had done good, done harm to the West Indies he would reply that their conduct had been consistently disgraceful (Head cheer).

A series of speakers followed Lord Olivier, the secretary of the League leading. He improved on his predecessor by declaring that wherever the British had gone in the world their behaviour to the Native had been, more or less, bad on that note the meeting ended.

Official committee was made under a committee of prominent men to consider the matter.

STANLEY'S POSTAL ENTERPRISE.

The Tanganyika Postal Department has shown commendable enterprise not merely in speeding up all mails between the coastal towns, Mombasa and Great Britain, but also by adopting an unusual and efficacious method of drawing public attention to the benefits of that service. Dar es Salaam, Government informant, says that in the recent of a week by the first postman, a feeder service was established with his command, to give a brief notice stamping *Stanley* and *Postage Paid*.

When you have read this letter, send back the date stamp of post office and you will receive a stamp which will entitle you to ten days from the date of addressees' arrival in Great Britain. The cost of postage and packing of a letter sent by air mail to London is only a few hours. It is necessary to pay airmail postage in two or three days. You can get airmail postage on letters weighing four oz. or less, and incidentally the acceleration postage.

Do you want to have your correspondence sent by registered air-mail? The cost of airmail service?

The cost of airmail is 3d per oz. and to East Africa 3d per half ounce. The fee for airmail service

RIFT VALLEY FEVER.

(New East African Disease.)

It is difficult to identify many of these diseases resembling yellow fever, dengue and malignant fever has been discovered in East Africa. Attacks throughout the year, a fatal case has been known—sheep, cattle and small rodents, being extraordinarily lethal to lambs, mice, and rats. Every person engaged in pastoral work on farms has by the despatcher been affected. Native cattle and sheep have been found similarly affected. It is a virus disease, producing fever, rashes, headache and muscular pains, the latter so severe in at least one case as to simulate acute rheumatic fever. Fatal cases in animals are characterised by a "focal necrosis of the liver" from which the disease gets its second name "Enzootic hepatitis."

In July, 1919, on a farm in the Rift Valley whence the name, Rift Valley fever, on the shores of Lake Naivasha, Kenya, about forty mortality amongst sheep, cows and wild animals. Seven weeks, 3,500 lambs and 1,200 ewes died, the death rate among lambs being over 90%. During the course of an investigation, four Europeans engaged all developed a disease like fever persisting for from twelve to thirteen hours. Every Native engaged in herding sheep, and the original outbreak had been ill for some four days and had complaints of fever accompanied by severe pains. A native boy, who was inoculated with the sick animal, with a acute attack of fever on the third day after inoculation. "Cattle on a farm in Samburu in the Rift Valley, though scattered over sixty miles distant from the sheep outbreak, were affected. Though not contagious, there was evidence to suggest that in nature the disease may be transmitted by a mosquito, probably *Taeniorhynchus brevipalpis*. Disease contracted in England.

One of the virus was brought to England by Mr. R. Daubney, who with Messrs. Hudson and Graham had discovered the disease in Kenya, and further investigations were carried on by Major B. H. M. F. V. of the Wellcome Medical Research Laboratories, Berkhamsted. Major Ballantyne and his assistant, Mr. C. E. Hart, contracted the disease from dead lambs. Mr. J. E. G. was assisted to Dr. G. M. Findlay, of the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research, London, on whose paper on Rift Valley Fever, published very recently, the following is given:— "In general, medical men these notes are founded. Also, a victim of the fever, although wearing mask and sun-glasses (but no mask) was worn during the necropsy on lambs. It seems probable that the virus could enter through abrasions of the skin, through the conjunctiva, or by the mucous membrane of the nose. The incubation period varies from five and a half to six days, and the disease lasted from four to six days, convalescence also being rather prolonged. No specific antibody immunity can be acquired."

The investigations detailed by Mr. Findlay, long and valuable paper—which should be read in full—describes a model of early and early-stage disease, and the following cases of pyrexia of high temperature, occurring in the patients, are due to infection with the specific virus. The cases of high pyrexia in the patients described as detected and differentiated from yellow fever and malignant fever, by the effect on mice of inoculations of the virus, which is sensitive to the three. Dr. Findlay and his colleagues have opened up

DECEMBER, 1931.

EAST AFRICA

NON-NATIVE EDUCATION IN UGANDA

only a Kindergarten for Europeans.

Uganda provides no education for its native children above infant age, but training given in schools in Kampala has missed the mark by being aimed at the middle-class. The only school which gives any secondary education is the little school which takes twenty pupils who do not want to go to Kenya. In some cases, this is an easy way to keep a boy occupied, as parents often do not care to have their sons go to school.

Two or three kindergartens were started in 1930, one in Entebbe and one in Jinja, but the latter is handicapped by internal dissent and anti-governmental, particularly on the question of religion and inspection. A more relaxed attitude for the better organization of Indian education was manifested by the arrival of the Indians to submit to the Inspector of Schools 20,000 shs. 50/- in the non-Native poll-tax for education purposes. When it was suggested that the sum be increased to 30,000 shs. 50/- in 1930, the Indian members of Native Council refused to pass the 35 Annual Infractions and Tribunals and that the annual rate of 20,000 shs. 50/- would be sufficient. That the same year would have added to the increase of taxation, it is difficult to understand the start with 8,000/- imposed by the Indian authorities.

THE FAMINE IN RUANDA-URUNDI

Official Report of Belgian Authorities.

The official report of the Belgian Government on the Administration of the Mandated Territory of Ruanda-Urundi during 1930 presented to the Council of the League of Nations, says:

"The mortality caused by the famine of 1930-31 can be summarized in figures as follows: the total number of inhabitants evaluated at 1,000,000, the number of inhabitants before they were affected by the famine, the normal percentage of deaths, the intensity of the exodus at the time of the trouble, and that, as the other factors of famine disappeared, the famine ceased and any unknown cause is the reason for the cure."

The chief steps taken by the Government to fight the famine and to secure an adequate food supply for the future was the planting of manioc (cassava), which is a root, and, securing one of the best yielders of food known. That the Belgians were able to get the Natives to adopt cassava meal as a staple foodstuff and bring a proportion unaccustomed to it to a sufficiently remarkable feat.

AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. M. J. Johnson's Promotion.

The following appointments to the East African public service were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

MARTIN THOMAS, Nursing Sister, Miss A. S. M. Hutchison, Assistant Treasurer, Mr. G. C. Johnson, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY—Introducer, Mr. J. G. M. King.

Recent promotions and transfers include the following: Miss E. Dyer, O.B.E., Post Office, Telegraphist, to be supervisor of Telephones, Tanganyika; Mr. G. L. Bayfield, Librarian, Nairobi, to Asst. Librarian, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. S. S. V. W. Jackson, Justice, Seychelles, to be Justice, Gambia.

Mr. S. S. V. W. Jackson, Justice, to be Provincial Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. H. Watt, M.A., M.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Kenya, to Hospital Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

KEWA PRODUCTS AND WHERE TO BUY THEM.

Shopping List other Territories might emulate.

Kenya.—List of the various foodstuffs which are available in the country and which has been published by the African Farmers' League, according to the consumption of the natives and the cost of the articles. It will be no slight task, however, to ascertain what the article will be a luxury even to those who have well knowledge of the extent of the development of local industries in recent years. For instance, bacon may be obtained from eight different countries in Kenya. Butter is obtainable in different manners, and biscuits come from South Africa and that two others are bottling ships.

In a brief foreword, perhaps the last, Mr. J. R. wrote for indication, Lord Belgrave, says that the use of Kewa products, advertising and recommends Kenya's chief claim—the combination of soil and climate within the bounds of Kenya, where can only be found the farm country can be kept up. Freshly fresh produce by road can arrive in a few hours from Nairobi, and the centre of Africa, communication with stations from the hills and zones of vegetation. All meat access is to more than a few hours. The meat can be less which uses is not the main factor, but factors and they should be more widely spread.

In a million miles, India's sole export, matches, is used in China, while in Rhodesia, the former begin pick-handled as hammers had to bat, bowl and catch left-handed. The latter too by the guns.

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Glaxo now contains the correct amount of dried sunning vitamin D. Babies fed in this way have firm healthy flesh, strong bones, good teeth and a very little constipation.

Regular work, Baby, joint infections, other digestive disturbances. Give him Glaxo with added sunning vitamin D.

Over two years medical tests in Great Britain proved the value of the improved Glaxo with added Ostein (vitamin D) for babies under before it was placed on the market.

East Africa in the Press.

BIGGIES IN THE FOREST.

MR. MARKS has just ridden into the Big Forest of the Western Coast, where he heard the first sound of one of the pygmies, as well illustrated in the *Sphere*, which says:

The jungle pygmy is not black, and has little in common with the negroes of the Slave stock who live in this Territory. His skin is of a yellowish colour. A born truant, he loves meat and drink, and indulges in all sorts of sins. He is a scoundrel. One finds him in the savannahs.

Elephant too are found here, and the savannahs teem with their wild bows and arrows. They still retain the customs of their ancestors, and shoot him to death, and then scatter round for a meal of his ample and appetizing eating. Standing behind and watching these savages, talk at an encampment, like looking down on a scene of busy life, passing above the horizon.

The average height of the full-grown male is 54 to 55 inches, and the female attains to the anterior

A DAMNED LIFE ABOUT GORDON.

SIR HENRY BELL, the C.M.G., continues to do his best to vindicate the reputation of Gordon and the others of the superstitious crew, but Gordon will never do it for us.

Most of those who have written "Lives" of Gordon little dream that he has had a short quiet life under the shadow of the Cape Colony, before he spent his life in the forests of Matabeleland and acting as a "Policeman" in the British Straits Settlements. In this connection, we may state that in 1875 he was invited to wear in Simla the uniform of the Royal Guards, and testing the same.

When he was in the colonies of that Colony, (1876), I and upon many occasions Gordon's been there, and, as the confidential agent of the Agent-General, made several remarkably interesting papers. One of these papers, a "Vigour of Mind and Integrity," mentioned that he had been a publican in London, and in Gordon's character, I made special inquiries about alleged intemperance. Although nearly forty years old, he was a "Mollie," I found several persons alive who had known Gordon well, who gave me no information, and anecdotes of him, but among them, one Atchdeach Burmese, a man of more than 100 years, of whom Gordon had been a tea master, assured me that he was an intemperate man, who was always drunk, and had been drunk at the time the colony was the "old" and would not have known Gordon well, or even seen him. Another person, a confirmed drunkard, also said that he had known Gordon well, and that he was a "Joker" (a character), and when he was asked if he had ever seen him drunk, he said that he had, and that he was a "Ferminal" (a character) in which he had been drunk on many occasions and allegations that Gordon drank excessively.

The other old man was personally known to me, and first now, was a small, and in the sake of the entry of one who has been a publican, and in the time of our country, it is well to make direct testimony should continue to show that Lord Rothschild was a publican, and that Gordon's claim to a command

THE STORY OF THE LUPA Diggings.

A STORY of the gold diggings in the Lupa River valley field is interesting, told by the *Living Page* in Dar es Salaam.

In 1852 three traders came to the Lupa River valley and found them that Gordon had gone off to look for gold, with a hawking party, and that he had found a large quantity of gold from the Lupa River. As the miners were leaving, they shot at Gordon, that he might be captured, as was wont, and he was later to pawn some sandalwood, and found to contain a small grain. After saving his life, Gordon was made able by bending it with the rim of a cask, he decided that he must have young gold at last. Now he started to upstream, and a place found, and dug in the smooth in the river bed. Gordon had a long time to search, and found nothing. Next year saw about eight men working there, principally white men, and the first working party continued to work here, beginning in 1854. Rice was found in the river, and he sold his gold rights up, and went away.

In the end of 1854, things had spread to the Ronga, and the people of the Ronga, and the Joneses, and the Kasangas, in 1855, the Lupa was supposed to be worked out, and they explored the valleys, and found gold, and named the "Kangwa River." In 1856, a party of workers there extensively till the various localities, and Jones found the area round about here, in 1857, and 1858, thousands of ounces of gold were taken from a few very streams, only one or two feet wide, within a few hundred yards of the village. The wet season 1859-60, a certain area, not yet phenomena, but rather consistent, was found to be the best, and the best, and the best, in 1860, the area near the old Kangwa, and camped there, and found gold, which each day a ton of gold, and a boat in 1861, near the top of the Lopoko River, was sent.

Up to the end of 1860 gold had been found in nearly every stream in the area, although, naturally, the quantity was negligible. In 1861, with the distribution of the remarkable land, the area was passed to the hands almost entirely to the natives, from the favourable position, and at least a colony of 1000 has been established. The area, though its boundaries have also been somewhat disturbed, has the largest and most numerous and most spectacular gold fields in the world. A number of "piles" of gold, weighing 1000 to 10000 pounds, have been found, and a number of smaller piles, and the rest, in the form of gold dust, and gold sand, work out an amount of over 1000000000 francs annually, and some fine amounts in considerable amounts; from the tributaries in the Lopoko, and the Saxon.

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REJUVENATION FOR JADED NERVES.

"SIMBA," the physician of certain enterprising Kenyans, has written the following to give the larger public some idea:

"Simplicis," in Kenya, is illegal to kill game after dusk and before dark on Crown land, though in settled areas, any method of hunting is permitted. People who do not intend to "judder" your quarry sitting at ease, are extremely interesting; as, after all, it is rather fun being within easy sight of a party of lions. However, flesh being treated and skin bones being turned in, passage should rejuvenate the most jaded nerves. The words watching and waiting, said of one member of the party, match well with the sound of the roar as distinctly emanating from the darkness.

THE RAILWAY TO THE KIVI.

L'Espresso, a magazine, has published some good pictures of the construction of the Belgian railway between Lakes Tanganyika and Ruwenzori. The line has apparently been pushed to a distance of 1,500 miles (1,200 km.) from Gombe (Portuguese) through solid rock, the features of the construction, without a temporary bridge over the Katanga River at Km. 700 and a low embankment over "Monkey Ravine."

The text states that . . .

"The Kivu railway has reached Kamandila, in the Rusizi plain. Parliament will have to decide the means for the continuation of the line to answer the demand for constructing the line continuing to Europe."

Even the latest news of the district do not exceed location of a new place named . . .

ET TU, BRUTUS?

It is doubtful if the Department of Overseas Trade, or all the government departments with which we are in constant touch, have found more efficient and so prompt a source of information as the D.O.T., the East African side of which, we know, won golden opinions from British manufacturers and exporters.

But even Hitler need not be current issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* he odds so sleepily that he permits Singapore to be described as an East African town! Under a heading "British East Africa," the commercial world is told that British firm of general merchants in Singapore desire certain representations, while another firm of general merchants in the same town wants to handle certain other articles.

WONDERS OF THE WILD.

FOSCICKING is a word which I first published in some British newspapers, but today alone we have uncalled-for following: one enterprising native has established an hotel on the spot where a hundred-mile road from Nairobi to Birningdale ends.

Hanging in his Birningdale office, Tom Douglas says a rhino, twelve yards long, fell down the road, "dead." Gleaming from its sleeping body a noted spear was neatly clawed out of its body. But when he heard his report, the shot five leopards on one night, he had his entire torch and finishing it in their flesh, held their heads with bayonet fixed, and sent them to Nairobi to be skinned. And he is not a cowardly Afar.

After three months of such a life, he has now come to the end of his tether. He has sold some rascally natives his spear, and is now in a hole at a distance of 100 miles from Nairobi.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN TIMBERS.

Mr. J. S. HUTCHINSON, Lecturer in Tropical Forest Botany to the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford, says in the course of a letter to *The Times*:

"A number of new trees are common in the East and Central Africa savannas in a limited area in the vicinity of Lake Victoria, which has been reached by certain wagon tracks leading along the course formerly followed by the great river of the Congo River, and many timber species range throughout East Africa. A few species extend from South Africa to Abyssinia, but a far greater number are more limited in distribution; the tree species of Kenya Colony are largely different from those of Basutoland and mena, for those found in Uganda do not range either north or south of that territory.

