

EAST AFRICA

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

Vol. 4, No. 189

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1928

Annual Subscription,
30/- post free

Sixpence



BRITISH INDIA LINE

REGULAR SERVICE LONDON AND MARSEILLES, TO AND FROM EAST AFRICA

Every four weeks via Suez and Port Sudan, carrying First and Second Saloon Passengers.

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE BOMBAY—KILINDINI—DURBAN

Fortnightly, via East African Coastal Ports, also calling at Seychelles Islands (Mahe).

EAST AFRICAN LOCAL SERVICES—M.V. "DURRA" AND M.V. "DWARKA"

Co-operating with other services and providing frequent facilities at smaller ports not touched by the Home Line and Mail Steamers.

For full details and attractive Booklets apply:

P. & O. HOUSE, 14 COCKSPUR STREET, S.W. 1.

Passages GRAY, DAWES & CO., 122, LEADENHALL ST., E.C. 3.

Freight BELLATLY, HANNEY & CO. LTD., DOCK HOUSE, BILLITER ST. E.C. 2.

"SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA"

The 208 page Volume YOU Need.

is indispensable to everyone
interested in East Africa.

3/9 post free in U.K., 4/11
Overseas, from "East Africa,"
91, Great Titchfield Street, W. 1

KIT & EQUIPMENT,

EVERY POSSIBLE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE TROPICS

WHEN ON LEAVE CALL AT OUR SHOWROOM
10 & 10A WARWICK STREET, REGENT STREET,
LONDON

WHEN ABROAD WRITE US

GRIFFITHS, MCALISTER

& CROOK, LTD.

TAXIDERMISTS — INSURANCES
CIVIL and MILITARY TAILORING

THE FUTURE OF NORTHERN RHODESIA.

WHITE-COTTELL'S MALT VINEGAR

THE VINEGAR WITH THE DELICIOUS FLAVOUR AND FRAGRANCE.

- It is equally good for pickling, salads, and table use.
- It is guaranteed full strength and will keep under all climatic conditions.
- In short, it is the ideal Export Vinegar.

Ask us for Sample and Quotation
WHITE-COTTELL & Co., LONDON, S.E.5
 England.

TRANS-ZAMBESIA, CENTRAL AFRICA AND SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAYS

THE LINK BETWEEN BEIRA AND BLANTYRE

Trains leave Beira each Monday, completing the journey to Blantyre in thirty-five hours. The downward train leaves Blantyre for the Coast each Thursday.

Full particulars of trains, fares, and freight rates from the London Office, 3, Thomas House, Queen St. Place, E.C.4.

EAST AFRICA

By Mail Steamers of the
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
 FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FROM
MARSEILLES.

Berthelin de St. Pierre	10 May '28
Chambord	24 May '28
Explorateur Grandier	7 June '28
Duquesne	21 June '28

For full details and fares apply:
LONDON HEAD OFFICE, 52/53, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3
 Also at Messrs. G. & F. PAUL, 11, Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.
 ALL PASSENGER and TOURIST AGENCIES

THE POPULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA

With the British Flag is by the fine New Vessels of the
CITRA LINE.

(Compagnie Italiana Transoceanica)
 Sailings on the 5th of every month.
 Great comfort, splendid cuisine, swimming pool, cinema, library, wireless with loud speaker, etc.

For full details and bookings apply to:
ITALIAN TOURIST OFFICE, C.E.A.
 16, Waterloo Place, Regent St., LONDON, W.1.
 Or Principal Agents.

ROSACOMETTA ROCK AND BRICK PRESSES

Patented and used all over the world.

Hand-cranked and can be converted into motor driven machine	2 1/2 to 3 1/2 cwt.	MOTOR-Driven power 2 H.P. for 1000 lbs. or 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 cwt.
Presses 100-1500 bricks in 10-15 minutes a day	2 1/2 to 3 1/2 cwt.	2,500 bricks a day

The construction of these presses is so-day-to-day for the manufacturer. The machine is practically maintenance-free and can be used for 10-15 years. It is



COMPAGNIA ROSA-COMETTA & S. MILANO (190) Italy.
 Via Machiavelli, 12. Tel. 21. Rosacometta, Milano.

The EAST AFRICAN NATIVE COVETS A SAFETY RAZOR

Every East African settler has had plenty of time to meet the keen demand for the new machine, a true East African Model known as the No. 1 Specialist and at a price the Native can pay.

The Dealer can sell it at 2s. and still have a handsome profit. This one comprises a GENUINE GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR and a double-edge Gillette Blade (two shaving edges) packed in a neat push-in case, made within the Empire and is splendid value for money.



GILLETTE RAZOR
 THE BEST RAZOR EVER FOR THE EAST AFRICAN NATIVE TRADE



KNOWN THE WORLD OVER
 RAZORS MADE IN ENGLAND - BLADES MADE IN AMERICA
 Particulars of trade terms of this and other models through your Home Agents or direct from

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR, Ltd.
 184-8, Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

PETTER OIL ENGINES



For all power purposes - Simplest possible "enclosed" design - started immediately at any time without delay - cost nothing when not actually working - easy to operate - no skilled attention required - Work with great economy and efficiency on kerosene, paraffin or crude fuel oil, natural gas, etc. Extremely

available in most economical power units - Cattle Grinders - Sisa Machinery - Rice Millers - Cotton Gins - Rubber Machinery - Pumping Plants, etc. - specially suited for driving Electric Generators.

SIZES 1 1/2 to 600 Horse Power.

DISTRIBUTORS

Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.
Messrs. J. W. HILLIGER & CO.
P.O. Box 149,
Mandingo Street, NAIROBI.

Belge and District.
Messrs. DAVIDSON & BROADBENT,
P.O. Box 200,
Beira, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

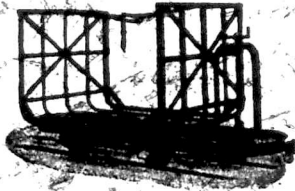
Manufactured by

PETERS LIMITED, YEOVIL & IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

5 1/2" Type Engines
18 B.H.P.

FRANCIS THEAKSTON, LTD.

LONDON, CREWE, BRISTOL



LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK, WAGONS, LOCOMOTIVES

FOR SISAL, COTTON, SUGAR ESTATES.

Head Office: 60, TOFTON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.
Kenya Agents: DALGETY & COMPANY, LTD., NAIROBI.

A. J. STOREY

NYASALAND

Grower, Dealer, Packer and Exporter of Tobacco either Flue, Fired or Air-cured in Leaf Strips and Scrap

LONDON: MITRE SQUARE, E.C.3.
NYASALAND: Blantyre and Limbe.

THE KY-KO NON-ELECTRIC FAN

Diameter of Blades 20 ins. Weight 12 lb. Motive power paraffin or alcohol. Anyone can operate it who can handle an ordinary illuminating lamp. It will run for ten hours without attention and give a strong, cooling breeze, keeping flies and mosquitoes at a distance. Thousands at work, giving complete satisfaction, in all parts of the world. It is so light and compact that it can be carried from place to place, even when the fan is running.

A Zulu and Plaster writes: "The Ky-ko fan is to hand, and I have had no trouble in assembling same. I have no hesitation in saying that it is a veritable boon in this tropical climate."

The Ky-ko breeze for Comfort and Ease.
Price £7/7/6

For Overseas add postage of two 1 lb. parcels also insurance 2/-

REPRESENTATIVES:
Sudan: LAW & CO. Ltd., P.O. Box 68, Khartoum
EGYPT: ANGLIO-EGYPTIAN AGENCY, 11, Rue Elly Bey, Cairo
Kenya and Uganda: KENYA AGENCY Ltd., Coopers Chambers, P.O. Box 781, Nairobi

THE MODEL ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
6-10, Addison Avenue, London, W. 11.

TROUBLE & POSTAGE-SAVING COUPON

To "EAST AFRICA," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

I desire further particulars concerning the following advertisements. Please request the advertisers to communicate with:

Name _____
Postal Address _____

NAME OF ADVERTISER and page on which advertisement appears

Nature of Particulars Desired
If catalogue only is required a X in this column will suffice

(Further names can if necessary be written on a separate sheet of paper)

We are always pleased to introduce readers to suppliers of any article. If we can help you just drop us a line.

Torbay PAINT

ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS

Successfully Withstands the climatic conditions of East Africa.

PERMANENT COLOURS.
EFFICIENT PROTECTION
PRESERVATIVE and DURABLE
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR GALVANIZED IRON.

One Quality-THE BEST

Indents through Merchants Only.

Prices and Particulars from

THE TORBAY PAINT Co., Ltd.,

26-28, BILLITER STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

Works - Brixham, Torbay, Devon, England.

HOBSON & SONS

(LONDON) LTD.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 75 YEARS)

Naval, Military, Court, Civilian and Sporting Tailors.

GOLD MEDALLISTS: MILITARY EXHIBITION, 1901; IMPERIAL SERVICES EXHIBITION, 1913

TECHNICAL & PRACTICAL SPECIALISTS IN ALL TYPES OF SPORTING DRESS

Highest Quality, Correct Design, Cut, and Best Workmanship.

COMPLETE COLONIAL & TROPICAL OUTFITS FOR ALL CLIMATES.

Expeditions fully equipped in every detail.

Contractors to the Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry, India Office, Crown Agents, Territorial, India and Colonial Forces

1, LEXINGTON ST., LONDON, W.1

Telephones: REGENT 0048 & 0067.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS

UNDERWOOD'S MAKE

With guarantee, similar to that given with new machines—yet several pounds cheaper



You are assured upon the Underwood for real hard wear it will give you the utmost satisfaction.

These machines bought from H.M. Government, have been thoroughly overhauled and put into first-class condition. Fitted with top-color, ribbon, rubber dusters, and packed in strong wooden cases. Safe arrival is guaranteed. Prices quoted are for machines loaded in Mombasa. Dar-es-Salaam or Beira.

Footstep size, 41 inch carriage £15 0 0
 Brief size, 32 inch £15 10 0

Please send Cash with order, or by cheque, payable through a Bank to the order of Messrs. Williams & Co. Ltd. Cash by Post 14/6, by cheque 15/0, payable on 2nd.

WILLIAMS & Co. Ltd. THE LANE STREET WAREHOUSE
 MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANTS
 FOR
MOTOR TRANSPORT AND TRACTOR WORK
 (BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT)

FORDSON TRACTOR PLANTS
 WITH
PARKER CYLINDER HEADS
 (Provisionally Patented)

LOSS IN POWER ENTIRELY OBIATED

COMMON CHARCOAL FUEL
 RUNNING COSTS ENORMOUSLY REDUCED.

PRODUCER
 GAS
 PLANTS



CYLINDER
 HEADS

PARKER CYLINDER HEADS ENSURE THAT POWER EQUALLING THAT GIVEN BY PARAFFIN WILL BE OBTAINED UNDER PRODUCER GAS. NO OTHER SYSTEM WILL EVEN APPROACH THESE RESULTS.

FUEL COST COMPARISONS

15 Hours running on the FORDSON TRACTOR for the same work will cost approximately:

On charcoal at 25 per ton	1/8	On paraffin at 12 per gallon	18/6
" " " 42 " " "	4/8	" " " 1/6 "	22/6
" " " 54 " " "	6/8	" " " 2/6 "	26/6

EASILY FITTED AND OPERATED BY ANYONE. EXPERT KNOWLEDGE IS NOT REQUIRED. HIGHLY EFFICIENT SCRUBBING. SWEETER RUNNING.

PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANT CO.

200, Conduit Street, London, W.1.

Osaka - Yokohama - London - Bombay - Calcutta - Rangoon

When going home
make your first call at

MOSS BROS & CO

Naval, Military, R.A.F. & General Officers



THE FAMOUS HOUSE
READY TO WEAR

THE BEST
MATERIALS
EXCLUSIVE CUTS
SPORTING
LADIES' HATS

Very well known
SADDLERY

100 KING ST
COVENT-GARDEN

DOOTES LTD
SUPPLY CARS TO
HOME-COMING
VISITORS ON
ESPECIALLY
ADVANTAGEOUS
TERMS

WRITE FOR
PARTICULARS
OF OUR
RE-PURCHASE SCHEME

BRITAIN'S LARGEST CAR RENTING FIRM



DEVONSHIRE HOUSE
PICCADILLY
LONDON W.1.

Kodak calling!

What a lovely message to receive. As a photographer you will know that the word "Kodak" implies the highest standard of "manufacture" both in respect to camera and film. "Kodak" therefore, bears the world-wide reputation of many years standing, and no camera is so popular as to maintain that performance. "Kodak" film is known everywhere as:

the most reliable film in the world

It is made a photograph of the "Kodak" brand and will be the best of its kind. You will find it in all the "Kodak" stores and every photographic shop.

Write for more information to: Kodak & Co., Ltd., 100, Strand, London, W.C.2.

STORES & EQUIPMENT

Our stores and equipment are available in all the principal cities of Africa and the Middle East.

Our goods are the best and our prices competitive.

We give the best service and attention to all our customers.

All our goods are packed in strong, sturdy cases. We are proud of our goods and our service.

FORTNUM & MASON

Write for our African Catalogue

182, PICCADILLY, W.1

EAST AFRICA

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

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 4, No. 189.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1928

Annual Subscription
30/- post free.

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOHNSON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

97, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.

Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: "Lambdale, London."

Official Organ in Great Britain

— of —

Convention of Associations of Kenya.

Associated Producers of East Africa.

Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa.

Usumbara Planters' Association.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
The Future of Northern Rhodesia	1101	Nyasaland Tobacco	1106
The Haunted Baobab	1102	Uganda College for	1109
A Day in Khartoum	1103	Japan	1110
East Africa's Bookshelf	1104	Persoonaja	1110
Amalgamation of the Rhodesias	1105	Letters to the Editor	1112
The Jassid Fest of Colchis	1106	East Africa in the Press	1114
Confederation in Kenya	1107	Camp Fire Comments	1115
Tanganyika Medical Report	1107	What Kenya Thinks	1117
		Sudan Government Railway Report	1119

THE FUTURE OF NORTHERN RHODESIA.

If the various public meetings held in Northern Rhodesia prior to the arrival in that Protectorate of the Hilton Young Commission are a reliable guide to settler opinion, an overwhelming majority of the white community is now definitely opposed to the inclusion of any part of Northern Rhodesia in any federation of East African States, and except in Livingstonia and the Fort Jameson district there appears to be no real support for the suggestion of amalgamation of the two Rhodesias. The terms which Southern Rhodesia proposed at the recent conference with elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature are regarded by most people as reasonable, even generous, and as

fulfilling Mr. Louis Gordon's claim that all Northern Rhodesia asked from her southern neighbours was a fair deal. A few days before the arrival at Broken Hill of Sir Edward Hilton Young and his colleagues an well-attended public meeting voted solidly not merely in favour of amalgamation as an abstract idea, but of the immediate institution of official negotiations between the two territories of which Rhodes was the founder. Mazabuka settlers had already pronounced themselves in favour of amalgamation.

The one obstinate opponent of amalgamation amongst the elected members appears to be Mr. L. F. Moore, who however, has done his cause and himself less than justice by denunciations which can scarcely be dignified by the name of argument. He has declared, categorically that amalgamation is proposed by a certain up-country section of farmers and speculators anxious to participate in the vast gamble of Southern Rhodesia's scheme of intensive settlement; that their motive is the hope of selling their land, getting out of debt, and leaving the country; that the only man in Northern Rhodesia who would benefit by amalgamation would be the one who obtained a seat in the Greater Rhodesian Cabinet, and that the lure dangled before the eyes of Northern Rhodesia's elected members—except, of course, Mr. Moore himself—is the £200 per annum paid to members of the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly. We are not now analysing the arguments in favour either of amalgamation or of federation, but we cannot forbear the criticism that such polemics are unworthy and petty points on which to discuss the future of two great countries. Mr. Moore had previously undermined confidence in his case by the frank admission that his attitude would have been different if he had thought there was a possibility of compensation being paid to property owners in Livingstonia among whom he is to be humbled, and the charges he now levies are not calculated to restore faith in his judgment.

Many of our readers would wish to see Northern Rhodesia a member of an East African group of States, but if by their wisdom the two Rhodesias decide upon amalgamation, East Africans will take comfort from the thought that a great united Rhodesia stretching to the southern borders of Tanganyika Territory will be an insurmountable obstacle to German ambitions in East Africa.

AMALGAMATION OF THE RHODESIAS.

An interesting Pamphlet.

...manipulates that the human being is quite unconscious of. On many occasions I have seen an elephant separated by perhaps several hundred yards from the rest of the herd, seemingly warn his comrades of a danger he himself has discovered. It almost seemed as if he sent some mental signal to his fellows, for they would suddenly become restless and start to move, though I am sure they could not see the lone elephant nor discover the danger for themselves.

I do not take any too seriously stories about an elephant's "sagacity." I think most intelligent lower animals remember a human being who has wronged them. Dogs do. Also there are vicious members of the elephant family, just as of most other kinds of animals. A vicious dog or horse is equally on the lookout for trouble, though their smaller size makes less impression on their keepers when trouble comes. I like elephants and I admire them, and I believe the normal pachyderm elephant is a kind, conservative animal that knows his place in life and is wholly content to keep it.

To his best guide, Bakili, we must compare of Mr. Johnson's spelling of East African phrases and words. For instance, he writes the boy's name "Boculy." *Phicite for magic, holds for red*, and so on; he pays generous tribute, calling him "the little half-brother of the elephants." He too, says Mr. Johnson, will the size and speed and direction of their travel by a crushed leaf or a broken branch, while a mere handful of tracks reveals to him the number in a herd; knowing that it takes only three hours for a tattered leaf to spring up again, he can tell the time of passage by the angle, and his eyesight is quicker than that of the European with his binoculars.

The volume contains many happy descriptive phrases. "Their happy faces shone like black maroons suddenly split open to show rows of glistening white seeds," he says of Native servants; the derivation of "in the blue," he attributes to the blue and violets of the ever-vanishing horizon; and Mount Kenya is to him like an image of winter in the arms of summer. Having also a sense of humor, he thus unfolds the tale of the most damaging encounters he has ever had with wild animals in Africa.

"I carelessly leaned against a tree down near the fever and dislodged a hornet's nest. Its angry inhabitants promptly made for me, and in a minute I was stung in a dozen places and one got down my back underneath my shirt. At the end of an hour one eye was closed and the other swollen nearly so; my upper lip was puffed out big as a goose egg, and I had bumps all over my neck and the top of my head. My back felt like a solid boil. I developed fever, and altogether had a bad night of it. Worst of all was the fact that all the sympathy I got from my wife and my comrades was a lot of hearty laughter."

Of the lion valley which they and the late Capt. Akelley discovered in Tanganyika Territory we are given a most entrancing description, and are shown lions "entirely unafraid of human beings, sitting, lying, and even falling asleep, while Europeans stood, watched, and photographed them for hours on end." One stood on his hind feet against a tree and sharpened his claws on the trunk; one tossed a small stone in its fore-paws, playing with it as a kitten will play with a ball of yarn; several licked their fur as a cat will do, and one sat for half an hour trying to get a thorn out of his paw. Mr. Johnson draws a delightful picture of the valley, in which the sound of a rifle has, he thinks, probably never been heard.

We hope that Mr. Johnson will give us another volume that will be written as well as he could best like to write, without thought of any particular public and that it will be allowed by his publishers to stand on its own merits. We describe the author as "a famous adventurer of the tiger trails," may hail cinema patrons and appear to appeal to American book buyers, but it will strike East Africans as merely a spy and unfortunately for Mr. Johnson.

We have received from Mr. A. N. Sturgeson of Wankie, Southern Rhodesia, a pamphlet in which he has written on the amalgamation of the Rhodesias, with special reference to Native labour. He believes that as a Crown Colony advances in settlement and prosperity the causes of friction, even with the best of goodwill on either side, tend to increase, until that very friction actually retards its further industrial growth, and he expresses the opinion that Northern Rhodesians will shortly find the restrictions of their mother's apron strings irksome to their energetic adolescence. Moreover, the mother herself, though possibly feeling a bit nervous at the risk, may be quite pleased to relieve herself of her worries by seeing her son launch out into partnership with an elder brother.

The Question of Labour

His reading of recent public meetings in Northern Rhodesia is that the optimistic and progressive element is willing to discuss with an open mind the question of amalgamation, which is opposed only by the pessimistic and go slow elements. The optimists have, he thinks, been raising bodies when expressing fears regarding labour recruiting, mining concessions, and railway rates. In fact, he boldly avers that the danger to Northern Rhodesia's labour supply is not amalgamation, but continued separation. As Mr. Sturgeson was for some years an official of the Rhodesian Native Labour Bureau, and has been compound manager of a Southern Rhodesian mine, he is naturally especially interested in the subject of Native labour. He would not be in the least degree worried if Northern Rhodesia followed Nyasaland's example and disallowed recruiting by the Bureau. Amalgamation or separation, he says, cannot make any more difference to either of the Rhodesias than that remaining separate, though will always be a waste of that could be prevented if labour were under the direction of a limited control. The satisfied patriots of Native one holds as a recruiter who can never be controlled, for no British Government would permit interference with the liberty of Northern Rhodesian Natives to emigrate to Southern Rhodesia should they feel inclined to seek work in that territory. To show how ineffective the prohibition of recruiting is, he quotes the following figures of Natives employed on Southern Rhodesian mines.

Table with 3 columns: Territory, Natives employed, and percentage of total population. Rows include Northern Rhodesia (Natives recruiting permitted under control) and Nyasaland (Natives recruiting prohibited).

Mr. Sturgeson gives due consideration to the organized settlement of Germans in Tanganyika Territory, saying: "The Germans who enter Tanganyika and they cannot now be prevented from coming, do so with a definite ulterior object. In the meantime it is their policy to keep quiet, and they are therefore preferred by the official mind to the Britisher, who is sometimes inclined to be troublesome. Tanganyika is preparing itself for a racial problem that will be far more serious than the unfortunate racial troubles in the Union. While in the Union republicanism is the limit of the ideas of the extremists of one party, in Tanganyika the ultimate object of the German section is the return of the territory to its old allegiance."

Ruanda-Urundi should provide an ample supply. Wages for the Native labourer he puts at 3s. 6d. a month, with clothing, lodging, and household utensils, together with a parcel of land near his hut on which he can cultivate foodstuffs with the aid of his family.

The coffee trees are to be planted in holes two feet square, 8 feet apart in the rows, and with 10 feet between the rows, giving about 550 trees per acre. The crop he estimates at 0.88 lb. per tree when four years old, 1.7 lb. per tree when five years, and 2.2 lb. per tree at six years of age, or 4 cwt., 8 cwt., and 10.8 cwt. per acre respectively. To be on the safe side, he estimates the selling price of the crop at the very low figure of 60s. a cwt.

Expenditure and Revenue.

The costs of the first 247 acres, including temporary housing accommodation, tools, seed, rent, Native headman, labourers, European overseer and his travelling expenses, camping outfit and contingencies, he reckons thus:—

1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th yr.
£1,225	£992	£991	£4,163

The cost of bringing three 247-acre plots into bearing thus:—

1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th yr.	5th yr.	6th yr.	7th yr.	8th yr.
£1,725	£2,218	£3,209	£3,146	£8,142	£3,142	£3,142	£3,142

To these he adds the cost in the second year of importing a European manager (salary £570) from home—a sum of £742. In the second year also there will be three buildings to construct—£1,700—and in the third year one building, a factory and machines—£2,850.

The total costs will thus be:—

1st year	1,225
2nd "	4,675
3rd "	6,810
4th "	8,890
5th "	3,888
6th "	3,888
7th "	3,888
8th "	3,888

Total cost ... £32,152

The income, calculated on the yield and the price, already stated:—

Plantation	1st year, cwt.	2nd year, cwt.	3rd year, cwt.	
4th year	1,063			3,085
5th year	2,126	1,063		9,256
6th year	2,657	2,126	1,063	16,971
7th year	2,657	2,657	2,126	21,600
8th year	2,657	2,657	2,657	23,143
			Total income	£74,055

At the end of eight years, therefore, the margin of income over expenditure will be, £41,903, apart from the capital value of the plantation and the buildings, on it. The author concludes from his figures that the capital required to bring into bearing 740 acres of coffee and 548 acres of subsidiary cultivation is £17,085, of which £4,571 will be required the first year, £1,428 the second, £6,857 the third, and £4,000 the fourth. As for transport, he admits that at present it is difficult to move coffee from the Kivu district as there is no railway between the lakes and the bridges are only temporary structures; but he thinks a railway has already been decided on, and transport is possible by way of Lake Tanganyika and the Central Railway of that Territory.

Nyasaland is the southern boundary of northern conditions and the northern boundary of southern conditions. — Sir Edward Hilton Young in an interview with 'The Beira News.'

NATIVES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

Important Developments in Tanganyika.

THE outstanding Sanitary Report of Tanganyika Territory (just published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies at 5s.) is the development of a subordinate African service. Says the Director:—

"Apart entirely from the question of finance, it is evident that a service of this nature is absolutely essential if adequate aid is to be available to the population as a whole, for it would be well-nigh impossible for European staffs to live and work for any lengthy period under the adverse climatic conditions and isolation inseparable from the remoter areas, which to the African is his normal habitat. To meet these contingencies the bases of certain organisations have now been definitely established, i.e., African district dispensers, sanitary inspectors, maternity and child welfare clinics and tribal dressers."

It is hoped to turn out ultimately 250 district dispensers, or 1 in 20,000 of the population, and 1 per 5,000 of tribal dressers. There are already 185 trained African sanitary inspectors in the field, and 35 tribal dressers, and these latter are being especially active in treating hookworm, from which a high percentage of the Natives suffer.

Despite the fact that 1926 was the second consecutive year of abnormal rainfall, which inflated the returns for malaria and blackwater fever, the general public health was well maintained. The incidence of dangerous infectious diseases throughout the Territory was very low. The treatment of yaws and syphilis with bismuth sodium tartrate was attended with good results, and proved wonderfully popular among the Natives, who undertook long and sometimes dangerous journeys of their own free will to attend the clinic. Mergal was used extensively for leprosy, but latterly hydnocarpus ester was tried.

Particular attention was devoted to Kahama, where an intensive investigation is to be conducted by a staff composed of a special medical officer, two health visitors, four sub-assistant surgeons, and an African complement of four dispensers, four district sanitary inspectors, sixteen tribal dressers and maternity ayahs for welfare work. The investigation will comprise inquiry into the medical, sanitary, ethnological, sociological and economic influences bearing on the population in general and the mother and child in particular.

The general aspect of vitamin deficiencies was dealt with in the 1925 report, but the Director emphasises once more the ill-balanced character of the Native diet, even when the quantity is sufficient. To this can be attributed much of the preventable sickness among children and adults.

GROWING NEEDS ENCOURAGE LABOUR.

The delegates of the Empire Parliamentary Association who recently visited Nigeria state in the course of their interesting report:—

"The difficulty sometimes experienced in securing voluntary labour is not so much due to the Native's dislike of the kind of work to be done as to his natural inability to see the necessity for it when he can live well enough on his yams and cassava, or corn, and his petty trading, without taking other employment. It is his growing wants which induce him to undertake labour, either for a few weeks or for longer periods in the year. He frequently has as his object the accumulation of a little capital in order to launch out on some enterprise of his own. In a growing number of cases, these enterprises are succeeding, and some of the African traders in the large towns are men of considerable wealth."

DEFINITE TYPES OF NYASALAND TOBACCO.

A Suggestion for the Empire Marketing Board.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I have the honour to draw your attention to the need of establishing definite types of Nyasaland tobacco, which, grown from approved varieties, are likely to possess that distinctive colour, texture, burning quality, and aroma which is usual in tobacco grown on the soils at the elevation and under the climatic conditions upon which our type classification is based. In my opinion such a type classification is essential if the industry is to progress on the right lines. The position in the Central Province, where a dark-fired type is produced largely by Natives, is right, but elsewhere the position is very unsatisfactory.

A large local buyer, a prominent grower of the Zomba Province, in one of our best flue-cured tobacco areas that he had better fire-cure his whole crop. The farm programmes for the production of a dark-fired crop and for the production of a flue-cured tobacco crop are always quite different when quality is aimed at.

Two years ago I pointed out to a prominent planter the fallacy of going in largely for a particular variety belonging to the Bonanza class. (This was also pointed out in *East Africa* of December 16, 1926.) His reply was that a leaf specialist of a certain firm had spoken highly of it, and he proceeded to put a very large acreage under this particular variety—not a leaf of which has sold in the United Kingdom. The particular firm to which the leaf specialist belonged will also buy little of this variety.

I would respectfully urge that the matter be taken up strongly with the Empire Marketing Board, to discover if manufacturers are willing to recognise our types of tobacco instead of our growers being told to produce dark-fired in one year and flue-cured in another to satisfy some local potentate.

Good rains have fallen recently, but in certain sections tobacco and maize have suffered severely, especially the latter, and Government will have to expend much on famine relief, even to the extent of importing foodstuffs.

Yours faithfully,

Nyasaland.

NYASALANDER.

In view of the importance of the above suggestions to all interested in the industry, *East Africa* invited the comments of a number of leading leaf tobacco merchants in this country, and their opinions appear hereunder.