In Central Africa, however, there is a quite different flora, frequenting either East or West Africa, and the trees found in these areas find common ground in the highlands and Kenya, but a great number are peculiar to the central African belt."

The forests of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and of the Union of South Africa are again quite different, owing largely to the varying climatic conditions which prevail, resulting in the production of types adapted to these conditions. Within this latter zone, however, there are numerous tree species similar to rubber trees, which produce belts of rubber forest extending in other respects.

The physical physiography of Africa, as it affects precipitation and temperature, is responsible for the great variety of trees found in the more broad generalizations of the distribution of other tree species, although rainfall measures are probably the factor responsible for the limitation of species to certain areas. Temperature also plays an important part, altitude compensating for latitude, and temperate-zone trees replace tropical ones at high altitudes at the equator.

A total census of the known trees of Africa is not quite possible, and I am not willing to give an estimate of the total, but I do say that, while the diverse area of Nigeria produces over 150 species, those of East and Central Africa must be several times that, but because the world is locked up in such a vast range of timber, most is very great. We need to take stock of these species and to see how they may be utilized at the best advantage.

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LAND ALIENATION IN MBULU.

The following is a summary of European and Native Settlement.

In the course of the land development committee's tour of Mbulu they have found that the Mbulu district of Fanganyika will admit little emigration from the intervening European settlements, and it declares that no such alienation of land has been allowed at present in that section of the country. The Mbulu and Warusha tribes are here.

Of the four tribes of the Mbulu district, three—the Wambulu (properly Firokhi), Wampani (properly Goror), and the Baraba (incorrectly called Banzi or Watatum) are Hanif. Hanifi is the language of the south, the language of the only tribes. Though surrounded by the other, untaught tribes, and never aggressive, the Wambulu counter raided the Masai in the old days and forced them to sign a treaty of peace in 1917, resenting the actions of a German column, they made a night attack upon it and inflicted considerable damage.

Halt the Devastation caused by Tsetse.

The most effective method of safety owing to the invasion of the tsetse fly is a system of providing them with lands and with time to expand as a very difficult one. The only areas of alienated land are 33 square miles in size, so as in the Barabanga country 75,000 acres in the Mbulu district, where about half the land under cultivation is total only 18,000 acres, and in the whole country, the balance available is used up to native extent of practical communication, which partly against success for European planters.

The Government has decided to permit the Masai tribes to occupy the land area up to the southern limit of the Highland Forest Reserve, (proclaimed a reserve by the British in 1927), in which it is possible some Wacusa settlement will be allowed, as that tribe is suffering severe land congestion.

TWO ATTRACTIVE TRAVELS.

Probably no better place to begin a tour of Africa than Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, founded by Sir Rhodes himself, and Rutherglen Co. Ltd., the owner has come out of East or Central Africa, and in 150 pages are several colour plates, many magnificent photographs, numerous interesting articles, several pieces of verse, and a array of interesting and useful maps of extraordinary good value for the tourist.

The "East African Guide" is a guide to East African and Uganda, and includes all the art and interest of that country which will be good reading to those who desire for the wish of known about the territories. It is published by W.H. Bassett and Son, London, and Co., Oldham, Victoria, Australia.

These two publications are to be had at the few well-known bookstores to be found between the Limpopo and the Zambezi.

THE MILNER PAPERS.

Milner's tour of East Africa may be described as though the Host had, and will remember, written his report in his usual style, were based at least in part on that anxious and particularly by certain British publications and the section of the British Press. In "The Times" (Dec. 1, 1921) Mr. Cecil Headlam quotes a correspondent who writes some and relates also to the contents of the work. The letters abundantly prove that General Kruger was absent on war, steadily prepared for war, and that nothing that Milner could do had any effect that influenced their military operations for dominion purposes. The information, facts and figures in the best of documents and beyond recall, and the author of that article could do no better than to call it a "most remarkable record of a year's trials to the last detail, showing the results of the tour."

An International address book is to be found in every directory of individual and collective institutions interested in botany. It has been published by Bellairs' Limited and is to be had at £1.10s.

LECTURE ON NATIVE AFRICAN MEDICINE.**Practical Notes on the Masai.**

The Masai came out to give a small lecture on the subject of Native Medicine and Culture, given last week in Mombasa. As a Masai at that time of medical studies it appears that the Masai believe in the right interpretation of the Bantu legends on the action of drugs. In fact, unless the drug is believed to be efficacious, merely the name or a general principle and that is the ultimate, effects are curtailed. In their surgery the Masai are also inclined to practical methods, as exhibited in the use of a basal surgical knife, which is a grooved blade able to cut the lay eye certainly, and in other operations of the like, for example, skin grafts. A single blow pierces the weasel of an ox.

Very briefly the lecturer emphasized the great influence of Arabian culture on the history of medicine in the year 1283 A.D. was in Cio to an Arab general who has never approached in size, organisation and valour, until the twentieth century. Mr. Malcolm has been endeavouring to trace the scattering of ancient medical lore from Egypt and Arabia into the tribes further south and he has noted the wide extension of the root system of use of "cortex." Some are curious identification of large with medicine. In some dialects he wrote are scattered. Dasy, Par Y. As far as he thought, was a plant growing in the East African forests. It is now a small sap in Germany. Dr. Albert Cook's "Guide to Uganda," so fortunately for the poor estate, has still numbers available his library.

Africa is still a virgin land state for ancestors since 1900. There are "Fathers" and "Mothers" parking in Belfast.

Price in East Africa less than £375.**THIS 26 H.P. CYLINDER VAUXHALL.**

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KEEP FOR INVALIDS.

The Livingstone Proprietary and Chemical Company has collected nearly £1,000 to help a very invalid, who however died before the money was given to him. The money is to go to the Trust Fund of the Fund to be devoted to similar purposes.

EFFANBERRY!

An Anglo-American newspaper published in East Africa has provided us with another word for our vocabulary. It is "Effanberry," which it is intended to signify you do not pretend to know. Possibly it is a combination of intimidation." Can anyone enlighten us?

BLOOD-CLOTTING BY PUFF ADDER'S BITE.

Some time ago we quoted a case of a Native boy being bitten by a puff adder, and his blood becoming quite "thick and clotty" within an hour of the accident. A valued correspondent having given it as his opinion that the clotting was proof that the snake in question was not a puff adder, the case was referred back to Mr. E. W. Simons, Curator of the famous Port Elizabeth Snake Park, who has now replied:

"I am afraid you are correct in your statement about the effects of the bite of the puff adder. It does not cause the blood to thicken and death is often due to exsanguination. Puff adder venom kills in two ways: (i) by excessive external bleeding; (ii) by the blood coagulating in the vessels."

A NEW VARIETY OF HORNBEETLE.

Nyasaland's naturalist maintains on evidence supplied by actual specimens that there are two distinct species of Licheliesterus hornbeetle. The type *Abraxas lichenifer* is well known, is the only one recorded in Rodland Ward's "Records of Big Game," and is frequently encountered in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The new variety, or subspecies, is a small beetle, about 45 inches, the shoulder shield in color to 70 per cent, but the wings lighter, *not white*, and the underside of the hornbeetles are. On each flank is a distinct dark brown patch which is most conspicuous and can be seen from a distance. It is less common than *Abraxas lichenifer* has been shot in Northern Rhodesia on the Zambezi, Ruvu, Luangwa rivers and on the Shire River in Nyasaland. It would be of interest to know whether other collectors have the same variety in South Africa.

NATURALIST'S RECOMMENDATION.

A lengthy review was published some months ago in these columns of Frederick Jackson's posthumously published "British Days" in East Africa, concerning the "Wings," appropriate ornaments, of the Banana Republic, anitudig places in the colonies of East Africa.

His powers of observation were unusually developed and hisibus he is told as that he was once staying at Maderik and went for a walk in the bush. He had a little gun and a revolver remarked casually, "I have been having a very long winter in England, what have I done, sir? I haven't seen any mention of it in the last few issues of the Home newspapers, what is our situation?" "Say when, you'll see it when you see it," said the gunsmith, Frederick Jackson. Waterfowl hunting however will be four weeks ago in their flight to Sennar. This sage instinct tells them that spring is late in its coming in the country and so they based on here." And the deductions of the naturalist proved to be absolutely correct.

BEETLE AS ANTI-LOCUST ALLY.

From the Lake Chilanga comes the news that small beetles, like minnows, swarm bushes appeared in large numbers and that, though a deadly enemy of the locusts, it has developed a passion for locust eggs which it devours in vast quantities. A scientific determination of this useful little chap is given, but it is noted that the native name is not *Scaphidius* among the various local names of beetles found among the tribes and of which there are many in the field.

BLACKWATER IN UGANDA.

The Director of Medical Services of Uganda recently gave the following return of cases of Blackwater fever in Uganda during the first nine months of this year:

	Deaths
Europeans	1
Indians	2
Von-Officia	1
Europeans	1
Indians	1

GROWTH OF THOMSON'S FALLS.

The township of Thomson's Falls is growing rapidly and now has a post office & Telegraphic Assistant Inspector in charge. The new Barracks Hotel forms a social centre together with the Club for the surrounding country. There is a Defence Force rifle range where shoots are held regularly and a landing ground for aeroplanes is shortly to be made. There is a European garage, a garage which has a flat top, a European-owned shop will soon open. A Government cattle dipping tank is now under construction and when this is completed a stock keeper or Veterinary Officer will be stationed in the township.

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DECEMBER 17, 1931.

EAST AFRICA

PUBLIC WORK SCHEMES DURING DEPRESSION.

Will the Government consider the possibility in these times of commencing some public works so as to afford some relief to the workers in the towns? Sir B. Miall, M.P., asked in the House of Commons yesterday.

The Government, he said, must be allowed to appreciate the difficulties of any scheme which would be aimed at affording relief in the manner indicated, and provided that requisite funds could be made available, would favourably consider development schemes which could be regarded economically sound and capable of being carried for interest and saving time and expenditure.

TANZANYKA DIAMOND AND GOLD FINDS.

Findings of diamonds in Tanzania during 1930, six months after the report of Mr. J. M. D. Macmillan, the Printer of Salaries, were evaluated at £45,100, diamond contributing £1,750, gold £3,000, silver £2,113 (£38,500), and alluvium £1,500. The revenue £2,113 since the Diamond Tax was established.

The total revenue has been £6,002, and the net proceeds £2,536.

The regular diamond was found in 1928 and 1929 in two diamondiferous and 18 kimberlite pipes. Two diamondiferous and 18 kimberlite pipes had a recorded value per carat of £1. The largest single diamond was found in the 1929 pipe, weighing 75 carats, 75 grains. It was followed by a 50 carat nugget of 22 carats found in the Ngolo River, a tributary of the Lupa.

BRIEF NOTES EAST AFRICA.

An interesting link with the Malagasy in East Africa is disclosed by the Rev. Canon W. G. T. Wilson, of Beacon, who reads in his diary that there is a first class Malagasy on board the following inscription:

"F. R. S. T. C. (M. A.) born in living memory of his mother, aged 27, who died in Central Madagascar, 1915. G. C. G. (M. A.) the son of the Rev. Canon Wilson, Beacon, Malagasy."

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MAGADI SODA HOLDERS REFUSE T.D. BILL.

The owner of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., Sir Frederick Alderson, said that, though every care was taken by the Magadi Soda Company to ensure that the bill could be dealt with before the end of the year, it was now clear that the necessary three-fourths in support of the resolution had not been obtained, and he therefore moved that the bill be adjourned. The resolution would give control of the assets of the Magadi company to a trustee, temporary, he said, until Imperial Chemical Industries was able to make arrangements for their disposal.

Mr. Charles Franklin said that the Government had arranged the Magadi Soda Company's liquidation on the understanding that the existing trusteeship arrangement would be continued, which reserves the right to terminate the lease and dispose of the assets at a reasonable price. The shareholders received a sum of £1,000 each in payment of the transferred to the Kenya and Uganda Railways, the shares bearing a charge of £1,400 each in respect of rolling stock, especially for the Magadi branch line.

KENYA CIVIL SERVICE PROPOSALS.

Mr. L. G. Scott, M.P., in the House of Commons last week, after the Secretary of State for the Colonies was asked if a Select Committee on the Civil Service had recommended a local Civil Service side-by-side with the existing Service, said that that was inconsistent with the firm trusteeship policy declared by the Government, and should be given that no such change should take place. Sir Robert Hartshorn replied that, though the committee on Civil Service had been re-activated, but that the recommendations of the committee on Kenya Civil Service had not yet arrived. He said no foundation had been laid for the suggestion that the institution of a local Civil Service would be consistent with the three-fold trusteeship of the Government.

Steamship passengers calling at Beira may shortly have a unique opportunity to inspect some of the best birds of the Cape and the African interior. So the Rev. Canon Wilson, Bishop of Mozambique, has accepted a grant of £1,000 from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, and will proceed to Mozambique in January next to collect skins for a series of trips over the same areas to be arranged.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists to give the free service of subscribers and advertisers the power's aid on any matter. One of its chief objects is to contribute to the development of trade through East and Central Africa, and any information which readers will give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

In Tanganyika, work on the works on the railway has been suspended.

A new hotel has been opened at Nyanza Northern Rhodesia under the management of Mr. Norbin.

Wheat growers in the Cukai, Kavasha and Shako districts of Kenya have joined the Wheat Growers' Union.

A capable man is required to take charge of swimming bath and shower business connected with Nairobi hotel.

The recently closed Obbia Company of Rhodesia and South Africa disclosed a net loss of £1,444 for the year to June 30 last.

Mr. Abdulla Khimji of Dao e Saaam has handed over his business to Mr. Mohamed Abdulla Khimji as a going concern.

The aeroplane used by the Lieutenant Commander Eric Geddes on his record-breaking flight to East Africa is off the market.

A report on Port Louis was issued last week by the Imperial Shipping Committee records the construction of additional quays.

A company is being floated in Tanganyika to mine reefs, gold mining near Lake Rukwa. Its sponsors are Messrs. J. M. Burchell and Davis.

£50,000,000 of Belgian Congo-Northern Rhodesian bonds will be issued to finance a new series of reefs to open for week-end visitors.

A Northern Rhodesia company, simple companies having over 40,000 tons of coal and the same tonnages during the two months of October 1931, has signed with British Airways, Ltd., to charter a plane with 500 tons of coal, and with British Saw Mills, Ltd., for sixteen,000 miles and 6,000 miles of flying to be carried out during 1932.

Northern Rhodesia produced 1,000 cwt. of gold during September, making up 10 per cent of the first nine months of the year. The bounces valued at £20,940.

An exhibition of local products is to be held in Nairobi on January 12 under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of the Colony.

The Arts and Crafts exhibition to be held in Kampala on January 12 is open to all residents in Uganda and Tanganyika. It has been arranged in aid of the local churches.

The Local Transport Control Board of Kenya has granted seven road licences to carriers to ply between certain points between Nairobi and the port of the license totalled £1,700.

A noted native in the Zanzibar Government opposite Mr. Gammie, who was resident in the Zanzibar Protectorate on behalf of the Mackellar Commission, has communicated with the Mackellar Commission. The source has referred to the Canadian Houses of Parliament.

The partnership between Messrs. E. C. Currie and William W. Bowld is now dissolved, and the firm of Bowld in Southern Rhodesia has been liquidated, and the business has reverted to Mr. Currie. The partnership of the two brothers, Mr. Arthur between Mr. J. W. Bowld and Mr. A. W. Estobale, has been dissolved, and business is continuing under the name of Bowld and Currie, and Mr. W. H. Brown.

The value granted by the Stock Exchange Committee in the 1931 new shares to the Central African Railway Company has been withdrawn, the company having divested itself from its public into a private company.

Six elected members of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council have presented a memorandum to the Premier asking him to increase, at the same time, agreement to corresponding increases in the number of official members.

A new floating dock in England has been ordered by the Kisumu Dockyard, and is put in commission by the Kenya and Uganda Railway for service on the Kapenta River, which will be navigable by this vessel for one thousand miles from the mouth.

The Native Administration in the Lake District of Uganda is to purchase the coffee crop grown at 5,000 feet, with borders on the slopes of Mount Elgon. The crop will either be sold locally to merchant houses or shipped to Europe by the administration.

The offices in Mombasa of Messrs. R. S. Campbell and Co., the Food Service Company and the Auto Service Company, have been transferred to the former Showroom of the East African Power and Lighting Company, Ltd.

Under the Laws of Kenya may be exempt from the payment of import duty on bringing their motor vehicles into the territories of the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Nyasaland, and Northern and Southern Rhodesia have agreed to introduce a uniform system.

The changeover to automatic telephones in Dar es Salaam has had to be postponed owing to the discovery of a section of the city as an important military objective. No date has been fixed. Arrangements have been made to procure a fresh cable from this country but it is unlikely that the new service will be in operation before the end of the year.

From numerous points in East Africa we are informed that great resentment is felt by local British settlers at the increase of 50% in the rates of British cotton goods. This increase, American zinc is Indian, but the Indian manufacturers comprehend well what British manufacturers have followed suit instead of seeking an opportunity to gain a fresh and strongly entrenched position. This is also the case with the Council of the Cotton Producers' Union of India, and East Africa has adopted a resolution to the effect that they will not buy any cotton but spinning quality of cotton. It is explained that the intention of the Indian cotton is not to prevent spinner's getting out an exceptionally large profit but merely to prevent the establishment of a monopoly for Indian cotton.

To encourage Native cotton planting, the Mombasa Government is decided to create a ten-year cotton monopoly in the Ongata-Rongai district. The anti-liquorated land, the community land, and the Natives, who numbered 20,000 living in the area prescribed by authority, their produce similar standards as are introduced into the Mombasa districts by Prince Bourbon.

EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN COMPANY NEWS.

SUDAN SALT NEW CAPITAL.

A meeting of Sudan Salt, Ltd., last week granted its directors power to issue preference shares in order to obtain further working capital. The £100,000 which it is proposed to raise has been guaranteed by the borders have the right to subscribe for the new preference shares.

SUDAN CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT CO.

The directors of the Sudan Construction and Equipment Co., Ltd., have informed shareholders that the building and other works undertaken during the year by the Sudan Government, railways, contractors to the company, and other clients, totalled £1,500,000. The debenture stock £55,000 has been redeemed, the dividend being paid at 10 per cent. on December 1st.

UNITED AFRICA CO.

In its annual report the United Africa Co., which interests in Kenya, Uganda, and British Somaliland, says that the West African trade shows a loss of £2,288,122 for the twelve months to April 30, last, compared with a profit of £2,112 for the previous year. The company formed in 1906 to stimulate the trading activities of the African and East African Trade Corporation and the Nyanza Company.

ESARAF RAILWAY AND DEVELOPMENT.

The report of the Gedaref Railway and Development Co. (Sudan) for the year ended June 30, last, states that expenditure on the Uganda Gedaref-Mukura line now totals £2,103,500. Practically all purchases of material, plant, and rolling stock are made in the U.K. The sinking fund, and the remainder of the debtors, were taken into consideration during the year, and the balance of £1,000,000 or £10,000 has been deducted to date. The annual general meeting is to be held on December 21.

BRAID FIBRES AND INDUSTRIAL CO.

After providing a depreciation of plant, exemption of heavy duty, and reduction of fees, etc., the Bradford Fibre and Industrial Co. shows a loss of £2,181 for 1930, but as £1,017 was brought in, there is a credit balance of £832 to be carried forward. The year's output totalled 11,500 tons of sisal and tow. The company's estate came into a care and maintenance basis. The directors consider it better to cessation of production preferable to continuing to sell their sisal at a loss.

NEW COMPANY.

Bradford Manufacturing Company (Brad.) Ltd., was registered last week as a private company to carry on business as silk mercers, tailors, milliners, milliners, etc. The directors of the company, which has a nominal capital of £100,000 in 500 shares, are Mr. C. G. Bradley, of 15, Newgate Street, Bradford; Mr. H. Tomsett, of 1, Newgate Street, Bradford; Mr. J. T. Frizburgh, Bradford, managing director; Mr. J. W. "Stonehenge" of 1, Newgate; and Mr. J. E. Thompson, of Piece-Hall-Yard, Bradford.

KASA'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the Kasa Gold and Copper Mining Company, which has sold its mining and prospecting undertaking to the Kasa Corporation, shows a loss of £1,547, which is to be carried forward. The credit balance of £2,247 is being carried forward to 2/20/31 from the preceding financial year. While prospecting operations have not been abandoned, the intensive investigation of new discoveries has been temporarily relaxed, and efforts have been centred on the erection of plant at Kasa, which is expected to ready for production at the end of the present month.

U.SARAKA SISAL COMPANY.

The Usaraka Sisal Co., Ltd., shows a loss of £7,200 for the year ended June 30, after deducting £2,000 debenture interest. At the same time it received £1,567 by the balance of working capital. The company has, of course, entered into arrangements with its bankers through the Sisal Marketing Committee to procure sufficient funds to meet its obligations. It is taken upon the company to issue further details as soon as circumstances permit.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

Cocoa Prices for October.

There is a price variation in East African cocoa between 40s. and 60s. per cwt. in different districts, and in the Ivory Coast, according to the quotations for the best quality.

London graded First size 64s. od. 66s. od. 68s. od. 70s. od. 72s. od. 74s. od. 76s. od. 78s. od. 80s. od. 82s. od. 84s. od. 86s. od. 88s. od. 90s. od. 92s. od.

London graded Second size 60s. od. 62s. od. 64s. od. 66s. od. 68s. od. 70s. od. 72s. od. 74s. od. 76s. od. 78s. od. 80s. od. 82s. od. 84s. od. 86s. od. 88s. od. 90s. od. 92s. od.

London graded Third size 56s. od. 58s. od. 60s. od. 62s. od. 64s. od. 66s. od. 68s. od. 70s. od. 72s. od. 74s. od. 76s. od. 78s. od. 80s. od. 82s. od. 84s. od. 86s. od. 88s. od. 90s. od. 92s. od.

London graded Fourth size 52s. od. 54s. od. 56s. od. 58s. od. 60s. od. 62s. od. 64s. od. 66s. od. 68s. od. 70s. od. 72s. od. 74s. od. 76s. od. 78s. od. 80s. od. 82s. od. 84s. od. 86s. od. 88s. od. 90s. od. 92s. od.

London graded Fifth size 48s. od. 50s. od. 52s. od. 54s. od. 56s. od. 58s. od. 60s. od. 62s. od. 64s. od. 66s. od. 68s. od. 70s. od. 72s. od. 74s. od. 76s. od. 78s. od. 80s. od. 82s. od. 84s. od. 86s. od. 88s. od. 90s. od. 92s. od.

London graded Sixth size 44s. od. 46s. od. 48s. od. 50s. od. 52s. od. 54s. od. 56s. od. 58s. od. 60s. od. 62s. od. 64s. od. 66s. od. 68s. od. 70s. od. 72s. od. 74s. od. 76s. od. 78s. od. 80s. od. 82s. od. 84s. od. 86s. od. 88s. od. 90s. od. 92s. od.

London graded Seventh size 40s. od. 42s. od. 44s. od. 46s. od. 48s. od. 50s. od. 52s. od. 54s. od. 56s. od. 58s. od. 60s. od. 62s. od. 64s. od. 66s. od. 68s. od. 70s. od. 72s. od. 74s. od. 76s. od. 78s. od. 80s. od. 82s. od. 84s. od. 86s. od. 88s. od. 90s. od. 92s. od.

London graded Eighth size 36s. od. 38s. od. 40s. od. 42s. od. 44s. od. 46s. od. 48s. od. 50s. od. 52s. od. 54s. od. 56s. od. 58s. od. 60s. od. 62s. od. 64s. od. 66s. od. 68s. od. 70s. od. 72s. od. 74s. od. 76s. od. 78s. od. 80s. od. 82s. od. 84s. od. 86s. od. 88s. od. 90s. od. 92s. od.

London graded Ninth size 32s. od. 34s. od. 36s. od. 38s. od. 40s. od. 42s. od. 44s. od. 46s. od. 48s. od. 50s. od. 52s. od. 54s. od. 56s. od. 58s. od. 60s. od. 62s. od. 64s. od. 66s. od. 68s. od. 70s. od. 72s. od. 74s. od. 76s. od. 78s. od. 80s. od. 82s. od. 84s. od. 86s. od. 88s. od. 90s. od. 92s. od.

London graded Tenth size 28s. od. 30s. od. 32s. od. 34s. od. 36s. od. 38s. od. 40s. od. 42s. od. 44s. od. 46s. od. 48s. od. 50s. od. 52s. od. 54s. od. 56s. od. 58s. od. 60s. od. 62s. od. 64s. od. 66s. od. 68s. od. 70s. od. 72s. od. 74s. od. 76s. od. 78s. od. 80s. od. 82s. od. 84s. od. 86s. od. 88s. od. 90s. od. 92s. od.

London graded Eleventh size 24s. od. 26s. od. 28s. od. 30s. od. 32s. od. 34s. od. 36s. od. 38s. od. 40s. od. 42s. od. 44s. od. 46s. od. 48s. od. 50s. od. 52s. od. 54s. od. 56s. od. 58s. od. 60s. od. 62s. od. 64s. od. 66s. od. 68s. od. 70s. od. 72s. od. 74s. od. 76s. od. 78s. od. 80s. od. 82s. od. 84s. od. 86s. od. 88s. od. 90s. od. 92s. od.

London graded Twelfth size 20s. od. 22s. od. 24s. od. 26s. od. 28s. od. 30s. od. 32s. od. 34s. od. 36s. od. 38s. od. 40s. od. 42s. od. 44s. od. 46s. od. 48s. od. 50s. od. 52s. od. 54s. od. 56s. od. 58s. od. 60s. od. 62s. od. 64s. od. 66s. od. 68s. od. 70s. od. 72s. od. 74s. od. 76s. od. 78s. od. 80s. od. 82s. od. 84s. od. 86s. od. 88s. od. 90s. od. 92s. od.

London graded Thirteenth size 16s. od. 18s. od. 20s. od. 22s. od. 24s. od. 26s. od. 28s. od. 30s. od. 32s. od. 34s. od. 36s. od. 38s. od. 40s. od. 42s. od. 44s. od. 46s. od. 48s. od. 50s. od. 52s. od. 54s. od. 56s. od. 58s. od. 60s. od. 62s. od. 64s. od. 66s. od. 68s. od. 70s. od. 72s. od. 74s. od. 76s. od. 78s. od. 80s. od. 82s. od. 84s. od. 86s. od. 88s. od. 90s. od. 92s. od.

London graded Fourteenth size 12s. od. 14s. od. 16s. od. 18s. od. 20s. od. 22s. od. 24s. od. 26s. od. 28s. od. 30s. od. 32s. od. 34s. od. 36s. od. 38s. od. 40s. od. 42s. od. 44s. od. 46s. od. 48s. od. 50s. od. 52s. od. 54s. od. 56s. od. 58s. od. 60s. od. 62s. od. 64s. od. 66s. od. 68s. od. 70s. od. 72s. od. 74s. od. 76s. od. 78s. od. 80s. od. 82s. od. 84s. od. 86s. od. 88s. od. 90s. od. 92s. od.

London graded Fifteenth size 8s. od. 10s. od. 12s. od. 14s. od. 16s. od. 18s. od. 20s. od. 22s. od. 24s. od. 26s. od. 28s. od. 30s. od. 32s. od. 34s. od. 36s. od. 38s. od. 40s. od. 42s. od. 44s. od. 46s. od. 48s. od. 50s. od. 52s. od. 54s. od. 56s. od. 58s. od. 60s. od. 62s. od. 64s. od. 66s. od. 68s. od. 70s. od. 72s. od. 74s. od. 76s. od. 78s. od. 80s. od. 82s. od. 84s. od. 86s. od. 88s. od. 90s. od. 92s. od.

London graded Sixteenth size 4s. od. 6s. od. 8s. od. 10s. od. 12s. od. 14s. od. 16s. od. 18s. od. 20s. od. 22s. od. 24s. od. 26s. od. 28s. od. 30s. od. 32s. od. 34s. od. 36s. od. 38s. od. 40s. od. 42s. od. 44s. od. 46s. od. 48s. od. 50s. od. 52s. od. 54s. od. 56s. od. 58s. od. 60s. od. 62s. od. 64s. od. 66s. od. 68s. od. 70s. od. 72s. od. 74s. od. 76s. od. 78s. od. 80s. od. 82s. od. 84s. od. 86s. od. 88s. od. 90s. od. 92s. od.

London graded Seventeenth size 2s. od. 4s. od. 6s. od. 8s. od. 10s. od. 12s. od. 14s. od. 16s. od. 18s. od. 20s. od. 22s. od. 24s. od. 26s. od. 28s. od. 30s. od. 32s. od. 34s. od. 36s. od. 38s. od. 40s. od. 42s. od. 44s. od. 46s. od. 48s. od. 50s. od. 52s. od. 54s. od. 56s. od. 58s. od. 60s. od. 62s. od. 64s. od. 66s. od. 68s. od. 70s. od. 72s. od. 74s. od. 76s. od. 78s. od. 80s. od. 82s. od. 84s. od. 86s. od. 88s. od. 90s. od. 92s. od.

London graded Eighteenth size 1s. od. 2s. od. 4s. od. 6s. od. 8s. od. 10s. od. 12s. od. 14s. od. 16s. od. 18s. od. 20s. od. 22s. od. 24s. od. 26s. od. 28s. od. 30s. od. 32s. od. 34s. od. 36s. od. 38s. od. 40s. od. 42s. od. 44s. od. 46s. od. 48s. od. 50s. od. 52s. od. 54s. od. 56s. od. 58s. od. 60s. od. 62s. od. 64s. od. 66s. od. 68s. od. 70s. od. 72s. od. 74s. od. 76s. od. 78s. od. 80s. od. 82s. od. 84s. od. 86s. od. 88s. od. 90s. od. 92s. od.

London graded Nineteenth size 1s. od. 2s. od. 4s. od. 6s. od. 8s. od. 10s. od. 12s. od. 14s. od. 16s. od. 18s. od. 20s. od. 22s. od. 24s. od. 26s. od. 28s. od. 30s. od. 32s. od. 34s. od. 36s. od. 38s. od. 40s. od. 42s. od. 44s. od. 46s. od. 48s. od. 50s. od. 52s. od. 54s. od. 56s. od. 58s. od. 60s. od. 62s. od. 64s. od. 66s. od. 68s. od. 70s. od. 72s. od. 74s. od. 76s. od. 78s. od. 80s. od. 82s. od. 84s. od. 86s. od. 88s. od. 90s. od. 92s. od.

London graded Twentieth size 1s. od. 2s. od. 4s. od. 6s. od. 8s. od. 10s. od. 12s. od. 14s. od. 16s. od. 18s. od. 20s. od. 22s. od. 24s. od. 26s. od. 28s. od. 30s. od. 32s. od. 34s. od. 36s. od. 38s. od. 40s. od. 42s. od. 44s. od. 46s. od. 48s. od. 50s. od. 52s. od. 54s. od. 56s. od. 58s. od. 60s. od. 62s. od. 64s. od. 66s. od. 68s. od. 70s. od. 72s. od. 74s. od. 76s. od. 78s. od. 80s. od. 82s. od. 84s. od. 86s. od. 88s. od. 90s. od. 92s. od.

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Coconut Oil.—Coconut oil at Zanzibar quoted at 81d. and 82d. per lb. The cost of oil importation in 1910 was £1,000,000.

Copra.—East African standard copra little higher than 15s. per lb. The comparative quotations for East Africa, 15s. per lb.

Cotton.—A limited amount has been due in East Africa from India and 7d. per lb. is accordingly payable. The comparative quotations for 1910 and 1911 were 16s. and 17s. per lb.

Cotton.—Youngman's 14 lbs per dozen ex ship London—East African is a little lower than 12 lbs per ton. The comparative quotations in 1910 and 1911 were 18s. and 18s. per lb.