Recognition of Distinctive Types Impracticable.

Mr. A. V. Maunder, managing director of Messrs. Clagett, Brachi & Co. Ltd., replied—

The planter's first consideration should without a doubt be to ascertain the types best suited to his particular soil. The Central Province of Nyasaland has a distinctive type of tobacco. The soil, rather than the seed, explains this. Malawi similarly produces a heavy type of tobacco, which, no matter whether flue-cured or fire-cured, has distinctive characteristics. Zomba, on the other hand, has shown some of its best tobacco in the bright section, and its fire-cured, generally speaking, has not been equal to some of the other districts. Certain estates in Cholo produced some of the finest bright tobacco available from Nyasaland last year, and it has shown itself able to produce heavy-bodied pipe tobaccos. At the same time parts of Cholo have proved themselves unsuccessful in the fire-cured.

The difficulty has certainly been the variety of advice given to planters by all interested in the

trade, such advice being invariably based on the market situation existing over here. Naturally buyers encourage planters to produce what they are likely to require. Manufacturers in this country

buy the types best suited to their purpose, and it would be difficult in my opinion to take any steps to bring about a uniformity of distinctive types. Apart from the variation in quality of similar grades grown in different parts of Nyasaland, it is at present noticeable that certain grades of Nyasaland tobacco, which for years have been used for pipe mixtures, have been neglected, owing to it being impossible, as the result of over-production in Rhodesia, to obtain grades of tobacco serving the same purpose at very much lower prices. The manufacturer generally will purchase the type of tobacco suitable for his purpose and at the most advantageous prices.

Now that the Empire is producing in quantity more tobacco than the market is at present able to absorb, the keynote of the future will be concentration on quality. There is at the moment no particular type of tobacco which it would be safe to recommend growers to produce with a certainty of profitable sale, unless the tobacco has quality in its character.

Planters should, in my view, concentrate on the type which from experience has proved most suitable to their soil and by giving attention to quality rather than quantity, and handling the tobacco in the best possible method, they will probably find that a consistent policy will prove advantageous in the long run.

The Importance of Quality.

Mr. G. H. A. Goodwin, of Messrs. Edwards, Goodwin & Company, Liverpool, commented as follows—

It is a fact that the time when a homogeneous collection of all grades and varieties could be sold in round lots is now a thing of the past. The manufactured product is composed of various distinct types in different proportions, and as a manufacturer needs to supply the public consistently, he must perforce rely upon being able to secure separately the individual component parts of the definite types which he uses. For instance, if in a certain blend a manufacturer uses four types of Nyasaland tobacco, say, A, B, C and D, when his stock of A is running down he needs to be assured of being able to purchase on the home market additional supplies of a definite type to follow the original A ingredient.

In view of the keen competition now prevailing between the various Empire tobacco producing areas, it is useless for planters to try to cope with present demand by continually switching from dark to bright and from fine textured cigarette tobaccos to heavy pipe and *zize versa*. The time has arrived when the only Nyasaland tobaccos which will command a steady market and a fair return to the grower are the best types which individual soils and districts will produce, and the quantities to be raised each season can only be governed by the simple economic laws of supply and demand.

An important point which has, I feel, a bearing on the whole subject is that a particular definite grade, possessing certain individual characteristics peculiar to itself, such as aroma, taste, texture, body, stretch, colour, etc., and in certain instances catalogued separately in different lengths, is required for a set purpose, and any other tobacco, although it might be the best of its kind in the crop, would be useless, and a substitute would have to be found in some other growth. In this connection the planter should realise that a tobacco just falling

short of a certain grade would miss that particular market and might easily fall pence per lb. in value in consequence.

"I am aware that certain planters have been advised to select suitable seeds with the object of producing a wider leaf, but I fear sufficient importance has not been attached to same. The majority of African leaf, quite apart from a wrapper viewpoint, is too narrow when stripped, resulting in a short cut. This makes for serious chemical manufacturing disadvantages, as a long springy cut is desired, short 'bitty' tobacco smoking hot, fast, and apt to draw through the stem of a pipe into the smoker's mouth."

Grow what the Estate can best Produce.

A director of another well-known firm of leaf tobacco merchants observed:—

"The suggestion that an attempt should be made to discover if manufacturers are willing to recognise our types of tobacco is one that we cannot follow. No doubt some confusion has been caused amongst growers in the past by advices from different people that the Home market was needing this or that particular type of tobacco, resulting in many growers attempting to raise types of tobacco for which possibly their soil was not entirely suitable, thus making it impossible for them to raise really good quality tobacco. It would seem that the industry has now been established long enough to enable most growers to know exactly what types they can raise to the best advantage, and so long as it has been shown that there is a demand for a particular type, a grower who can make good tobacco of this type cannot go far wrong in sticking to it."

"It is impossible for anyone to say just how much of a given type can be used by manufacturers in a given time, and the problem how much or how little of a particular type should be grown can be decided only by the laws of supply and demand. A manufacturer will continue, we think, to buy the kind of tobacco that his trade calls for. The grower's business is to try and supply that tobacco satisfactorily, and one of the most useful things for any grower to bear in mind is that quality always pays. The point of what particular type can be grown, to the best advantage on one soil or another is outside our scope, but it seems rather absurd for any grower to attempt to produce a kind of tobacco which he cannot grow to good advantage, this being the sort of thing that results from time to time in accumulations of undesirable tobacco which can rarely be sold to advantage."

Another company with important interests in Nyasaland tobacco had heard the subject discussed on various occasions in the past and was strongly of the opinion that most European planters in the Protectorate, having accumulated experience of the type of leaf that does best under the conditions ruling on their own estate are unlikely to be led astray by irresponsible advisers posing as leaf specialists.

E.M.C. and Empire Tobacco.

The letter of our correspondent was communicated to the Secretary of the Empire Marketing Board, who, in a communication intimating that the points shall be brought to the attention of the Board when the whole question of Empire tobacco is under consideration, states that the policy of the Board is to give special consideration to individual commodities as and when reports on them are issued by the Imperial Economic Committee. The Committee is at present considering the question of tobacco, and it is anticipated that their report will shortly be published.

JAPANESE BUYING OF UGANDA COTTON.

Parliament discusses Empire Cotton Growing.

The House of Commons on Monday, May 7, discussed the proposed Bill to amend the Empire Cotton Growing Act, 1927, for a further five years the voluntary levy on the cotton industry in order to encourage Empire cotton growing. The Bill provided for the reduction of the levy from 6d. to 3d. on the sale of every bale of raw cotton.

MR. HARRIS (Manchester, Moss Side, U.) said that Lancashire had voluntarily taken upon itself the burden of the levy in order to foster and develop the sources of Empire-grown cotton. The levy brought in something like £50,000 a year, and in good times of trade that sum would be further increased. The results had amply proved the wisdom of the Act passed in 1923. In the seven years between 1920 and 1927, the raw cotton produced in the British Isles, excluding India, had increased from 100,000 bales a year to 427,000 bales, and three-fourths of this increase was in cotton of the long-staple type, the most suitable for the growth of the spinning mills in Lancashire. On the other hand, the American supply, which was cheaper and better than any American supply, the result of this growth had been to make the supply of the raw material not only larger, but also more stable in price and more available to the English demand. At the present time 120,000 bales of raw cotton were grown in the Sudan, and 130,000 bales in Uganda, both figures representing a great increase since the passing of the Cotton Industry Act. The present Bill made one change, in that, owing to the tremendous trade depression which now weighed so heavily on the people of Lancashire, it reduced the levy from 6d. to 3d., and even that figure might be cut down to a lower level if the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, with the approval of the Board of Trade, so determined.

The Destination of Uganda Cotton.

MR. JOHNSTON (Dundee, Lab.) supported the Bill, but stressed that nearly three-fourths of the cotton produced in Uganda, subsidised partly by the Lancashire cotton industry and partly by the State, was going to Japan, a great economic competitor of Lancashire, and that the Japanese Government subsidised their steamship lines in order to get that raw material into Japan very cheaply. Japanese steamships also took goods to East Africa, partly as ballast, printed cotton goods which previously went from Lancashire. If the Government wanted to help Lancashire, they should examine the question of steamship freights.

MR. WADDINGTON (Rossendale, U.) said it was an economic fallacy to suggest, because they were encouraging cotton growing within the Empire, that therefore they ought to restrict the use of that cotton to Lancashire. If other countries were taking cotton that was not suitable for us, though grown within the Empire, they were leaving available to us the other cottons that were more suitable for Lancashire.

SIR SYDNEY HENN (Blackburn, U.) said that even if the Uganda cotton came to this country, and Japan were obtaining the full benefit of the subsidy—which was not really the case—the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation would still be carrying out a valuable Imperial policy.

MRS. SHAW (Preston, Lab.) said that the organised workers in Lancashire were heart and soul behind the Bill, and Sir P. Curzon, Master, President of the Board of Trade, gave it full Government support.

PERSONALIA

Mr. Oswald Gorn leaves Singapore today for Java.

The Earl and Countess of Errol have returned to England from Kenya.

Major W. C. Condit is expected to arrive from Njoro within three or four weeks.

Sir Frederick and Lady Robb have returned from their tour of East and South Africa.

Major W. M. Cowdy is, we understand, returning to England from Cyprus in May.

Earl and Countess Buxton have returned to Newtimber Place, Hassocks, from the Riviera.

Sir Alison Russell has been admitted a member of the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor.

Baron Lugard of Abinger took his seat in the House of Lords for the first time on April 25.

Mr. J. R. Lee Booker has returned to Nyasaland after spending the past two years in this country.

We learn with regret of the death of Mr. Sydney Turner, chief official of the Port Sudan dockyard.

Mr. A. Davis of Nairobi, paid a brief visit to Belgium last week, but has now returned to London.

Mr. P. L. Baker, the well-known leaf tobacco merchant, has returned from a visit to his Nyasaland estates.

Mr. R. A. J. Maguire, Assistant District Officer, Tanganyika, has assumed charge of the district of Biharamulo.

Sir Hens Hosten is a passenger for London in Mr. Garberry's aeroplane, which left Nairobi on Thursday last.

Colonel W. K. Tacker and Mr. W. Evans are, we understand, likely to pay a flying visit to London very shortly.

Mr. S. Wonne Eaton, a settler in the Salisbury district of Southern Rhodesia, has imported a Moth aeroplane for his own use.

H. R. H. Prince Humberto of Italy, who recently visited Italian Somaliland, is reported to have shot a couple of good elephants.

Mr. H. G. Campbell, Senior Commissioner, Kenya, and Mr. E. G. Bale, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, are both on leave.

Mr. F. Holt, who has been with the Post and Telegraphs Department of Kenya and Uganda for some years, has arrived on leave.

Mr. R. G. Fairweather has been appointed Acting Director of Game Preservation during the absence from Tanganyika of Mr. Swinerton.

Major J. W. Milligan has been appointed a member of the Committee of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, *vice* Mr. Kerr, resigned.

Mr. T. B. McClure has arrived in Kenya on his appointment as Veterinary Officer, and Mr. C. K. C. Hadley as Assistant Agricultural Officer.

Mr. N. H. Kirkham, Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar, who recently visited Madagascar to study the clove industry of that island, is on leave.

Mr. Hilary R. Bennett, of the Beira Anglo-Belgian Company, was married recently to Miss Betsy Schippers, Netherlands Consul in Beira.

The Rev. J. C. Dunham has taken up his appointment as British Chaplain of the Northern Province of Tanganyika, with Moshi as his headquarters.

Lord Kylsant's offer on behalf of the White Star Line to purchase the Australian Government's Commonwealth Line for £1,900,000 was accepted last week.

Lady Bailey reached Cape Town at the beginning of this week on her flight from London. Though she left London on March 9, her actual flying time was only thirteen days.

Mr. Stanley Kaufman, of Nyera, was married in Mombasa last week to Miss Dorothy Eleanor Neville-White, only child of Major General and Mrs. H. S. Neville-White.

Sir Felix Pöte, who will be well remembered by many of our readers in the Sudan, underwent an operation a few days ago, and is progressing as satisfactorily as can be expected.

Sir William Bird, who, accompanied by Lady Bird, has just returned from a visit to East Africa, is a big-game shot of wide experience, who had previously visited both Kenya and the Sudan.

Mr. W. N. Mitchell, director for East Africa of Messrs. G. North & Son, Ltd., has been nominated a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya during the absence from the Colony of Major H. P. Ward.

Lady Heath has suggested that when an aeroplane is constructed at Mombasa it should be called Garberry Field in honour of the late Mrs. Garberry, who made the first flight from the coast to Nairobi.

Mr. W. N. Mitchell, director for East Africa of Messrs. G. North & Son, Ltd., has been nominated a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya during the absence from the Colony of Major H. P. Ward.

Lady Heath has suggested that when an aeroplane is constructed at Mombasa it should be called Garberry Field in honour of the late Mrs. Garberry, who made the first flight from the coast to Nairobi.

Lady Heath has suggested that when an aeroplane is constructed at Mombasa it should be called Garberry Field in honour of the late Mrs. Garberry, who made the first flight from the coast to Nairobi.

SKETOFAX
MOSQUITO NETTING
BURNING OILS

Mosquito netting wherever possible!
But never be without
SKETOFAX BRAND
AROMATIC CREAM

BURNING OILS
SKETOFAX BRAND
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. LONDON

Mr. A. H. White, Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika, when passing through Paris recently on his way home on leave, was one of the guests at the weekly luncheon of the Anglo-American Press Association.

Sir Kenneth Rodd, who was returned as Conservative M.P. for the Marylebone Division on Monday last, polling 12,850 votes, as against 6,721 cast for the Labour candidate and 3,318 for the Liberal, was British Agent at Zanzibar in 1903.

Mr. J. C. A. Jenks, who has arrived on leave, joined the Colonial Audit Service in 1926, and, after serving in Kenya for three years, was transferred in 1923 to Zanzibar, where he has given much of his leisure to the development of Native sports.

Mr. A. C. Tannahill, the Hon. W. C. Mitchell, Mr. G. Aronson, and Mr. A. A. Legat have been appointed by the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce a sub-committee to inquire into the extension of Imperial preference to East Africa, and to report on the Congo Basin Treaties.

Major A. E. Perkins has been elected first President of the Moshi Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. de Luigi as Vice-President, and Mrs. W. H. Sutton as honorary secretary and treasurer. The Committee is composed of Messrs. Arnesen, Bever, Lagos, Miller and Sequeira.

Mr. C. W. Malan, Minister of Railways of the Union of South Africa, who passed through London last week on his way to Lisbon, said he was very hopeful that a basis of agreement between Portugal and the Union Government would be reached in connection with Mozambique.

Major P. H. G. Powell-Cotton has presented to the Department of Zoology of the British Museum (Natural History) a number of his African specimens of great scientific importance, including a new kudu from the Cameroons which it is proposed to name in honour of the donor.

Following the retirement on pension of Sir Herbert Taylor, Mr. H. M. Gower Jackson has been appointed Chief Native Commissioner and Permanent Head of the Native Department of the Southern Rhodesian Government, with Major Stanley N. Gower Jackson as Assistant Chief Native Commissioner.

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place in Kenya, between Robert Fraser, second son of the late Lord Manton and Claire Lady Manton, of Offchurch Dury, Leamington, and Angela, youngest daughter of Colonel G. L. T. Dennis and Mrs. Dennis, of Braemore Camberley.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Laikipia District Board: Mr. A. Armstrong, Mr. L. F. S. Bower, Major the Hon. R. F. Carnegie, Mr. R. G. Cross, Mr. A. Dykes, Mr. J. H. Joubert, Major C. Luxford, Mr. R. Ryder, Captain D. Sharp, Mr. L. N. K. Tomlinson, and Mr. W. S. van der Walt.

The British East African Broadcasting Company having suggested that three lectures should be given during June, July and August by nominees of the Coffee Planters' Union, the Senior Coffee Officer, and the Managing Director of the Nairobi Coffee Curing Company have been invited to contribute the talks.

Dr. H. H. Storey, who recently resigned his position as officer-in-charge of the Durban Herbarium, to go to the Amanu Institute, has now left Natal to take up his new appointment. Dr. Storey joined the Union Civil Service in 1922, served for a time in one of the Departments at Pretoria, and then transferred to Durban. He is an expert in sugar cane pests.

Messrs. L. W. Kenhart and R. L. Piemeisel, of the Agricultural Department of the United States, recently returned to Washington after investigating the grasses of the Highlands of Kenya and Tanganyika. They are reported to have brought back 160 lots of seeds of grasses and 400 other specimens of plant life, which are to be tested under American conditions of soil and climate.

Major-General C. G. M. Fasken, C.B., whose sudden death at Bordighera at the age of seventy-two is announced, saw considerable service in Somaliland between 1901 and 1904. When Major-General Sir Charles Egerton was in command, Colonel Fasken commanded the Second Brigade, with the local rank of Brigadier-General, and for his services at the action of Jidballi was made a C.B.

The Kikuyu District Settlers' Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Chairman, Captain M. S. H. Montagu; Vice-Chairman, Major C. Steele; Executive Committee, Messrs. S. N. Beasley, H. Grahame Bell, and B. Hudson Caine, Major H. E. Carrick, Captain H. H. Cowie, and Messrs. H. Dickens, E. M. Gale, W. E. D. Knight, and H. Morton, and Captain F. H. Spratt.

ANOTHER £500,000 PLANTATION COMPANY FOR KENYA.

Mr. C. A. Mayers interests himself in Coffee.

Our readers in Kenya will be very interested in news which has just reached us from Queensland to the effect that Mr. C. A. Mayers, managing director of the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Company Ltd., who is at present visiting Australia, proposes that that company should acquire 3,000 acres of land in the Colony and form a company known as the East African Coffee Plantation Ltd. to grow coffee and possibly tea. Part of the estate is already under tea.

The nominal capital of the new company is to be £500,000 in £1 shares, and an immediate issue of 150,000 shares is to be made, of which 75,000 shares are offered to shareholders of the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Company, 55 to be paid on application, 55 in allotments 55 in six months, and 55 after twelve months. 25,000 shares are to be reserved to be issued on similar terms to those resident in East Africa interested in the company. Mr. Mayers to receive 50,000 fully-paid shares and £30,000 in cash, but out of this sum he will have to complete the purchase of the property.

AMALGAMATION OF THE RHODESIAS.

Points from a Supporter of Federation.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Would it not be better if we Northern Rhodesians took this matter of amalgamation more coolly and studied its every phase? Our representatives come back from Bulawayo saying that this and that has been promised by the Southern Rhodesian Premier, who can only speak for the time he is in office and cannot bind his successors. The Southern Rhodesians may alter their minds and plump for federation at the next elections, for I understand the seed of federation has been planted in the South. However much a sitting Member may be for amalgamation now, if he goes to the poll with that as a principle, his opponent may be for federation and win the seat, in which case you may have a federation majority in the House.

This amalgamation scheme can be compared to cotton growing in this Territory. Nobody looked ahead, although warned by every official and expert. Everybody went "all out" on it; ginneries sprang up, and with what result? We are left with the practically useless ginneries and with less money in our pockets. We should have gone slow, so let us go very slow this time and explore every avenue.

With federation we are not committing ourselves to a fate from which we cannot escape. Federation should please both the "pros" and "antis," if only each side will give a little. We should reap the same benefits as from amalgamation, and yet be free to handle our own business. Most partnerships that I have seen in this country come to an end sooner or later.

Certain of our people jump at these schemes chiefly with a view to selling out and leaving the country. But if we had the same settlement scheme as in Southern Rhodesia, the same inducements and money assistance, what settler would buy somebody else's farm? He would think there was a "catch" somewhere, and ask, "Why does this man want to sell out? If this is a good farm and money is to be made out of it, why should he sell?" The Land Bank blessing is doubtful; it would probably mean that those who are already in the "soup" would get further in. Moreover, those people are probably up to their necks in debt to the banks, which would take care that they did not go elsewhere and pledge whatever credit they had. We had a semi-exhibition of this a few years ago when the Government came to our aid.

For years one has heard the complaint that the capital of the country is at the southern end of it. Under the new scheme it would be still further away. If that is an advantage, the present situation of Livingstone cannot be dubbed a disadvantage. You cannot have it both ways. Another point to remember is that we can at present restrict immigration to a certain point, and that under federation we can make absolutely our own laws on the subject. Another brief for federation in Canada and Australia it has worked exceedingly well. Why should it not succeed here?

The Sinjora-Kafue railway might or might not be a blessing. It would give us a shorter lead to the coast, but with a shortened lead and through rates on mealies, Northern Rhodesia with its large output of mealies would be competing with us in the Congo markets, as well as in our own. As an example, the Salisbury Co-operative has quoted mealies from Rs. 3d. to 10s. a bag, when our Co-operative quoted 12s. a bag on rail, a difference of over 2s. to 3s. per bag to cover the extra railage.

Nothing was ever gained through their being in too

great a hurry, but it is certain that we must decide our fate within the next two years or perhaps less. Our lot lies between amalgamation and federation, but it must not be thought that because the proposal of amalgamation has been carried unanimously at several meetings, it represents the opinion of us all. It simply means that the "antis" do not consider the time wasted and money expended in attending these meetings worth it.

Yours faithfully,

Pemba,

Northern Rhodesia.

W. A. BARKLEY,

Commander, R.N.

RABBITS AND CATS IN AFRICA.

Experiences in Nyassaland.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

You have referred to Lord Lugard as suggesting the introduction of rabbits for Natives' food. In these parts some of them have long had tame rabbits, white, black and white, and fawn and white, imported by Europeans. They dig an escape hole in the village, let them out by day, and close them down at night.

In 1921 I brought with me from England a pair of young wild grey rabbits. On the Zambezi barge the ship's head Native held the key, for the purpose of feeding them. At the time for boarding the train at Chindo the lock was missing, and also one of the rabbits. The other was safely brought here and put in an ample compound with a few white rabbits, but was found dead a week later, probably worried by them because of its shy nature. With my experience here with the depredations of our hare, I think it lucky.

You must remember that the ancient northern rabbit (really cony) was exterminated during an Ice Age. The present wild rabbit (cony) in England was introduced from Spain about the Norman period, so probably has relations in North Africa, at any rate. Only the very young ones, eaten as a relish, were formerly called "rabbit." May not this be the origin of the cheese dish "Welsh rarebit"?

When our Elephant Marsh was a game reserve, I caught a large suckling, yellow and white, with the forehead white star, but it died from injury. The nearest Europeans it was twenty years ago were at Chiromo, ten miles away. They had kept no rabbits. Neither was there a village at all near. I only know of one species of hare here, and it closely resembles a very dark grey rabbit, with the same white frontal spot. It buries its young in the ground. (Owing to them, and an odd few duiker and bush-buck and francolin, I cannot raise peas or beans, or indeed a vegetable garden, as the above are too annoying.)

Then you also referred to Kenya distributing cats to Natives. I deprecate anybody being so ill-advised as to keep cats in this country. They hide their young in the bush. These then become wild, destroy young francolin, and make severe depredations on poultry. The genet is bad enough; even worse than leopard! I kill a thousand rats a year in my residence. There are night and morning hunts, and I leave a window open at night for their entry, by surrounding a hut with a gang of Natives and unroofing, they have killed as many as forty. Be warned in time, then some day we may be able to establish English feathered game.

Yours faithfully,

Limbe,

J. E. S. QUB.

EAST-AFRICAN SISAL APPEALS.

Points about the Two London Associations.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I read with interest Major Walsh's remarks regarding London arbitration on sisal, and have also read your view of the position published in your issue of April 19. May I contribute a little information for the guidance of your readers?

First, with regard to Major Walsh's references to arbitration. This depends entirely on the parties with whom he has come into contact. There are no doubt some gentlemen in London who are absolutely impartial in their arbitration judgment, and there are some buyers who would not deign to make a claim simply to make a profit. Unfortunately there are exceptions to the rule, but all those in the sisal trade should not be condemned on this account.

Secondly, with regard to the question of co-operation with the Manila Hemp Association. It is only fair to point out that this Association has a very good standing in the trade. There is, however, much dissatisfaction as regards arbitrations on Manila hemp, which are frequently conducted by a clique of gentlemen whose awards are very much criticised by the Manila hemp shippers, who have expressed their views in very strong words, and hold a poor opinion of the fairness of some of these arbitrations. Endeavours have, however, been made to have the arbitrations spread over a greater number of experts, but this has always met with great opposition from those who derive additional income from this source. If, therefore, the sisal trade should link up with the Manila Hemp Association, they may be no better off.

As regards the London Hemp Association, this has a good standing in the trade, and we have not heard any great criticism in their arbitration decisions. They are a larger body of arbitrators than the Manila Hemp Association, and the latter is a specialised trade entirely different from sisal and limited only to a certain class of buyer, some of whom do not use sisal at all. The London Hemp Association could easily make a sisal section if they desired, and this would appear to me to be a simple method to work in.

With regard to forming a new African Sisal Association in London, there is no objection to this if the right parties can be secured to work it on the basis of actual interests to all concerned.

I know companies whose only endeavour is always to settle any disputes with buyers privately and who look upon arbitration only as a last resource, but unfortunately some firms adopt arbitration as a method of obtaining allowances, a practice greatly to be deprecated.

Yours faithfully,

ONE INTERESTED IN THE SISAL TRADE.

London. E.C.

CANADIAN CRITICISMS OF KENYA COFFEE.

Reply of a London Advertising Agent.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

The letter under the above heading published in your issue of April 10 intrigues us quite a bit. Why was it written? And what is it all about? After reading and re-reading it a dozen times we come to the conclusion that the letter has come out of his way to grind a coffee bean between the falling bascules of the Tower Bridge and has lost the beans. They have fallen into a swift-running tide of generalities that leads nowhere except into a sea of contradictions and bewilderment.

Your correspondent states that a much smaller quantity of Kenya coffee is imported into Canada than is warranted by the merits of the product. Later on he hints that the coffee is not good enough to be used by Canadian blenders, who prefer coffees of other producing countries because of their more uniform character. These two statements cancel out, and represent a waste of ink and paper.

The writer then formulates an idea. And it is an idea. He proposes that the coffee planters of Kenya unite to form a fund for the exploitation of markets. Part of this fund, when formed, is to be used to buy coffee of various grades which, when bulked according to grade, will be shipped in large quantities to an agent in Canada who will do his best to dispose of the consignment at a profit. In other words, the grower sells his coffee to himself.

Although we are neither coffee planters nor coffee merchants, we see one or two flaws in this arrangement. To begin with, as only the best coffee, apparently, is good enough for Canada, we cannot imagine a planter whose produce is not quite in the top grade subscribing to any fund formed with the avowed purpose of buying his neighbour's crop of good quality. Further, although your correspondent says there may be a loss on the deal, we do not see how that loss is going to affect anybody but the planters who are parties to the scheme.

Perhaps the planters themselves will take up this aspect of the case, so we may develop an argument in favour of advertising—but not in Canada. It is perfectly obvious that no young industry can afford to go splashing money about, but must get to work slowly and with determination in the most receptive market. We believe that a demand for Kenya coffee can be created in Great Britain, where exists a much more compact community than in our Great Dominions. And it is just because, as your correspondent says, few coffee drinkers realise where their coffee comes from, that a modest attempt to dissipate this ignorance—in so far as Kenya coffee is concerned—would be of advantage if undertaken in this country.

If the public are told to buy Kenya and other Empire coffee, and this is important—are instructed in the art of making it so that its quality will be appreciated, and if the arrangements for marketing the produce are carried out efficiently, more than the comparatively small expense of advertising will be recovered by the grower. Moreover, he will be encouraged to produce more, and of higher quality, with the certainty of finding a growing and steadily improving market.

We take it that the average coffee planter is not so much concerned as to whether his coffee is sold in Great Britain, Canada, or the Continent of Europe, as to whether it is sold, and what he gets for it; and so we leave it at that. Your readers in Kenya and in East Africa generally are the best judges and the final arbiters of policy.

Yours faithfully,

203, High Holborn.

FOR WINE LIMITED.

W.C.P.

A. J. PESSIER

STOGRMAN, married, twenty years East African experience, requires post on which tariff, with view to partnership, £1,500 capital available. Apply Box No. 184, East Africa, 91, Great Ditchfield Street, London, W.1.

THREE fully qualified (rodentic, engineering and general) surveyors with Colonial and foreign experience (4 to 12 years) seek contract. Surveyor of any description preferably on railway, road or irrigation work on any part of the world. All present abroad. Will be in London May 8. Apply (Box No. 65, East Africa, 91, Great Ditchfield Street, London, W.1).

East Africa in the Press.

IN TROUBLE WITH THE CUSTOMS.

THE Port Sudan correspondent of *The Sudan Herald* tells the following story.

A representative of one of our shipping firms had occasion to go aboard a vessel on business, the master of the ship being a Scot fra' Aberdeen, one imagines. On the completion of the business, the captain, to show his appreciation of the visitor, with that reckless extravagance characteristic of his city, offered our friend an orange—a whole 'un! The recipient, stung by such hearty good-fellowship, and glad at his good fortune, trickled down the gangway determined to proceed home at once so that he might enjoy his prize. Walking along, lost in thought at his good luck, and clutching his beloved orange in his hand, our worthy representative came to the main Customs gate, where a gruff and officious voice brought him to earth and his true whereabouts.