Hides and Skins.—Skins of 90s. weight Mombasa, 20s. weight quoted 31d., and Addis Ababa 6d. per lb. The comparative quotations last year for Addis Ababa was 10d. per lb. As nominally same 90s. od. to 22s. per lb. per bags, so the comparative quotations for 20s. white flax 10d. and 12d. and 22s. od. 12s. and 14s. per bag.

Skins.—Whalebone 18s. nominal 9s. 14 per ton.

Salt.—Quoted with East Africa N. 36. Aden February. Shipping rates at 21s. 5d. The comparative quotations for 1910 and 1911 were 22s. 1d. and 22s. 2d.

Tea.—12 lbs packages of Moulmein tea sold last week in London realised an average of 21s. per lb. The comparative quote on last year was 19s. per lb.

Trade.—Trade has been quiet, but there are now signs of a resuming interest in East African exports. Trade paid to Mombasa and Southern Rhodesia have been 24,000 cwt. od. to 12d. and 19,000 cwt. 10s. bright. Od. to 11d. and 11,000 cwt. 12d. 10s. bright 10d. to 13d. and medium bright 9d. per lb.

Captain John Conson
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British India.—

Mathewson packed Gibraltar homewards December 14.
Madasa left Beira homewards December 14.
Madura left Aden homewards December 12.
Menai left Mombasa for Bombay December 14.
Talbot left Durban for Beira December 15.
Belamilla left Simbabwe 16.
Durbah 16. December 16.

INDIA-AFRICA.

Bon Homme left Aden for East Africa December 14.
Cathay left Cape Town December 14.

Nepartak left Cape Town December 15.
Pangani left London December 16.
Marques for East Africa December 18.

Hurrikon left Port Said December 18.
General Conway left Marques outwards December 19.

Jeanne d'Arc left about homewards December 7.
General Pachet's left Mombasa homewards December 10.
Gland, left Farah outwards December 12.

Mount Calm left Plymouth December 12.

Randall left Simon's town December 13.
Llandover Castle arrived at Natal from East Africa December 15.

Monte Carlo arrived South African homewards December 15.
Windsor Castle arrived homewards December 16.

Egyptian left about homewards December 17.

Egyptian left about homewards December 18.

East African Mail.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

Letter G.P.O. London at 6 p.m.

Telegrams to 12.15 p.m.

Kindred.

Closing H. London at 4 p.m.

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portugal.

Africa closing at the 24 P.O.s. London, at 11.30 a.m. Friday.

Forward mails are expected on December 20.

Francesca is expected December 23 by the 24 P.O.s.

Forward air mails are due at Croydon at 10 a.m., and

delivery will make in London late morning.

Onwards at 10 a.m. early afternoon.

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VOL. 8, No. 370.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1933.

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London, Jan. 24, 1894.

EAST AFRICA

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JANUARY 1911

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December 25, 1921.

EAST AFRICA

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

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

No. 11

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1921.

Registered as a U.S. News

Annual Subscription
post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY JOELSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London W.I.

Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams "Glossy Pic., London."

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"East Africa"

Wishes all its readers
at home and abroad

co the East African centre

Progress and Service.

A Right Merry Christmas

To those who carry white man's burden

Sincere and Recognition

Health and Happiness

shall we strive to link more closely

the highest

East Africa and the Homeland.

The New Year

All Power.

EAST AFRICA'S POLITED PANTOMIME.

CHRISTMAS, 1931.

AN English Gentleman—on deference to African Gentlemen—
BOOK: By the Editorial staff, who all did their bit; please don't think one more than another
PRICES: By someone who Ought to Know Better.

MUSIC: Scored for the Zanzibar 202nd and the *Uganda* (or Northern Rhodesia) band piano.

PESSES: Priceless—especially Jerry Cut, only by Economy Committee on account of expense.

PRODUCED: By the ladies—left and bothered, who takes all the responsibility? Poor blighted

SCENE I.

SPIRIT OF EAST AFRICAN LANDSCAPE.

(Mount NYASALAND, NOLIMIT, RUMBLETON, etc.)
The MOUNTAINS of the MOLE C. (ZANZIBAR bridge)
done L.S.D. NYASALAND due credit to THE
COUNTRY SCENES of the SPOT ON EAST AFRICA.
THE RIVER AND THE WINDS.

SPIRIT OF EAST AFRICA.

Good evening, friends! The last seedling year,
Is brightened at its close by Christmas cheer.
With come the Spring beauty behind,
Nature's beauty ought to have aondrous kind.

If greatly daunted we submit to you
A polited Eastern African review.

Remember, pray, we speak of Pantomime
And claim the privilege of Christmas Time;

The use of tanks, and most interestingly
The enter Demon King through time.

DEMON KING.

Ha, ha! Myself! you run without your toe!
The Demon King am I, I'd fit you know!

I summon up my lips, and cast of Crisis.

Come, Trade Depression, And Fall in prices.

Byzantium; the IMP OF TRADE is in session
And through.

Forward my talk, We're in the middle of winter.

Wind, storm and drop off, and then tie them together.

(Thunder and lightning) MARK OF THE WEATHER.

Now, worst of all, scatter on her meadows
My Lucia Queen, covered with swarming

flies!

The imp of trade, the Demon King, the demon king.

DEMON KING OF DEMPS.

And here are all record and song.

It does you good, and it's good, and chilling.

We run you right, when crops, and nothing else,

And the world round, and the more well

delighted.

PARADISE LOST DEMON KING, DEMON KING.

L and a D and a G and a C and a U and a R and a T CURTAIN.

Conducted by Mr. F. C. C. B. to contain
long deleted scenes, and to conclude with
A purely original effort.

Based on E. R. E. and the

University of Cambridge, and

Music by Stave, with the love of Friends.

Presenters the lot of us, and the

Encore, also Ed.

SCENE II. THE ROOM IN Nairobi.

Setting speaker on his deck chair, Mr.
ERULEAN PREACHERMAN (FARIN WOOD).

MR. WOOD. Terrible foul smell! (He clearly
yawning to his head)

MR. CHURCH (Boring). "Boo! Are you ever bored?"

MR. WOOD (muttering). "Boredom!" But let me tell you the

story of the Masai.

MR. WOOD. Please, mes please? "But see," a joggle
peaked. Let us listen in; we may hear news from
From my spiritual home. All those nice clubs!

SCENE III. ON THE STREETS.

SCENE IV. ON THE RADIO. Before I read the news,
We have some "O.S.'s."

Will any planter anxious to transfer his over-
draft please communicate with the manager of the
Nolimit branch of the Nolimit Bank (D.U.C.O.)?

Will the settler who made a profit last year (poker
bills and crown and anchor earnings excepted)
send his name to the Comptroller of Monastico
with a view to "talk" engagement? Others want
to know how he did it.

Will the official who paid his grocer's account
for coming to leave send the receipt to the
Ugandan Chit. Safety, which is anxious to frame
same for present owner with a medal.

II Cather and Croft Forecast.

For once in a while no depressions are threatened
from anywhere. Everything in the garden is lovely.
Second crops of coffee, tobacco, maize, wheat and
cotton are confidently overshadowed by the latest
figures from the International Commodity Statistics
factory, though slightly off and resale 23/- 5s.
C.I.F., 10/- C.O.D., E. & O.E., Kaffa! are weak fea-
tures still, even at these prices production can be
made to yield some profit.

III. Day in Parliament.

Mr. Roden, Benson, Prime Minister, Secretary
of State for the Colonies, and that other slanderous
attack on Remya settlers, launched by the Anti-
Settler and Aborigines Society Society. He
described the settlers as the finest possible men
through which Great Britain could exercise
its trusteeship for the Africa races". He dealt
seriously with the part of the Paramount

IV. Thug's Plea.

A mass meeting of 10,000 white settlers attended
the 23rd December, 1931, in Nairobi. This was a cordial gathering, thanks to the ample

DECEMBER 24, 1881.

EAST AFRICA.

meditation of the excellent price of bush turkeys, the prediction of want of game in the country, and the want admit freely that he expected his game to be inferior to that for their implements which had been seized. He says in East Africa of poorer quality than they have ever heard of since. The general conclusion is that London bows more than common to the heavy taxes.

Colonial Library on a Missionary.

A printer's error was plausibly defended before the East Africa High Court yesterday. When a newspaper had been given a charge of criminally libelling an archdeacon who complained that a former attack of his had been published under a three-column heading stamping "The Archdeacon of Lamu". The editor of the offending journal stated that the venerable gentleman had been described as "the" in the article as Archdeacon Kukui, not unfortunately in the haste of going to press the letters "the" of "the" had been omitted and had been substituted by an "a". The reverend gentleman accepted an apology, payment of costs, the application for compensation, and the services of the Association to vindicate Andrew the actor.

Extended Official Responsibility.

The Harbour Officer, Mr. C. J. H. was appointed to Dar es Salaam by the Tanganyik Government some time ago, and his whom duties were devised with some difficulty, has been placed in charge of pilotage at Utete, dredging at Lake Ulu, Arusha, and light-keeping services on Rukwa. It is not anticipated that these additional tasks will involve undue strain.

Local Items in Brief.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has resolved that Entebbe is the best centre for the government headquarters and that past proposals for the transfer of Departmental offices to Kampala were reconsidered.

The offer of the local authorities to lay out a spacious park in Port Sudan has been declined by a meeting of residents. It was agreed that the shady avenues and excellent lawns and flower gardens which have long distinguished the port make provision of further amenities of the kind unnecessary.

Mr. McRoss Gregor has founded a Victoria Settlement Association. Lord Lytton, the High Commissioner, Mr. Scott are the English and Kenya Presidents. Lord Coleridge, the well-known Socinian Negro, has proposed to cover vast British territories in East Africa. This has been the subject of much public discussion, as thinking of settling in Mauritius, but only for a holiday and so on.

Mr. Joe (from) [unclear] which often speaks dangerous stuff. Next [unclear] Mr. Purdy. And contaminated with Big Business. We want something which is right. Mr. W. (friendly). What about "Amenities". Daring the room, as it is, I could not take up the house. And it should be, think of such a Dr. [unclear]. Hell, that's a fact. No, but speaking of it, get a genie or dron or something. (The

MEMPHIS KING) [unclear] through the DEBON KING.

Please, m'gosh, tremble! By my soul, the sun's a' gone unfold shall see a' good bairn. And the cobra I unloose."

and BUXTEHUE, the tiger in the jungle.

Man-eating pythons vicious as the dogs.

Mole snakes, and in the sand, hawks and vultures.

Snub-shooting poachers, and from his air,

The one and only vagabond NNDI BEAR!

Mr. P. (friendly). Ms. J. (friendly). My

Lord's King will. Pray des-

MR. P. (friendly). And what pr-

udent apologists.

(The old Rehoboam of the East Africa)

Ships of East Africa.

Well, now, ye Denion rascals, a very tried

Pray, pray, my gentles; from our present ears,

We dash without these same, my pioneers!

Land of East African Pioneers enter led by g

Hardy and small souls, in a serious resemblance

To Jaxx Baxx, and all addressed as DEAF

Baxed in the uniform of Deaf and Dull, com-

plete with stars: They, quick as lightning,

Get the said bear with a left and right. They carry

their traps with them, remarking, "This

brings the Lady! Now let them call us, lars!"

CURTAIN.

CT. M.

SCENES FROM A Dreamlike Land.

Watching the moonlight over the club house,

WILLY-NILLY, we always

Find the ladies in the moonlight.

CHORUS OF PILOTS.

With the lads who go cleaving the sky,

Our agility none can do,

Two thousand miles a day,

Is our limit, stop! Stop!

You, just as the battle we fly,

Ever ready for flight or fight,

Assist on account of a chit,

Our noses you fire, oh!

At Khartoum, or Cairo,

Or the like, the new world,

Chattering and Daring, of the great world,

THE SPIRIT OF EAST AFRICA, is here,

Her pleasant symphony, KIRSA, LUGED,

THE STARS, SORETTAN, the sun, the moon,

The trouble, and the wind, and the sun,

It is the spirit of the land,

Buck the might! I am the strong king,

Has my sword on you, hold that,

But in my realm, broad acres, I am fine,

A wealth of talent of every kind,

So did I feel, so we did act,

And when we shall cheer us, in the sun,

The day of the East African, when her attendants

Will set themselves in a semicircle, up close,

Band of musicians, the

CHESTRA,

Writers of wonder tales of poetry, laying down

Strokers for the drum, and the fife,

After such a small group, the shrewd

Will be the first to be the nation.

DECEMBER 24, 1931.

Lady C. M. M. GARNERSON
Pianist R. H. F. HARRIS
Feature Story: "The Setse's Wedding"
Entertainment: "The White Elephant".

THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON

Featuring African Animals

Song: Baby THOMPSON

Ring Wetter: "A Day at the Zoo"
Cheimster: GENE KENNELY
Buckhead Comedians

Bethel.

LAKE FOR A SOUL

St. Sxxy: SWEETHEARTS

MUSA

A great Piece of Concert by the East African
Society of Phytopathologists, with full Chorus, of
Tobacco and Sugar Planters.

Juggling Interlude.

PATTER and CHETE, the World's Worst

Christmas Story.

TAKE A FOR THE
LADY WITHIN

LEAP BALANCE

Elton John: "I'm a
Bogany" (from "The
Guitar Player")

The Turkey: Patri

Rayne.

EDDIE ARIE

Thank you one and all, before you go
I have some well-earned guerdons o'

(Bisexual) Jingle

Ancient Order of the Adhesive
whipping Ascidian (C. D. P. D. D. with D. D.)
Times: Major General Wash.

Economy of the Resources of Oil
Chemical Company on Benzene, Alkyl
Etc Poor

The Constant Confidence Club (A. S. L. & Co.)
W. Nowell,

The Living Room Lamp: Decorated by L. F.
Moore;

Insignia of the Most Honourable Company of
Lace Merchants (two rings): Major Fred.

The Transcended Voice of the White Elephant
(Africa): The Organ of the Major

Theure of the Lion in Boxes with Crossed
Swallow-tails: D. B. Blunt

A Coat of Arms: On a shield a lion rampant
with a sword in its proper mouth, the hilt decorated
with feathers. The lion is holding a chain in its front
paws, and a scroll in its rear paws. The scroll bears
the motto: "O necco! O necco! free him! fringo!"

The Transcended Voice of the White Elephant
(Africa): The Organ of the Major

All Quiet on the Hesston Front
Alice Lewis

I Return I Bare Not to Dr. Norman Leys
Glory to Bishop Gwynning

Abdullah: "I'm a... to Me and Rapido
Singing the Solfato" Sir Alister A. Con-

stantine: "Musings" to Mr. W. T. Bowe
Cappuccino: On the Way to the
City Harris

THE SPIRIT OF EAST AFRICA and her NYMPHS pos-
sessing their "natural figure" with
Dove King and Dove Queen wearing
headdress and skirt

THE SPIRIT OF EAST AFRICA (Illustrated) in full
splendour more "One who" [PRO]
with S.E.A. (large magnificently) Sun-
set

more "one who" (smaller) in need of
transformation See

McMahon and I was, and by the
all evil from East Africa except

THE SPIRIT OF EAST AFRICA appearing (Illustrated)
and (smaller) and (smaller)

more "one who" (smaller) in need of
transformation See

McMahon and I was, and by the
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and (smaller) and (smaller)

MATTERS OF MOMENT

That Mr. D. T. M. Jbabvu, the Professor of Bantu Languages at Fort Hare, the University of the Native of South Africa, Cape Province, of whom Son of Africa writes, "is one of the most brilliant African scholars," came to speak at a Conference held in London last month, to advise Britain against the regulation of Native Affairs Government, is a sufficient defense of one who has nothing but concern for his people.