"Said the voice, which emanated from what he had to accept as being meant to pass as a policeman:

"What have you there?"

"An orange, O sun of my life," replied the orange owner.

"I see not the sign on it to permit me to pass it," replied the voice. "Return to the Customs' postoffice and obtain a sign on it by means of an impression of thak!"

Against such a display of zeal our friend was unable to argue, and being unwilling to go to the trouble of going back to the *tefikis* he there and then ate the orange. Having consumed it he went his way through the gate, passing an obviously puzzled policeman, who seemed to wonder whether to make our friend go back to have the sign chalked on himself."

NATIVES IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The current issue of the journal of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society states:

The Society has been in correspondence for some considerable time with the Dominions Office on the subject of the Native Juveniles Employment Act in Southern Rhodesia. While the Government claims that the Act was designed in the interests of the juveniles themselves, to protect them from looting and from undesirable surroundings, the Society pointed out that the farmers claimed the Act to have been drafted under pressure from their Association, and Sir Charles Coghlan made the same point in addressing a special Congress of the Rhodesia Agricultural Union. The Society circulated an appeal to Members of Parliament at the beginning of the autumn session, drawing attention to the dangers of the Act and pointing out that child labour was employed particularly in the tobacco factories, and in the mica mines; further, that at a Congress of the Rhodesia Agricultural Union a scheme had actually been proposed for apprenticing Native picannins for four years, depriving in tobacco planting and general education by which more discipline would be obtained over the children, and more labour for the tobacco planter. Great offence has been taken in Rhodesia at statements made in the British Press, and the Society was accused of distorting the facts. A considerable number of questions was put in the House of Commons at the end of the year.

An enagement of an even more drastic character

has been introduced for the control of Natives and the conduct of Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, against which the Society has protested to the Government. This question was raised in the House of Commons by Mr. Pethick-Lawrence as being dangerously autocratic powers to the District Commissioners and creating new offices. The Prime Minister defended the provisions of the Act, but stated that the points raised by the Anti-Slavery Society had been communicated by cable to the Southern Rhodesia Government, and no steps would be taken until the reply was received. The occasion for the provisions, he said, most of which were found in previous regulations, was the need for more discipline amongst the Natives; the Act had not been passed without careful examination by experienced officials. The Society is still following up the subject."

WHITE ANT PREVENTIVES.

MR. R. C. FRITH, writing from Shamva, Southern Rhodesia, to *The Farmers Weekly*, of South Africa, on the subject of white ants, says:—

"Here the white ant is very bad, especially on rose-trees and such like. Making a fairly strong solution of bluestone, otherwise sulphate of copper, and pouring round the trees will save them and drive the ants away. Only one has to keep on applying for several weeks, until the trees are fairly big. When they are big they have a better chance, especially if the ground is kept stirred round. It will be found that white ants nearly always smp on the tree at about three to four inches down.

As to buildings, I think that mixing in with the mortar a fair supply of carbolineum will keep the ants away for good and all. Arsenic of soda is also good mixed with the mortar for the last two layers of the foundation, and the first course of the nine-inch work of the walls. It is very risky to mix it with the plaster of the walls. I cannot say if sulphate of copper is good for building into the mortar, but I certainly do not think copperas is as good as the former. Copperas is only sulphate of iron, and from inquiries I have made I do not think it is as good as sulphate of copper."

FRANCE THROUGH NATIVE EYES.

A LONG letter from an African soldier on a visit to Paris to his brother in Africa published by *Le Monde Colonial Illustré* gives an interesting idea of how France appears to the unsophisticated Native. He starts by admitting that his relative will call him a liar and think he is pulling his leg, but nevertheless bravely records his impressions. The Eiffel Tower, he says, "talks every day like a huge beast," probably a reference to loud-speakers, and he notes that the houses are extraordinarily high, each containing the population of a village. Told that the President was the greatest man in France, he naturally asked how many wives, slaves and horses he possessed, and was surprised to find that when the President got into his car he did not have a kneeling man to step on "like Sultan Izzagar, who has a man to make a living ladder when he mounts his horse." Nor has he an attendant to pick up his handkerchief for him or ever to hold an umbrella over him to shade him from the sun. So Gaba the soldier had his disappointments.

Hubari, the Kenya Native newspaper, states that the Swahili believed the recent earthquake to be due to the fact that one of the angels who hold up the four corners of the world had become tired and shifted its position.

Camp Fire Comments.

Mr. J. H. Thomas's African Visit.

Everyone sympathises with Mr. J. H. Thomas on the serious illness of his wife and daughter during the trip to West Africa which they made in his company when he went out recently to perform the formal opening of Takoradi, for during his term of office the first Labour Colonial Secretary justly earned the approval of African colonists. That hisentery and severe bouts of malaria should have been experienced by the party is a regrettable misfortune, but it may prove a blessing in disguise if it brings home more vividly to members of the Labour party that life in the Colonies has its risks as well as its compensations. Socialists, even leading Socialists, are so fond of describing Colonial Governors as soulless tyrants, and colonial life generally as a sort of oriental heaven, that they forget the very real dangers which daily dog the European in the tropics. Mr. Thomas was quick to blame the climate of the Gold Coast, which he has described as "vile," adding that "Europeans find the greatest difficulty in living there." Yet many generations of Britons have had to live there, and have not done so badly on the whole. The Empire is founded on the bones of its enterprising sons; and if Mr. Thomas just escaped contributing to that graveyard, he should have in the future a softer spot in his official heart for those who have not been—and may not be—so lucky.

Into the Swimming Tank.

Under the heading "No Names, no Pack Drill," we recently published a Comment on the ducking on board ship of a well-known Tanganyikan. "A Victim," as he signs himself, now sends us the following:—

"East Africa, with its usual flair for collecting news, mentioned in its last issue to reach Tanganyika the enforced immersion of one of the residents in the Territory during his recent voyage of return for its good or its harm, as the case may be. Listen to the victim! Like two others, I was seized by a band of 'Pirates,' fresh from the excitements of a fancy dress ball, and caused to violate the ship's rules by using the swimming tank at a time other than that permitted under normal circumstances. My only possession appropriate to the occasion was the faculty—which I used—to give an address on the way down that would have stifled any feelings of mercy in the intrepid gang, even if they happened to possess them. Of my other possessions on the occasion dress clothes were a poor but costly substitute for the accepted bathing costume, and after gallantly attempting to continue its work, my watch came out in spots all over its countenance and perished miserably at the sixteenth hour. As far as others were concerned—and we must always consider others—the ship's company was supplied with a fruity subject of talk, which did not subside even when the 'Pirates' apologised to this victim, saying of themselves that they had given him an extra bath on account of any objection to him or his actions, but because they were feeling rather excited after the ball (and all that it meant). They said they ought not to have done it. But then, 'Pirates will be for must be Pirates.' " "Is but fair that a victim should have his say, and we willingly give him a platform

The Spin of the Office Boy.

... party with wide East African connections, following extract from an amusing letter received by them from some cotton growers in Uganda to whom they had sent a cotton diagram giving the movements of prices of cotton, but during the past five years. The recipients wrote in reply:— "We thank you for the cotton diagram of prices for the years 1922-27, which we have studied with interest. We explained it as well as we could to our office boy, who is a super-educated Native, and he seemed to get the idea, as he remarked that he did not see the use of this one, as it had arrived too late to be of any use, but if we could get one for the next five years, he thought that we should speedily become very fat white men and could retire to our own country the owners of many wives and herds of cattle!"

More Surprises from Africa.

Two paragraphs published recently in the London Press prove once more—if such proof were needed—that romance and discovery are by no means exhausted in Africa. A Bechuanaland policeman trekking across an unexplored part of the Kalahari Desert encountered a "strange wild tribe heavily armed with bows and arrows, who fled at their first sight of a white man," and came across many Bushmen—which is good news, for these interesting nomads have long been verging on extinction. Secondly, someone has unearthed in the Riversdale district of South Africa a colony of five hundred Europeans who have been mislaid for something like a century—and are quite contented! They live on their own produce and the game of the district, have no communication with the outside world, and resent compulsory education. As whole families thrive on an expenditure of twopenny a day, their contentment and desire to be left alone are understandable. It does one good in these expensive times to read of prices like that.

Crime in Kenya.

Kenya is finding education a double-edged weapon, which, while combating ignorance, provides the evil-minded of the present generation with increased facilities for crime. The Native criminal, says the latest Police Report, is improving his methods; the burglar now wears a mask, knows all about identification by finger-prints—which he carefully erases with water or mud—and has even been known to employ a motor car to convey him to and from the scene of his activity. A good judge of foot, he avoids taking property which may be easily identified. After such refinements, the attacking of isolated shops by armed gangs seems crude, and must surely incur the reprobation of the *intelligentsia* of the underworld. It is all very sad, if not unexpected. Most East Africans can recall cases of promising Native lads who have exercised their talent to forge their employer's name to a cheque—and sometimes to a cheque.

If it is any comfort, Kenya may console itself with the knowledge that her experience is not unique. The Government of India Report for 1926-27 contains this paragraph:—

"Increasing education together with its beneficial effects has the drawback of making many criminals more clever at their work and of introducing them to new and sophisticated forms of crime. The railway, the telegraph, the motor car, and so on have been pressed into the services of the criminals of this country, whose greater mobility and knowledge as compared with some years ago makes them ever more serious antagonists for the Indian Police."

Is any of the trouble due to the cinema?

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

P.O. BOX 120, MOMBASA,

and at
NAIROBI, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM,
SANSIBAR, TANGA, LAMU, LINDI.**GENERAL MERCHANTS,
STEAMSHIP CLEARING,
FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS****CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO US.****BONDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS.****BAGGAGE CLEANED AND STORED.**

Tel: "MACKENZIE."

**THE
African Marine & General Engineering**

COMPANY, LTD., Kilindini.

**Ship Repairing. Sail Making and Repairing.
Moulding.****OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING
and CUTTING.**In their well-equipped Carpenters' Shops, all types of
House and Office Furniture are made and repaired.
Estates requiring repairs to machinery, implements, etc., are
invited to communicate.**ESTIMATES GIVEN.**Telephone: 36. Telegrams: "AMGECO," Mombasa.
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., General Managers.Telegrams & Cables:
"STORAGE"
MOMBASA.Telephone 106.
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.
BrillieysP.O. Box 82
Mombasa.**Mombasa Bonded Warehouse Co., Ltd.****General Shipping, Forwarding, Customs Clearing,
Insurance and Passenger Agents****LARGEST BOND & FREE STORAGE IN AFRICA.**

Sidings from Kilindini Station to Gopowas.

Forward your Bills of Lading to us for careful and prompt attention.

RAIL YOUR EXPORT PRODUCE TO US.**Gailey & Roberts, Ltd.**

Established 1904.

London Office: 4, Chapel Street.

**Representing the leading
Implement and Engineering
Suppliers of the World**Twenty-three
years of con-
sistent experi-
ence has gained
for us an envi-
able reputation
as suppliers of
the most modern
and reliable
products of the
World in the
Field of Agri-
culture.**Our Agencies include:**

RANSOMES, SIMS & JEFFERIES, Ltd. (Ploughs,
Harrows, Thrashers, Drills, &c.)
RUSTON & HORNSBY, Ltd. (Engines).
STEWARTS & LLOYDS, Ltd. (Steel Pipes and
Wrought Iron Appliances).
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
CRUBE & SONS, BOONE AND SAFE CO., Ltd.
HARRISON, MCGREGOR & CO., Ltd. (Agricul-
tural Machinery).
CATERPILLAR TRACTOR COMPANY, U.S.A.
J. STONE & CO., Ltd., LN. (Water Fittings and
Pumping Machinery).
R. L. ALLEN & CO. INC., PA. ("Planet Junior"
Cultivators).
SISSONS BROS. & CO., Ltd. (Distempers & Paints).
NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO., TONSLEY,
(Disinfectant).

A. RANSOME & CO., Ltd. (Woodwork Machinery).
SAMUEL OSBORN & CO., Ltd. (Steel Products
Sheaves, &c.)
LEWIS & TYLOR, Ltd., CARDIFF (Leather
Baling).
THE WHERILLA BROS. (PTY.) LTD. (Winches,
Monkey Jacks, &c.)
PLATT BROS. & CO., Ltd. (Cotton Machinery).
MAJOR & CO., Ltd. (Sailgann).
BRITISH GOODRICH RUBBER CO., INC.
ALBION MOTOR CO., Ltd.
GILBERT GILLES CO., Ltd. (Turbins, &c.)
SKERFFO-BALL BEARING CO., Ltd.
CRUICKSHANK, Ltd. (Bearings (Shafting, &c.)).
J. D. ADAMS & CO. (Road Machinery).
JOHN BLAKE, Ltd. (Pumps and Bams).
THE ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., STA. P. QUINCY,
U.S.A.
W. A. HUBER & CO., Ltd. (Dairying Machinery
and Electric Lighting Sets).
MINE LUBRICANTS, Ltd. (Baling Hoops & Studs).
HIBBERD & CO. ("Planet" Petrol Locomotives).
ALF. R. TATTERSALL & CO., Milling Engineers.

GAILEY & ROBERTS, Ltd.,

East African Headquarters, Nairobi.

Branches at Nakuru, Eldoret, Jinja,

Kampala, and Dar es Salaam.

WHAT KENYA THINKS.

General Anxiety for Rain.

From Our Nairobi Correspondent.

The present main topic of conversation in Kenya is the abnormal weather. We have been taught to expect a shortage of rain about one season in every ten, but the present meteorological vagaries constitute a record so far as the memory of any local resident goes. Except for odd thunderstorms varying greatly in severity in the different districts, there has been no reliable rain for the last six months, and farmers are beginning to feel anxious, especially as for twenty years past general rain has fallen with gratifying regularity during the last week of March. Although there have recently been symptoms of a return to the normal, our hopes have been dashed by a recurrence of dry winds and nights hotter than have ever been known in the Kenya Highlands. However, we continue to hope for the best, and farmers have had a magnificent opportunity, of which they have taken full advantage, to get their lands into tip-top condition for the current planting season, so that if the belated rain does come during April, May and June, as it has for the last two decades, there is reason to anticipate record production for 1928. Landowners, it should be added, have shown their appreciation of the railway's branch line construction policy by bringing under cultivation very large areas which in pre-railway days could not compete economically with areas better favoured with transport facilities.

Kenya and the Empire Marketing Board.

The Empire Marketing Board, evidently impressed with the potentialities of Kenya, has announced its intention of furnishing certain facilities which are likely to have far-reaching results in stimulating production. £3,000 has been earmarked for the purpose of bearing half the cost of importing from England to Kenya pure-bred breeding stock, and local pastoralists are fully alive to the importance of availing themselves of the advantage offered in this connection. It is, moreover, confidently anticipated that assistance will be forthcoming for a substantial proportion of expenditure on the research work of which the Colony stands in such need.

As there appears to be considerable confusion in the Colony concerning the scope of the Empire Marketing Board's policy, it may be well to give publicity to the principles governing grants-in-aid to Dependencies. The Board's terms of reference relating to the marketing of Empire produce in the United Kingdom, it is not in a position to consider applications for grants which have as their object the marketing of produce in other parts of the Empire. Secondly, the Board is not enthusiastic about making grants for services which could more appropriately be financed out of local revenue, though it is sympathetically disposed towards assistance in its initial stages the development of new industry. Thirdly, it is understood that the Board is always willing to assist local development in the case of Dependencies which are not sufficiently strong financially to bear the cost themselves, provided there is a reasonable chance of developing an export trade to Great Britain, and there is a likelihood that the Dependency concerned will ultimately be capable of bearing the whole cost of the service. Fourthly, in exceptional cases the Board may be prepared to contribute towards expenditure on fundamental research likely to benefit Empire agriculture, even though the territory in which the research is carried out is not likely to develop an export trade to the United Kingdom in the product in which the

research relates, provided it is clear that the territory in question is specially suited for carrying out such research. Ordinarily the Board's contribution to the cost of the research is limited to 50% of the capital and maintenance required; the balance being found from local revenues or other sources. Lastly, the Board is prepared in appropriate cases to facilitate interchange of visits by research workers and marketing experts by paying travelling expenses and subsistence allowances on the approved Treasury scales, leaving the ordinary emoluments of the expert to be borne by the Government or institution which employs him.

It is believed that the Kenya Advisory Committee and the Kenya Government are fully alive to the importance of taking full advantage of the facilities afforded by the Empire Marketing Board, some prominent members of which have recently visited the Colony, especially in view of the desirability of starting the new settlers, shortly to be introduced, on the best possible lines.

Towards Imperial Preference.

In spite of the existence of a number of repressive treaties, the inhabitants of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika are anxious to embark on a policy of Imperial Preference. As the Congo Basin Treaties come up for revision in 1929, the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has given a lead in the Colony by appointing a sub-committee to explore the subject fully, and when the collection of relevant data enables it to do so intelligently and constructively, it is intended to request the Imperial Government to do everything possible to ensure freedom of action to the territories concerned in this connection. Tanganyika may have her hand tied to some extent by the terms of the Mandate, but it is strongly and universally felt that everything possible should be done to strengthen the bonds of affection and loyalty between Great Britain and the East African Dependencies. It was decided to suggest that other Chambers of Commerce in this and contiguous countries be invited to collaborate in this matter.

A Matter of Maize.

A curious charge against Government has been made in the local Press by a correspondent who complains that contracts for the *posho* requirements of Native employees are placed with firms dealing in white maize when Native-grown maize is said to be preferred. It is distinctly unfortunate that publicity should have been given to such an erroneous impression, as it is a well-known fact that contractors and other large employers, at the imperative request of their Native employees, invariably incur the extra cost of providing the more wholesome flour produced from the higher-priced white maize. The Kenya Government, moreover, is doing its utmost, with a considerable measure of success, to encourage production by Natives of the more popular white maize.

The same correspondent also slips up rather badly when he states that *Striga hermonthica* has practically disappeared as a result of the prolonged drought in Kavirondo. Unfortunately, *Striga hermonthica* is a parasite which appears only as its host crop, of which maize is the chief, near maturity. Another disquieting feature of this insidious pest is that seed retains its vitality for a considerable number of years and is not seriously affected by weather conditions.

A Note at Nyari.

A certain amount of ill-informed criticism has appeared in English papers of the action of the Kenya Government in leasing to Major Sherbrooke

Walker so large an area as sixty acres for a hotel site at Nyeri, which has a total European population of 40. It is therefore well to point out that Major Walker, who paid a substantial premium for the land, is erecting at great cost a first-class hotel in one of the most attractive spots in the country, and quite naturally wished to secure himself by acquiring an area of broken and practically valueless land between the hotel and the river to frustrate the possible establishment at a later date of, say, a guano works or a leather factory, the presence of which worthy enterprises would not harmonise with a residential hotel. Nyeri township covers a very extensive area, and Major Walker's application was unanimously approved by all local authorities.

SIR EDWARD GRIGG AND KENYA INDIANS.

SIR EDWARD GRIGG, it is reported by cable from Nairobi, speaking at a public dinner last week, expressed regret that the Indian community had embarked on a policy of non-co-operation. He was very glad that there had been no counter-agitation by the Europeans. He was convinced that the people of Kenya desired agreement among all the communities. The Government, said the Governor, was willing to continue the nomination system for a year. No compromise and no breach of their principles was demanded from the Indians by acceptance of the proposal.

Speaking of Indian fears concerning the Local Government Commission Report, His Excellency announced his willingness to submit the Report to a select Committee on which non-officials and officials would be equally represented. The Indian leaders are calling a special session of the Indian Congress to consider the Governor's proposal.

B.A.T.'S NEW TOBACCO FACTORY

To be opened shortly in Jinja.

It is authorised to state that the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., is about to open a factory at Jinja, Uganda. Cigarettes will at first be manufactured from imported leaf tobacco, but as soon as sufficient leaf supplies are available locally, the cigarettes are to be made from Native-grown tobacco. This factory on the northern shores of Victoria Nyanza will cater for the growing demand for cigarettes in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and probably the Belgian Congo and Southern Sudan, in which countries millions of Natives are now ardent cigarette smokers.

COTTON BUYING PRICES IN UGANDA.

SOME dissatisfaction appears to prevail in Uganda with the prices paid for raw cotton in the Buganda Province by members of the Buganda Seed Cotton Buying Association. Whereas prices in that province are reliably reported to have ranged from sh.13 to sh.20 at the beginning of the season, prices in the Eastern Province, where no such Association exists, varied at the same time from sh.18 to sh.30, with a probable average of about sh.22, against an average in Buganda of about sh.18. Prices are stated to have been fixed according to distances from Kampala—a reduction of 25 cents per 100 lb. for every six miles to cover cost of transport—prices at markets being generally 50 cents less than at gineries. Rates at centres near the boundaries of the Eastern and Northern Provinces have been based on the ruling rates at adjacent centres in these Provinces. The Association aims at making a clear profit of eight cents per lb. of lint.

NOTICE TO INTENDING SETTLERS

On arrival in East Africa, whether to settle in Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory or Uganda, get in touch with us before purchasing your agricultural equipment.

We stock a complete range of farm supplies and take a pride in service.

G. NORTH & SON, LTD.

(Established 1859)

VICTORIA STREET,

NAIROBI,

ALSO AT

MORET AND NAKURU,

KENYA COLONY, and

ARUSHA, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

NO. 603
HANDY
TOOL

SWAN BRAND
TOOLS

THOMAS SMITH & SONS
OF SALFORD, LTD.
WATLEY HALL,
BIRMINGHAM

For all general purposes at home or in the shop, this unique British Tool is just what is wanted. It combines Hammer, Mallet, Claw, Chisel and Nail Extractor in one compact, well-balanced Tool, with a solid tempered steel Head and Haft (22" length), polished Brass handle and a 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" Head. It is made in a workshop of the highest quality. Every one is wanted. Price 1/6. (In a wrapper.)

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Report for 1926.

THE Annual Report for 1926 of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers is a volume of 210 large pages, with an excellent map and tables in colour, of the tonnage dealt with on the Port Sudan quay, and the transactions of the Stores Department, and with every branch of the department's activities set out in the minutest detail.

The revenue, expenditure and net revenue for 1926, as compared with 1925 are given in the following table:—

	Revenue £E.	Expenditure £E.	Net Revenue £E.
1926	2,445,000	1,375,000	740,019
1925	1,909,650	1,275,000	665,307
Increase	206,340	100,000	105,522

The increase in gross revenue is largely made up of one item—public receipts, which amounted to £E.218,519—while wages (£E.33,034) and stores (£E.5,008) accounted for much of the expenditure. Passenger receipts declined slightly, a decrease being recorded in the number of passengers of all classes except fourth class. The total number carried was 551,408. The tonnage transported, excluding railway material and store for the Gezira, increased 91% with a corresponding rise in the receipts. The tonnage of cotton and cotton seed showed the remarkable advance of 246%. Sugar carried on importations increased by 3,441 tons, a welcome indication of the economic condition of the people.

Transport in Eastern Districts

No important alteration in rates was made during the year; but in view of the development of rain-grown cotton in the Mongalla and Nuba mountains the charging for mechanical transport on a rate just sufficient to cover cost of fuel, tyres and staff is overshadowed. The receipts from the Kassala line are considered satisfactory, the increase of £E.9,240 being due to more dom nuts coming from the Kassala district and gum from the Gedarat area. Port Sudan again showed an increase of traffic, 825 vessels with a total international tonnage of 3,375,307 having been entered. The steamer service south of Khartoum had a successful year, receipts from passengers increasing by £E.2,208 and from goods by £E.16,000. "A most satisfactory indication of the growth of trade and the development of through traffic with the Belgian Congo." For mechanical transport, eight new Thornycroft six-wheel lorries with two-wheel trailers were sent up to replace old lorries and worked satisfactorily. In the Experimental Section various types of vehicles

were tested. Half-track lorries were a failure, and a much improved design is necessary before vehicles so fitted can be regarded as having any degree of reliability. It seems that a standard type of track mechanism as an accessory to be fitted to standard lorries. The six-wheel type has proved the most suitable for use in the Sudan.

Development of Tourist Traffic.

Special attention was paid during the year to the development of tourist traffic, with good results. The Grand Hotel, Khartoum, was taken over by the department at the end of 1925, and was opened in time for the tourist season. A new wing containing ten double bedrooms was added to the Port Sudan Hotel, and a new buffet car was put into service. An interesting point in these days of unemployment is that great difficulty was experienced in obtaining properly qualified Europeans capable of filling the more important posts in the hotel, and the same remark applies to the technical staff of the railway service. Many senior officials have retired, and owing to the War the latest recruits are young and lack experience. There seems an opening here for men of talent and enterprise.

Altogether an interesting, comprehensive and valuable document.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE SUDAN.

A return of motor vehicles in the Sudan published by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Central Economic Board shows that during 1925 the number of motor cars increased by 103 and of motor cycles by 41. There are now no fewer than 1,070 private motor cars and 402 Government cars in the Sudan, 68 being Fords, 108 Overlands, 88 Chevrolets, 60 Morris Cowleys, 21—Thornycroft six-wheelers, 15 Morris Oxfords, 12 Crossleys, 11 Dodge, 6 Rolls-Royces, and 2 Morris six-wheelers. Of the total of 200 motor cycles, B.S.A. and Triumph tie with 68 each, Raleigh number 21, and registration total 20, and Royal Enfields 15.

SHAW AND HUNTER
P.O. BOX 70, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY
The Leading Firm in East Africa for
ARMS, AMMUNITION, & GUN NECESSARIES
Officers of Shooting and Big Game Expeditions
London Agents
Hughman Symes & Co., 59, Charterhouse Square, E.C. 1.

ASK for and **INSIST** upon obtaining
CHAMBERS' Empire Cellulose Pencils
F. J. Chambers & Co., Ltd. are the only
Cellulose Manufacturers using **Empire** Cellulose
exclusively. If you have any difficulty in purchasing
Chambers' Pencils write direct to the Garden Cellulose
Works, Stapleford, Nottingham.

GRINNELL
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER
AND FIRE ALARM
Should fire start, it is the Grinnell
sprinkler that illustrates its worth by clearing
the outbreak immediately and saving fire and
life a general alarm. Damage, if any, must
therefore be slight.
You cannot work too soon for Grinnell's Automatic
Chamberlain
PARK WORKS, MANCHESTER. 11, St. Esmail Street, LONDON, E.C. 4.



Important Old Established Firm of General Export and Commission Merchants

Invite enquiries from Overseas Firms requiring keen Buying Agents in England for the purchase of all classes of Hardware, Machine, Metals, &c., &c., on favourable commission terms. Apply Box No. 106, East Africa, Globe Hatchfield Street, London, W.C. 2.

Young's

MOUNTAIN DEW

SCOTCH WHISKY

QUALITY FIRST SINCE 1797

In accordance with the original recipe from which it has been blended since before 1834, not a drop of **YOUNG'S** Mountain Dew is offered for sale until it has been matured for many years and developed that full flavour, distinctive aroma and smoothness of taste which appeal to the palate of the most cultured connoisseur.

Awarded Grand
Prize, **Brisbane**,
1923. **11.6.22**
Ahara Nica, 1927.



General Representatives for
British East Africa:

The Kenya Agency, Ltd
NAIROBI.



The best
Baby can get

Horlick's is the best possible food you can procure failing mother's milk. It is prescribed by doctors and is recommended by medical men all over the world. It nourishes the baby making firm healthy flesh and building up a sturdy frame.

In 4 Sizes
of all Canteens
and Stores



OVERSEAS residents should write today for Dennards new 160 page illustrated Price List which will be sent post free upon application.



This Booklet brings within reach of all at keenest English Store Prices a magnificent range of Footwear and other articles with a definite guarantee of ALL BRITISH manufacture. A special feature of this edition is the 8 full-page photographic plates illustrating the recent Empire Tour of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York.

DENNARDS LIMITED

BRITAIN'S BEST BOOTMAKERS.

Overseas Dept., BRISTOL, ENGL.

All the News from Britain

As quickly as the earliest mails after publication can bring them, come English newspapers and magazines to subscribers for W. H. Smith & Son's Postal Newspaper Service. The cost is quite small, as will be seen from the rates quoted below, which are in every case inclusive of postage to any part of the world.

SPECIMEN ANNUAL RATES INCLUDING POSTAGE

Daily Chronicle	2 12 0	Spectator	19 6
Daily Express	2 12 0	Times	11 6
Daily Mail	3 0 0	Vogue (English)	1 13 6
Morning Post	3 5 0	World's Pict. News	15 0
Bytander	3 7 6	Argosy	14 6
Evening News	3 6 0	Cassell's Magazine	14 6
Graphic	3 7 6	Coming Fashions	14 0
Idea	15 0	Fashions for All	8 6
Motor	1 16 6	London Magazine	16 6
Public Opinion	1 16 6	Nash's Magazine	16 6
Punch	1 16 6	Pall Mall Magazine	16 6
Sketch	3 12 4	Strand Magazine	16 6

W. H. Smith & Son do not mutilate papers to reduce postage.

W. H. SMITH & SON

Newspapers and Booksellers for over 100 Years

2, STRAND HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2, ENGL.