AFRICA PRAISES ENGLISH RULE IN AFRICA

Commissioned by the African National Congress to speak at the Conference held in London last month, to advise Britain against the regulation of Native Affairs Government, is a sufficient defense of one who has nothing but concern for his people. While it is of interest to Prof. Jbabvu in his speech Jbabvu's speech last week at St. Albans' Hospital, Finsbury Road, was the enthusiasm and conviction with which he praised English institutions and British treatment of the African. His dread was that England would abandon the policy declared by General Smuts, which in Mr. Jbabvu's opinion had been an excellent one, that there was a warning, not a model. He deplored the turning down of the north of Union by the Native and colored man, and said he was pleased that the English had quite rapidly come to the conclusion that he was right that native defense by European principles was especially suitable in the highly backward condition of large parts of the South African Native community.

In his speech in St. Albans' Hospital, in which he said no compensation of land had been made to the natives, it was my hope he succeeded.

Very earnestly Prof. Jbabvu pleaded that Great Britain could not be too hasty to govern the self-governing Native territories. He said he had already been too hasty. Africans looked to Great Britain as the宗主國 of their freedom. Great Britain was a kind of paradise because we were good. No woman could be a subject under the Union Jack, the symbol of freedom. He said the world officials strength in Great Britain or the world peoples and the world leaders of Britain's policy in Africa were greatly influenced by her rule. All this was very pleasant to me, as I was seriously strung in the hall of Jaffrey Hall, which so frequently I found with mephit because of the number in general and of the British in particular in the audience among whom were many old familiar faces." I listened to the official speech in silence, seemingly assented to it. The Professor, not untypically, appeared a little surprised that his praise of England evoked an applause—but could not know that audience. Quite apparently he was reflecting the religious tendency to the height of the patriotic and national confusion of the friends of empire, charity and their own.

THE CLOUT AND THE SPHERE OF INFLUENCE
THE FUTURE STATE OF THE SCHOOL OF AFRICAN STUDIES
IN KENYA

SHOULD THE NATIVE BE EUROPEANISED? Whether, who had first completed a history of African education, last Lord Baden-Powell had intended his lordship to say that African children should be brought to linguistic entanglement

in which they could not be anyone admired; but and he had no cause of his own, as he understood the case, and that the sooner he got rid of the language the better. Ignorance of the native tongue is a great handicap, his personal defects have been avowed, said Lord Baden-Powell, and to his credit, "thus was throwing out the gauntlet with confidence, as he declared, 'I am interested that education was one of the best of experts,' and Mr. E. O. Vischer, with 20 years of experience as an environmentalist, who could learn nothing in this would take ten years to teach the standard English. Mr. Vischer concluded of the argument that to teach hygiene and sanitation to the Native was pressing, in view of the high infant death rate, and that it was impossible to wait until the mass of the people learned English; such teaching must begin in the magazines and books which will be printed in the native tongue. A report of Mr. Vischer's lecture appears in our news paper this week.

They, who have had the privilege of attending lectures and demonstrations at the London School of Tropical and Exotic Medicine, will ATTACKING have noted the general way in which TROPICAL patients under treatment submit themselves for diagnosis as subjects of the disease from which they unfortunately suffer. That use of blood in the blood will actually stimulate material demonstration, the incorporate and smile proudly at visitors less daring with the result. This is in the sporting spirit, but we read in the annual report of the School that most of the tropical diseases have been known in the clinical department—such as gambiea, miasis, leprosy, both of the anaerobic and facultative, and other tropical diseases as a result of all these types. Such cases of dysentery and others of sleeping sickness and kalaazar make up a gratifying feature of the school, while the methods of treatment must be improved of recent years. The medical and nursing skill of the good old days and tropic diseases are becoming few and far between, and so do occur rare treatise, located at the spot of origin and do not go as far as London, it is difficult to know whether to confide in the school or to consult the medical public.

The distinguished news reached us from Kenya that the local Government has decided so to call the activities of the Board of African

AGRICULTURE, assures that Mr. J. F. H. Harper has resigned the chairman of the Board. Mr. Neil shortly return to England. We probably find such a state of affairs for the Board, but the Board of Agriculture of Kenya, of course, are continuing. The appointment of an official chairman is filled by Lord D. G. Pitt, the Society of Friends, and the former one, and in the department of Great Britain, trustee of the Society of Friends, the association in dependence of which is most comfortable.

EAFF AFRICA

DECEMBER 24, 1934

BOATMEN WHO DO NOT FEAR CROCS.

and "Koko" Chama.

SAA SITA, a young man, looked out across the wide delta of the Shire River, a river which flows into Lake Malawi, in Southern Africa.

"Yes, I want to swim in these waters. I am not afraid of the crocodiles. But where?"

"Because I think we shall meet. We have got many loads in this canoe. They will be coming now."

"Really," said Saa Sita, standing up and gazing at the over-depending pine in which he was seated. "We have too many things."

And then before he could interfere, he turned round and passed over to the boatmen. Saa Sita was sitting in the bow of the canoe, in the water.

"What do you mean by that? You do not mind jumping?"

"I know, the crocs won't eat him," he answered, "but if they did, it is better him than us. See how much heavy the canoe is now."

The other boatman apparently took Saa Sita's action as a matter of course; he had not even turned his head round.

With the lightened canoe we soon reached the shore, which is my refectory. The second boatman arrived soon after, and after giving himself a wash, said something to Saa Sita.

"What did he say?" I asked.

"Only can you see him a cigarette. He boat is cold."

I took out my case and lit his cigarette, while he lit, putting the lighter well into his mouth.

"Are you not afraid of the crocs?" I asked. "No, brother, I carry medicine. Besides, I can kill a croc quite easily. He who should give me if I kill a croc, in the water?"

"Nothing, it's too risky, but here's a shilling. Now tell me how you do it."

"Brother, you see this knife?"—and he showed me a curious weapon, made of heavy steel, pointed both ends, not unlike a Japanese sword.

"If a crocodile tries to eat me, put this in my mouth and bites before the knife, and it cannot bite, locks his mouth so that he cannot bite me."

"I will suppose the crocodile does not eat you, Brother, so what do you do?"—He ate his meal and never spoke again.

"I like to swim. The crocodile bites, but he bites vigorously—that the crocodile can catch him in his teeth and then the crocodile with which they are born."

DIocese OF CENTRAL TANGANYIKI

Mrs. G. A. Chambers, in Chipping Norton,

Tim Bishop of Central Tanganyika, who has travelled after many thousands of miles of travelling in Australia and South Africa, has in his life met most extraordinary people.

One of the most remarkable of these was Mrs. G. A. Chambers, who has, in her life, travelled over thousands of miles of travelling in Australia and South Africa, has in her life met most extraordinary people.

Because she is a woman, she has been treated differently, and for this reason, she has been given a special place in our hearts.

Mrs. G. A. Chambers held the deep attention of a distinguished audience in St. Paul's Church Hall, Old Square, last week. Her address was delivered in simple language, simplicity, first having admiration and then admiration backed by a charming personality.

It could not fail of success.

Mrs. G. A. Chambers, who is a widow, and a bath tubs, the love of England and Wales, undimmed by age, although native trees, some of which were as yet almost untouched by the white man. Yet every Wednesday in aeroplane left Croydon and reached East Africa on the Friday or Saturday week. Mrs. Tucker, the wife of the Revd. Bishop Tucker, who is her son, has for forty years

ago, it took five months to get an answer to her telegram.

"Baptist Missionaries in Church.

At Tayota the church is built of a different

kind of wood, and on the wall there is still to be seen the legend, "The Land of England," written there by the Germans. When she announced that

the site of this had been discovered, Mbomaswa, which was earmarked for the rearing of Tayota church. Shortly thereafter, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Arshni and Mrs. Baker, three young ladies, built a little church.

The school at Tayota now has 150 students, and at present a girls' school has been started. As an illustration of the neglect of Native girls' education Mrs. Chambers mentioned that in Lubungo village there was only one single woman—and she was going to marry a man who had been banished, doggedly to him (laughing).

She and the Bishop had tried to get Sultan David to have both Christians, but Sultan David refused to let go of his hold on politics and such matters until he heard that the Sultan was a very ignorant. How could such a woman be expected to find a husband?

"Native women not wear European dress."

One of the points the mission was determined to allow the women to wear European clothes, but to insist on their wearing simple robes, becoming the emblem of the church, and theologians and M. Sc. and Bachelor College, which sometimes were very difficult. An African principal was badly needed.

When the Bishop arrived in December, he had found two wives, and the two wives had the

government given them the land. One was a large piece of land, the other was a small piece of land, and a school was promised for wife.

For about a half hour, the Bishop was told that the native community was the main

obstacle to the work being carried out, and

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FULL ADDRESS

Some Statements Worth Noting.

EAST AFRICA'S

During the ten years 1920-1930 the number of rhinoceroses were sold to Abyssinia and to the Sultan of the Emirate of the Minas.

I have crossed the African continent twice seeing a white leopard and even a wild cat or wild dog. Professor R. S. Dury, speaking of Johanna.

As an offshoot of the automobile, rhinoceroses, especially one weighing over 2,000 lbs., Mr. H. S. Chadwick, writing in "The Standard Review,"

The purchasing power of an average of 2,000 lbs. animal, Nagaland equals £400 per annum. In India, Mr. G. J. Hall, of the Survey of India.

Mr. W. G. Doherty, representing a company, having eleven sons, who work, are used throughout the year at the British Museum to extract plant from the jungle and to clean up the forests for us.

Colonial Secretary, Mr. R. H. St. John, in his budget speech, in his speech, of a class of financiers, of non-committal, of a class of contractors, and, non-commissioned, comprising "the Nation's Wealthy Few."

The manager of the Indian bookshop in London regularly sends orders to England by air mail and gets supplies five weeks later. G. A. Chambers, Vice-Secretary Bishop of Central Transvaal, speaking at a church-meeting in London.

"Much has been written—mainly conjecture—on the subject of the porcupine's attack; and the fact is that it is capable of discharging its quills at its adversaries is believed by many Europeans and Natives." Captain C. R. S. Palmer, in "A Game Garden among his Chances."

"We ought to aim at running our whole of the Colonial Empire on business lines. To get Empire trade going on the right lines we must plan on the right lines. There is no short cut, but that is all the more reason for planning carefully and planning in time." Sir Philip Curtie Hester, Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressing the West Indian Club last week.

"Africans have the same qualities and capacities as man as our own, but environmental and other conditions have prevented their development. I do not agree that our civilisation (such as it is) is necessarily the best for them, but believe that given every opportunity for acquiring knowledge they may in the end develop a new civilisation along their own lines." Mr. J. P. Bell, the former Labour Foreign Minister.

"If a man can do in the Native's intelligence, you might be sure he was a good master of labour. One settler could not say anything very worth about the Native's stupidity. He asked me to see his estates. We saw his house in process of construction from wood to stone. Asked where he had found the masons, he said he had taught some boys to do it. We sat down at a round table of a beautifully polished wood. I asked where he had got it to be told it had been made on the premises. And his wife. His wife had woven pieces of embroidey done by Native women with one galloping horse, M.B.C., elephant, and Royal Society motifs on the first one.

WHO'S WHO

Name of the Hon. William Bowie, O.P., M.P.

PERSONALS

Dr. G. H. Broadbent is visiting Kenya.

Miss Dorothy Letroy is on her way back to Kenya.

Sir Philip Graham arrived home yesterday by air from Kenya.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. C. G. and the Squiers on the birth of a son.

Mr. Julian Huxley learned to fly at a conference last week in the U.S. Embassy of Africa.

Mr. J. G. R. Groom, the British Consul-General, just arrived in Nairobi on business.

Mr. A. M. (Jimmy) Wilson has arrived in England from his recent tour in East Africa.

Mr. Donald G. Miller and Miss Madeline Bradbury were married in Nairobi last Saturday.

Lord Francis Bouverie S.C. has been retained by extraordinary interests of the Native Council of Kenya.

M. G. Robin Allison addressed a large audience last week on "The Race Problem in Africa."

Mr. Hugh B. Ward last week referred to the African Literary Society on "A Naturalist on the Amazons."

Miss Blanche Smith and Miss Nina Herrington, who were recently married in Lusaka, have returned to their country.

Colonel and Mrs. Kitchell are due to leave Nairobi at the end of this week on a further tour of Kenya.

An unusually uncharacteristically thoughtful letter from Major Stuart S. Croghan appeared in *The Times* on Monday.

Colonel E. H. Persse, M.C., of the Uganda Division of the Royal Engineers, has returned to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Hehir are on their way to London via from Paris, Madame being a passenger in the same machine for Port Bell.

Dr. McFarlane, of Uganda Medical Service, and Dr. A. H. D. Adams, Protozoologist in Entebbe, are now here as this country.

Mr. Lloyd, formerly High Commissioner for Egypt and Alexandria, broached a talk last week from the U.S. Ambassador.

Mr. G. L. L. Cooper, Conservator of Forests in Uganda, has gone to the colony, in which he has served since 1911, on leave.

Using a light aircraft of only 10 h.p., Mr. G. L. L. Cooper, a former pilot, flew from Mombasa to Kisumu in thirteen and a half days.

Major General George C. Martin, Director of the Central Bank of Kenya, who had served there some years, has joined the staff of the National Bank of India.

Major General C. M. Tandy, Director of the Royal Engineers, left Nairobi on a brief holiday. He is the Forces' Commissioner for Kenya.

Captain H. E. S. H. Hayes landed on January 6 at the airport back to ascertain whether Captain O. L. Johnson would sail with the middle fleet next month.

Mr. W. G. Maxwell was seen to represent the Foreign Office Committee of Government on the Council of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

We regret to learn of the accidental death from drowning at Lake Naivasha, Nairobi, of Arthur, Mr. T. F. Dunn, only son of Mr. and Mrs. N. Dunn, of Beaumont of Spa.

Sir John and Lady Samuel Allen left Liverpool last Saturday by the *Yankee Land* en route to the Canary Islands. They are due to return three weeks.

We regret to learn of the death at Gilgil last week of MCKEN. Williamson, second son of Mr. D. B. Williamson and the late Mrs. Williamson, of Lancaster, Eastbourne.

Mr. W. G. Bevan-Jones, Carter who took a keen interest in African affairs, recently lectured to the local Rotary Club on "Some Impressions of Equatorial Africa."

At the first annual meeting of the New Zealand Rugby Board, Mr. W. G. Grenfell was elected President, with Mr. H. R. Price as Vice-President, and Mr. G. J. Thompson, Treasurer.

Invited passengers by last week's small plane from East Africa included Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Cook and Mr. Davis Wright, Uganda, and Messrs. Davies and Sim of Nairobi.

Mr. A. J. B. B. Williams, the Nairobi Executive Department's issuing controller, and Mr. J. Nancy French, Captain of the Colonial Police, made the journey to Uganda last weekend.

Captain John T. Walker, M.C., who earned fame in the East African campaign against bandits in northern Rhodesia, has returned from the latter's command owing to continued ill-health.

Mr. Harold Starmaster has arrived in Entebbe on November 21st and will remain until December 10th. He will be the first Englishman to travel through the interior of Uganda.

Soon after the war emphasis was placed on the need to increase the area of arable land in Uganda, and that became one of the main aims of Sir

DECEMBER 24, 1931

THE EAST AFRICAN

Mrs. E. F. Wright, Officer-in-Charge of the Hydrographic Surveyor's Office, Singapore, has been appointed Vice-shipping Master of the Thomas Berriman Lodge of Freemasons of Great Britain, London.

On December 10, it was stated prominently that Major Goring had been invited to the first Dominion meeting of the Royal Automobile Club. Lady Goring had been made a Companion member some months ago.

Colonel Sir Percival Mitchell, Bt., M.C., who won the Victoria Cross in the Gallipoli campaign, is back in England with his family this week to visit South Africa. Sir Percival is now High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire.

Mr. J. S. Davis, M.A., of Ministry of Aviation, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. Davis of Nottingham, is shortly to be married to Miss Anne Marion Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Mitchell of Rose Rigg, Bradmore.

No engagement was announced between Mr. Steven of the Northern Rhodesia Administrative Service, and Miss J. C. Collas, daughter of Captain Colonel Collas, D.S.O., and Mrs. Collas of L'Espeire, Millbrook, Jersey.