Part of London Branches in England and Wales (BRUSSELS)

Send us a Postcard for this free Booklet.

(See service fully described in the "Postal Price Guide" designed for the pocket and easy reference. Every Briton abroad should have a copy - it suggests the easiest method of keeping in touch with home. The rates given above are inclusive of postage quoted in its pages.



When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and ensure Special Attention.

"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents and agents seeking further representations are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

A correspondent writes that Iringa now has an excellent sea-bath golf course.

The next Agricultural Show at Nairobi is to be held on January 1, 2, and 3, 1929.

Messrs. J. W. Milligan & Co., of Nairobi, have just opened branches in Moshi and Arusha.

This season's Uganda cotton crop is now probably estimated at 125,000 bales. Speculation for a rise is reported.

The Kenya Government has provisionally arranged to apply the Defence Force Ordinance as from July 1.

Messrs. Deane, Lang & Co. Ltd. have secured the contract for a steel road and railway bridge over the Limpopo River, Southern Rhodesia.

A supplement to the Official Tariff Book, Number 12, gives particulars of the new rates in operation on the Kenya and Uganda Railway since April 1.

Rights of occupancy in respect of two parcels of pastoral land, each of five thousand acres, were to have been auctioned at Iringa at the end of last month.

Khartoum has introduced taximeters on motor-cars plying for hire in the town and district. It is expected that the taxis will be largely used by Natives.

Mr. E. Gilbert, who has established a pharmacy in Moshi, will be well-known to many of our readers as proprietor for many years of the English Pharmacy, Nairobi.

The first death sentence under the new Kenya law authorising capital punishment for rape by a Native on a white woman was passed last week in Nairobi by the Chief Justice.

Unofficial members of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council agreed last week that the best of the country should be definitely demarcated, a resolution in that sense was carried, official members abstaining from voting.

The Beira office has invited the neighbouring East African territories to attend a conference in Kenya on the subject of the proposed railway. The charges imposed five years ago being now the rule.

The railway reform plan of the Imperial Government may prove to be of direct benefit to East African shippers, for when the ports receive the proposed relief they may be able to reduce their charges.

Exports from Kenya and Uganda during the last two weeks of March included: Coffee, 7,214 bags; cotton, 2,272 bales; copra, 1,306 bags; hides and skins, 2,570 bales; maize, 40,077 bags; and sheal, 4,824 bales.

Imports into Iringa during February were valued at £20,300, the principal items being iron and steel manufactures, valued at £38,000. Exports from the port during the month totalled £83,195, the chief commodities being coffee, £24,700; copra, £10,600; and sheal, £62,125.

Local hopes are entertained that the borings at Irisinga, 100 miles north of Beira, will disclose a great oilfield, and at a meeting held in Beira last week it was announced that an American group, having inspected the field, was prepared to underwrite £5,000,000 of capital at 5%.

A cable received from Uganda, by H.M. East African Dependencies Trade and Information Office states that non-Native planters have now 13,230 acres under Arabica and 4,982 under Robusta coffee in that Protectorate, while Native owners have 1,922 acres under Arabica and 2,885 under Robusta.

BROADCASTING TO START IN KENYA

East Africa learns that broadcasting from the new station at Kenya Colony is planned to start on June 1. This will be the first broadcasting station operating in British Eastern Africa, and a valuable new market, as this opens to British manufacturers of wireless equipment.

Commander Fitzfield Robinson, the managing director of the station, is well-known as an aviator. He and Mr. Carberry, the two first East African owners of private aeroplanes, have recently taken up hundreds of passengers for their first flights from Nairobi aerodrome.

YOUR OWN SODA WATER
at 1d. per Dozen Large Bottles on the

F L U G E L ' S
AERATED WATER MACHINE

Water filtered
Purity assured

For
Domestic
Hospital
Canteen
Up-Country
Stations



FUGEL'S MACHINE'S
Fill, Shake and Crown under Pressure.

FUGEL & Co.
London, Ltd.

225, Abchurch Lane,
LONDON, W. 1



Tropical Kit?

Fifth Floor

When you're on leave or before you go out, make a point of visiting the best show of Tropical Kit in Equinox. The ninth floor of what is perhaps the finest man's shop in the world is devoted to Tropical Kit and is supervised by men who know the Tropics thoroughly. Write for Booklet E.A.2, which gives some idea of our Tropical Service.

AUSTIN REED'S
of REGENT STREET

107 to 113, Regent St., London, W.1

AUSTIN REED LTD LONDON

Look for Film

That's what makes your teeth look off-colour.
That what makes them decay.



Just accept please, this remarkable dental test which gives off-colour, legs dazzling whiteness, and firms delicate gums by removing that dingy film from teeth.

In a few days you can work a transformation in your mouth the new way. Dazzling whiteness will supplant that "off-colour" look of your teeth. Your gums will become firm and take on a healthy coral tint.

Film The Trouble

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film, a viscous coating that covers them. That film is an enemy to your teeth and your gums. It is a potent source of most tooth troubles.

Old-time methods fail in successfully combating it.

New Method Remove It and Firm the Gums

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, dental science has discovered effective combatants. Their action is to erode the film and remove it, then to firm the gums.

Largely on dental advice, the world has turned to this method. A few days use will give its power beyond all doubt. Get a tube from your store to-day.

PEPSODENT

The New-Day Quality Dentifrice

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY, 429, Southwark Bridge Rd., London, E.C.7

DIRECT FROM LONDON

SINGLE PAIR TO ANYWHERE C.O.D. ABBOTT'S PLANTER'S BOOT

The Finest Boot ever produced for Planters, Farmers and all hard Workers. Made from the finest leather procurable. Soles of Best English Oak Bark Tanned Leather. The finest fortified stormproof well leather lined throughout. FITTING for all feet. Higher legs for protection. Convenient for puttees or leggings. It really worth 28/-



28/-

Postage 1/-

C.O.D.

For Overseas Orders take advantage of the Post Office Cash on Delivery Service, or where this is impossible, we send through any Bank. A deposit of 5/- must accompany all C.O.D. Orders. Money reliably returned if not perfectly satisfied. Overseas postage 3/-

WRITE FOR COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

W. ABBOTT & SONS, Ltd.

LIT - EESI

58-60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.4, Eng.

And a sale at all Abbots' Branches

Buy only advertised goods, only good quality can stand advertising.

THE DAWSON NEWS SERVICE

Annual Subscription Rates, including Foreign Postage

BRITISH		Country
Little Red Book	1/6	6/0
Times Weekly	1/6	6/0
Race	1/6	6/0
Pictorial	1/6	6/0
Parson's Weekly	1/6	6/0
Sphere	1/6	6/0
Teller	1/6	6/0
Engineering	1/6	6/0
Eye	1/6	6/0
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	1/6	6/0
Parson's Magazine	1/6	6/0
Radio	1/6	6/0
Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette	1/6	6/0
Motor	1/6	6/0
Widow Magazine	1/6	6/0
News of the World	1/6	6/0
Manchester Guardian Weekly	1/6	6/0
AMERICAN		Country
Ladies' Home Journal	1/6	6/0
Life	1/6	6/0
Saturday Evening Post	1/6	6/0
Harper's Magazine	1/6	6/0
Munsey Magazine	1/6	6/0
Sentinel American	1/6	6/0
Century Magazine	1/6	6/0
Cosmopolitan	1/6	6/0
North American Review	1/6	6/0
Literary Digest	1/6	6/0
Oiler's Weekly	1/6	6/0
Good Housekeeping	1/6	6/0
Scribner's Magazine	1/6	6/0
Famous Radio	1/6	6/0
Modern Primitia	1/6	6/0
Outlook	1/6	6/0
Atlantic Monthly	1/6	6/0
FRENCH		Country
Genie Civil	1/6	6/0
Le Vie Parisienne	1/6	6/0
Revue des Deux Mondes	1/6	6/0
Les Annales Politiques	1/6	6/0
Le Nire	1/6	6/0
Le Sourire	1/6	6/0
Fagtasio	1/6	6/0
Economiste Francais	1/6	6/0
Miroir des Modes	1/6	6/0
Le Matin	1/6	6/0
Chiquis	1/6	6/0
Miroir des Sports	1/6	6/0
Monde Illustré	1/6	6/0
Poligne Ode	1/6	6/0
Journal des Debats W.	1/6	6/0
Journal Amusant	1/6	6/0

We do not substitute papers to reduce postage. ABOVE RATES INCLUDE ALL DOUBLE NUMBERS.

W.M. DAWSON & SONS, Ltd.
Cannon House, Bream's B'd'gs, London, E.C.4, Eng.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT.

The current monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa gives the following information—*Lanzania*. Business is quiet and merchants are doing little indenting, because, on account of the drought, the coming season appears doubtful. Cotton plantings along the Central Railway are reported to show an increase of 75% over last year's acreage, and a good coffee crop is expected from Moshi and Arusha. About 10 tons of Native coffee are reaching Bukoba daily.

Zanzibar.—Efforts are being made to force up the price of cloves, which fluctuated in the bazaar between Rs 12 and Rs 12.12 per frasila during the month. 12,950 bales were exported in January, or 4,614 bales less than in December.

Kenya.—Business has been active in the Mombasa bazaar and the general financial tone is satisfactory. Large indents have been received from Uganda and considerable stocks have been cleared from the local market. Stocks are not now excessive, and import indents are steady and regular. Seasonal hot dry weather has set in in the Highlands, and harvesting has been proceeded with uninterrupted. Maize deliveries will be going forward for the next two or three months. Prospects for next season's coffee crop continue favourable.

Uganda.—Bazaar trade considerably improved with the commencement of the cotton season, and from Jinja fair stocks were disposed of, following which large indents were sent forward to Mombasa, but unfortunately, the demand slackened abruptly and it is anticipated that very great difficulty will be experienced by the Uganda bazaars in offloading the large consignments now being delivered from Mombasa. The Natives are conserving their funds from the cotton crops against possible famine conditions.

The Busoga cotton season opened on February 1. The crop was not offered as readily as was expected, the Natives apparently holding off in anticipation of a rising market. Competition was keen, the Japanese offering shs. 24 to shs. 25 per 100 lb. seed cotton, as against the average of shs. 21 to shs. 22 paid by other buyers. The establishment of a Buying Association such as is now operating in the Buganda Province failed on account of the lack of co-operation by the Japanese buyers. The Buganda season also opened on February 1, and the price fixed for seed cotton by the Association was at the rate of shs. 20 per 100 lb. Kampala, with a sliding scale on the buying rates according to distance. Following the decline in the Liverpool market the Association reduced the buying rate to shs. 19 per 100 lb. Kampala. There is keen competition for cotton seed, and contracts have been made on favourable terms to sellers. It is estimated that about 60% of the crop is sold forward at the time of writing. Prices opened from shs. 100 to shs. 104 per ton delivery Uganda port but have since dropped to shs. 97.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Mails for East Africa close at the G. P. O., London, at 6 p.m. on May 2, 10, 17, 22, 24, and 31. For Natal and Rhodesia mails close in London at 11.30 a.m., May 4.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on May 5, 12, 16, and 19.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

British India

Manana left Beira homewards, April 27.
Mantala leaves London for East Africa, May 11.
Maldia left Suez outwards, April 28.
Khandalla left Bombay for Mombasa, April 25.
Katva arrived Bombay, April 28.
Karapara arrived Durban from Bombay, May 2.
Kraakola arrived Mombasa from Durban, May 3.
Ellora arrived Mombasa for Bombay, April 28.

G. N. ELLERMAN HARRISON.

Clan Ogilvy arrived Mombasa outwards, April 25.
City of Athens arrived Port Sudan outwards, April 22.

Explora left Birkenhead for East Africa, April 20.

HOLLAND AFRICA.

Nykerk left Cape Town homewards, April 23.
Banfontein left Cape Town for East Africa, April 10.
Stemskerck left Marseilles homewards, April 21.
Lyberkerk left Djeddah homewards, April 22.
Clekerk left Mozambique for East Africa, April 23.
Jagersfontein left Cape Town for East Africa, April 25.
Alkaid left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, April 15.
Grynskerk arrived Amsterdam for South and East Africa, April 22.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Chambord left Beyrout homewards, April 28.
General Veyron left Marseilles for Mauritius, April 25.
Explorateur Grandier left Zanzibar for Marseilles, April 26.
Leconte de Lisle left Djibouti for Mauritius, April 22.
Avateur Roland Garros arrived Diego Suarez outwards, April 25.

UNION CASTLE.

Bampton Castle left London for East Africa, April 26.
Banbury Castle arrived Natal from England, April 28.
Bratton Castle left New York for Mombasa, April 21.
Bromare Castle left Lourenço Marques for New York, April 28.
Durfee Castle left Cape Town for Plymouth and London, April 26.
Garth Castle left Natal for Beira, April 28.
Gascon left Mombasa for London, April 28, April 29.
Glenorm Castle left Ascension for London, April 24.
Gloucester Castle left Las Palmas for Beira, April 25.
Llandaff Castle left Zanzibar for Natal, April 20.
Llandovery Castle left Cape Town for Beira, April 28.
Sapdown Castle arrived East London for Beira, April 20.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

The net profit of Messrs. Austin Reed, Limited, for the year-ended February 26, amounted to £70,107 against £50,651 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The dividend on the ordinary shares remains unaltered at 12%.

An official statement in the following terms is issued:—Some Indian friends of the company have expressed dislike that the name Taj Mahal should be borne by the P. & O. steamer now under construction. The company has therefore decided that she shall be called "Viceroy of India."

EAST AFRICAN LANDS & DEVELOPMENT

COMPANY, LTD.

Registered Office: 19, ST. BWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

170,000 acres, on Freehold tenure from the Crown, in the best proved dairy district of the Kenya Highlands. Blocked out into farms, well watered and roaded. Available for sale in convenient areas to bona fide settlers. Instalment terms arranged.

Apply to Secretary, London Office, or Estates Manager, Gilgil, Kenya Colony.

DURITE
Wire Mosquito Screening
 FOR
DURABILITY
 AND
EFFICIENCY

With
 Mosquito
 Compound
 & Quinine
 in
 combination
 there is
 no
 other
 material
 so
 effective
 and
 so
 long
 lasting
 for
 the
 purpose
 of
 keeping
 out
 the
 pest
 which
 is
 so
 common
 in
 the
 tropics
 and
 which
 is
 so
 dangerous
 to
 the
 health
 of
 the
 people.
 The
 only
 material
 which
 is
 so
 effective
 and
 so
 long
 lasting
 for
 the
 purpose
 of
 keeping
 out
 the
 pest
 which
 is
 so
 common
 in
 the
 tropics
 and
 which
 is
 so
 dangerous
 to
 the
 health
 of
 the
 people.

THOMAS
LOCKER
 WARRINGTON ENGLAND

ST. IVEL
DAIRY PRODUCTS
 OF SURPASSING EXCELLENCE

ST. IVEL Cheese (Lactic)
 The only Cheese awarded a Gold Medal at the International
 Medical Congress, 1924.

ST. IVEL Butter ST. IVEL Cream
 ST. IVEL Yeast and Ham Plan
 ST. IVEL Pure Milk
 ST. IVEL Pure Condensed ST. IVEL Lunch Tins
 ST. IVEL Pure Milk ST. IVEL Milk
 ST. IVEL Milk ST. IVEL Milk
 ST. IVEL Milk ST. IVEL Milk

APLIN & BARRETT
 AND THE WESTERN CONDENSED CREAMERY LTD.
YEQVIL SOMERSET ENGLAND
 MANUFACTURERS OF THE FAMOUS
"CHEDLET" CHEESE
 This cheese is made with a special Cheddar recipe
 and is sold in boxes and tins in London, Liverpool,
 Manchester, Glasgow, and other ports.

Special arrangements for Cash Advances and
 Applications invited from all Merchants and Shippers.
 For complete list of prices apply to
EXPORT DEPT.
 25, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3

BOUSTEAD & CLARKE
 LTD.

ROMBASA ZANZIBAR
DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI,
KIBUNJI, NINJA, KAMPALA

IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS

General and Special Merchandise, Stock Goods,
 Building Materials, Oil, Lumber, Iron, Cement,
 &c., &c.

Managing Director, Partnership and Consulting Agents,
 LONDON AGENTS:
WILSON, ARNOLD, BARRALL, CARTER & CO., LTD.

LAND IN THE TRANS-NZOLA

For information and particulars regarding
 land in the Trans-Nzola District, Kenya, apply to

MEGSON & PHARAZYN
 Land, Estate, Building Agents, Auctioneers and Surveyors,
P.O. BOX 1, NPTALE

We have special facilities for placing buyers on
 farms (without the payment of a premium) and
 for the management of estates.

Responsible
 Architects, Latham & Co., Ltd.
 Nairobi Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.
 Overseas Assurance Co., Ltd., Collyer & Roberts, Ltd.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

THE EDITOR "EAST AFRICA"
 11, St. Vincent Street, London, W. 1

Please send me "EAST AFRICA," post free for
 one year (12 issues), commencing with issue dated _____
 and until _____, £ 1.00/0/-, being first year's
 subscription.

Name and Rank _____
 In Street _____
 County _____
 Postal Full Postal Address _____

What are your interests?

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

FOYLES 124, CHANCERY CROSS ROAD,
 LONDON, ENGLAND.

Telegrams: "Marshall, Const. London. Telephone: City 4769

MARSHALL & CO.,
 8, ST. ANDREW'S HILL, St. Paul's, E.C. 4

Wholesale and Export Paper Agents and Merchants
 Every Description of Writing, Printing, Boards, Covers
 and Blank Papers

There is News in the Advertisement Columns. Read them.

Contents of East Africa's Settlement Number

	PAGE
BRITISH SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA. BY THE EDITOR	7
MESSAGES FROM THE Rt. HON. L. S. AMERY AND SIR JOHN MAFFET	9
THE RIGHT EQUIPMENT TO ENSURE SUCCESS. BY THE Rt. HON. W. G. A. OMBEY	11
SETTLEMENT IN NORTHERN RHODESIA. BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HENRY STANLEY	13
INCREASING SETTLEMENT IN KENYA. BY THE HON. R. T. MAFY	14
HOW CAN EAST AFRICA OFFER HELP TO ITS PROSPECTIVE SETTLERS. BY COLONEL W. H. BRANDELL	21
COFFEES GROWN IN KENYA. BY A. H. SEXTON	25
NOTES REGARDING COFFEES IN KENYA	31
WATER SUPPLY IN KENYA. BY SIR ROWLAND BRYCE	35
MILK-GROWING IN KENYA. BY W. C. EVANS	41
COFFEES GROWN IN TONGA	45
THE FERTILITY OF NYALAND. BY THE HON. W. P. H. HOWE	47
GROWING TEA IN UGANDA. BY "ANGARIKI"	51
PERSPECTIVES OF TEA-GROWING IN KENYA. BY STANLEY LADGREN	53
SUGAR-GROWING IN EAST AFRICA. BY CAMPBELL MATHIAS	57
INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT IN KENYA. BY LIEUT. COL. W. K. JAMES	59
COFFEES FARMING IN N. W. RHODESIA. BY THE HON. T. H. MURRAY	63
THE FUTURE OF EAST AFRICA	67
TEA FARMING IN KENYA. BY N. J. HINDRICKS	73
SETTLEMENT IN SOUTHERN TANGANYIKA. BY SIR EDWARD NOTTING	81
TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT POLICY	85
LAND IN SOUTHERN KENYA	87
LAND VALUES IN TANGANYIKA. BY MALCOLM ROSS	93
EAST AFRICAN DEATH DUTIES	95
APPLICANTS FOR EAST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS. BY THE VICE-MARSHAL SIR SEPTOR BRANCKER	97
REMOVALS EMPLOYERS IN SOMALILAND. BY HIS EXCELLENCY H. B. KITHIRIASSER	101
TOMACOS GROWING IN N.E. RHODESIA. BY T. S. PAGE	103
NYALAND'S TOMACOS INDUSTRY. BY A. V. MAUREN	105
EAST AFRICAN POPULATION TABLE	113
CONDITIONS OF LAND SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA	115
SHOOTING IN EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA. BY LIEUT. GEN. SIR ROBERT BADEK POWELL	121
SUGAR-GROWING IN KENYA AND UGANDA. BY A SUGAR-PLANTER	123
SUCCESS WITH LABOUR. BY "KALAMBO"	127
PRINCIPAL NATIVE LANGUAGES	130
EAST AFRICAN CURRENCIES	131
EAST AFRICAN PARCEL RATES	132
EAST AFRICAN CABLE RATES	133
EAST AFRICAN INCOME TAX	134
EAST AFRICAN CUSTOMS DUTIES	135
AS A SETTLER'S WIFE SAYS THINGS	136
DAYS IN THE LIFE OF AN OFFICER IN W.A.A.F.	137
EMERSON LIFE IN N.YALAND	138
THE COST OF LIVING IN OAK HILL, SAGAMBA. BY "HERRARD"	139
THE COST OF LIVING IN UGANDA	140
THE COST OF LIVING IN NALAND AND M. NALAND	141
LIFE IN BROKEN HILL	142
THE COST OF LIVING IN KENYA	143
LIFE IN ABERDEEN	144
THE LABOUR SHORTAGE IN EAST AFRICA	145
PRISONERS IN EAST AFRICA	146
THE SILENCE FOR EAST AFRICA. BY "MURRAY"	147
THE SILENCE FOR EAST AFRICA	148
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN EAST AFRICA	149
BANKING FACILITIES IN EAST AFRICA	150
THE CHANCE OF A BATTERY FOR AFRICAN SHOOTING. BY DAVID H. LEWIS	151
SPORT IN EAST AFRICA	152
EAST AFRICAN SHOOTING LICENCES	153
A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A MISSIONARY. BY REV. J. A. ROSS	154
A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A DISTRICT OFFICER. BY CAPT. C. A. DENNISON	155
A DAY IN THE MALARIA	156
A DAY IN A COTTON GARDEN	157
A DAY OF MY LIFE IN NALAND	158
BUSINESS IN THE SUDAN. BY "LADGREN"	159
EMPLOYMENT IN KENYA	160
A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A MEDICAL OFFICER	161
A DAY IN ZANZIBAR. BY LANGRISH ROBERTS	162
A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A KENYA JOURNALIST	163
A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A SUDAN OFFICIAL	164
A DAY OF MY LIFE IN THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES. BY CAPT. F. SPOFFORD	165
EAST AFRICAN OFFICIAL SERVICES	166
HEALTH AND CLIMATE IN EAST AFRICA	167
EAST AFRICAN PUBLIC BODIES	168
INDEX OF SUBJECTS	169
"EAST AFRICA'S" BUYERS' GUIDE	170

This 208-page Special Number, printed on Art paper and profusely illustrated, is **INDISPENSABLE** to every progressive East African. Write immediately for copies for self and your friends, 3s. 9d. post free in Great Britain; 4s. 11d. post free Overseas. **Free to all annual subscribers.**

EAST AFRICA

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

Vol. 4, No. 100

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1928

Annual Subscription
30/- post free

Single Copies



BRITISH INDIA LINE

REGULAR SERVICE, LONDON AND MARSEILLES, TO AND FROM EAST AFRICA
Every two weeks, via Cape and Port Sudan, carrying First and Second Cabin
Passengers.

EAST MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE, BOMBAY—KALINGDI—MURAN
Four weekly, via East Africa Coastal Ports, also calling at Seychelles Islands (Masc)

EAST AFRICAN LOCAL SERVICES—S.S. "DUMRA" AND S.S. "DWARKA"
Communicating with Indian Services and providing frequent facilities at smaller ports and
anchorage for the India Line and Mail Steamers.

For full details and directions Booklets apply

P. & O. HOUSE 14, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W. 1.
Messagers GRAY, BAWES & CO., 122, LEADENHALL ST., E.C. 3.
FRANCIS GILLBERT, HERRY & CO., LTD. DOCK HOUSE, BILLET ST. E.C. 2.

Schweppes
DRY GINGER ALE
SODA WATER-TONIC WATER
GINGER BEER ETC

These soft and waters are
supplied at all first class hotels
clubs and stores throughout the
world.

A list of agents in any part of the
world sent upon application to

Schweppes

Marble Arch House, London, W. 1.



KIT & EQUIPMENT

EVERY POSSIBLE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE TROPICS

WHEN ON LEAVE CALL AT OUR SHOWROOM
10 & 10A, WARWICK STREET, NEWBY STREET,
LONDON

WHEN ABROAD WRITE TO—

GRIFFITHS, MCALISTER

& CO., LTD.

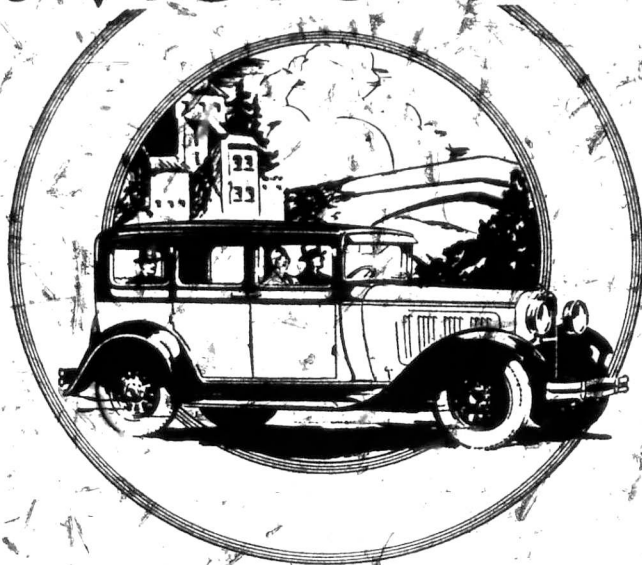
TAXIDERMISTS — INSURERS
CIVIL and MILITARY TAILORING

AN INTERVIEW WITH SIR HILTON YOUNG

MAY 10, 1928.

EAST AFRICA

The VICTORY SIX



Performance As Different As The Car Itself

If greater beauty were its only advantage, Dodge Brothers Victory Six would still be a revolutionary car.

Were greater safety its one point of superiority, the Victory would still deserve to be called the most original car in years.

Were greater economy its leading feature, the important fact would still remain that the Victory makes possible 21 miles per gallon at 25 miles per-hour for a Six.

But these are incidental to the outstanding Victory achievement—only by driving this car can you realize that.

S. FISHER & SIMMONS (EAST AFRICA) LTD.
NAIROBI

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

Tell our advertisers you saw it in "East Africa."



PHOTOGRAPH OF LONDON OFFICE TAKEN
FROM TRAFALGAR SQUARE

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES.

TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE
ROYAL MAIL BUILDING,
COCKSPUR ST., TRAFALGAR SQUARE
S.W. 1.

Telephone:—RECENT 57075.

Telegrams:—EAMATTERS, WESTRAND, LONDON.

TOURISTS,
INTENDING SETTLERS,
COMMERCIAL ENQUIRERS
AND INVESTORS,

are invited to ask for the latest information
regarding the rapid development of these
countries.

THE GATEWAY TO EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA IS VIA THE KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAY



SHEEP FARMING IN KENYA COLONY

COMFORTABLE RAIL
TRAVEL
THROUGH THE
ENTRANCING SCENERY
of the
KENYA HIGHLANDS.

Easy Access to Mounts
KENYA, KILIMANJARO,
ELGON and
RUWENZORI

The Great
RIFT VALLEY
and LAKE District.

LAKE VICTORIA
and the NILE

A Country that offers such
a wide variety of interest
from a Settlement, Tourist
or Sport standpoint, with
its profusion of estates pro-
vided through the middle of
many diversified character-
istics, where variations in
altitudes result in every
degree of temperate climate
and every form of pro-
duction cannot but prove
interesting and worthy of
close inspection.

For information apply to —

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building,
Cockspur Street, London, Thos. Cook & Son, all Branches, or the

General Manager, C. L. N. Wellink, Kenya and Uganda Railway, Head Quarter Offices, Nairobi, Kenya

For openings for trade see "East Africa's" Information Bureau.

"WINGET" FOR ALL CONCRETE MACHINERY

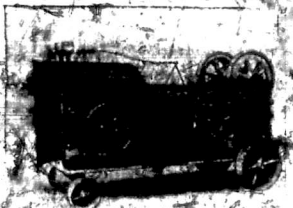
THE PIONEER & PREMIER HOUSE & BRITISH THROUGHOUT

"WINGET" OPEN DRUM MIXER with the Burn-Lancaster Patent Drum 7/5 Type, with 3 1/2 H.P. Engine



Same capacity machine also supplied without Elevating Hopper and 1 1/2 H.P. Engine. The "Winget" Open Drum Mixer is the quickest, most efficient, and cheapest mixer on the market. Also supplied in 13/10, 10/7, and 5/3 batch capacities.

"WINGET" CRUSHERS and/or Granulators

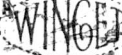


No. 2 Type. 10" x 7" jaw mouth. Operated by 8 hp. twin cylinder tank-cooled petrol Engine. Equally effective whether dealing with granite, whinstone, brick, or any other aggregate. Four sizes: 8 x 5 in., 10 x 7 in., 12 x 8 in. and 16 x 9 in. jaw mouth.

WINGET LIMITED (1924)

Head & Registered Office WINGET HOUSE, Greening Gardens, Westminster, S.W.1

Agents for East Africa: I. R. COOK, Nakuru, Kenya; Eldoret, Nairobi and Mbatia, Uganda; Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika

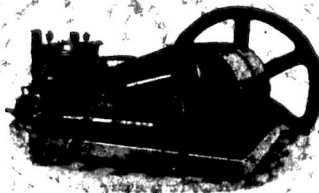


ROBEY & CO. LTD. LINCOLN, ENGLAND.



Sisal Factories completely equipped.

Complete Power Plants Oil and Steam



Boilers (all types)

Sole Agents: DALGETY & COMPANY, Ltd., Sixth Avenue - NAIROBI.

Spare parts stocked.

PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANTS FOR MOTOR TRANSPORT AND TRACTOR WORK (BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT).

FORDSON TRACTOR PLANTS WITH PARKER CYLINDER HEADS (Provisionally Protected) LOSS IN POWER ENTIRELY OVIATED

COMMON CHARGED FUEL RUNNING COSTS PROFOUNDLY REDUCED.

PRODUCER GAS PLANTS.



CYLINDER HEADS.

PARKER CYLINDER HEADS ENSURE THAT POWER EQUIVALLING THAT OBTAIN BY PARAFFIN WILL BE OBTAINED UNDER PRODUCER GAS. NO OTHER SYSTEM WILL EVEN APPROACH THESE RESULTS.

FUEL COST COMPARISONS.

15 Hours Running on the FORDSON TRACTOR for the same work will cost approximately:

20 lbs charcoal at 25 per ton	5/6	On paraffin at 1/- per gallon	18/6
22	6/6	7/6	27/6
24	6/6	7/6	28/6

EASILY FITTED AND OPERATED BY ANYONE. EXPERT KNOWLEDGE IS NOT REQUIRED. HIGHLY EFFICIENT SCRAMBLING SWEETER RUNNING

PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANT CO.

82 Conduit Street, London, W. 1.

Cables: P.P.G.P., London. Telephone: Regent 3000 (2 Lines)

CONCRETE MIXING



**TAKE IT WITH YOU
TO THE JOB.**


The Goodwin Mixer—combining
all the most modern features,
with proved efficiency.

Capacity: 3½ cub. ft. in.
Output: 22 cub. yds. per day.
Power: 1½ H.P. "Lister"
Engine.
Drive: Steel Roller Chain.
Shipping weight: 16 cwt.
Nett weight: 12 cwt.



Steel Framing and Hoisting. Quick Action Spur Tipping Gear.
Agent for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika:
J. W. LLOYD JONES, P.O. Box 661, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.
Head Office: F. MILTON COLE, P.O. Box 98, Bulawayo.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING




CHAMPAGNE OF ENGLAND

Gaymer's

CYDER

Gaymer's was the brand
selected for HMS Renown's world
tour with HRH The Prince
of Wales and for the
cruise of HMS
Repulse



Representatives
KENYA AGENCY, Ltd.
P.O. BOX 781
NAIROBI.

THE NEW DECCA

the supreme portable gramophone


66

The Decca Six Six is a friendly instrument. No massive piece of furniture this, but a companionable thing, intimate in its associations. For wherever you may go, so goes the Decca—and it will delight you always. The new Model Six Six is the gramophone achievement of the year—it is compact, handy and carries seven 10" records—hear it at the earliest opportunity and judge for yourself.

The new Decca is now being demonstrated at Gramophone Shops and Stores throughout the world. Ask a p.c. to address below will bring fully descriptive art booklet and nearest agent's name.

**"DECCA" Dept. 56,
25, WORSHIP STREET, E.C. 2.**

Sole Manufacturers—
Barrett Colman & Co. Ltd.
(Registered 1832)



THE DAWSON NEWS SERVICE

Annual Subscription Rates, including Foreign Postage

	BRITISH	AMERICAN	FRENCH
Little Red Book	21	21	21
Times Weekly	21	21	21
Punch	21	21	21
Public Opinion	21	21	21
Pearson's Weekly	21	21	21
Sphere	21	21	21
Tablet	21	21	21
Engineering	21	21	21
Eye	21	21	21
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	21	21	21
Pearson's Magazine	21	21	21
Radio	21	21	21
Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette	21	21	21
Motor	21	21	21
Windsor Magazine	21	21	21
News of the World	21	21	21
Manchester Guardian Weekly	21	21	21
Ladies' Home Journal	21	21	21
Life	21	21	21
Saturday Evening Post	21	21	21
Harper's Magazine	21	21	21
Playboy Magazine	21	21	21
Outing Magazine	21	21	21
Country Magazine	21	21	21
Country Club	21	21	21
North American Review	21	21	21
Literary Digest	21	21	21
Collier's Weekly	21	21	21
Good Housekeeping	21	21	21
Scrubber's Magazine	21	21	21
Popular Science	21	21	21
Modern France	21	21	21
Outlook	21	21	21
Atlantic Monthly	21	21	21
Genie Civil	22 25 0	Miroir des Modes	20 75 0
Le Vin Parisienne	1 10 0	Le Matin	1 10 0
Journal des Femmes	1 10 0	Chiffons	1 10 0
L'Annuaire Religieuses	0 10 0	Miroir des Femmes	1 10 0
Le Ritz	1 10 0	Womens Illustrate	1 10 0
Le Soire	1 10 0	Femme Chic	1 10 0
Fantasio	1 10 0	Journal des Debats W.	1 10 0
Economiste Francais	1 10 0	Journal Amusant	1 10 0

We do not mutilate papers to reduce postage.
ABOVE RATES INCLUDE ALL DOUBLE NUMBERS.

WM. DAWSON & SONS, Ltd.
Cannon House, Bream's Bldg., London, E.C. 4, Eng.
ESTABLISHED 1875

When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and ensure Special Attention.

EAST AFRICA

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



Vol. 4, No. 190.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1928.

Annual Subscription
30/- post free.

Sixpence.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. B. JOHNSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES,

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.

Telephone: Museum 730. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

Official Organ in Great Britain

Convention of Associations of Kenya.

Associated Producers of East Africa.

Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa.

Usambara Planters' Association.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

PAGE		PAGE
1129	Sir Hilton Young Inter- viewed.	1135
1130	Voortrakkers of the Usain Gishu...	1136
1131	Pen Pictures of East Africa.	1140
1133	Point East African Board.	1143
1134	Merchand View of Tanganyika.	1149
	East Africa's Book Shelf.	
	Letters to the Editor.	
	East Africa in the Press.	
	Personalia.	
	Camp Fire Comments.	
	What Kenya Thinks.	

SIR HILTON YOUNG INTERVIEWED.

THE Editor of East Africa has had the privilege of learning some of the impressions brought back from Africa by Sir Edward Hilton Young, Chairman of the East African Commission on Closer Union, who, accompanied by his colleagues, Sir George Schuster, Sir Reginald Mant, and Mr. J. H. Oldham, returned to London on Monday. The Chairman, who hopes that it will be possible to present the Report of the Commission to the Imperial Government before the autumn, did not wish in any way to anticipate views which might be expressed in that document, but, despite the urgent calls upon his time, soon after his return from an absence of over four months, was good enough to spare a little while in which to express his opinion of some of the most striking aspects of the tour.

Nothing struck Sir Hilton Young more forcibly than the immense potentialities of the British East and Central African Dependencies, and the fact that success has been speedy and abundant wherever courage had been shown, while progress had been backward where confidence had been lacking. Confidence, in fact, appeared to be the principal requirement when dealing with the exploitation of African resources. If there were enormous tracts of land which could never become the home of any but a primitive people engaged in pastoral pursuits or the most elementary forms of agriculture, and other districts scarcely suited for occupation by the human race at all, it was also astounding to see the vast regions which could and certainly would be made available for tenancy by prosperous human beings. Immense areas could at small outlay be brought under cultivation and made fertile by the use of cheap water-raising windmills, for water was often found a few feet below the surface. Many of these areas were true lands of the spear, which had never been under the permanent occupation of mankind, but over which a few warring tribes had wandered.

Allied to confidence, the other chief needs were knowledge and capital. Those members of the Commission with long experience of administration in the Overseas Empire had been deeply impressed by the urgent necessity for adequate surveys, geographical, economic, and physical, for only as such knowledge could a sure foundation for future development be laid. Capital was necessary in the first place for the development of communications. In every territory visited everyone was profoundly convinced that wise progress for the future could be assured only by establishing the relations between the Natives and the immigrant communities upon the firm foundation of economic and political equity.

Most impressive also were the evidences of organised and scientific effort made in Northern Rhodesia for the exploration of the mineral resources of that country—efforts on a scale, he believed, surpassing anything attempted in any other part of the world. As to the more tropical agricultural products, such as tobacco in the Rhodesias and tea and tobacco in Nyasaland, it was not a question of how much Africa could produce, but of how much the world could at present consume. Another fact which had struck Sir Hilton Young was that local Administrations would doubtless find an increasing need to direct their attention to the proper selection of settlers, for the amount of capital which they might possess was not the chief thing; more important was it that the right type of man should be chosen.

PEN PICTURES OF EAST AFRICA.

VOORTREKKERS OF THE BASIN GISHU.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By Mrs. B. Lawrence Brown.

SOME of the most interesting stories of early pioneering in Kenya may lie hidden in the loss incidental to the vicissitudes of the Dutch immigrants twenty or twenty-five years ago. About seven hundred of them came over in relays. The overflow of the southern territories of the African continent, they spilled out and found a channel from the East Coast to the great plateau of the Basin Gishu. There was a very great venture.

They followed no beaten track, but cut, burned and cleared one for themselves. Their trail was crossed by many bridgeless rivers subject to sudden flooding. Wild animals were far more prevalent and troublesome than to-day, and, since the trek lasted several months, the voortrekkers were exposed to every phase of tropical climate. They brought much with them to mitigate the trials of an indefinite period of travel in crude conditions, but only their habit of life helped them to conquer to their destination.

A peasant people inured to hardship, they were desperate men seeking peaceful homes for their women and children, with no other capital than their own splendid physique, courage and faith in themselves, under God. They were a strictly religious people, finding in the Old Testament their pillar of cloud by day and pillar of fire by night. Their venture was a wonderful epic of dauntless effort crowned with richly merited victory.

An Epic of Dauntless Effort.

They came in great caravans: Cape waggons with canvas hoods like tents, each drawn by an eight, pair team of oxen, controlled by sounds only; they were urged to expedition by the scorching whips, came to a halt at the sound of whistling, and when the Dutchmen yodelled, they assembled for yoking. Each whip was fourteen feet in the stock and twenty feet in the lash. A long procession of such waggons, with men, women, children, infants in arms, cows, mules, sheep, dogs and poultry. On, and on, and on, never keeping count of days or months. Barring of imagination, sturdy of resolution, questioning nothing, accepting whatever each day brought forth of good or ill, welded in the bond of racial unity, they went forward, fairly licking their fingers in the face of the unknown.

Sometimes they pitched camp on the banks of a river in flood, to wait for a crossing. During these compulsory halts they did everything needed to make easier the next stage of the journey. The smiths brought out their forges and set about wagon repairs; the cobblers mended boots; the hunters went in search of meat; the only scribe in the tribe wrote notes of their adventures; and even the dentist found work. The women laundried and mended linen; they baked "fifty-fifty" bread (half wheat-flour and half maize-meal); they made candles of the harder fats of zebra and buffalo, and dripping of the softer fats of gazelle. When the hunters brought in the meat, they made biltong. A delightful story is told of a dear old couple who must have been refreshingly simple, whenever the scribe put on his spectacles to read aloud from the Scriptures, they sat on their heels to listen.

Much live stock was collected by the way. A length of cable measured along a cow from the horns to the tip of its tail procured the same cow in

exchange. Old hides were changed for sheep, and pocket knives and glass beads for poultry. Sometimes they met, ungratefully, Somali from the region now known as Inbaland, and these nomads exchanged mules for buffalo

hides. Once they called an urgent messenger to enter the world; the exhausted mother died, and they had to leave her remains in the vast oblivion of the wilderness. Relief in a future reunion keeps people from madness in trials like these. Through the sunshine and shadows, actual and metaphorical, they kept the course of the stars; these mariners of the oceans of wilderness.

Trouble with Lions.

During the dry season they reached a region inhabited by the Masai, their camp divided from a Masai hamlet only by a deep river. The Natives had raised a thorn-fence in a circle round their huts, and they had similar thorn-fence rings inside which they kept their flocks and herds at night. These they call *bomas*; the Dutch call them *kraals*, and the Englishman would recognise them as corrals. During the afternoon great herds of zebra, antelope, and several ostriches grazed cheek by jowl with the Masai cattle and goats.

That night the moon rode high, and the lions stalked low. The Dutchmen could hear their terrific roaring followed by sudden spells of dead silence, except for the thunder of stampeding hoofs on the veld. The camp bonfires were replenished to scare the lions, but they attracted a rhino lurking somewhere in the vicinity. It rushed on them before they even knew it was coming, and one Dutchman was killed. An ox was so badly wounded that it had to be shot. Of course the rhino was shot, but it taught the Dutchmen that there is a very real side to the picturesque predicament that is said to plant poof man-sentinel between the devil and the deep sea. Whenever the lions roared thereafter they had a pretty tense time trying to decide whether to choose between lions and rhinos by lightning fire or not.

Meantime the lions on the other side of the river had carried their raid right into the corrals. Not only had the trembling zebra, sheltering by the corrals, attracted them there, but lions are intensely lazy. They know from experience, these terrible pests to the Masai, that penned cattle mean an easy feast. But the Masai, ignorant about lethal advantage, met and routed their enemy with their spears and buffalo-leather shields only. Gladitorial men! None was killed, but two were badly mauled. The Dutch surgeon attended to their wounds, and when the caravan renewed its journey, his reward was sixty cows with calves at heel.

As the caravan progressed, the various regions changed definitely in aspect. When they came to the sheep-country they saw nothing but silky downs dappled with blobs of dark fleece. These regions were almost treeless and very sparsely watered. The sheep were led to the river, six miles away only every alternate day. The voortrekkers did not weep fondly over this dumb tragedy, as most Home-born men would have done, for they knew a secret of vast import to sheep-farmers—the wool on sheep shortens with frequent drinking. Who would have guessed it? One had gone through life associating the process called "shrinking" with flannels only, and never with the potential flannel still on the backs of live sheep!

Straight from this blandly deceptive country smiling over a wicked tragedy, they passed into Dreamland. Vision it!

A river, swinging its flood through a gorge of granite like sea-green and ivory agate; tall horse-chestnuts proudly fringed on the cliff-tops, in helmets of jade, spiked with rosy bloom; flaming goat-vines shrieking their way through mazes of *assegai* and moon-wattle in saccato notes of fire; purple lanterns drooping down the ledges like rain in twilight; orange *Strobilium* flashing high lights from beds of blue; gentian wherever the crevices were wide enough to hold lapfuls of mould, and ferns, lilies, and rushes leaning low to the lips of the tide. The tide sweeping out, now expanding in petals of golden sunshine, now sheathed in purple shadows.

A kingfisher challenging the sun and water to fade his glory. Radiant butterflies lighting everywhere, like confetti showered from the brilliant carnival of a sunset. Lizards in lapis lazuli coats-of-mail and scarlet hoods; beetles in armour of glinting emerald; dragonflies with gauze wings of burnished copper emphasising the delicate cerise venation, and rush-flicks reflecting the sheen in a peacock's breast.

And this jewelled region of tropical splendour waited on the borders of the sinister sanctuary of the buffalo—the *assegai* forests. Shadowlands of pestiferous pools and ever-dripping dews, all born blind because sunbeams could never win through to light fires in their sad eyes. Boughs shooting low and spreading wide to interlace in deadly snares for human feet. Regions of rutescent malice where twilight alternates with blackest night, noonless and moonless, the black habitation of the black-coated, black-minded buffalo that is feared most of all Kenyan fauna.

Beyond this terrible Hades, the rhino's habitat. Like a caricature of Nature, he is fastidious about his dwelling-place. When his fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, he woos his lady in a sylvan sitting of inconceivable beauty. His home for her is a fairy bower. The floor is trampled into the semblance of polished marble, and it is always speckless, this lovely forest tapestry woven with the delicate warp of light, and heavy wool of shade, and shot with gleams of turquoise sky; but Native experience warns insistently that many and many an unwary soul has passed on for ever in the green dusk of just such a witching glade.

The Charming Eldoret Plateau.

Scenes such as these must have compensated the *voortrekkers* for the loss of every-day comforts. On and on, and on they went, till they reached their remote objective. No mean halo of victory crowns that stupendous feat. They raised for themselves the siege of Kenya's mighty miles, and the great Eldoret plateau reveals to-day the aftermath of the absorption of that sturdy invasion. Its levels are scattered with little Dutch homes.

This wonderful tableland has a singularly attractive charm in its far-sweeping and remote contours. It spreads like an amber velvet carpet touched by flames of flowering cactus, and marked with hand-some round and square where blue and red gums, gold and black wattles, and dark spruce stand out in planted blocks.

Some of the inland cottages are winsome—clinker-built and shingle-roofed, and painted "Vandyke brown." The shingles scintillate in sunshine and moonlight like the frost on Christmas cards. Quaint and simply built gabled little cottages with mauve wistaria and the golden sun smothering their porches in bloom and fragrance. Sometimes, at sunset, a picture that takes the men by surging back to a greatly simple but greatly beautiful picture, "The Angelus." It breathes the spirit of a people whose contentment is so simple that it asks no more

of God than sufficient unto each day of toil and reward. And this spirit is breathed full often where simple Dutchmen and their wives stand in golden fields of harvest, thanking God for the realization of their dreams.

And all across the long spaces, two sounds so unfamiliar to English ears—the yodelling of basket-waggoners, and the pistol-shot cracking of their long-lashed whips. Are there ears in those little homes that start to the sounds? Are there memories winging back to the days when such sounds woke the echoes from the palm-tree bosom of the East Coast to the untruffed and golden brow of the giant Usain Gishu?

THE LEGEND OF THE COURTHOUSE.

Specially written for "East Africa"

By *Edwin*

As the traveller leaves the gates of the docks at the top of the little hill leading from the old landing stage at Dar-es-Salaam, his glance may rest for a moment on a long, low battlemented, white-washed building just to his left. It carries on its plain exterior a silly little wooden affair of a veranda propped on four posts and serving the boys invariably to be seen sitting beneath as a shady place to rest from the glaring heat of the noonday sun.

Over the big arched doorway on the left the curious may observe a large cross worked in the plaster. A rough staircase admits to the upper storey, but proceeding straight through and beneath the unfavourably corrugated roof of iron an old courtyard is disclosed. Stately coconut palms, trace their way skywards at irregular intervals from the open space, while the centre is occupied by an old pump erected by the Germans over the original well. Buildings of mud surround the courtyard in a state of decay and desolation, and the basement of the main building consists of a series of long low rooms. In passing one notices about ankle height along the walls a number of heavy iron eyebolts with rings, of which more anon.

Returning to the entrance the visitor climbs the stairs to a rickety wood porch and enters a long corridor with rooms right and left. The corridor merges into a big rambling room, from which other rooms open on all sides; but one, and that opens to the veranda on the front. The tragedy which gave rise to the legend I am about to relate is said to have occurred in the big room to the east.

When I first took possession of this old quarters several people suggested that my occupancy would be short on account of the ghost. Now ghosts are uncommon occurrences in East Africa, and, scanting a story, I traced as far as possible the history of my haunted castle.

Claimed to be the oldest standing building in Dar-es-Salaam, it was erected in the height of the nefarious trade in black ivory by a sultan who used it as a depot for slaves prior to their dispatch by dhow to their various destinations. The slaves were herded into the houses around the compound and in the basement the refractory ones being chained to the eyebolts in the walls. The small room to the right as one enters the central door was retained for the use of the guard and the gang-drivers, the latter being mostly Arabs. This central door originally gave access to the rooms above used by the sultan as a dwelling and as a home for his harem.

Built into each corner of the main building was a living female slave to ensure the long standing and

prosperity of the house, but whether this part of the story has been borne out by investigation I am unable to say. It certainly was a customary practice in those days.

The arrival of one of the slave gangs one day produced so the story goes—a very beautiful girl whom the sultan promptly decided to add to his collection. Repeating her anklets of iron with those of gold, he forced his unwelcome attentions upon her—and retired from an altercation with a knife-wound which she had managed to inflict. As punishment for this unheard-of affront to his dignity and in the presence of the other women of the harem, the savage beauty was beheaded, and her body, with the head under its arm, put in the courtyard as an example to those who felt inclined to dispute authority.

Slowly the sultan died, haunted at night by a dreadful apparition of the murdered girl parading with her head under her arm, and to this day she is supposed to walk occasionally through the rooms in which her horrid fate overtook her.

Since those stirring times the old buildings have been put to various uses. About 1860 a mission was established here—hence the addition of a cross over the door—and it was from here that Stanley is supposed to have set out on his famous safari to find Livingstone in 1871. During the German occupation it served as a Court House until the erection of the pretentious *boma* now adjoining it. The War saw it giving shelter to numbers of troops, and since then it has at odd times been occupied as temporary living quarters for officials, while now the Police are in possession.

Thus runs the story, but during my sojourn in the room of the crime my dreams were never disturbed by a visit from the beautiful lady with the misplaced head.

MY LETTER TO THE BEAK

A Story of East Africa Thirty Years Ago.

The Law, you know, in days gone by was not so nice as now.

And Beaks in their procedure would much latitude allow.

I sent my cook's assistant once with a note unto the Beak:

"Please give the bearer half-a-dozen lashes for his cheek."

"I waiting answer, sar?" asked he. "Oh, yes! So off he set.

"Poor brute!" I thought, "He little dreams what answer he will get."

I watched him down the road and round the corner out of sight.

I almost felt a twinge of pity—Baff! 'twould serve him right.

An hour or more elapsed and then it fairly made me stare.

Amazed to see him coming back with quite a jaunty air.

"By Jove," I thought, "he likes it to his epidermis thick.

A pleasing titillation is imparted by the stick!"

He went about his duties showing not a trace of pain.

I even thought he looked as though he'd give a sauce or so.

"How can it be?" I asked myself. "He's not put out a bit."

Perhaps old Brown was absent, or he didn't read the bit.

At length my growing haget I could keep no longer down,

And said, "Come, now. What answer did you get from Colonel Brown?"

"I bring that."

"I give the child a sar. You might have knocked me."

"What? gave a sar? Gracious powers!"

"Yes, truly, sar. I catch him going for to buy in the shops in the bazaar."

"I say, You take this letter, much time keeping I afraid."

And master wanting me for making ready to parade."

He vanished. I felt back overpowered in my chair.

This was indeed a mighty cheerful turn to the affair.

My dear old fat *mpishi*! They would stick to greasy-backs.

For every year he'd served me he'd surely get a whack.

He stood, the old *mpishi*, like a bundle in the door. And then he crawled and clasped my feet, and blubbered on the floor.

Behind him stood his children, and Fatuma, his wife.

All screeching, and he said, "Now, *brown*, take my life.

"I ruined man, I never face the servants any more."

He then exposed his back, and I could see that it was sore.

Raising him up, I said, "My *mpishi*, this is a mistake. I first rupees one hundred will some compensation make."

He rubbed his back, and, looking round at wife and children said:

"I take rupees one hundred, sar, but never take my head."

He took them. Ere the year was yet another fortnight old.

His head was high as ever, garments wondrous to behold.

The cook's assistant I later learned had once before been sent

To another District Beak, with a note of like content.

To get mine taken from him seemed the safest course to be:

The once was quite enough for him—and so it was for me!

BWANA MWARABU.

THE proprietors of "East Africa" are pleased to consider the publication of books dealing with East African agriculture, industry, travel, and tribal and animal life. Many requests, of which every care will be taken, but for which the proprietors do not hold themselves responsible, should be sent under registered cover to 51, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

May Meeting of Executive Council.

Special to "East Africa"

The May meeting of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir Sydney Henn (Chairman), Mr. J. Sandeman Allen, Mr. D. F. Hasden, General Sir John Davidson, Mr. Campbell Hauburg, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. G. Ponsonby, Mr. E. Porritt, Mr. D. C. Malcolm, Mr. W. A. M. Sim, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, and Sir Trevredyn Wynne.

Leave of absence was granted to Lord Cranworth, and a welcome extended to Mr. Hasden on his return to England after spending the winter in the south of France.

Railway Construction in Uganda and Tanganyika.

The Press report that Sir George Schuster had stated publicly that the construction of the railway to Kampala was now to be undertaken was considered and it was decided to ask the Colonial Office for further particulars.

A memorandum from Mr. G. H. Lepper, urging that it would be preferable not to proceed with the railway from Dodoma to Arusha proposed by the Schuster Committee, but to build instead a line from Ngerengere to Korogwe, had been considered by the Transport Committee, which now expressed itself as definitely opposed to Mr. Lepper's proposal, which was regarded as of only local utility, whereas the chief need of the Territory was main transport communication to open up the country and to bring it into closer touch with its neighbours.

Mr. Wigglesworth thought that the Colonial Office should be urged to proceed with railway development in Tanganyika, for in his opinion, either month after month was drifting by without anything having been done.

Sir Humphrey Leggett considered that Mr. Wigglesworth's views were entirely erroneous, and that Sir Donald Cameron had shown at the last meeting of the Tanganyika Legislative Council that the survey parties were hard at work in the field, while His Excellency himself was strongly in favour of the Dodoma-Fife line, and was doing everything in his power to open up the Territory.

Mr. Sandeman Allen suggested that the Transport Committee might usefully prepare a memorandum summarising the position to date, confirming the views which the Board had already expressed, supporting Sir Donald Cameron, and urging that the Imperial Government should facilitate the extension of trunk railways in Tanganyika.

Congo Basin Treaties.

Further consideration was given to this matter, and useful information presented to the Council concerning the position in Northern Rhodesia, the laws of which Protectorate had been loyally and carefully framed to conform to the requirements of the treaties. Though no Customs cordon had been drawn round the Congo Basin area of Northern Rhodesia, that was of little more than academic importance, since trade in that area was very restricted. Evidence had been received by the Sub-committee dealing with this subject that Northern Rhodesia stood to lose by abrogation of the treaties, and representations had been made by merchants engaged in West African trade that more would be lost than gained on the West Coast if the treaties were denounced in order to introduce Imperial preference.

In view of this evidence, Council was of opinion that the whole question needed the most careful consideration, and must be treated on the broadest possible lines, with which object it was

decided to invite the collaboration of the African Chambers of Commerce, of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, of the Trade and Industrial Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute, and of other similar bodies. It was suggested that the Board might ask such bodies to be inviting the Prime Minister to appoint a Departmental Committee to investigate the whole position thoroughly.

Undesirable Advertising Matter.

The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce communicated a recent resolution, which it had passed in the following words:

"That this meeting of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce strongly supports the views recently voiced by Sir Humphrey Leggett regarding the circulation of undesirable advertising matter among Natives. It considers that considerable harm can be done in this direction. It deeply regrets the attitude of the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* towards this subject, which it feels can only be due to a failure to realise the true position rather than any desire to lower respect for the white woman in the mind of the unsophisticated Native."

Sir Humphrey Leggett stated that four or five months ago representations were made from East Africa that certain firms in this country—a number of Manchester houses among them—and also a number of Continental houses were flooding the country with circulars, many addressed to Natives and Indians, depicting white women in various stages of distress, and that such circulars were stuck up in Native huts and gloated over. During the last year or two there had been an alarming increase in the number of cases of attempted rape by Natives on European women, and the wholesale distribution of such illustrations was a very serious matter. The East African section of the London Chamber of Commerce having recorded its strong condemnation of the circulation of such undesirable advertising matter, which it regarded as a real danger in tropical communities, the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* indicated its view that the resolution of the London Chamber was due merely to the entrance of Mrs. Grundy. That emphasised Sir Humphrey, was certainly not the opinion of any East Africans, all of whom must be very greatly indebted to *East Africa* for having devoted a leading article to the subject. In his opinion every white woman in East Africa should be very grateful to *East Africa* for the stand it had taken in the matter. The Council passed a resolution fully endorsing the views expressed by the Nairobi Chamber.

The Amani Institute.

Mr. Ponsonby drew attention to the report of Lord Lovat's Committee, which engendered the fear that the Amani Institute would come too distinctly under the control of the Colonial Office, for the report said that the Committee contemplated that the Director and Senior Research Officers of a Central Research Station should eventually become members of the Colonial Agriculture Service, and some if not all of the junior officers. Mr. Ponsonby feared that the activities of a Research Station might be very stultified if staffed by Agricultural Officers, and that the position should be seriously reconsidered. The Tropical School of Agriculture in Trinidad was on an entirely different basis, and appeared to be doing excellent work. The appointment of commercial men of East African experience to the governing body of the Institute in England also seemed desirable. Mr. Wigglesworth thought the whole scheme uncrystallised. While there was no room for criticism of the operations at Amani, he considered there was room for criticism that nothing had been done in London to appoint a consultative body.