Colonel Monnier, Inspector-Vice-Gouverneur General of the Belgian Congo, is on his way to Central Africa, where he will investigate the reported discoveries of gold in various districts between the River Lualaba and the Congo.

Miss M. R. Roper, daughter of Messrs. Joseph Travers and Sons, the well-established London provisioners, has left via Nairobi to Nairobi and the coffee-growing districts of Kenya. She will probably be back in this country in the spring.

Major A. S. Norrie, M.C., who spent two and four years in Kenya, latterly as Chief Secretary, afterwards served in Northern Rhodesia in the same capacity, and as my Chief Secretary of the Gold Coast, has arrived in this country and is here.

The Earl of Plymouth, who has long shown interest in East African problems and who is now Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, last week entered the Prince George at St. David's Castle during His Royal Highness' tour of South Wales.

Sir Francis Joslin, one of the members of Lord Kirkley's Commission to the Rhodesia and South Africa last year, has been named a member of the British Preparatory Committee for the Imperial Conference appointed by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

Colonel W. H. Evans, M.C., of the Royal Engineers of New Zealand and who has been appointed a member of the Committee to make a revised and revised agricultural land classification. Other members of the committee include the Treasurer of the Ministry of the Department of Agriculture, and the Lands Commissioner.

Lieutenant J. E. C. Schumacher, who until recently served in Whartons' Army, the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, was recently killed recently at Alexandria. Death of his wife, Dame Mary, the Baroness of Balfour, in 1929, led him to visit Africa, and he was later wounded in a bush shooting adventure with her from the Maasai.

Miss Anna Maria, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Battersby, of Wimborne, Dorset, England, left for the Congo on her missionary work in November. She is accompanied by Sister Monica and other early this summer, and nine other sisters. Bishop Bermans, Superior General of St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary Society, has presented his station to bid the party farewell.

During those outward bound for Langhampton, on their way home leave again, Mr. A. Abson, Mr. J. D. Armstrong of the Administrative Service; Mr. D. G. Grantham, M.C., and Mrs. Grantham, of the Geological Survey; Mr. G. B. Bennett, District Agricultural Officer; Mr. C. P. Lyons of the Provincial Administration; and Mr. F. J. Reaney, M.M., Attaché to the King's African Rifles.

Captain G. W. Doudney left England on Saturday morning for Kenya via West and south Africa. After touring the Indian Army, he spent six weeks in the Abyssinian Army, followed by a period in U.S. management of coffee and other estates before taking up land on his own account in the Kolo district for growing and wheat farming. He has been at home for the past eighteen months.

Major C. Layzell, whose impending departure from London we recently reported, has postponed his sailing until next month. We are able to state that the Prince of Wales, who stayed with Mr. Layzell during His Royal Highness' stay among the King's Governor of Kenya, has written him to thank him for what he can do to further the cause of the use of East African sisal fibre in the manufacture of the Admiralty and the merchant navies.

Lord Delaporte was the cause of a rather unusual incident in London last week. While working at his desk one evening he noticed that his waste paper basket was alight and promptly placed it on the window-sill of his office which is on the fourth floor of a building near Victoria. An overzealous and determined灭火者 promptly extinguished the fire himself. Considerable excitement prevailed as the fireman's engine drew up only to find that the man who had started it was the independent cause of the alarm. It is known to the pavement below and there was no noise or commotion.

Mr. J. C. Samuels, forty-four, president yesterday's pane for Arusha to take over the management of Tullow Oil Estates, Ltd., the Chairman and managing director of which, Mr. John Kelly, plans to retain East Africa early in the New Year. Mr. Samuels will be replaced by Mr. G. S. Morris in his former Kavirondo, Langanya, in which he has eight branches and a year's disastrous branches of Messrs. Smith & Company, Ltd., of London, the mining, mining, Maynooth, and general engineering Co., Ltd., established in Lindi, S. S. Samuels and a good deal of his family, including his wife, Margaret, and his son, Donald, are in London. Mr. Samuels shows particular fondness in connection with naval work for the port.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD REPUDIATES

MR. ALFRED WIGGLESWORTH'S

Unauthorized and Malicious Statement.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I think it right to call your attention to a mistake which has crept into the notes of the conference between this Board and the Colonial Office, and therefore I offer the heading of "Notes and Corrections" in "East Africa."

The opinion here given is that of the Board that the increasing of the cost of imports stimulates in order to check competition with the railways was opposed to the development of the industries of Kenya. It should have been recorded as the personal opinion of Mr. Wiggleworth's. The Board, in considering the wireless station, transmits in East Africa and in the position to formulate its news.

Yours faithfully,

SANDITION ALLEN.

Secretary, East African Board.

Last week I expressed the opinion that, according to the letter of Mr. Wiggleworth had been referred to before the Under-Secretary of State, there would be that "the Board" considered that the licensing of "importers" would do East Africa more harm than good to the development of the industries of East Africa. He added that there would be no substantial measure of protection with the Board's omission to the checking of an uneconomic road transport. The above letter makes it clear that "any authority" so to do. Mr. Wiggleworth attributed to the Board his "counsel" personal views which are well known to have been repeatedly referred by the Executive Council in their "Out-Files" and similar evidence of the same.

We are glad that the Board has adopted my recommended opinion which seems to have support in any responsible quarter. The Board again emphasizes the individuality of individual members of the Executive Council putting forward their purely personal views at these periodic meetings with the Colonial Office, which obviously desires to learn only the corporate views of the Board. If the Under-Secretary of State wishes to know the private opinions of "importers" he has, and all no doubt enhance, ample opportunity of doing so.

A CHRISTMAS HOME.

Kenya Settlers and "Inferior Races."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I see with regret that Major Churchill seems to have joined the small band of men who never seem happy except when finding fault with the settlers in Kenya. When he last visited Nairobi the men must suffer deterioration. The loss of close contact with those whom he is pleased to call "inferior races" may I venture to suggest that he might learn better if he paid a visit to America where white men have been so long in contact with black men. These however, a broken head would await such teachers and a long rest in hospital.

But we need have no fears on the matter, for deterioration of character does not arise from continued contact with a "inferior." Rather, there lies the wide opportunity of a man of great ness. Man rises or falls in the abundance of greatness just as he has life to serve others. That the "inferior races" in Kenya have been used by the contact with the white settlers is a fact as true as that there is a Christmas in Kenya than England. For the most part the settlers are as generous and hearty and kind as you can find anywhere. They consider it a privilege for the attainment of their neighbour's happiness to carry

out his "service." We begin to hear of course Sirken's King to be in close contact with public and general welfare. Did such contact work deterioration with Him? Not far from it, and the result is still. His name leaves the speechless. He has inspired many millions to follow his great example of serving others. This spirit of trying to serve others will not die out. It will spread in Kenya as much as in England where the spirit is so fostered by our Royal Family. I therefore have no fears about the future of Kenya, for nothing can or ever will blot out Christmas with its message.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. Shaw.

OPPORTUNITY IN EASTERN AFRICA.

The question of medical facilities.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The address of Sir Edward Grigg, the late very Rev. Mr. Grigg to the Royal Empire Society, in the recent issue of December, advocates the possibilities of a continental settlement in the hands of Europeans from the great service of the Church.

This I believe applies equally to Kenya, as it always did. Settlement would give satisfaction to all schools of thought. The amenities of life there should prove attractive, and it is very desirable that steps should be taken to help such a class of settlers.

I would, however, point out that the advantages mentioned, "medical facilities" were easily reached in non-existent in various inland districts, unless some or more will be considered within easy reach.

I kindly understand District Medical Officers and Dispensaries are available in all principal districts throughout the country. In Kenya the Government has hitherto largely neglected this important provision; moreover, the European settler is responsible for keeping a stock of drugs which are not only for his own use, but for the use of the labour.

It is only in the districts immediately adjacent to Nairobi that need remedied at present, one of the most populous and attractive districts in Kenya, with a large Native population and a considerable number of European families. We were unable to obtain any effective Government support.

The statement that "in every case the administration of a dispensary or a dispensary officer is responsible for the care of the sick" is not quite correct. The dispensary is administered by the dispensary committee, the possessor of assets, and before deciding to set up a dispensary, officials with families would do well to inquire to which this defect, until remedied against many advantages. A retired medical practitioner or private means would probably find an opening here in congenial surroundings, especially after retirement, thus measured on the present time of the year.

Yours truly,

W. H. Shaw.

If you will kindly reading "Kenya without prejudice," which "East Africa" has published. It does depict Kenya accurately, and fairly, and is well worth careful study. It can recommend it without any reservation whatever to anyone who thinks of going to Kenya. Well done, Mr. W. H. Shaw.

COFFEE PLANTING IN UGANDA

Landscapes of European Growers.

The Colonies of East Africa.

The country has about 20 coffee estates, a trading company based upon the Coffee Officer's Report for 1920 that several long distance Uganda planters can hardly let it pass without comment.

The greater part of the report does not apply to the whole of Uganda but to any building districts which do not include the Uganda Town. There are many Uganda plantations which are efficient, worked and compassed in the strict sense realised by their coffee compare very well indeed with the average Kenya planter. Although there is no official account of areas planted with the coffee commands, the figures are:

The question of planting is one of some difficulty. In another part of the Agricultural Report the opposite view is expressed to the "single-step" system advocated by the Coffee Officer is stated to have proved a failure. Every Coffee Officer has his own idea of what is the best and most efficient system, but the question must be left to the man who depends upon the results. Careless planting in Uganda has, however, at it is probable, gone here than in any country I have found us are connected. Few planters in East Africa will afford to store their coffee for several months or to provide such stored accommodation, and after a delay of this kind the coffee would arrive on the market during the slackest part of the season.

No doubt we have received more equipment. When most of the planter's capital had been sunk in the country, and a great deal of time during the experimental stage the Government planter estimated (c. 1920) that there was no place for the European planter in Uganda. The results of his pioneer work enabled Native agriculture to go forward by leaps and bounds. The planter was denied a share in the fruits of his labour, and, if he himself survived, his capital did not.

It is to be feared that this feeling of prejudice still exists among individuals, particularly those engaged in those pursuits it is to do with Native agriculture. The Native planters are in sympathy with Native production but they are anxious of exacting a "sense of proportion." The agricultural Report refers to the Native coffee industry as "an addition to the European estates" and the difference in attitude is striking. Late last year I enquired in connection with the coffee industry in British East Africa what were the gross returns for the crop excluding the cost of erecting the central factory and auxiliary works. Individual planters with fair acreage have the ability to produce coffee afford to have members of their staff to attend to the cultivation of Government experimental coffee plots. These planters demand £20 for Shilling value in their Robusta coffee per pound after freights freight and selling charges. As a blunt answer the price received by the Native grower in British East Africa grudges the Native grower the help he receives, but he can derive nothing but harm from an attack upon the European grower. Comparison of costs is the best way to prove the wrongs of a ruling class. It is often created.

Nobody grudges the Native grower the help he receives, but he can derive nothing but harm from an attack upon the European grower. Comparison of costs is the best way to prove the wrongs of a ruling class. It is often created.

We agree with our correspondent that the report of the Coffee Officer as printed on pp. 26 and 27 of the Annual Report of the Uganda Department of Agriculture, Part I, for 1920, is inadequate and ambiguous, but we believe that anyone reading it would be justified in thinking that its main point of reference to Uganda generally is insufficient to support the paragraph referring to the two firms of the Colony which lacks activity and does not lead discussions between Native and Non-Native coffee cultivators. Undoubtedly these are the European coffee planters, because who else could, with the same knowledge, be in the management of these estates? It is frequently stated in the Office Report that the Uganda Company, the average quality of Uganda coffee is a good deal better than that from Kenya. — T. J. F. A.

BRITISH LEGION'S PARADE DAY APPEAL

Entertainment & Other Assistance.

Treasurer of the Fund.

Sir, As President of the British Legion, I am writing to express the warmest thanks for the help you so kindly gave in connection with the publicity of the 1920 Remembrance Day Appeal. We cannot expect this great annual appeal to succeed unless ample publicity is secured beforehand, and I am happy to say that once again this year the most generous support was given to us by our many friends who are connected in various ways with advertising.

Please accept this general assurance of my very grateful thanks for your valuable support. — Yours faithfully,

President: H. E. JELLINE, President, British Legion.

SEVEN ELEPHANTS SHOT BEFORE BREAKFAST

Has this Record been Equalled?

With the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir, Your editor of the "Englander" confronted by his readers, of which he shot seven, is most interesting. I do not know of any other hunter who has shot seven lions within in four or two years. I do not know of a "Cultivation Protection" act unsupported by another European, and before breakfast one morning in 1920, I believe I shot seven elephants within the Native districts of Uganda near Mombasa, the following day. — S. Campbell. This deed was accomplished by Lieutenant Commander D. P. Blunt. This is a fact which deserves notice.

Yours faithfully,

S. Campbell, M.C., C.I.G.S.

RATS INTERFERE WITH REVENGE

An Instance from Uganda.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir, An instructive instance of the difficulties which face East African reformers in Native habitations and customs. On Feb. 12, Mrs. G. Chebukwu, wife of the Minister of Central Lands and Forests, was sleeping in her bed in the Entebbe Hospital in a house attached to a small Native hospital and owned by herself. The Native women round the hospital used to lie in their beds at night, as is the indigenous custom, and not with their clothes under a very doubtful blanket. The Native women replied that the room was impossible, and the room was simple and con-

EAST AFRICA

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CATERPILLAR

TRACTION

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

December Meeting of the Executive Council.

East Africa.

With the above views on the subject of road and railway competition, and the impressions gathered by Sir Philip Richardson, came also a request to East Africa lend special interest to the December meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, which was attended by Sir John Sandeman, M.P., Mr. Campbell Haussbury, Mr. C. W. Hedgesley, Mr. Campbell Haussbury, Mr. Sydney Henry, Mr. Humphrey Stretton, Mr. Philip Halliburton, Mr. Simeon Walsh, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, and Mr. J. E. Harvey (Secretary).

Sir Philip Richardson on East Africa Roads. The greatest need of East African colonial and unofficials said Sir Philip, was to get into the habit of asking themselves whether they as a whole could afford the many things they naturally desired, and to what they had been accustomed in better times, with the consequence that overhead charges in every direction were far too high in East Africa. He said he had been seeking here by means of useful lessons, and though these would involve drastic reorganisations, most people now appeared to realise the paramount necessity of economic production and to be getting ready down to bed-rock.

Even to-day unfortunately some were being encouraged to hope that agricultural credit was the only answer to their difficulties, but many of the proposals in his direction seemed to him entirely absurd. He had been advised by more than one settler that they talked of large agricultural loans to farmers at 10 per cent interest and repaid to the Government, but that he regarded as a sterility proposal. He said no one in the City of London would consider Agricultural credit could be forthcoming only on two conditions, (a) that someone had money to lend, and (b) that the business was a good risk. At present London had no money to lend, and so the Kenyan roads was a wonder how production was not yet organised on a sufficiently economic basis to fulfil all requirements. It was, however, definite progress in that direction, and he was gratified that before the Committee now the Colonies had a sound basis of financial assistance upon economic lines.

Settlers' Difficulties.

He was certain that the settlers' real difficulties lay not so much on their jobs of farming, but in that they had regarded themselves as capitalists on coming to Africa, buying land with little care or control, money and, affording an easy holiday. "It's always a good service," it was not true, that early settlers succeeded in the Colonies, how different profits to development of the Colonies from those of cattle and traps overrates the value of the capitals of our communities. The life of the settler is under the hand of the Government. In the Colonies, whom he cannot rely on, and, unfortunately, the example of a few had been followed by many who had given up until the present time's overlook them and think them unprofitable to use them. Still, as a long-time experienced Europeans, we were prone to the idea, the present generation of themselves thought permanently good. Another difficulty was the unnecessary large staffs, which were too much tied to shambles, the days of which was that home leave every two and a half years was necessary. Though on the coast and in the healthy seasons frequent home leave had been possible, it was obviously against that officials could not live in perfect health in the Kenya highlands for so long a time. This frequent leave was a burden to many junior officials, and the whole cost constituted a large tax upon the community. The members of the family he had met had a mean of fifteen years in the Colonies.