Congestion on the Kenya and Uganda Railways

A letter was read from Mr. Felling, who referred to an allegation made at a previous meeting of the Board that four months had elapsed between the dispatch of goods from Mombasa and their delivery at Kisumu. Mr. Felling pointed out that for the past nine months only a quarter of the stockpiled at Kisumu had been in use and said that he did not believe one single instance could be cited of a delay of four months or more. Mr. Hattersley intimated that he would be very pleased to take up the challenge and give the General Manager a specific case.

A MERCHANT'S VIEW OF TANGANYIKA

A Candid but a Friendly Critic

Special Interview to "East Africa"

A DIRECTOR of a well-known London company who recently paid a visit to Tanganyika, and with whom the Editor of *East Africa* had a most interesting talk a few days ago, is certainly not disposed to join the chorus of optimists who have nothing but good to say of conditions in that former German Protectorate. Although convinced that the Territory has very great possibilities, he cannot see that the time is ripe for large commitments to be made by individual financiers on this side. Various existing problems must, he says, be settled beforehand.

In his view the chief problem concerns the future possession of the Territory, on which, despite the pronouncements of the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and of the Governor, he found great doubt to prevail amongst British subjects, who fear that the Territory may be used as a pawn in the higher politics of Downing Street. He had personal evidence that this view is openly expressed, and that it is held even by the higher Government officials. Naturally, said this business man, careful financiers, British or of other nationality, are likely to hesitate to invest their funds till this point is more definitely settled, and the conditions of the Territory are, from a business point of view, very unsatisfactory, and such as to prevent investment on a large scale at present, especially in view of the present Native policy and the Indian problem. These, in the opinion of the interviewee, are caused by the Government of the Territory under Mandate.

One informant had been surprised at the extent of the confusion in the Customs and connected Railway sheds in Dar es Salaam, which matter was receiving close investigation by the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce. Railways and means are found to overcome the difficulties, import and export trade would, he said, undoubtedly suffer.

Inflated Property Values

He also regards the condition of imports into the Territory as unsound, since prices, in his opinion, are not only out of the tone, but long credits have to be given in addition. His inquiries convinced him that these long credits are very frequently used not for the development of trade but to finance speculative transactions in township plots and properties, the values of which he considers seriously inflated. Financial conditions are therefore not regarded by him as sound, but he was pleased to find that the danger of long credits was recalled by the banks and the large import houses, so that no doubt steps were of course going to be taken to remedy these evils. Depressed trade conditions and shortness of money were expected to be expected for a period.

The large German companies, which worked in the country before the War, have by now to a great extent regained their hold, and it is his opinion that British companies and influence can be re-established

only by beating them on their own ground, that is to say, by support in the initial period in various ways from Home and by the close cooperation of the British in mind and

in a great deal of practical work. The future of the Territory was now concentrated in the hands of a few members of the powerful Indian community.

New Policy Needed

"During my visit," said the merchant, "I came to share the views put forward by *East Africa*, and until the difficulties mentioned have been overcome, and more support based on a broader and longer view of the future is forthcoming from the Mother Country, great development and closer economic union with England cannot be expected. On the contrary, if things drift as they are drifting to-day, there will be a more pronounced tendency for the transfer of the Mandate to Germany, which is exerting every endeavour to that end."

"With a few exceptions, no blame can be attributed to the present administrators and other officials, who enjoy the esteem of British and foreign residents alike, and who are doing their very best. Still, however good and able an administrative body it may be, it is handicapped by the principles now laid down."

The substance of this interview may not make pleasant reading for many of our readers, but it should certainly be considered.

LAND AUCTIONS IN TANGANYIKA

Specific Cases of Abuse

FOR a time to time we have published many complaints from Tanganyika concerning the present system of land auctions, and we have now received from Arusha particulars of a case, which has aroused considerable local feeling.

Having at considerable trouble and expense selected two blocks of land, two well-known Arusha planters submitted their applications to Government in the ordinary way, and received notice that the land would be put up for sale on a certain date. It had hitherto been understood that in such cases the land would be knocked down to the applicant at the set price, but on this occasion the two British settlers found on their arrival at the home two Indians who are said never even to have seen the land, but who were nevertheless prepared to compete with them.

The most serious part of the information which we have received from a thoroughly responsible quarter is, however, the allegation that in more than one occasion planters have been told that if they made certain payments to the Indians no one would bid against them. In one case Arusha was demanded, and the planters concerned felt forced to pay it, that being a cheaper course than having the price of the land run up against them. Settlers are not unduly concerned about so much an idea of competition, but at the fact that the man who goes to the trouble and expense of selecting land is liable to be outmaneuvered by a people who do not scruple to demand money as recompense for refraining from bidding, and who, if they do bid and get left with land, argue that what satisfies a European is good enough for them.

Another case reported to us concerns a Greek settler in the Territory, who applied for an additional area of about 150 acres adjoining his present *shamba*. The application was approved as reasonable by the local Administrative Officer, and every one, A. O. and planter included, expected the sale to go through at the upset price of 1500 per acre, but along came an Indian and put the seal up to 1000 per acre per annum.

AN EAST AFRICAN BOOK TO TREASURE.

Mr. Elphinstone's work is one of the leading living writers on African topics, and, as the readers of *East Africa* have had ample opportunity of proving, his criticisms are always fair, sound, and instructive. He was invited by *The Blue Notes* to review Mr. John Boyes's new book, "The Company of Adventurers," which *East Africa* has published, and this is the opinion which he expresses in the May issue of that always interesting magazine of sea travel.

"This is a bit of the old Africa which in many of its phases has passed away for ever—the mysterious Old Africa into which men ventured alone, depending upon their mother-wit, their rusty rifles, and luck. Many of them died, in solitude, of fever, many came to a violent end beneath the feet of elephants. A few survive—John Boyes belongs to that gallant, hard-bitten band of adventurers. In East Africa everybody knows him as the King of the Kikuyu. He told the tale of his kingship in an earlier volume. Now, in the same plain, straightforward style, which carries conviction throughout, he spins two great yarns among sundry others. The first, which we like best, is about his elephant hunting in the Lado Enclave, the second of his trading trip into Abyssinia.

"The Lado Enclave was a portion of the Sudan leased to the King of the Belgians. When he died the Belgian officials withdrew hurriedly, and a period of anarchy ensued until the British could take possession. But even before this the country offered irresistible attraction to elephant poachers. They did not want to poach, it seems, but the authorities ordained that licences could only be obtained on the West Coast or in Belgium, which was simply asking for trouble. The country teemed with elephants, it was no uncommon thing to come upon herds of four hundred. The men who collected for the killing were worthy of the best traditions of Queen Elizabeth's golden age of adventurers.

"It is a tribute to the humanity with which they treated the Natives that John Boyes can say: 'During the entire period of my connection with this part of Africa not a single English hunter was killed by the Natives.' Our author enjoyed great sport. On one occasion, at least, he bagged a brace of bull elephants with a right and a left. He found his quarry sometimes in long grass, where he had to shoot perched on the shoulders of his gun-bearer, and when could only see the upper limb of the elephant's body. It had some thrillingly narrow escapes from death. In fifteen months he shot one hundred and fifty elephants, and made a profit of £2,500 out of the ivory. Sometimes, we confess, it sounds like sheer butchery, as when he slaughtered six elephants as they walked past him at twenty yards. He speaks of it as 'the most fascinating, exciting, dangerous sport the world has ever given to roving humanity.

"And what pictures he draws of his fellow poachers! There is Bennett, for example, 'Admiral of the Nile flotilla,' a Captain Kettle in the flesh, who tied up his steamer to the bank, with nails on board, armed his black 'lors in *askaris*, and scripted the Native passengers as porters, and went off into the wilds for a night's hunting—he never saw an elephant, and afterwards was pointed out by a superior officer who came to investigate the late affair. And there is the sneering, religious Scot, and on his way to church met the African pastor, and, not knowing who he was, gave

him a hammering for whistling on the Sabbath, took the service himself, preaching an eloquent sermon on the subject of 'Sunday.' The best chapter in the book deals with the 'hell-hole' which he found the camp he, and his party, occupied the night. The tale is truly told. It is a book to read with interest and to treasure.

SOME EMINENT AFRICANS.

In compiling her little book, "Lives of Eminent Africans," (Longmans, Green, and Co., 3s. 6d.), Miss G. A. Gollbeck has certainly taken a broad view. The prominent Natives selected for biographical survey and instruction include Tshaka, the Ashu Napoleon, King Mutesa, of Uganda; Chief Khama, of Bechuanaland; Livingston's African friends, Sir Apolo Kagwa, N.C.M.G., M.B.E., for so long Katikiko of Uganda; and Dr. Aggrey, whose sudden death in 1922 deprived West Africa of her most distinguished son. The book has been written confessedly with the object of inspiring young Africans, "stepping out into life or into their final year in college or training school," and it would be interesting to discover which of the exemplars set out in its pages appeal most to the modern African student. Tshaka was a great man in his way but to commend him can hardly be the design of the author; Mutesa cannot be quoted as a type for young Africa to copy, though his more reprehensible traits—and they were many and very evil—were carefully obscured in the text; to put Apolo Kagwa as a real statesman, in the same class as John Fabayi seems incongruous. The literary phase seems the most popular nowadays, and the qualifications—'schoolmaster,' 'evangelist,' and 'canon'—occur too frequently to be comforting. Unconsciously one's sympathy goes out to the old ruler of Bantu life, Mashobane, the Basuto chief, who were real rulers of men. They were African through and through.

The author justly claims that every effort has been taken to secure accuracy in the facts recorded, and her little book is a real contribution to the history of a race which is daily occupying a greater place in the world. The design on the cover is worth noting, for it is from a freehand drawing by a woman of the '30s.

'TRIBAL LAYS'

"Spite of such sparks as war, songs, verse tend to bring nations together, even more than prose, such as statesmen speeches tend to divide them. A working knowledge of International literature, verse and prose, will put you profitably in touch with other parts of the world. Come to us, explore our unrivalled stock and hear of our special facilities for holding a conversation with the World."

J. & E. BUMPUS, LTD.
35, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

By Appointment to Her Majesty the King
Phone: Mayfair 223 and 1224

"THE COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS" will be sent by registered post to any address in the world on receipt of 17s. by *East Africa*, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

MAJOR CHURCH REPLIES TO MR. LINFIELD.

The Report of the East Africa Commission.
To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,
I apologise to Mr. Linfield for stating that I did not see the addendum to the Report of the East Africa Parliamentary Commission of which we were both members until I saw it in the printed document. Actually I saw a printed galley-proof.

But I should like to remind Mr. Linfield that everything the Chairman and I wrote was typed and copies provided for all members of the Commission; these drafts were then dealt with paragraph by paragraph. No such procedure was followed in the case of the addendum because I was given clearly to understand that it was Mr. Linfield's own. I don't agree with most of it. I think the paragraphs on Vital Statistics, valueless except where he reiterates any plea in the main document for accurate records. I object on principle to the selection of statistics to bolster up a theory.

More than that, I object to the inferences drawn by others from certain statements in the addendum, the assumption being that they refer to matters which find no place in the main report. Furthermore, Mr. Linfield knows that certain parts of my drafts were badly mauled in order that unanimity might be reached. May I refer him particularly to my remarks regarding the claim of the white settlers of Kenya for so-called self-government, the need for direct representation by Natives of Natives, and income tax in Kenya?

27 Grosvenor Street,
London, S.W.

Yours faithfully,
A. G. CHURCH

THERE IS NO NANDI BEAR.

Mr. R. I. Pocock's Definite Statement.
To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,
In reply to your letter, I can assure you that the skin of the animal sent to the Natural History Museum in 1927 as a Nandi bear was the skin of a spotted hyena. It was, however, rather unusually spotted, being much redder than usual in that animal. This, perhaps, may have had something to do with the mistake. There is, of course, no such animal as the Nandi bear.

Yours faithfully,
R. I. POCKO
British Museum (Natural History)

PRICES OF PETROL IN EAST AFRICA.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
I have noticed comments in articles appearing from time to time in East Africa with reference to the high price of motor spirit in Kenya etc. The following cutting from one of our leading English Commercial motor Journals might furnish useful information to the users of this commodity in East Africa and give them some idea of the low prices obtainable in this country. The cutting reads:-

The tramways committee of the Portsmouth Corporation has accepted the following tenders for the supply of motor spirit for twelve months: Shell Max Ltd., 2s. 6d.; American Oil Co., British Petroleum Co. Ltd., and the Refining Motor Spirit Co., 2s. 10d. per gallon.

Yours faithfully,
F. E. OGDEN

MALARIA AND FEEDING

An East African Experience.
The Editor of "East Africa"

Your contributor does wish to note the wide range covered by the term "Native Foods." "Native-grown foods" however, was the description used. I think by those from whom he seems to differ. This rules out the animal kingdom, leaving fruit and vegetables as the most healthy foods. Sir William Arbuthnot Lane has recently emphasised their better value. Now other medical men with tropical experience are following his lead.

Some of our most powerful and useful animals are vegetable eaters, e.g., elephants, cattle, horses, buffalo, sheep, etc. So perhaps the Zulu grain-pap feeder is wise after all.

I know a fellow who went right through the East African Campaign in the ranks without malaria. He tells me he ate no meat—killed or fresh—had, of course, plenty of exercise, and took no alcohol. These are the conditions laid down by the authors from whom you quoted originally as sound preventive measures against malaria. It would be interesting, as well as helpful, to have other opinions and experiences.

Yours faithfully,
Eastbourne. W. P. D. INGALL.

[The writer of the Comment replies:-
"Miss Gertrude Benham's actual words, as quoted by East Africa in its issue of February 23, were 'provided the Native food of the country (is) exclusively eaten. All I wanted was some clear idea of what was meant by 'Native food.' Mr. Ingall, in his letter published on March 15, certainly mentioned 'Native-grown fruits and vegetables,' and, as he insists on the point, I will concede that being local they are fresh, and to that degree preferable to imported, and especially tinned, foodstuffs, though some Native vegetables, such as cassava, are extraordinarily nasty. But the argument for vegetarianism taken from herbivorous animals is fallacious. These animals have teeth and alimentary tracts adapted to a bulky and indigestible diet; man has not. Individual cases, too, do not prove a general rule: I could quote the case of an old Scotsman whose mainstay in the tropics was a bottle of his native whisky taken daily and neat, with a 'chaser.' He thrived on it, and no mosquito would touch him. His dealings with medical men of tropical experience show that they strongly advocate temperance but not teetotalism, and I have known the regular saking of a 'sawmiller' ordered on strictly medical grounds. Also meat. Will Mr. Ingall read again the editorial comment on Miss Benham's statement? They are my sentiments.]"

A GRIEVANCE FROM THE LUPA.

Big Concession Companies Interested.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
Representatives of one of the great Northern Rhodesian concession companies are 'up here' pegging out huge blocks of land on exclusive prospecting licences wherever diggers have found gold. That means that although the diggers are the discoverers they will be debarred from prospecting these places. The Chief Secretary has already made it very clear that the Tanganyika Government does not want the small man as a settler, and the above facts seem to show that the Administration intends to follow a similar policy with regard to the small man as a prospector. That is bad enough, but what is even worse is the rumour that any official claims now being worked in these areas will be abandoned, to be available for pegging by diggers.

Yours faithfully,
LUPA, DIGGER

COTTON GROWING IN EAST AFRICA.

Difficulties which need to be faced.
(to the Editor of East Africa)

Mr. William V. Hall goes to the root of the difficulties that confront the Uganda cotton industry in his letter in your issue of February 23, and the anxiety drawn between Uganda and Tanganyika in the case takes to heart by all who have the welfare of that industry in their hands. The excessive number of ginneries and the utterly inadequate quantities of cotton to each per season are primarily responsible for the very high costs of handling the crop, consequent upon over-capitalisation and the inefficient and primitive methods that the small size of ginning units imposes.

This difficulty, bad as it is, has been enormously aggravated by the superimposition of a huge number of cotton markets, each with from twenty-five to fifty separate stores, and their hordes of middlemen. To-day in the greater part of the Eastern Province no less than 60% of the crop is first sold in these markets, in the proportion of 50% to middlemen and 10% to ginners, so that the larger proportion of the crop has all to be bagged, weighed, and transported to the gins at heavy cost. Not only do these markets add enormously to the cost of handling the crop, but through their number and extent they render all seed control impossible; and, furthermore, the competition and malpractices among the middlemen render nugatory all efforts to improve the grading of cotton by the growers.

To reduce the excessive costs of the industry, to regain control of seed, and to improve grading, the elimination of the markets and the middleman must be the first objective of all concerned in the future of Uganda cotton. No possible argument can be adduced for their retention; ginneries, only seven and eight miles apart throughout the Province provide more than ample competitive markets for the raw material. In particular, the middlemen element, which has never served any useful function, is purely parasitic, and constitutes a menace to the industry.

Then, having got rid of the markets, and eliminated so much costly handling of the raw material, it remains to reduce gradually the number of ginneries by co-operative action among the ginners, until some 40% or 50% of existing factories have been closed down, and thereafter, as quantities warrant, to improve the machinery in the remainder, especially as regards mechanical handling of raw cotton, lint, and seed.

Concurrently with the reform of the buying and ginning part of the industry, the most vital question demanding the concentrated efforts of the Agricultural Department is the steadily diminishing yield per acre. Unless this can be stopped and the curve reversed, the whole industry is in jeopardy. The need for improved output per acre is clearly indicated from the appended tables, in which the figures for acreages and crop outputs have been taken from the official Cotton Reports issued by the Department of Agriculture. The yields per acre revealed are pitifully small and steadily decreasing.

District	Acreage	Lint Seed Cotton	Lbs. per acre	Bales
Bugoga	87,337	17,744	450	20,000
Budama	40,000	7,264	185	3,000
Bugweri	43,055	9,441	304	4,000
Bugishu	51,743	12,040	275	10,700
Teso	9,500	7,632	275	12,400
Lango	61,500			
Totals	384,034	53,347	Av. 286	87,000

District	Acreage	Lint Seed Cotton	Lbs. per acre	Bales
Bugoga	88,503	15,750	300	20,470
Budama	40,254	2,061	154	4,134
Bugishu	51,743	2,070	101	3,500
Bugweri	43,182	6,885	204	14,735
Teso	9,500	8,720	100	14,050
Lango	61,500	5,025	182	8,442
Totals	384,374	40,025	Av. 230	68,031

District	Acreage	Lint Seed Cotton	Lbs. per acre	Bales
Bugoga	77,054			
Budama	21,710			
Bugweri	53,000			
Bugishu	25,806			
Teso	69,737			
Lango	53,000			
Totals	302,601			

Year	Eastern Province	Total Province
1924-25	105,000	106,038
1925-26	80,000	80,850
1926-27	60,000	131,728
1927-28	45,000 (estimated)	120,000 (estimated)

Year	Exp. Tax	Ginning and Buying Licenses, and Rents Ginneries and stores.	Total
1925	246,088	25,000	271,088
1926	109,007	25,000	134,007
1927	58,107	25,000	83,107
1928	144,000 (estimated)	25,000	169,000

District	Number
Eastern Province	98
Buganda	60
Northern	8
Western	2
Totals	168

Uganda is not alone in the over-provision of ginneries, and cotton markets. In the Mwanza and Shinyanga cottonfields of Tanganyika like conditions exist. Indeed, there the evil is even greater, owing to the Tanganyika industry being of more recent growth and still in its infancy. In spite of this and the disabilities due to lack of roads and transport facilities (now in part being relieved by the completion this year of the Tabora-Mwanza railway), ginneries have been erected far in excess of present crop needs, and the iniquitous system of cotton markets, with their predominant middleman element, has been adopted *in bloc* from Uganda. Unless immediate action is taken to remedy this misguided policy, there is very real danger that the infant industry will be smothered by excessive handling costs and over-capitalisation, for which the markets, and their middleman element, are primarily responsible.

In Kenya wiser counsels have prevailed, and the marketing of the Kavirondo cotton crop has been confined to the ginneries. No middlemen or cotton markets have been introduced.

Yours faithfully,
H. H. ALLEN

District	Average	Lint Seed Cotton	Lbs. per acre	Bales
Bugoga	20,450	10,000	270	36,000
Budama	41,000	6,000	144	6,000
Bugishu	28,600	2,000	244	5,500
Bugweri	14,370	9,000	324	5,500
Teso	80,500	14,000	358	3,700
Lango	53,000	10,000	434	19,500
Totals	355,550	70,000	Av. 285	105,000

East Africa in the Press.

RAILWAY POLICY IN TANGANYIKA.

Unofficial opinion holds that a shorter, cheaper, and altogether more useful connection could be made between the Central and Tanga lines much nearer the coast than the proposed route from Iringa to Mkwama or from Dodoma to Kintoa (Iringi), says Mr. G. H. Lepper in the current issue of *Empire Production*. What is the justification for so dogmatic a statement regarding unofficial opinion, and on what is it based? The ideas of the writer of the article were set forth in our columns on March 8, and will therefore be familiar to our readers, but we cannot recall any circumstances which would seem to be sufficient warrant for the generalisation to which we refer. The alternatives have not been seriously discussed in East Africa, but, as this issue discloses, the proposal has been rejected by the Joint East African Board.

It is open to question whether Dodoma is the best point of junction for the line *via* Iringa and Tukuyu to Fife, says the contributor. If Dodoma is chosen, there will be a very nasty link in the route from Dar es Salaam to the south-western highlands. In fact, between Iringa and Kilosa the line will pass round two sides of an equilateral triangle. Kilosa would seem to be a much more suitable junction, but the depression of the Ruaha limits possibilities in this area, and it would probably be necessary to select a junction more to the west to avoid unduly adding to the cost. To secure the most direct route, some point between Dodoma and Kilosa, as near as possible to the latter station, should be chosen. The importance of this will be apparent when it is mentioned that the air-line distance between Iringa and Kilosa is only about 125 miles, whereas *via* Dodoma the railway route would cover more than twice this distance. An additional haul of over a hundred miles would clearly be a serious handicap on products grown in the south-western highlands.

Believing the Tanganyika Administration to possess an excessively pro-Native mentality, he considers that in the matter of railway constructions, a hypnotic adhesion to the policy of giving preference to predominantly Native areas; when there is any question of building a new railway, is likely to retard the general development of the Territory and perpetuate an isolation which will be a continuing impediment to Germany to hope for an eventual restoration of her lost Colony. It is, indeed, a paramount British interest to link up Tanganyika as soon as possible with the adjoining British territories to the north, and to combine all the East African metropolitan lines into a single administrative unit. With the same end in view it is most desirable that the high altitude areas, suitable for white settlement, should be opened up by rail ways, and that effective steps should be taken to encourage the colonisation of these highlands by white men of British origin.

A DELIGHTFUL GIFT

Do you want to send a present to a friend? Give "The Comp. Adventurers," a delightful record of pioneer life in East and Central Africa.

East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. will send it anywhere by registered post on receipt of 1/6.

PROGRESS AT PORT SUDAN.

MAJOR OWEN TWEEDY says in the course of an interesting dispatch to *The Financial Times* from Port Sudan:

The town of Port Sudan, which stands in the Red Sea hills, has been doubled during the twelve months, and there is no room for the drinking and domestic requirements of the population, though water not only irrigates the land, some public park which has been made around the memorial erected in celebration of the landing here in 1911 of the King and Queen, but to enable householders to embark on private gardens of their own. Trees, which grow with great rapidity, have been planted wholesale and are thriving, and Port Sudan is losing the wearisome glare of unbroken sandy spaces and whitewashed walls. Building, too, is proceeding apace; new roads are being opened, and the population is increasing at the rate of over 1,000 yearly.

The commercial prospects of Port Sudan are promising, for it may be said that its development, rapid though it has been, is still in its infancy. But it is not yet a commercial port in the sense that we understand the term in England. It is more like an army base in that it is still practically throughout an official entity. Time and expansion will alter this, and private enterprise will increasingly take over much of the work, which is at present conducted by Government, such as, for instance, the ginneries which are run as a department of the Sudan Agricultural Administration; and, in time, Port Sudan will doubtless, like Alexandria, have its cotton Bourse, and the marketing and brokerage of the Gezira and the Kassala crops will be handled in the Sudan, and not, as at present, in Liverpool.

The atmosphere of the town is still rather that of a prairie township. It has the essentials of life but few of the sweets, and the man in from a long voyage will find that he exhausts its resources quickly and with a feeling left that he has not had much value for his money.

The new Seamen's Institute will fill a gap in the organisation of the town which needs filling, and it is to be hoped that all shipping companies which use the port as a place of call will see their way to making generous contributions to the fund which has been opened for the building. Its site will be on the northern point of the harbour, appropriately near the tomb of the patron saint of the town—the Sheikh el Barghout, the Sheikh of Fleas.

He must have been a remarkable man, for his memory is still vivid and honoured. The saint is reputed to have died of thirst, and as every ship which is manned by a Moslem greeters the port the bosun meticulously fills a bucket with fresh water, which he empties overboard into the sea as the vessel comes level with the tomb.

The *Melbourne Herald*, commenting on the return to Australia of Mr. G. R. Mayers, managing director of the Victoria-Kenya Sugar Company of Mombasa, Kenya, says that he was formerly a Queensland sugar planter and chairman of the Cairns Shire Council. The father of thirteen children, all Australian born, he amassed a considerable fortune in Queensland. With the splitting up of the bigger plantations to make way for small landholders, he considered that he needed wider scope. He persuaded Australian capitalists to back his Kenya venture, and gathered a large staff of public schoolboy assistants, among whom were several of his own sons. He started from scratch at Mombasa in 1920, and has now built up a flourishing concern.

MANIFESTATIONS OF WITCHCRAFT.

QUEBELS, of the Judicial Department of the Belgian Congo, recently lectured in Elisabethville on witchcraft and the methods adopted by the Native medicine men to combat it. From the report in *L'Essai du Congo* we extract for our readers the following special points of interest, variants, possibly, of customs prevalent elsewhere.

The incidents related occurred at Kabinda, in the Lomani, in 1914, when, a petty chief having died, the local medicine man by his *dawa* pitched on a certain Katshunga as responsible. Summoned by the Belgian judge to explain, the witch-doctor, whose name was Kalombo, pleaded that he was born a sniffer-out of witches, and was in no way to blame. The spirit of his great-grandfather, also a witch-doctor, had entered into him when he married his first wife, and he had immediately assumed the name of his ancestor and acquired his accomplishment. "Was he to blame?" he pleaded. "His father, too, was a witch-doctor; the spirits had chosen him, and not he the spirits, and out of seven sons, only he had been thus favoured." Since he had been arrested, he added gravely, the spirits had passed on to his own son, Lumbwe. As for the accused, the ordeal was open to him and if he was innocent, it was easy to prove it by that method. If he refused the trial, obviously, he was guilty, and had brought about his own condemnation. He consented to inform the judge of the details of the ordeal—which was by the usual tree-poison method—adding that sometimes a member of the accused's family, often his own son, underwent the trial "because the father offered too easy a resistance to the poison."

"Or because he is too much of a coward to take himself, no doubt," interrupted the judge.

"Not at all," replied the doctor, "for they do the same in the case of animals. If the drinker vomits, the poisoner is innocent and his accusers have to pay him a heavy indemnity. But if he retains it, it is because he is guilty and carries in himself his own condemnation. Then they tie themselves on him and drag him out of the village. They can strike him and torture him as much as they like, and his enemies, if he has any, do not fail to do it. It is necessary to verify those who are tempted to send witchcraft. Where two deserted paths cross they kill him by blows with an axe and then throw his corpse on a bonfire in order to disperse his ashes to the four winds of heaven."

That expression, "send witchcraft," is notable. The Witch-doctor was a reasonable man, and argued his case. It was quite possible, he said, that the accused Katshunga was ignorant of what he had done.

"Each of us," he declared, "is perhaps the cause of the sickness or death of someone, without knowing it. Our feelings, our words, are not vain things. Who has not seen a hyena come and take a whining child from the very threshold of a hut when the weary mother has said, 'I wish a hyena would carry you off! As soon as spoken, her words leave us and fly about the world. Had the dead chief at some time done an injustice to Katshunga? Katshunga would have felt a pain rising within him. Afterwards, he would have forgotten the pain he had suffered at the chief's hands, and the revenge he had vowed at that moment. But the anger, kindled into the world, has gone off, a thing imponderable and thenceforth try to meet some supernatural impressed force? His anger, illiterate that force, which then necessarily returned against the chief against whom, do not forget, Katshunga had willed it for his injuries."

And that is why, he concluded, "in default of conceding his feelings, anyone can, one day, without knowing, bring about the death of someone."

A second case showed how much value is attached even by the accused to the trial by ordeal. A woman accused of causing the illness of another was rescued by the judge, who appealed to the husband

in vain. She had not submitted to the ordeal. The woman admitted that it was no use the judge sending her home to her parents, for she knew her parents would not accept her.

"Come with me," said the judge, "I will convey you to the white man's station where you can live safe from your enemies."

"She consented to follow me, but the next day, during a halt, she fled back to the village. She was determined, cost what it might, to exculpate herself from the abominable accusation which had fallen on her. She knew that the High Powers would not allow an innocent woman to succumb to the poison."

The child which cuts its top teeth before the lower is called a *levino* in the Congo, and is dreaded as unlucky, as elsewhere in Africa. It must be killed, but in such a way as to prevent evil after-effects. It is dressed in its best, coaxed and reassured that nothing is going to harm it—and then quietly buried alive or drowned at the confluence of two streams. It is dangerous, in tribal belief, to stir up bitter feelings in one about to die. Lart thought, if of hatred or revenge, may bring an evil fate on the murderers, and it is usually the mother or the grandmother of the *levino* who carries out the execution.

How callous Natives can be is shown by the judge, who describes the murder of an old woman slave. Asked if she struggled, the Natives replied that she did not, though she cried on the way as the children struck and insulted her; she did not struggle till they were cutting her throat, and then only because the execution "was not quick enough." To save the risk of losing a knife, they cut her throat with an old piece of hoop iron they picked up on the way.

INDIANS AND EUROPEANS IN KENYA

THE Kenya Correspondent of *The Times of India*, always a restrained and careful commentator, wrote recently:

"Apart from extremists on both sides, there is surprisingly little real animosity between Indians and Europeans in Kenya. What little there is is due, I believe, to the two parties being unable to appreciate the other's point of view, and this is due to the Englishman of Kenya, with few exceptions, never having lived for any length of time in India, or, if he has, of never having much associated with the higher classes in that country. Private conversations with Indians have always ended in our understanding where the shoe pinches, but it is very difficult for moderate men of either side to look at things from a more or less detached standpoint. Personally, I am still against the Common Roll, in spite of all arguments in its favour, because, I do not believe that, however good it may be in theory, the time is yet ripe. I cannot help feeling that any attempt to accelerate the pace would do more harm than good, and that it behoves both races to do all they can to prevent the reactionaries on either side from stirring things up. The threat of boycotting the Council is, I think, a grave mistake, but it is of course a question for the Indian. If he decides on it, he stands to lose rather than gain as the European does not understand the mentality of the believer in *satyagraha*."

Zebias and baboons bark like dogs, hyenas wail like cats, leopards and bush-buck cough like a connoisseur's man, while the hyrax makes a noise like all the toy animals at Hamley's being squeezed at the same time, says a Kenya contributor to *The Field*.

PERSONALIA.

Dr. J. C. Caldwell is now District Medical Officer, Entebbe.

Colonel W. H. Franklip was in Nyasaland when the last mail left.

Mr. G. R. Sandford, Clerk of the Legislative Council of Kenya, is on leave.

Mr. E. P. R. Leslie-Cook has assumed charge of the Iringa District of Tanganyika.

Lady Heath, who arrived at Tunis on Friday, broke the left longeron of her aeroplane in landing.

Major Tudor Trevor, Director of Public Works of Northern Rhodesia, has left Livingstone for England.

Lieut. J. B. Van Agnew, subaltern of the 2nd R.A.R., has been transferred from Iringa to the Nyasaland depot.

Major-General G. G. A. Egerton, who served in the Sudan Campaign of 1898, has arrived back in England from East Africa.

On May 22 the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas and Sir Ransford and Lady Slater are to be the guests of the African Society at dinner.

Lord Bellew, who with Lady Bellew is on his way back from South Africa, served with the 10th Hussars in the Nile Expedition.

During the absence on leave of Mr. L. Hewett, Deputy Director of Agriculture of Uganda, Mr. A. R. Morgan will act in his stead.

Messrs. H. Y. Jones (Senr.), H. K. McKee, and P. Paine are the three unofficial members appointed to the Ohoma Village Management Board.

A marriage recently took place in Kitale between Mr. Walter Brian Tisdall and Miss Mary Dorothea, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Leach.

Mr. S. R. Hill, M.C., recently arrived in Dar es Salaam to assume his duties as Assistant Commissioner of Prisons on his transfer from Kenya.

Mr. R. L. Cornell has been posted to Mpwapwa on his arrival in Tanganyika on first appointment as Research Officer to the Veterinary Department.

H.H. Prince Eugene de Liège and Comte Rochefoucauld have returned to Europe from their visit to East Africa, the Belgian Congo, and South Africa.

Major W. R. Foran, of Macheke, Southern Rhodesia, who was recently chosen from among ninety-nine applicants to direct the Southern Rhodesia Public Bureau, has served on the editorial staffs of leading newspapers in England and America, and was special correspondent of *The Morning Post* when the Prince of Wales visited India in 1921-22.

Mrs. Charlotte Mansfield gave her lecture "My Tramp through Africa" at the Polytechnic last week, in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London.

Colonel James Philip, C.B.E., D.S.O., formerly O.C. Troops in Kenya, and member of the Jockey Club of the Colony, has arrived in London.

The aeroplane in which General Tilkens, the Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, was recently travelling capsized on landing, but no one was injured.

Congratulations to Mr. A. W. Peaman, who will be well known to many of our readers, on his appointment as First Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies of Royal Arch-Masons.

Colonel C. E. Swaine, C.B., late of the 11th Hussars and the 17th Lancers, who died last week at the age of eighty-three, served with the Light Camel Corps in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85.

Captain Weinholt, D.S.O., who served with such distinction in the Intelligence Department during the East African Campaign, has returned to Australia with Mrs. Weinholt from his trip to Central Africa.

Mr. E. J. Macquarrie, Attorney-General in Tanganyika Territory, has arrived home on leave. Mr. Macquarrie served in West Africa from 1915 to 1919, in which year he was transferred to Tanganyika.

The death in Cape Town of Mr. W. K. Lunn removes one well known to many of our Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesian readers, for between 1918 and 1921 he had been manager in Blantyre and Fort Jameson for the National Bank of South Africa.

Captain Guy M. Marston, R.N., retired, of Remington Hall, Dorset, who died last week at the age of fifty-six, took part in the punitive expedition against Abarkuh, the rebellious East African Arab chief, and was in charge of the rocket tube party landed at Vanga from February 5 to 25, 1886.

Dr. A. W. May, M.C., for many years Principal Medical Officer of Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Principal Medical Officer of the Rhodesian Railways. He leaves Livingstone for Bulawayo to take up his new post towards the end of this month.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Usam Gishu District Road Board for the year 1928: Lieut. Colonel C. B. Foster, Lieut. Colonel C. G. Griffiths, and Messrs. P. R. Heard, S. O. Heald, W. Klapprott, The Hon. Captain W. J. S. Oates, Hon. F. L. O'Brien, Captain J. W. van, Captain C. J. Theissen, and Mr. E. H. de Waal.

East Africa learns that Mr. F. A. Johnson, Secretary of the B.E.A. Fibre and Industrial Company Ltd., has arranged to leave England at the end of this month by the "Hlanstephan Castle" to visit the company's estates in Kenya. Mr. Johnson, who will be accompanied by the consulting engineer of the company, plans to retrace by the "Modasa," arriving during the first week in August.

We learn with great regret of the death in Livingstone of Mr. H. C. Parkin, Controller of Customs of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Parkin, who was fifty-four years of age, first went to Northern Rhodesia in 1896 as clerk in the Secretariat, was appointed Controller of Transport and Supplies six years later, became Acting Chief Clerk in the Secretariat in 1918, and in 1923 was appointed Controller of Customs. Mr. Parkin was a member of the Legislative Council and a Justice of the Peace.

□ □ □ □

The engagement was announced last week of Lord Delamere to Lady Markham, who for some time past has been a guest at Nairobi of Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya Colony. Lady Markham, a daughter of the Hon. Rupert Beckett, was married eight years ago and obtained a divorce in July last. Of Lord Delamere, it need only be said that he is probably more identified with the development of Kenya than any man living. Since his first visit to the country in 1897 and his return to it in 1901 he has devoted practically his whole time and fortune to East Africa, and it is an official record that he has spent between £50,000 and £60,000 in Kenya. Lord Delamere is the fifth Baron. His first wife, a daughter of the fourth Earl of Enniskillen, died in 1914.

□ □ □ □

Sir Richard Ewart, to whom a vacant good service pension has been awarded, will, says the *Allahabad Pioneer*, be specially remembered in India as the Deputy Director of the Supply and Transport Service for the 1st Army Corps which went to France in 1914. He later became D.A.O.M.C. in East Africa, where he was promoted Major-General in the field, and awarded the K.C.M.G. Before the Great War Sir Richard Ewart had seen much fighting on the frontier, and had won the D.S.O. in the Waziristan Campaign of 1894-95. He entered the Army in 1883, and was posted to the Hampshire Regiment, being transferred to the 31st Punjab three years later, and then to the S and T Corps. The son of an Indian Staff Corps officer, Sir Richard Ewart has several family connections with India, his sons-in-law being Mr. C. A. Barron, formerly of the Punjab Commission and now serving in Bahawalpur, and Major G. M. McCleverty of the 1/2nd K.E.O. Gurkha Rifles.

□ □ □ □

The announcement that Miss Olga Said-Reute is to be presented by the Dowager Lady Cozens Hardy at Their Majesties' second Court this year recalls the romance of the Seyvida Salme, half-sister of Seyyid Barghash, the famous Sultan of Zanzibar, which was recorded last year in the *Zanzibar Official Gazette* by the British Resident, Sir Claud Hallis. The Seyvida, after a romantic courtship, married a German named Reute who lived in the German Consulate next door to the palace, and was smuggled out of Zanzibar in H.M.S. "Hitchhiker" to Aden for the marriage, which was impossible in the island. She was baptised at the English Chapel at Aden on March 30, 1867, and married on the same day. She and her German husband then settled in Hamburg, and on her husband's death she was left with a son and two daughters. After some financial vicissitudes, she recovered 80,000 rufpees from the Sultan Barghash, and in 1922 received a small pension from the Zanzibar Government. Her son settled in England some years before the War and assumed the additional surname of Said, calling himself Rudolph Said-Reute. He married a cousin of the Right Honourable Sir Alfred Mond, and it is his daughter who is now to be presented.

THE PRINCE TO VISIT

An Autumn Tour in Prospect.

Though we are authorised to say that the skeleton programmes and definite dates given by several London daily newspapers are mere guess-work, the news that the Prince of Wales is to make a private tour of East Africa later in the year can be taken to represent the wishes of His Royal Highness, who, however, has not yet made any actual plans for such a visit.

His staff has been in communication with the Colonial Office and the East African Government concerning routes, weather conditions, and the best time for road travelling—for much of the tour is proposed to be covered by motor car—and it is quite possible that the Prince may leave England in September and travel via Egypt, the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Northern and Southern Rhodesia to the Union of South Africa. Whether visits to Zanzibar and Nyasaland could be included cannot yet be said.

East Africans will fervently hope that His Royal Highness may find it possible to make the visit, that he will not be too pressed for time, and that each of the Dependencies will be included in the itinerary. In each territory there will assuredly be a really royal welcome from all classes.

The Duke of Gloucester hopes to accompany the Prince if his military duties will permit.

DATE OF THE EAST AFRICA DINNER.

Prompt Application for Tickets Desirable.

This year's East Africa Dinner, the first to be organised under the auspices of the East Africa Dinner Club, will be held at the Hotel Cecil on Thursday, June 21, at 8 p.m. During each of the last three years applications for seats have exceeded the accommodation available, and as an unusually large contingent of East Africans will be on leave this summer our readers are recommended to lose no time in communicating with the Secretary of the Dinner Club, Major J. Corbet Ward, at Royal Mail Building, Cockspur Street, S.W.4. Although the date of the function and the prices of the tickets were notified only towards the end of last week, many tickets have already been sold.

To members of the Dinner Club the cost of tickets for themselves, their families and their guests, will be 15s. and to non-members 17s. 6d. each, in each case representing a considerable reduction on the charge of £1 made in previous years.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Eliot, P.C., G.C.M.G., Chairman of the Dinner Club, will preside.

Painted without Background

Do you, when discussing East African affairs, realise sometimes that your champion-ship is weak? Quite possibly it is because you are painting the picture without its background.

Write for East Africa's special Settlement Number and utilize its contents to the benefit of yourself and of the territories. This 208-page volume is really indispensable.

7/11 post-free anywhere Overseas.

HUMPHREYS & CROOK, LTD.,

3, HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W. 1.



Tropical Kit supplied by us
1928

By Special Appointment to the
Florence Regiment
R. M. S. F.

SERVICE-UNIFORM
and
MESS KIT
PROVISIONS
SHIPPING
INSURANCE.

MUFFI

TROPICAL OUTFITS
EQUIPMENT
GUNS, RIFLES,
CARTRIDGES,
TAXIDERMISTS.

THE COLONIAL OUTFITTERS and MILITARY TAILORS who are also TAXIDERMISTS

We have nearly 100 Years' experience as Military and Civil Tailors.
All our departments are in the same premises.
We have supplied Equipment, Chop, &c. to officials in Africa for
over 55 years.



Uniform made by us
1850

HUMPHREYS & CROOK LTD., 3, Haymarket, LONDON, S.W. 1.

Cables:
HUMPUK, LONDON.

We have not any connection with any other firm.

Telephone: 5,
13428 REGENT.



The "TANK" MARK

REG. NO. 592088.



The "TWO BEARS" MARK

REG. NO. 101300



The "TWO BEARS & MAN" MARK

REG. NO. 177151



The "TWO GIRLS" MARK

REG. NO. 101705



REG. NO. 270800



The "FIGHTING COCKS" MARK

REG. NO. 104004



REG. NO. 11484



The "TWO GIRLS" MARK

REG. NO. 104002

"DISTINCTIVE" UMBRELLAS, SUNSHADES & WALKING STICKS

Including "Self Openers" and "Self Closers," etc., etc., for both *Blattes* and Europeans

Of guaranteed make, bearing one or other of the trade marks illustrated. Beautifully made and finished in all the latest styles and colours at competitive prices.

Ladies Fancy Chubby Umbrellas in plain and fancy bordered, etc. Straight and crook handles are specialities.

Ask your usual shipping house to send you samples of Set Nos. L.579—L.590 inclusive, which comprise the above.

Kindly state which of the Trade Marks illustrated would be preferred for branding purposes.

Cut this out and send to your usual shipping house.



To M.....
Please send.....
Name..... Address.....

If any difficulty is experienced in sending to
Sole Manufacturers: T. H. LAWTON & CO., 6, WATERLOO STREET, MANCHESTER, ENG.
who will arrange for supplies to be forwarded immediately

Please mention "East Africa" when writing to Advertisers.

**ROOTES LTD
SUPPLY CARS TO
HOME-COMING
VISITORS ON
ESPECIALLY
ADVANTAGEOUS
TERMS**

**WRITE FOR
PARTICULARS
OF OUR
RE-PURCHASE SCHEME**

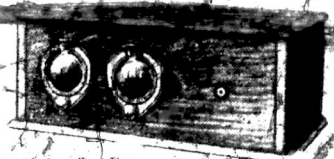
BRITAIN'S LARGEST CAR DISTRIBUTORS

ROOTES

**DEVONSHIRE HOUSE
PICCADILLY
LONDON W.1.**

A. J. W.

**THE SET THAT
GETS THE WORLD**



The Selector "Short Wave" Three

*Kenya - England - India - Australia
U.S.A. - S. Africa - S. America - Canada*

With the Selector "Short-Wave" Three it is as easy to tune in on stations at the other side of the world as it is to listen to your nearest station. This new Selector model carries the same guarantee of quality as the other Selector models and is manufactured in England by a firm famous for the excellence of their products. The receiver is built into a handsome cabinet. It is made as simple and strong in design as possible and having regard to the fact that many purchasers will be at considerable distances from repair services, it is to all intents and purposes trouble-free.

*Selector "Short-Wave" Three in Cabinet
£14 10 0*

*Mounts About 15/- or according to country
Cables, Accumulators and Batteries, extra*

Write for full particulars to day. Remember the new Kenya
Stamp opens on June 1. Be ready for it.

KENYA AGENCY LTD., UNION BLDG., NAIROBI

SELECTOR

"SHORT-WAVE" THREE

Manufacturers, SELECTORS, LTD., 1, DOVER STREET,
PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1, ENGLAND.

Health for All!

FOR health drink delicious "Ovaltine" with breakfast (instead of tea, coffee or cocoa), as a mid-morning beverage and last thing at night to ensure peaceful slumber.

No other food compares with "Ovaltine" for building up and safe-guarding that priceless quality Good Health. One cup of "Ovaltine" supplies more health-giving nutriment than 12 cups of beef tea or 3 eggs.

"Ovaltine" is the best daily food beverage for people of all ages. Delicate and fast-growing children, nursing mothers, invalids, busy workers, dyspeptics and the aged derive more nerve and body-building power from "Ovaltine" than from any other form of nourishment.

OVALTINE
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Makes Brain, Nerve and Body



Sold by all Chemists and Stores throughout the British Empire.

Manufactured by
WANDER LTD., LONDON, S.W.

THE EMPIRE MIRRORED IN LONDON.

A Visit to the Imperial Institute.

A REPRESENTATIVE of East Africa who was invited to visit the Imperial Institute last week was greatly struck by the effective way in which attention is focused on Empire products, which are arranged artistically, scientifically and commercially, so that any inquirer can with ease and certainty find what he is seeking. Funds, however, are lacking, and so the Institute cannot advertise, though probably not one person in a hundred who passes the building has any idea of the treasures within. The Director, Lieutenant-General Sir William Purse, K.C.B., D.S.O., is fully aware of this disability, and to combat it is proceeding by invitation. It was good to hear that in one week as many as 150 parties of school children had toured the galleries under the instruction of the experts on the staff. Young Guardsmen, too, have profited immensely by similar visits, and the military authorities attribute the better examination results to the teaching given by the Institute, whose cinema is very popular and largely attended.

The dioramas of the different Dominions and Colonies are most attractive and well worth their cost of about £150 each, and East Africans will be charmed with their own diorama, which has been designed by the Director's son, who has had experience of the country. It shows an ideal scene near Johannesburg in which a wonderful collection of African animals is concentrated. They are beautifully modelled and true to life, and even a "mystery animal" is represented. The two leopards and the lion family group are especially good, and the skilful lighting is a great factor in the success of the picture.

It would be a great thing if from among the wealthy sons of the Empire some fund could be established to support a sound advertising scheme by which the Imperial Institute could be more widely and deservedly known to the general public.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of April:

KENYA COLONY.—Sanitation Officer, Lieut. R. F. G. Dickson, R.C.P.S.; Nursing Sisters, Miss M. D. Kennedy, Miss A. H. Marshall, Miss V. M. Morland.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.—Headmistress, Miss School, Miss D. Wilby.

NYASALAND.—Nursing Sister, Miss J. H. Martin.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—Medical Officer, Mr. A. V. Clement, M.K.C.S., etc.; Mr. D. E. Wilson, M.B., Ch.B.

UGANDA.—Medical Officer, Mr. A. F. Brown.

M.B., Ch.B.—Headmaster, Model Village School, Mr. W. B. Ouseley.

ZANZIBAR.—Medical Officer, Mr. T. A. Terry, M.B., Ch.B.

Recent transfers and promotions made by the Secretary of State are:

Mr. R. H. Payne, D.S.O., Attorney-General, Barbados, to be Attorney-General, Uganda.

Mr. F. A. Brogley, Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Kenya, to be Director of Public Works, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. S. Stephens, late Transport Officer, Uganda, to be Secretary, P.W.D., Gold Coast.

The visits to East Africa of H. S. "Enterprise," as announced in our issue of April 10, have been cancelled.

AMALGAMATION OF THE RHODESIANS

Divergence of Opinion in the North.

At a meeting of settlers recently held at Chomaba and addressed by the Hon. D. F. C. Stirke, a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, a resolution was unanimously adopted to the following terms:

"That we are not fully satisfied with the terms offered in Southern Rhodesia but would like investigations to continue. It is clearly to be understood that we are not in favour of federation with the East African States."

A meeting at Lusaka on the previous day had expressed itself unanimously in favour of amalgamation of the Rhodesians, another meeting at Chomaba was practically unanimously in favour of amalgamation, and Mopoke settlers also voted solidly for union with their southern neighbours. A public meeting at Livingstone resolved unanimously that the Southern Rhodesian proposals were unacceptable.

BROADCAST LECTURES IN KENYA

LAST WEEK we announced that the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa had been invited by the British East African Broadcasting Company to nominate three authorities to give wireless lectures on different phases of coffee cultivation in the Colony. We now gather that experts in other cultures are to be invited to contribute similar talks, in order that settlers may benefit by their knowledge and experience.

The station, as East Africa has already announced exclusively, expects to start operations on June 1. The licence was granted by Government to the company last August, and it is interesting to note that this is the first time in the history of broadcasting that a service is to be operated upon a wavelength of approximately 100 metres, and with a power of about five kilowatts, though this power will probably be raised considerably at a later date.

Speaking at a recent public meeting in Broken Hill, the Hon. Captain T. H. Murray, member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, who visited Kenya at the time of the last Unofficial Conference, said:

"I have recently been up in those East African States and I have seen the parasites living amongst the Natives frequently on a larger scale than the Natives themselves. They come amongst the Natives and open their cheap stores; they lend money to the Natives and soon get them into their power; they simply batter on the Natives; they are parasites."

STOCKMAN, married, twenty years' East African experience, requires post on stock farm, with view to partnership. £1,500 capital available. Apply Box No. 167, East Africa, 21, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

HUFFE fully qualified genetic, engineering and general surveyor with Colonial and foreign experience (4 1/2 years) seeks contracts. Surveying of any description, preferably on railways, road or irrigation works, in any part of the world. At present abroad. Will be in London, Sept. 1. Apply Box No. 68 East Africa, 21 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

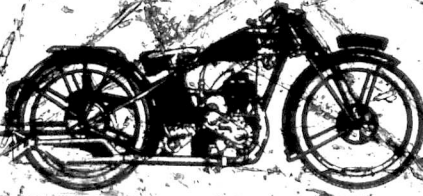
ASK for and INSIST upon obtaining CHAMBERS' Empire Cedar Pencils. F. Chambers & Co., Ltd., are the only Penoil Manufacturers using Empire Cedar exclusively. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Chambers' Pencils write direct to the Garden Penoil Works, Stapleford, Notts.

ARIEL ARIEL

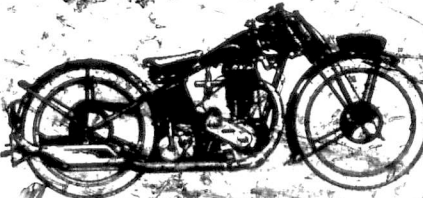


The Conqueror of Rough and Hilly Roads

The power of the ARIEL is astounding, so easily does it master the steepest hill and the roughness of country. Each model is equipped with an engine of the most advanced design, which, for reliability, speed and power has no equal.



57hp Side Valve Standard



498hp O.H.V. Two Port

OTHER MODELS

- 57hp. SIDE VALVE DE LUXE
- 498hp. O.H.V. STANDARD
- 498hp. O.H.V. DE LUXE

The British Company which produces this wonder motor cycle also produces a very competitive price the high grade Ariel Cycle.

SEND NOW FOR CATALOGUE
EXPORT DEPT. "G"

ARIEL Works, Ltd.  **Selly Oak BIRMINGHAM**

Representatives for East Africa
Messrs. DAVENPORT, P.O. Box 788, Nairobi
Messrs. JAMES & FRANK ARIEL LTD.,
Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu, Dadaab, Siaya, &

The Keighley Gas & Oil Engine Co.



HOLDERS OF
Internal

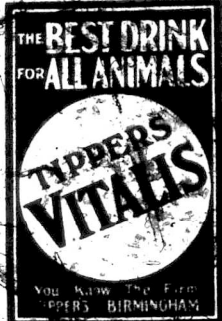
CONSTRUCTIVE
Engines

FOR ALL PURPOSES

Write for us
assistance in
selecting
engines with
best
performance

You cannot do better than install an
IMPERIAL KEIGHLEY ENGINE.

Works Office: 107/8, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4, England.
Telephone: 4001 (5 lines). Cable: Keighley, London.
Works: 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.



The most valuable drink for every day ailments of the Farm or Stable Can be used with confidence and the most firm belief of having a medicinal effect in Chills, Colds and Influenza in which a rise in temperature usually occurs, also for Exhaustion Retention of Urine, Heart Lags, George Blow, etc.

Manufactured by
Messrs. GARDNER & ROBERTS LTD., Nantoli, Nairobi, Kenya
Agents, Kampala and Dar es Salaam
B. G. DIPPER & SON, Ltd., The Veterinary Chemical Works, Laminations

What shall I do for Skin Ailments?



The
Mentholatum
Co. Ltd.,
Slough,
England.

Use **MENTHOLATUM** of course!

"SEE THE BACK COVER ADS.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

MOTOR VEHICLES IN NYASALAND.

Highest Per Capita Percentage in the World.

The Chief Commissioner of Police of Nyasaland, Major E. J. Stephens, has given The Nyasaland Times the official figures of motor vehicle registrations in the Protectorate on December 31, 1923. These show that Nyasaland has the highest percentage of motor vehicles per capita of the white population of any country in the world, the number of Europeans per vehicle being 2.9. Moreover, motor vehicles owned by the Protectorate Government and those for estate purposes only (which are not licensed) are not included in the above figures. While the European population at the last census was 1,656, the number of motor vehicles registered at the end of last year was 1,807, an increase of 200 during the twelve months.

It is satisfactory to be able to record a further increase in the percentage of British-manufactured passenger vehicles, says the Commissioner. The Morris comes first with 112, or 24.5% of the total, the Ford second with 104, or 22.75%, the American third with 126.7%, and Itala claims fourth place with 72. Fiat, 73.6%. Great Britain accounts for 39.3% of the total passenger motor cars imported into the country, and if the Ford is regarded as British—all Ford motor vehicles imported into Nyasaland are made in Canada—the proportion is over 87% of the total.

Commenting on the large increase in the number of lorries for the period, the Commissioner points out that a very considerable number of old Ford touring cars have been converted to light box-bodied vehicles and have been transferred accordingly from the passenger car to the freight car register. The order of priority in respect of lorries is as follows: American (including Fords), 64%; British, 19%; and Italian, 17%. The number of lorries registered at the end of 1923 was: Ford, 100; Fiat, 32; Hupmobile, 20; Morris, 10; White, 18; Gux, 14; Packard, 12.

In the choice of motor cycles Nyasaland is pre-eminently British, the percentage being no less than 93.5 of the total importations. The American ranking second with 7.4.

THE TANGANYIKA BLUE BOOK.

The Tanganyika Territory Blue Book for the year ending December 31, 1923, which is to hand Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, and Crown Agents, Millbank, 109, is a notable publication, not because it is accurate and detailed, or because it is every possible official item of information about the Territory both those qualities are expected—but because of the excellence of its appearance, printing, type and general set-up. It has been set up, printed, and published in Dar es Salaam by a staff consisting of a Government Printer, two Assistant Printers, two linotype operators and a bookbinding presser, who deserve every commendation for their work. The volume contains 230 pages, foolscap size, and is, of course, indispensable to anyone who seeks reliable information about Britain's Mandated Territory in East Africa.

The annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery and Abolition Society will be held at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, at 7.30 p.m. on May 15. The subject of Native Labour is to be discussed.

NATIVE LABOUR IN MOZAMBIQUE.

Portugal's Proposal to South Africa.

Mr. A. W. Malan, Minister of Railways and Harbours of the Union of South Africa, who has come to Europe to discuss the relations with the Portuguese Republic, arrived in Lisbon last week.

On the eve of his arrival the principal proposals of Portugal were announced. They provide that Mozambique should allow to the Union under contract, "Native Labour," so called, that three quarters of the wage of such Natives should be deposited at Johannesburg or at the frontier station in Portuguese territory to be paid on the Natives returning to Mozambique, that recruiting is confined to the Inhambane region and that it be under strict fiscal control of the Portuguese authorities; (2) that remunerative traffic be guaranteed to the Lourenco Marques railway; and (3) that products enjoying free entry into Mozambique and the Transvaal respectively be specified and that a Customs tariff be agreed upon.

Commenting on the above proposals, the Rand Daily Mail says:

No agreement framed on these lines could be acceptable to the Union unless the Government was determined upon a policy of doing its best gradually to eliminate Portuguese Natives from the Union labour market. In that event it is the Government's duty to announce not merely its policy but also the steps which it has taken or intends to take to see that the future of the country's chief asset—the mining industry—is effectively safeguarded. Meanwhile the Minister for Railways is in Europe to place the views of the Union Cabinet before the Portuguese Government, and it should not be impossible to negotiate a convention acceptable to both sides and one which involves no infringement of Portuguese sovereignty and no serious sacrifice of the Union's interests. The atmosphere was never more friendly, and full advantage is to be taken; will be taken of this important factor.

FAMINE RELIEF IN NYASALAND.

A recent meeting of the Nyasaland Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce, at which it was estimated that the Protectorate would require some 3,000 tons of maize for famine relief, it was announced that the Government was about to appoint a Famine Relief Board, consisting of the Provincial Commissioners of the Southern Province, the Director of Agriculture, and representatives of the Nyasaland Railways, the Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce, the Nyasaland Farmers' Association, and the Farmers' Co-operative Society.

Most of our workers with personal experience of Tanganyika would probably consider that Indians have already a very good share of the trade of the Territory, but that is apparently not the opinion of the Hon. S. N. Ghose, an Indian member of the Legislative Council, who writes to the *South African*, of Cape Town:

This country is the place for Indians and it is not yet too late for us to get a firm and proper footing, though I am afraid in sixty years, if we do not look after it our position will be as bad as in the neighbouring province. I do not know why Indians with money do not care to come and develop this country. It will mean a good return for them and will at the same time provide employment for middle class and poorer Indians.