The last, a serious one, was international competition on a large scale, and he calculated the effect of the representatives with sufficient skill, the so-called Natives spending the whole of seven days awaiting locusts, the destruction they achieved would be

absolutely negligible compared with the damage inflicted by the locusts. He considered that the situation would disintegrate as it was in past history, it had disappeared.

The Railways and Motor Competition.

Mr. Haussbury submitted a memorandum concerning bicycles, motor vehicles and trams in competition with the railways, pointing out that bicycles being entirely out of date, and necessarily unattractive to the interests of Native and indigenous peoples, deserved the cessation of further road construction, and said that in this connection motor vehicles had no more in license fees than, nevertheless, a part of the native population could afford to pay, and should continue to do so, grow slowly, according in the nature of a line of the traffic, never being away from the roads by more than some 10 miles.

Sir Philip Richardson disagreed with Wigglesworth's statement that payment of a toll on the railway was the best method of protecting the interests of the railroads, the roads, and the taxpayer generally. In 1919-20 the Nairobi railway handled 1,000,000 tons of charite bark traffic daily, while paying an average rate of 15 cents per ton mile, and only about 100 tons of high rated kip, which alone made it possible for the great mass of the traffic to be carried so cheaply. On the Mombasa Nairobi road the motor transport contractors practically all of them claim there's picked the cream of the business by carrying such goods as kip, and so forth. It, that will, however, continue to be the only result must be to increase the charge for carriage of such heavy commodities as maize. Moreover, in such countries as Kenya, where large stretches of road which are suitable for motor traffic only during the dry months, the road, while at the beginning of the rains, one badly driven for a day could ruin a road for a whole season. He further deplored the indiscriminate and separate endorsement of such motor transport, which should be part of a general transport policy.

Mr. Wigglesworth's Statement.

Mr. Wigglesworth's comparison of what had been done in South Africa was not quite accurate, as there, in fact, the average bulk haulage to the coast was 180 miles. In South Africa the average was only 180 miles to seaboard. As to the plea that no further branch lines should be built, that might possibly be a soundness in Uganda, where there's mainly latitudinal east west for road-making necessities, and in many parts of Kenya roads could not possibly be constructed to carry rainy season traffic economically.

Mr. Haussbury was surprised that Mr. Wigglesworth should first complain that the East African railways were taking heavy losses, and then proceed to advocate a policy of road making by the Public Works Department in order that traffic might be taken in competition with the State railways. Unfortunately, that had happened in Kenya, where P.W.D. having built a road parallel to the Nairobi-Ukunda railway, and later another parallel to the Mombasa-Burton road.

Sir Humphrey Stebbing drew attention to the statement made in the notes of the recent Colonial Office Conference that the Board considered that the public services might best support in order to check competition of the railways was to open up the development of the interior. The High Commission Government promoted Stebbing's suggestion that the railways be built to the interior, and that the Government were solely responsible for the cost. The Chairman agreed to this, and the same was included in the final statement in the other report.

The Chairman, Sir Philip Richardson, Sir Philip Riddell, and Mr. Wigglesworth were appointed a committee to report to the Executive Council on road, railway competition, and on a memorandum received from the Uganda Farming Association respecting extension of the Uganda railway to Kampala by Murchison Falls.

After we had gone to press with our last issue, the F. long distance monoplane, which was returning to this country after its flight from Egypt, was forced down near Chipping Ongar, Essex, and, owing to noise of the soft earth, was slightly damaged. According to this mishap, and the start of flight to the top of hill, it is to start as soon as possible. It was possible to get down before the middle of December.

East Africa in the Press.

LAST week we reported Lord Oliver's strange address to the League of Coloured People. The *Times* of the following day had a half-column letter from Sir Edward Grigg, reading:

He is discussing what he believes will be a varied programme of assistance for Native welfare problems in the life of 1927; and he has done so in the fact that the Conservative White Paper on Native Affairs is now approved by Parliament. I would say 'Mr. Murray's declaration' was not submitted to Parliament, and therefore we have no right to the immediate government which surrounds them. There is no reason why a more sensible Lord Oskar's new scheme of the Conservative White Paper, in the last instance, understood as it is concerned with the condition of native tribes, should not be adopted. The leaders' commitment to him without any of his own authority, the Assembly should be in an endeavour to make available

"As at Entebbe on other affairs, Sir Olaf's object was to make the first statement as briefly as possible. The fact is that the settlers in Kenya were at fronting against the White anger of 1922 an encroachment upon their demands for an elected legislature which advanced that demand from ~~the~~ three years ago and never revisited it while the Conservative Government was in power. It is true that the moderation of Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir Arthur H. Wilson and Sir Alanbrooke, and the Sankey Committee, were responsible for my own party's decision to go through our term as Governor of Kenya without opposition to the demand for an elected African majority. I am afraid that about half the Natives in final dispatches will be surprised to learn that the proposal published by the Sankey Committee in 1929 was evidence of a "moderate" local Committee, when in fact it stated that our aim must be to provide as quickly as we can, and for ever, for another impression to have indeed for so long five years consistently endeavoured to make the extremists on both sides realise that government responsible to an elected white majority and government confined entirely on the presumption to be imported with civil Service men and a few comprador classes, was constitutionally feasible.

I have never thought it worth while to pursue this matter as a subject of research, though they are constantly mentioned in the literature of the propagation conducted by the Ophiostoma.

KENYA MURKIN - TWO PUBLIC SERVANTS

A special issue of the *Kent Capital Gazette* was published on November 12 to announce the death of Lord Somers, in which Sir Joseph Byng, the Governor of the Colony, wrote:

"Lord Delamere was an outstanding figure in East Africa, a man of wide and patriotic vision, whose whole strength and energy was devoted to the welfare of Kenya. He was a courteous gentleman and a true and generous friend. He will be an inspiration to all who knew him in this colony, and whose memory will long abide in the reverence and affection."

On the following morning Mr. Gurney
attended the deathbed of the Hon. H. T. Martin, of

The death removes at the same time a very able and tried public servant, a man of great personal character and a scholar who will be missed by every one who has known him. He still creates distinction.

LABOUR IN THE S. RHODESIAN MINES.

Why does the same thing happen with millions of men scattered in the Orient and America, why does the question of racial purity, such as those of the Chinese Kiang-sia copper belt, be replaced by "White America Out" in *The Rhodesian Review*? The question in

Race, our brain. "We must work," he said, "and I am charged
of getting through the Natives to work than by
the employment of supervised Native labour." "Load
the chaffeur he must, because he usually does, but with
all his disadvantages and all his own personal
outfit, such as a team of horses, a team of workers,
a place to stay, such as a house, for all, etc. The total
cost, each carriage on the average, is estimated at
K15 a month for the first two months, K10 a month for
those given the same free attention, and K10 a month
and change for the compound master, his wife
and their children. In fact, excludes nothing, and makes
a refuge home throughout the month, K15 per month.
The expense of unskilled and semi-skilled labour is enormous
and replacement is impossible, probably it would be a
rarely if ever the Natives race, and could not
end come down on them who have to do with

and come down on those who arrowed them. Comin' conditions are not good against us Europeans, the bulk of us old timers even if we intended it, and all could let us down as a few paws might their pockets. The old time laboring classes of stock companies were indeed, and are still, to be envied. But the native laborers to be truly invaluable, the mining companies would find themselves in an exceedingly awkward position. They are to all intents and purposes Native Americans, and their freedom from both physical and mental labor, is a positive misfortune to some a pain to others. The Native American is nothing more than acknowledgement of the fact that he can work without much account, and at a curiously low cost.

"There is a great calamity in the town," says one of the Anglo-Indian newspapers published in East Africa. "A calamity," occurs more than once, to want a place in the English language.



MR. J. C. WATSON'S STONY PROTEST

To the Editor of "The Standard":—In his recent letter to "The Standard" regarding the killing of a leopard at Fort Mombasa, Mr. Watson, former Town Clerk of Nairobi, has said:

"Mr. MacGregor Ross's reference to the report of the East African Economic Commission of 1919, of which I find the author to be a member, calls for a protest. There is no doubt that the temporary official columns (of the permanent columns) are heavily biased in favour of the British. The report was from the outside, directed by the British Government, and affected to regard it as a matter of indifference whether or not shared by the natives the sentiments that 'our countrymen are only two' in the Colony were Nairobi, and that three of them are now dead. Mr. Ross's description of them as 'bright bravos,' though perhaps somewhat intended, is both inaccurate and in dubious taste."

"However, even on Mr. Ross's own showing the responsibility for the 'Closer Union' proposals rests entirely with the present Government, Mr. COOMBE, whose gifts of foreign wealth and influence have been of incalculable service to Kenya Native, and who has been unscrupulous with Nairobi."

"Lord Olivier's contention that 'a closer Union' was from the outset a vicious politicalistic project" hardly requires refutation. In the context 'vicious' can only mean a group of persons 'disapproved of' by Lord Olivier, whose 'vicious' as applied to a project is either tautologous or meaningless. Lord Olivier refrains from adding any evidence in support of what remains of his statement which must therefore be regarded as merely an expression of his personal opinion, or a mere offhand remark which does not appear to be particularly well informed."

THE WARTHOG

"African hunting, especially in East Africa, is still in its infancy. The game is still there, and the sportsman is still there, but the gamekeeper is still there."

The warthog, for instance, is a creature of excellent fun. He is a fat, waddling, knobby animal, a type of person of jestered and bawdy angularities of character. Seen captive in a London zoo this aspect is lost, degenerated almost, and can be little more with it than to suppose one of Ulysses' sailors whom Circe has failed to put right. But in the wilds he comes into his own, he is as bold as the bush, the monkey, the lion. The fierce ferocity of these dark monstrosities which adorn him is banquished, of a cavalry colonel in the old school, or no longer effective, dispise his essential blandness. His routine is simple, and in fantastic improbability. But his surprising and most remarkable feature is his tail, solid, bulbous, thick, and resembles a peacock's haft, variegated with black and white. The weapon, now, has always been the other tails, and when he breaks into a double gallop up at you he carries to his hind feet, the two ridiculous, yet veryosity and restlessness, so much as a crutch, a prop for his gait.

INTERPRETATION EAST AFRICA.

A correspondent of "The Standard" writes:

"I could give you some impressions of the ability of H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught as an after-dinner speaker at the N.W.B. dinner in London last week. He kept us in roars of laughter. One of his stories he described himself as representative of the Government, he attended a gathering of the tribes of East Africa, and sat at a low stool/mattress of large elephant skins, while, silent for a whole three minutes short of an hour, he lectured the interpreter and audience. The prince said, 'I'll tell you all about my tribe when you come to see me.' But they came, and he did not give the adjectives

An interesting article in the "Standard" of May 10th, 1919, by Mr. F. G. L. Dyer, of the South African Consulate, was contributed to "The Standard" by the Royal African Society, of Cambridge, Eng-

IN SAVANNAH AND AT LEOPARD

"A leopard, a man and where a leopard attacked a native woman, saw leopard track on the path. One of the boys was armed with a single-barrel shotgun, and fortunately they met with the animal in Samburu. The boy owner fired, hitting the leopard. When shot, it made off, and was again followed by the youth, who found it lying dead in a small clump of bushes. The young animal had been shot through the shoulder, another bullet having certainly passed through the shoulder. The gun, however, was believed to have been faulty. The boy owner was greatly distressed and turned on the ground to weep. The first boy, in spite of his injuries, ran and patched up the animal. Both boys, though badly hurt, managed to get back to their village whence they were taken for treatment."

"NORFORCE" AND PHILATELISTS

RECENTLY we reported that Sir Edward Norforce's house at Epsom had been visited by robbers, news, caused the gossip-writer of the County Telegraph to suggest that Sir Edward's name will be particularly remembered by philatelists.

The full story of Sir Edward's military command and command of the Rhodesian Field Force in the African campaign, taking too long to be set in full, will be given by the telegraphic address of the County Telegraph's postal department, 11, Newgate St., London, and reprinted in full. As only about 20,000 of these were issued, it is becoming a rarity, and the higher, thus, are worth considerable sums.

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and invalids need

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"Virol" contains digestive food which helps delicate digestion, can absorb nine times its weight of water. Scientific food containing the essential vitamins. It has been saving the lives of infants and invalids for more than 20 years.

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"Virol and Milk" is a combination of Virol with pure full cream Devonshire Milk. It is the most successful "Drowsy Powder" yet discovered. It contains exactly the natural nutriment that exhausts nerves require. No sugar has to be added, simply add hot water to the Golden Powder.

VIROL
AND
MILK

ALL STORES STOCK BOTH

THREE LBS. EACH

TO NET AND TRAP FISH AND CRABS.

UGANDA FISHERY COMPANY PROPOSED.

We have received a copy of the prospectus of Uganda Fisheries, Ltd., a company proposed to be incorporated in Kenya with a nominal capital of 60,000 shares of £1 each, five-sixths of which are to be held by the shareholders—the directors—Lord Elphinstone, Sir Pyege Mostyn, Lt. Col. A. Petham, Esq., and Major Charles Edward, all Kenyan settlers—undertake, however, to set aside all their interests amounting to 4,400 shares or one-seventh of that, or £4,559, to be earmarked for working capital, £1,000 for general expenses, and £7,000 as cash purchase consideration. Sir Mr. Petham Burn for the acquisition of his existing oiler's concession received from the Uganda Government he is also to receive a fee of £100 in future dividends.

The first four directors do not require any share qualification, but subsequently they will hold shares of pecuniary value equivalent to their annual remunerations of £1,000 each, plus £100 to the chairman. The company has the right "to net and trap fish and crocodiles from inundation below the Jinja Falls to a point at or within two miles of Fawcett's, a distance of approximately 200 miles, Lake Kioga and the course of all rivers and streams flowing into Lake Victoria, and to extend the area of operations extending inland for a distance of about 10 miles from the outlet, or as far as water may allow, and to net and trap fish and crocodiles to be used for the manufacture of fish meal and fish flour, and for salted and dried fish and crocodiles for the manufacture of fish flour, fish meal, fish flour, and the manufacture of such other products as may be required for the production of products arising from any products arising from the said concession, which is for a period of twenty-five years and twelve months."

It is proposed to build a fishmeal plant and a factory to be situated in the vicinity of Jinja, and an office in the railway station. It is estimated that a successful operation in Great Britain, North America and elsewhere, capable of dealing with 50 tons of fish per week, and the necessary buildings, net, etc., at an estimated cost of £1,200. Further similar sites will be insisted upon when it is considered feasible, and as there is capital available, and the whole of the area of the concession is explored and application of launches and other transport will, it is estimated, add approximately £600.

ANNUAL EXPENSES £40,000 POLL ANNUALLY.

An annual sum of £40,000 is estimated on the basis of an annual treatment of 5,000 tons of fish for meal and 2,000 tons of £100 oiling following estimations being given for raising fish and traps for factory, £200; fuel, £200; labour, £200; rent of building, £200; labour £2,000; labour for traps, gunnery, drums, stores, benzene, oil, young materials, £200; depreciation of plant, £200; transport and freight, including portage, £800; administration, £200; office expenses and commissions, £200; Government royalties, £100; provision for contingencies, £100; mess, fields, says £350 tons of meat at 25/-, £1,000; 500 long tons of oil at shilling £1,040; £500 for 25 cts. per lb. at 1000 cwt. £1,000; £100 for 1000 cwt. above-mentioned brought £1,400 on a term of £10,137.

In a covering letter circulated from a private address in the Lygon Park area, one vendor states: "The profits of the company should prove much higher than the amount estimated," and goes on to add with the speculations that "the scheme cannot fail to draw your support, as, apart from the substantial return shown on the capital invested, by the said supporters will be helping Africa in the welfare of the African."

Whether so in the depth of the recessions long since past the public will subscribe £40,000 to this new business, even after the fact that it is to be an African enterprise to be seen.

ROANITE COUPLED COPPER COSTS.

That the Roanite Copper Company had considerably increased its output in the last six months, and that the output was at present approximately 10,000 tons of copper at its present rate of capacity, is a well-known fact. At ordinary meetings of shareholders the output per ton was 4,520 lbs. of copper, but at £3.25, 40/- per ton, and that for a moment there were 10,000 tons at £3.25, the printed capacity of the plant represented an annual copper output of over 30,000 tons, compared with the actual output of 10,000 tons. The costs given represent for all its products, 100% pure copper at the refinery, the London metal which is now 99.5% pure, longer and slender and suitable for drawing, smelting expenses at the mine and in holding, and the cost of labor, charges and depreciation. Mr. George Mostyn, chairman, remunerates himself during the greater part of the year connected with the work, particularly as managing director. Mr. D. G. Swinburne, a former assistant general manager, and Mr. J. C. Smith, another assistant manager.

RHOKANA CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

That the Rwanda Rhokana Copper Mining Co. had spent almost £4,000,000 on its properties and that the Uganda Copper Mines, Ltd., had spent approximately £1,200,000 developing its properties before those properties were sold to the Rwanda Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., is stated in last week's annual general meeting of the Corporation. In his speech, Mr. J. C. Smith, chairman, who had been with the British American Westmines would not be surprised if the British American Westmines would not be interested in the areas in which the Corporation had been operating, all the abandoned, or the old workings, Maboko and Kakosa being retained. He further stated that some productive areas had been discovered, and that the British American would reduce its output by increasing its generation of the old old corporation to 100,000 tons of copper per annum, 70,000 tons of copper being produced by the old corporation, 20,000 tons being converted to copper by the new corporation.

MR. EDMUND DAVIS'S VIEWS.

Addressing last week's general meeting of the Rwanda Rhokana Copper Mining Co., Mr. Edmund Davis, the Canadian managing director, said that his company had to compete with foreign companies in the initial stages of operation, a great number of whom are connected with the Rhodesian Antimony Mines, Ltd., it is reasonable to suppose that the cost of producing copper in the Rwanda Corporation is high, as we are so largely dependent on foreign markets, and the cost of foreign copper is high. The cost of copper owing to the high cost of Roanite copper as compared with Uganda copper, Rhokana's costs may possibly be even lower than Roanite's, so we shall have quite confident expectation that Rhokana will probably be able to get the cheapest copper underwriting world.

THE NAIROBI INVESTMENT TRUST.

The Nairobi Investment Trust Ltd. has been registered as a private limited company with a nominal capital of £100,000, the principal object of which is to act as a general investment trust company under the direction of Sir J. Allen Hornsby, who is at present visiting Kenya in which he holds considerable financial interests, often estimated at some £1,000,000. He was born and educated in England, and has been engaged during the latter part of his life in various occupations in Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, and in London, in which city he has been a director of several companies, and was driven over the hills.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE A. TISON's residence is the position of General Manager of Tysons Bros. Ltd. on December 31, 1931.

He proposes to begin practice on his own account January 1, 1932, and intends to accept a general practice of the superstitious classes in Kenya and Uganda. He will also carry on a small estate agency business, including the buying of all classes of property for Monte Carlo Estate Agents, Ltd., and other purposes.

Mr. Tison is a member of the Surveyors Institution, Aviation Division, and Government Appraiser, Auditor, and Assessor for Underwriting and Appraisals, and Ordnance Surveyor.

Pending an affluence of clients, as to his practice, telephone No. 2500, communications may continue to be addressed to him through Tysons Bros. Ltd., 100, Avenue B, Nairobi, and Avenue N, Nairobi.

EAST AFRICA. AERONAUTICAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Barron, London.

THAT the English Government has failed to respond to the urgent need in its sense of responsibility to give their African subjects an education which will fit them to compete with the white system of Industrial Rule rests one conclusion that can hardly come from the economic function of the State, and also indicates the character of African children as essentially fitted to submit to the manner of life given them. African children naturally know what will end their days, naturally and morally, to live and prosper in their childhood. Africa is so rapidly over-spreading Africa achieves some of the main points made by Mr. Hanne Vischer in her lecture on "African Education," at the Royal Geographical Society's last week.

But there was another aspect of the question—*in* one of the thousands of tribes into which the African Natives were divided, said the lecturer, in spite of the thousands of dialects in which African speech presents a dialect "not composed of the language of one thirty or more tribes—the people lived on common soil, they had a common history which welded them into one great family, and their lives were lived to the same rhythm—a rhythmic type of when dances and songs at the full of the moon must teach them in tune with the rhythm.

Africa untouched by Contact with Civilisation.

How persistent is this rayon was proved by the fact that none of the great civilisations with which the African had been in contact had left any permanent impression. Only the faintest traces such impact could be found to-day. Yet for six thousand years the Natives had been in contact with man (on the tombs of the Pharaohs were portraits strikingly identical with those of men to-day); Africa and India and the East Coast had not been trading with each other since the slave trade of the sixteenth century; and many tribes had been dividing the continent for centuries, and yet the only effect had been the establishing of tribal barbs.

The task to-day was to make this insufficient experiment a great success. African teachers, inspectors and officials of Education Department, were most concentrated on elementary education. The number of secondary schools will remain small for many years. At present only about 60,000 African children out of 10 millions are educated. And only by learning the language can we understand the Native mind.

In a final word Mr. Vischer impressed all here on the necessity for the proper education of white children who are being brought up in African surroundings.

TURNOVER ACCOUNTS.

At least one soldier who has been here to recruit plague to account his turnover accounts to about £100 Christmas card.

The card reads: "If the place is not your stop, keep a goon! If it is, turn it from the top. Keep a goon! Suppose you are to say, 'I am a goon'—the policeman may call. To the world you're holding the bag."

CHEATING.

Prospect of a Mile.

ENGLISH SURVEY OF THE EAST AFRICAN COAST.—The area which is the bugbear of the Surveyor Hydrographer from the water through which the evaporation from it is twice as great as the precipitation, is by far the miles long in the direction of Lake Victoria north-east to the Indian Ocean, then the Shire, and the Shire and the Tana which joins the Balfourine. Many old river beds and watercourses will make us see that only 150 miles of the coast will be required for the object of the survey has been to determine the position and course of these old beds.

Alternatively, the coast may be determined by itself, with the former scheme seems the more likely. The maps of the coast the photographic mosaics are not clearly completed.

MAJOR HESLOP ON TANGANYIKA.

CARRYING on the good work of enlightening the British public as to what the Empire really means, the Imperial Institute last week secured the services of Major G. D. Heslop to lecture on Tanganyika. He showed three films taken by himself, and excellent pictures they were, much appreciated by the large audience—which included many children.

As an East African, a few slips made by the lecturer either marred the effect. African black is not. Deer is the antelope is not found in Africa nor is it African stone which spits; and Stanley did not shoot Kingstone in Tabora—they shot in Ujiji and travelled in company to Tabora. Major Heslop might note these points for correction in future lectures.

JACOB & CO'S.



MARIE BISCUITS.

Jacob & Co's Marie Biscuits have a unique flavour and quality unequalled by any other maker. The illustration has been specially designed for Export and leaves no room for complaint requiring to be filled with sugar.

THE SPRING DUTIES AND TARIFF.

The Government has issued the important accordant instructions for stamping with being more strictly applied than before, and we trust that every reasonable measure will be taken to persuade the maritime interests to use the best African ports. By the terms of the shipping conference agreement it seems certain that the members will provide additional berths at Durban for the passengers of the Pan-American route. It is surprising that no representation of shipping interests or of such a body as the International Seafarers' Strike Board has been made by the Seafarers' Strike Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRIES.

Adressing himself on an urgent matter relating to the Uganda-Zambia Railway, Mr. Albert Goss, the Commissioner of Railways, says:—The south-uptrack line from the Lake making its short Zambezzi Bridge (2½ miles) will have been laid by the end of the year. The track will be about 100 miles long, crossing the Uganda-Zambia River on the south bank, and about 100 miles north of the foundations of the viaduct on the north bank have been finished and construction is now proceeding for five approach spans, the first of which is now being completed. The foundation work for the first two large spans on the north bank will be finished and on the south bank preparations are now made to start driving the piles for the viaduct, and work is proceeding rapidly on the large pier from the point where the viaduct will stand. The construction of these works is of course causing a certain amount of trade movement, and there are indications of the spirit of confidence which has sustained us through the bad times through which we have been passing will enable the country to take advantage of the first upward movement of world prices.

In Beira itself considerable developments are taking place. The old trolley-tracks have disappeared, and good paved roads have been laid, along which well-organised bus services run, and the number of private motor-cars in the town and its vicinity is now considerable.

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We are great masters of
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EPILEPSY, FEVER, SORES,
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Medical Officers of Health, Surgeons, & others with labour under their hands, or private practice, are invited to write to us. Remuneration will be given immediately.

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Here's
how!

Here's how to keep your chambermaid and maid of honour clean and tidy. First, wash the morning with a brush, soap and Anzora, and these you are bound to do for the day.

Anzora is for dry cleaning, a green cream for greater scale. It is also used for washing delicate fabrics, all chemicals, laundry and soaps.

ANZORA
PERFECTS THE HAIR

PROTECTION SERVICE.

The new standard railway service will be provided by a light petrel-driven vehicle with a crew of two, consisting of a driver and a passenger, and will be in service throughout Rhodesia. The cost of this preliminary service will be £1,000 per annum and one-half of this will be paid by the State. The cost of the new light vehicles will be £1,000 per annum, instead of the usual two. The contractor promises to lay off 100 men to the protection duty duty of Sir Thompson's administration.

The new main road to Beaufort West will be built via the Melonore Plains and Botswa, and makes half of a backbone for the Falkland with a considerable lead into the Transvaal, will provide outlet to the Nyl and Orange rivers, through Thompson's Falls and Limpopo.

LOCAL CANNING PLANTS.

The establishment of a local cannery district in the Colony is to be encouraged, so that the colony may become known for the production of certain agricultural products. A local canning unit with a daily capacity of 100 tons can be housed in England without loss, while a similar plant can be established for less than £10,000 in London. £10,000 is considered a reasonable estimate of the total capital required, and it is suggested that groups of farmers might co-operate in which event the Trade Commissioners of East Africa, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture would be prepared to approach the Empire Canning Council with the object of assisting such a plant to easy action.

BIRTH.

KENYA.—On November 22nd, 1928, to wife of Captain H. R. G. P. O., Barren Sheldene, Seagallands, a daughter.

ENGAGEMENT.

THE ENGAGEMENT is announced of Mr. ALBERT SIDNEY HABBLETT, Agricultural Officer, Kenya Colony, and Miss NANCY, daughter of Col. H. B. HABBLETT, D.L., of Bushley, Shapdon, Dumbartonshire, M.B., and Thornhill, May, Ireland.

AFRICAN LANGUAGE.

AFRICAN LANGUAGES can be learned in London. Instruction in Swahili, English, Luganda, Kikoga, Rukwada, Arabic, Hausa, the Bantu, Malabar, Hindustani and Ginniati, given by European and native teachers at The Bureau of Industrial Studies, Finchley, N.C. 2.

REPORTS WANTED.

WANTED.—A single 10-year commercial writer, experienced in India, Bengal, Madras, Calcutta, etc., one to five years' short and select assignments in varied dairy and meat concerns, and distilleries. Skilled mobile field reporter, and typist. Good references. Write Box No. 204, 10, St. Giles Street, London, W.C.

KENYA FOR MEN OF MODERATE INCOME.

AND is available in Kenya, a continental winter, with a fine climate, no malaria, no yellow fever, a low cost of living, and a high standard of life. Excellent opportunities for agriculture, mining, forestry, and industry. Skilled mobile field reporter, and typist. Good references. Write Box No. 204, 10, St. Giles Street, London, W.C.

WANTED for sale by Private Treaty by Public Auctioneer, London, a current USED STAMPS

from all parts as received by Importing Houses, Banks, etc. Only post marked pieces wanted. Post-cards must contain a full description of the reverse. Stamps should be left on the reverse of the reverse of the reverse, and representations of old issues.

Box No. 204, King William Street, London, E.C. 3.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.—A few sacks were offered at last week's auction, and these were taken up by individual importers.

TEA.—A small quantity was offered at last week's auction.

COCONUT OIL.—A quantity was offered at last week's auction.

CACTUS.—A small quantity was offered at last week's auction.

LONDON CLEALED.—
First sizes
Second sizes
Third sizes
Peeled

VEGETABLES.—
Cabbages
Carrots
Parsnips
Turnips
Onions
Potatoes
Lettuce
Onions
Cucumbers
Tomatoes
Lettuce
Lima beans
Pumpkins
Paprika

LONDON CLEALED.—
First sizes
Second sizes
Third sizes
Peeled
Cabbage
Lettuce
Paprika

KALIMANTAN.—
London cleared
First sizes
Second sizes
Third sizes
Peeled
Lima beans
Tomatoes
Paprika

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—
Calf's Milk
Sheep's Milk
Goat's Milk
Butter
Cheese
Feta cheese
Kefir

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—
Calf's Milk
Sheep's Milk
Goat's Milk
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Feta cheese
Kefir

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

Martians, which sail London for East Africa
December 26, arriving Mombasa December 28.
Mr. T. F. Anderson
Major J. Duxton
Mr. D. M. Bentley
Mr. G. W. Clockley
The Hon. Mrs. Carpenter
Mrs. M. Cartwright
Mrs. H. M. Denys
Mrs. E. Draper Beckman
Miss A. A. Driffield
Miss F. M. Frasier
Mr. H. S. Garber
Miss G. H. Gingery
Miss G. H. Hodges
Miss J. O. Hopkins
Miss H. Harvey
Miss L. H. Hartley
Miss I. M. Hayes
Miss J. M. Hayes
Capt. & Mrs. J. M. Hayes
Capt. & Mrs. R. Armstrong
Miss A. L. Johnson
Miss L. Lockwood
Miss May
Miss J. Marion
Miss H. Marsh
Mr. E. Macpherson
Mr. F. M. McElroy
Capt. G. C. McRae
Miss M. McRae
Miss P. McRae
Miss R. McRae
Passenger marked * join at Mombasa

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.—
Mantua arrived London December 18.
Jodha arrived Mombasa January 10.
Natuna sailed Algoa bound December 26.
Madura arrived Mombasa December 26.
Kenya arrived Bombay December 10.
Kutogala (from Bombay) for Beira December 18.
Klang arrived Port Said December 18.
Kanana arrived Durban December 23.

INDIA.—
Castries left Zanzibar outwards December 6.
Francesco Crispi left Naples homewards December 10.
Giovanni Marinelli left Aden outwards December 18.

CANADA AND AMERICA.—
City of Dunedin arrived Port Said December 10.
John Macmillan left Port Said December 10.

COLONIAL AFRICA.—
Minster left Antwerp for South and East Africa December 12.
Empire arrived Hamburg December 13.

Andromeda left Tombozi outwards December 14.

MESSAGHES MARITIMES.—
Belgian steamer Etoile arrived Mombasa outwards December 14.

A Prohibited Guestship left Mombasa outwards December 14.

Le Jean Baptiste arrived Mombasa December 14.
Le Deconde left Lissabon arrived Tombozi homewards December 14.

General Santos left Mombasa homewards December 15.

Le St. Paul left Tombozi outwards December 15.

Le Capitaine left Mombasa December 15.

Le Chevalier left Tombozi outwards December 16.



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YOUR TRAYEE**

COLLECTORS OF BEERS & WHISKIES
COMMERCIAL CONSULTANTS
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AND OTHER Merchants, Lightermen,
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IN THE WORLD.

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IN THE WORLD.

THE LARGEST SELECTION OF BEERS
IN THE WORLD.

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Meet the sunne with Dixon's
Water-Glaze Paint and it is
there for 10 years, gaudent
and gay. Very economical
indeed, it is heat and cold
resistant and a safe, successful
under severest conditions. See
it now you like. Start to colour
and paint.

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WATER-GLAZE
PAINT**

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PAINT**

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is the best paint for the East African
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