THE African Machine & General Engineering
 COMPANY, LTD., Kilindi
 Saw Fitting, Mill Making and Repairing,
 Moulding
OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING
AND CUTTING
 In their well equipped Carpenters' Shops, all types of
 House and Office Furniture are made and repaired.
 Estates requiring repairs to machinery, implements, etc., are
 invited to communicate.
ESTIMATES GIVEN
 Telephone 36. Telegrams: "AUGRO," Mombasa.
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., General Managers.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.
 P.O. BOX 120, MOMBASA,
 East of
 MOMBASA, KENYA COLONY
**GENERAL MERCHANTS,
 STEAMSHIP CLEARING,
 FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS**
 CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND PACKAGES TO US
BONDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS.
SAGGAGE CLEARED AND STORED
 TO "MACKENZIE"

Telegrams & Cables: **"STORAGE"** MOMBASA. Telephone 106. Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition. P.O. Box 82 Mombasa. Gentles.

Mombasa Bonded Warehouse Co., Ltd.

General Shipping, Forwarding, Customs Clearing,
 Insurance and Passenger Agents

LARGEST BOND & FREE STORAGE IN AFRICA.

Shipings from Kilindi Station to Godowns.
 Forward your Bills of Lading to us for careful and prompt attention.
RAIL YOUR EXPORT PRODUCE TO US

Established 1904. London Office: CHAPEL STREET. Established 1904.

Gailey & Roberts Ltd. Gailey & Roberts Ltd.

*The Established
 Engineering and
 Agricultural House of Kenya*

Through honest endeavour and
 Meritorious Service we have
 gained the enviable reputation
 which is Ours Today in the
 Field of Agriculture.

Prospective Settlers consult
 us First.

Gailey & Roberts Ltd.,
 P.O. Box 66 - NAIROBI - Phone No. 33.
 For Service and Satisfaction.

BRANCHES: NAIROBI, ELDORET, JINJA, KAMPALA AND DAR ES SALAAM.

"East Africa" advertisers will gladly quote you prices.

WHAT KENYA THINKS

Towards Local Government.

From Our Nairobi Correspondent.

The new Department of Local Government, Lands and Settlement is getting into its stride and in addition to building up the Local Government structure, appears to have absorbed most of the functions of the Land Office. It is anticipated that His Excellency will delegate to this Department the majority of the powers vested in him by the various Crown Lands Ordinances, which course should prove of great benefit to the public generally, who have had cause in the past to complain bitterly of vexatious and unnecessary delays in connection with the approval of documents, and it is hoped that the circumlocutory method of approaching the Governor through an over-worked Colonial Secretary will be replaced by direct action by the Commissioner for Local Government.

During the month the Hon. H. J. Martin, who controls this new branch of Government, has met representative bodies at Nyeri, Rumuruti and Kahori with a view to ascertaining local views regarding the most suitable manner in which Local Government can be established. Complete unanimity has been displayed by District Committees throughout the country in regard to their acceptance of the principle, and it will be interesting to watch developments. Elected District Local Boards endowed with certain statutory executive functions, and District Committees which are advisory to the local Administrative Officer, have been a conspicuous success since they were first appointed by General Northey about eight years ago, and it is now proposed to amalgamate these bodies in one district council, which will probably be endowed with considerable powers in matters of purely local administration.

The three main reasons in favour of establishing for rural areas authorities which have real executive powers are administrative, financial and political. Local bodies which are deeply concerned are likely to get work performed more expeditiously and economically than the central Government, whose nature it is to move slowly. It is not easy for Government to make an equitable allocation of funds to the various districts from common resources, and a good basis would be for Government contributions to bear some relationship to locally collected revenue, for local authorities, if may be assumed, will exercise greater care in the expenditure of money, a proportion of which has been directly subscribed by local taxpayers, than of funds easily obtained from the central exchequer. From a political point of view District Councils should form a valuable training ground for those destined to undertake more important public duties, and their institution will greatly stimulate general interest in public affairs. The Greater Nairobi scheme has now been approved by all areas concerned, with the exception of Mutunga, the majority of whose residents have registered complete opposition to incorporation in the larger township.

The Fateful Month of March.

Mr. MacGregor Ross will doubtless be pleased to learn that the fateful month of March has this year provided at least one mild sensation smash, such as rarely has happened before, who had been advised that Brazil offered unique advantages to emigrants, lined up at Nairobi station with the intention of setting off for the new Eldorado. According to the terms of the letter, the work of the Brazilian-Indo Emigration Society was guaranteed on arrival, salaries are on the same scale as those paid to Europeans, there is no colour bar

no laws against the owners, government assistance and protection in all directions. On hearing of this large emigration his compatriots, Mr. Isher Bass, Secretary to the Indian Association, hastened to the station and succeeded in dissuading the travellers from embarking on the long journey into the unknown.

It now transpires that the glowing picture which induced this large Indian pilgrimage was painted in far too lurid colours, and the alleged conditions which induced a large number of people, mostly of the artisan class, to break up their homes in East Africa, are contradicted by the Brazilian Consul-General in London, who explains that permanent residence in Brazil is totally prohibited, except for those in possession of permits from the Brazilian Government, which are not easily procurable even for first and second class passengers. It is understood, however, that the Colonial Office grants special facilities for the immigration of Indians to British Guiana, where remunerative employment may be obtained on the sugar plantations and where openings exist for artisans and trades. Bearing in mind the existing transport arrangements, which in any case would necessitate the journey from Kenya by rail via Bombay, one wonders what would have been the fate of this ill-advised band had Mr. Isher Bass not counselled caution.

Members of the Coast.

Congratulations to Major the Hon. R. B. Robertson-Eustace, D.S.O., M.P.C., who represents the Coast on the Legislative Council, on the fight he is waging for a display of greater interest in Coast economics by Government than has been the case in recent years. Millions have been spent on harbour works at Kilindini and thousands on the Makupa Causeway connecting Mombasa island with the mainland, the new Government House, and other island amenities, but tropical agriculture is sadly neglected by our Agricultural Department. The Coast planting industry, formerly an important one in the hands of the Arabs and Swahis, received a serious setback by the abolition of slavery, but European enterprise has in recent years demonstrated many possibilities of this fertile area, and flourishing coconut, sisal and sugar estates exist both north and south of Mombasa. Still, the bulk of one of the most fertile tropical areas in the whole Empire remains practically undeveloped, owing to the national indolence of the Native population, inadequate communications, and the Government policy of drift. The Coast district exhibit at the late Nairobi Agricultural Show indicated the vast variety of first class produce that can be grown to perfection in the Protectorate, and there is no reason why a large export trade should not be established in many varieties of Coast fruit, such as citrus, avocado pears, guavas, bananas, and mangoes, all of which grow in profusion, while cashew nuts and tobacco are practically indigenous.

With a little encouragement from Government, there is no reason why a substantial Native trade in cashewnuts, cotton, sisal, chillies, and starch should not be established, but a demonstration farm where up-to-date methods may be learnt is sadly needed, while distribution of reliable seed and suitable varieties of trees would tend to improve the quality of local products. It is a curious fact that little work has been done for maize and wheat, and valuable propaganda work in connection with these manufactured and hide curing in the up-country Native Reserves is bearing good fruit. Nobody in authority has ever addressed himself to the problem of assisting the Coastal residents to supply their quota to the economic wealth of the country.

FROM EAST TO WEST

EXPRESS TRANSPORT COMPANY

FROM NORTH TO SOUTH

THE TRANSPORT EXPERTS OF KENYA

Cartage Contractors to Kenya and Uganda Railway

PROMPT QUICK

"Complete Right-Through"

CHARGE OF YOUR EFFECTS UNDERTAKEN FROM PORT TO DESTINATION

SHIPPING TO ANY PART OF THE GLOBE

WE OFFER

UNIQUE HANDLING SERVICE

In any of the following capacities:

MEETING TRAIN OR STEAMSHIP PASSENGERS
ATTENDANCE AT CUSTOMS
PACKING, RAILING, STORING MERCHANDISE OR PERSONAL LUGGAGE
CONVEYANCE BY MOTOR TRANSPORT

THOROUGH EFFICIENCY

Telegrams: "EXPRESS"

NAIROBI and MOMBASA

NOTICE TO INTENDING SETTLERS

On arrival in East Africa whether to settle in Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory or Uganda, get in touch with us before purchasing your agricultural equipment.

We stock a complete range of farm supplies and take a pride in service.

G. NORTH & SON, LTD

(Established 1869)

VICTORIA STREET
NAIROBI,

ALSO AT
ELDORET, AND NAURU,
KENYA COLONY, and
ARUSHA, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

SHAW AND HUNTER

R.O. BOX 70, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY

The Leading Firm in East Africa for
ARMS, AMMUNITION, & GUN ACCESSORIES

Overseas of Shooting and Big Game Expeditions

London Agents:
Messrs Byles & Co., 31, Chancery Square, E.C. 4.

BOUSTEAD & CLARKE

LTD.

MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR,
DARES SALAAM, NAIROBI,
KISUMU, JINJA, KAMPALA

IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS

WINE AND SPIRITS, MANCHESTER PIECE GOODS
BUILDING MATERIALS, GALVANIZED IRON, SHEET
Steel, &c., &c.

Shipping, Consignments, Insurance and Commission Agents.

LONDON AGENTS:
Messrs CAMPBELL, MACALL, CARTER & CO., LTD.

H. MALCOLM ROSE

will furnish

VALUATIONS and REPORTS on ESTATES in TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Address: Private Bag, Tanga, Tanganyika.

Office: E.P.O. Sixth Edition
from Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Copyright, Early Property. 17 Upper East 4666.

Kodak calling

What "Kodak" means to you

As a photographer you will know that the word "Kodak" implies the highest standard of manufacture, both in respect to camera and film. Kodaks have behind them a world-wide reputation of many years standing, and no expense is spared to maintain this pre-eminence. "Kodak" film is known everywhere as

The dependable film in the world's camera

If not already a photographer, call at the nearest "Kodak" dealer and ask him to show you the latest models.

There are "Kodaks" to suit every part, use and every pocket.

Kodak (East Africa) Limited (Inc. House & McCann, Ltd.), Zebra House, Nairobi



There is News in the Advertisement Columns. Read them.

HUMPHREYS & CROOK, LTD.,

3, HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W. 1.



Tropical Kit supplied by us 1928

By Special Appointment to the Hon. B. S. F.

SERVICE-UNIFORM and MESS KIT PROVISIONS, SHIPPING, INSURANCE.

MULTI

TROPICAL OUTFITS and EQUIPMENT GUNS, RIFLES, CARTRIDGES, TAXIDERMISTRY.

THE COLONIAL OUTFITTERS and MILITARY TAILORS who are also TAXIDERMISTS

We have nearly 100 Years' experience as Military and Civil Tailors. All our departments are in the same premises. We have supplied Equipment, Chop, &c. to officials in Africa for over 55 years.



Uniform made by us 1850

HUMPHREYS & CROOK, LTD., 3, Haymarket, LONDON, S.W. 1.

Cables: HUMPHROOK, LONDON.

We have not any connection with any other firm.

Telephone 25, 1942, REGENT.

The "TANK" MARK



REGD. NO. 32808B.

The "FIGHTING COCKS" MARK



REGD. NO. 42480

The "TWO BEARS & MAN" MARK



REGD. NO. 47214

The "TWO GIRLS" MARK



REGD. NO. 51762



REGD. NO. 27880



REGD. NO. 104994



REGD. NO. 11444



REGD. NO. 11444

"DISTINCTIVE" UMBRELLAS, SUNSHADES & WALKING STICKS

Including "Self Openers" and "Self Closers," etc., etc., for both Natives and Europeans

Of guaranteed make, bearing one or other of the trade marks illustrated. Beautifully made and finished in all the latest styles and colours at competitive prices.

Ladies Fancy Chubby Umbrellas in plain and fancy bordered, etc. Straight and crook handles are specialties.

Ask your usual shipping house to send you samples of Set Nos. L.579-L.590 inclusive, which comprise the above.

Kindly state which of the Trade Marks illustrated would be preferred for branding purposes.

Cut this out and send to your usual shipping house.

To M. Please send Name Address

Sole Manufacturers: T. H. LAWTON & CO., 6, WATERLOO STREET, MANCHESTER, ENG. Who will arrange for supplies to be forwarded immediately.

Please mention "East Africa" when writing to Advertisers.

Camp Fire Comments.

Wine and the Chameleon.

The chameleon, writes a subscriber, has deservedly occupied a prominent place in your recent Comments, and I note that Mr. Blayne Percival, in his new book, "A Game Ranger on Safari," reviewed by you, has a most happy allusion to the same animal. The conspicuous character of the potto, he writes, is his slow, deliberate mode of progress; he is but little faster than the chameleon to whom time appears of no moment. For neatness of expression those last seven words are worthy of notice.

A New Way of Killing Rats?

The East African Dependencies generally, and especially Uganda and Kenya, are so keen on combating the rat danger that they are sure to be interested in what is described as a new way of killing the pestilent rodents. The method, which was demonstrated recently at the Danish Club in London, consists in flooding the rats' runs with sulphur dioxide gas forced down by means of a special cartridge fired by an apparatus connected with a long tube. The test was carried out on freshly caught rats, and the average period elapsing before death supervened was fifteen seconds. The Danish Government has subsidised the invention, which is now in official use in Denmark, one of the few countries which has taken up the destruction of rats in earnest. The method has also been tested and approved by the British Ministry of Agriculture. It certainly seems simple and must be cheap, for sulphur dioxide gas is very easy to make. But it is surprising to be told that the idea is new; what about the Clayton machine for ships?

Native Misapprehensions

In our issue for October 13, 1927, appeared an article on "The Native and his Food," in which our contributor stated that "The rapidity with which Natives succumb to zymotic disease, compared to the resistance shown by Europeans, is a frequent source of comment by all who have had tropical experience." The article was criticised at the time, and our contributor now sends us the following paragraph from *The Morning Post*, which, he avers, confirms his statement in no uncertain way:

"The coloured races, according to Dr. E. Hoyle, of Salisbury in the *British Medical Journal*, make good surgical but bad medical cases. "My first experience of the East," he writes, "was when a 'bugger' fell down an empty ship's hold and landed on his back across the propeller shaft casing. Taken out as dead, he was placed under a gangway out of the sun. In a few moments he recovered, had a drink of water and half an onion, and after two hours' sleep was back at work again."
 I am one of the Egyptians operated on for stone in the bladder without an anæsthetic. After the dressings were applied they rolled off the table and lashed the operator's hand.

In the War, with Indians and Chinese, the converse was illustrated—a very mild attack of dysentery or beri-beri killed them at once on inadequate medical grounds. "Yes an Arab died with a torn open thigh, appeared almost inert to its injuries, and made an uninterrupted recovery."

The Puzzling Crocodile

A comment published in this issue has alluded to the puzzling behaviour of crocodiles in different districts. In our river they are dangerous and feared, in another quite harmless. Mr. Blayne Percival's fine book, "A Game Ranger on Safari," reviewed last month, increases the puzzle, for he gives fresh instances and notes that the crocodile in the place where the local Natives of the Wakapona are immune, and know it, while Europeans are attacked. A reasonable explanation of this most curious behaviour on the part of these reptiles is still lacking.

Colour in Africa

Isn't Nature wonderful! as a dear old lady remarked when she discovered that the plants "even the common ones," had "rain gauges." I must have been investigating the Central African lakes, and his account of their colour is very interesting. In the Congo, he notes, is blue, in the Gulf is brown, the water of the Nile is a pale green, that of Lake George is brown, and when seen in a bottle, which is a common practice near Lake Edward, it is found to be a mixture of heliotrope and blue. I am a student and professor of botany in the service of the Egyptian Government, and I am a jazz artist, the ultra-modern school.

Snakes in the Azande Beliefs

There has been a good deal of correspondence in *East Africa* lately on the subject of "mystery animals," writes the editor of *The Morning Post*. The Azande of the southern Sudan and Beland are also firm believers in the existence of the "wing crested cobra." I once had a shelter in a clump of trees as a quiet place for smoking it would be a relief sometimes to go to smoke the all-surrounding forest. One day I was about to come up to the terrace for my pipe when I saw a cobra and on my return found that the cobra had not gone up as they believed. I had a cobra which I had taken possession of it, a very large one, I had distinctly heard it. After investigation I came to the conclusion that the "crowing" was simply the rubbing of two pieces of wood together, which would and blew the trees which supported the shelter. But I must confess that the "wing crested cobra" of the Natives made me feel very nervous. I ascended the ladder. That is as near as I have come to the crowing crested cobra in my many years of Africa, though I have often heard stories of it.

The Azande have a belief in a snake, which, after having bitten and killed a person, or at least rendered him unconscious, will sometimes go and get a certain leaf and lay it on the bite, and thus restore the victim to life.

Another mystery animal in which the Azande very firmly believe is one they call the *ndulu*. The stories concerning this enormous animal seem to vary considerably. One is said to have a submerged and resembling a large animal in some places, and when any one attempts to go near the supposed log it simply plunges its head into the water, and is secured by the Azande. Another story describes it as pulling people in and seizing people by the ankles as they are drawing them into deep water, and then they Some say, however, that it merely carries off one of its victim and leaves the rest on the water. The *ndulu* is said to be as large as an elephant!

Contributions to this page are welcome and will be paid for at usual rates. All writers should send their names and addresses to the Editor, "Camp Fire" Comments.

**ROOTES LTD
SUPPLY CARS TO
HOME-COMING
VISITORS ON
ESPECIALLY
ADVANTAGEOUS
TERMS**

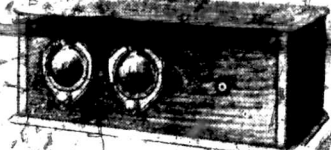
**WRITE FOR
PARTICULARS
OF OUR
RE-PURCHASE SCHEME**

BRITAIN'S LARGEST CAR DISTRIBUTORS

ROOTES

**DEVONSHIRE HOUSE
PICCADILLY
LONDON W1.**

**THE SET THAT
'GETS THE WORLD'**



The Selector "Short-Wave" Three

**Kenya - England - India - Australia
U.S.A. - S. Africa - S. America - Canada**

With the Selector "Short-Wave" Three it is as easy as tuning in on stations at the other side of the world as it is to listen to your nearest station. This new Selector model carries the same guarantee of quality as the other Selector models and is manufactured in England by a firm famous for the excellence of their products. The receiver is built into a handsome cabinet. It is made as simple and strong in design as possible and having regard to the fact that many purchasers will be at considerable distances from repair services, it is of all intents and purposes trouble-free.

Selector "Short-Wave" Three in Cabinet
£14 1 10 0.

Repairs Abroad 15% or according to country.
Valves, Accumulators and Batteries, extra.

Write for full particulars to day. Remember the new Kenya Station opens on June 7. Be ready for it.

KENYA AGENCY LTD., UNION BLDG., NAIROBI

SELECTOR

"SHORT-WAVE" THREE

Manufacturers, SELECTORS LTD., 1, DOVER STREET,
PICCADILLY, LONDON, W1, ENGLAND.

Health for All!

FOR health drink delicious "Ovaltine" with breakfast (instead of tea, coffee or cocoa), as a mid-morning beverage and last thing at night to ensure peaceful slumber.

No other food compares with "Ovaltine" for building up and safe-guarding that priceless quality Good Health. One cup of "Ovaltine" supplies more health-giving nutriment than 12 cups of beef tea or 3 eggs.

"Ovaltine" is the best daily food beverage for people of all ages. Delicate and fast growing children, nursing mothers, invalids, busy workers, dyspeptics and the aged derive more nerve and body-strengthening power from "Ovaltine" than from any other form of nourishment.

OVALTINE
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Keeps Blood, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores
throughout the British Empire.

Manufactured by
WANDER LTD., LONDON, S.W.7

THE EMPIRE MIRRORED IN LONDON.

A Visit to the Imperial Institute.

A REPRESENTATIVE of East Africa who was invited to visit the Imperial Institute last week was greatly struck by the effective way in which attention is focused on Empire products, which are arranged artistically, scientifically and commercially, so that any inquirer can with ease and certainty find what he is seeking. Funds, however, are lacking, and so the Institute cannot advertise, though probably not one person in a hundred who passes the building has any idea of the treasures within. The Director, Lieutenant-General Sir William Purse, K.C.B., D.S.O., is fully aware of this disability, and to combat it is proceeding by invitation. It was good to hear that in one week as many as 150 parties of school children had toured the galleries under the instruction of the experts on the staff. Young Guardsmen, too, have profited immensely by similar visits, and the military authorities attribute the better examination results to the teaching given by the Institute, whose cinema is very popular and largely attended.

The dioramas of the different Dominions and Colonies are most attractive and well worth their cost of about £150 each, and East Africans will be charmed with their own diorama, which has been designed by the Director's son, who has had experience of the country. It shows an ideal scene near Rumanjaro in which a wonderful collection of African animals is concentrated. They are beautifully modelled and true to life, and even a "mystery animal" is represented. The two leopards and the lion family group are especially good, and the skillful lighting is a great factor in the success of the picture.

It would be a great thing if from among the wealthy sons of the Empire some fund could be established to support of a sound advertising scheme by which the Imperial Institute could be more widely and deservedly known to the general public.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of April.

KENYA COLONY.—Sanitation Officer, Lieut. R. F. G. Dickson, L.R.C.P.S.; Nursing Sisters, Miss M. D. Kennedy, Miss A. H. Marshall, Miss V. M. Mondant.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.—Headmistress, Miss School Miss D. Wilby.

NYASALAND.—Nursing Sister, Miss J. H. Marr.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—Medical Officer, Mr. W. V. Clemmey, M.R.C.S., etc.; Mr. D. E. Wilson, M.B., Ch.B.

UGANDA.—Medical Officer, Mr. A. T. Brown, M.B., Ch.B.; Headmaster, Model Village School, Mr. W. B. Cusley.

ZANZIBAR.—Medical Officer, Mr. T. A. Ferny, M.B., Ch.B.

Recent transfers and promotions made by the Secretary of State are—

Mr. K. E. Pavesy, D.S.O., Attorney-General, Barbados, to be Attorney-General, Uganda.

Mr. F. A. Bingley, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Kenya, to be Director of Public Works, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. S. Stephens, late Transport Officer, Uganda, to be Secretary, P.W.D., Gold Coast.

The visits to East Africa of "Enterprise," as announced in our issue of May 3, have been cancelled.

AMALGAMATION OF THE RHODESIANS

Divergence of Opinion in the North.

AT A meeting of settlers recently held at Chisamba and addressed by the Hon. D. F. C. Stirke, a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, a resolution was unanimously passed to the following effect:

"That we are not fully satisfied with the terms offered for Southern Rhodesia but would like investigations to continue. It is clearly to be understood that we are not in favour of federation with the East African States."

A meeting at Lusaka on the previous day had expressed itself unanimously in favour of amalgamation of the Rhodesias, another meeting at Chibwa was practically unanimously in favour of amalgamation, and Moore settlers also voted solidly for union with their southern neighbours. A public meeting at Livingstone resolved unanimously that the Southern Rhodesian proposals were unacceptable.

BROADCAST LECTURES IN KENYA

LAST week we announced that the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa had been invited by the British East African Broadcasting Company to negotiate three authorities to erect wireless lecture halls on different phases of coffee cultivation in the Colony. We now gather that experts in other cultures are to be invited to contribute similar talks, in order that settlers may benefit by their knowledge and experience.

The station, as *East Africa* has already announced exclusively, expects to start operations on June 1. The licence was granted by Government to the company last August, and it is interesting to note that this is the first time in the history of broadcasting that a service is to be operated upon a wavelength of approximately 100 metres, and with a power of about five kilowatts, though this power will probably be raised considerably at a later date.

Speaking at a recent public meeting in Broken Hill, the Hon. Captain T. H. Murray, member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, who visited Kenya at the time of the last Unofficial Conference, said—

"I have recently been up in those East African States and I have seen the Asiatics bring amongst the Natives, firearms on a larger scale than the Natives themselves. They come amongst the Natives and open their cheap stores; they lend money to the Natives and soon get them into their power; they supply batten on the Native; they are parasites."

STOCKMAN, married, twenty years' East African experience, requiring post on stock farm, with view to partnership. £1,500 capital available. Apply Box No. 167, *East Africa*, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

WHITE fully qualified geodesic, engineering and general surveying, Colonial and foreign experience (4 to 12 years) work contracts. Surveying of any description, preferably on railways, road or irrigation works, in any part of the world. At present abroad. Will be in London May 1. Apply: Box No. 66, *East Africa*, 91 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

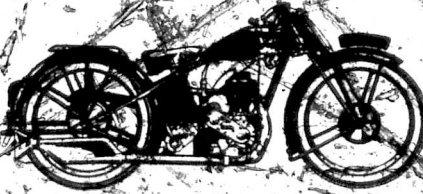
ASK for and **INSIST** upon obtaining **CHAMBERS' Empire Cedar Pencils**. F. Chambers & Co., Ltd., are the only **Pencil Manufacturers** using **Empire Cedar** exclusively. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Chambers' Pencils write direct to the **Garden Pencil Works, Stapleford, Notts.**

ARIEL ARIEL

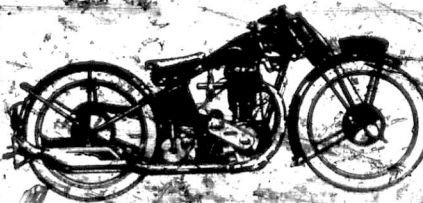


The Conqueror of Rough and Hilly Roads

The power of the ARIEL is astounding, so easily does it master the steepest hill and the roughest of country. Each model is equipped with an engine of the most advanced design, which, for reliability, speed and power has no equal.



57 h.p. Side Valve Standard.



498 h.p. O.H.V. Two Port.

OTHER MODELS

- 57 h.p. SIDE VALVE DE LUXE
- 498 h.p. O.H.V. STANDARD
- 498 h.p. O.H.V. DE LUXE

The British Company which produces this wonder motor cycle also produces every competitive price in the high grade Ariel Cycle.

SEND NOW FOR CATALOGUE EXPORT "BERT" "G"

ARIEL Works, Ltd.  Selly Oak BIRMINGHAM, ENGL.

Representatives in East Africa
BY DAVENPORT, P.O. Box 785, Nairobi
Kilima and Taita Agents
Nairobi, Eldoret, Kampala, Dar-es-Salaam, &c.

The Knight Engine Co.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)



HOLDERS OF
Internal
Combustion
ENGINE
PATENTS
FOR ALL COUNTRIES

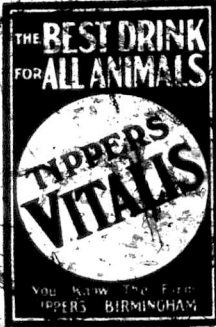
Write to us for assistance in obtaining all necessary patents.

You cannot do better than install an
"IMPERIAL KNIGHT" ENGINE.

Head Office: 109, 111, Upper Thames St., London, E.C.4, England.
Telephone: (City) 2500 (Home) 2501. Cable: Knight, London.

Works: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

THE BEST DRINK FOR ALL ANIMALS



YOU KNOW THE FEELING
TIPPER'S BIRMINGHAM

The most suitable drink for every day ailments of the Farm or Stable. Can be given with perfect safety and the most firm belief of having a beneficial effect in Chills, Colds and Influenza, with a rise in temperature usually occurs, also for Post-mortem Retention of Urine. Laidley, Col. George Blount, etc.

Obtainable from:
Messrs. GARDNER & ROBERTS Ltd., Nairobi, Mombasa, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala and Dar-es-Salaam.
B. C. TIPPER & SON, Ltd., The Veterinary Chemical Works, Birmingham.

What shall I do for Skin Ailments?



The
Mentholatium
Co., Ltd.,
Brough,
England.

Use MENTHOLATUM of course!

SEE THE BACK COVER ADS.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and ensure Special Attention

MOTOR VEHICLES IN NYASALAND.

Highest Per Capita Percentage in the World.

THE Chief Commissioner of Police of Nyasaland, Major E. F. Stephens, has given *The Nyasaland Times* the official figures of motor vehicle registrations in the Protectorate for December 31, 1926. These show that Nyasaland has the highest percentage of motor vehicles per capita in the white population of any country in the world, the number of European per vehicle being 29. Moreover, motor vehicles owned by the protectorate Government and those for estate purposes only (which are not licensed) are not included in the above figures. While the European population at the last census was 1,656, the number of motor vehicles registered at the end of last year was 1,807, an increase of 100 during the twelve months.

It is satisfactory to be able to record a further increase in the percentage of British-manufactured passenger vehicles, says the Commissioner. The Morris comes first with 112, or 24.5% of the total, the Ford second with 164, or 22.75%, the American third with 126.7%, and Italy claims fourth place with the Fiat, 7.36%. Great Britain accounts for 39.8% of the total passenger motor cars imported into the country, and the Ford is regarded as British—all Ford motor vehicles imported into Nyasaland are made in Canada—the proportion is over 87% of the total.

Commenting on the large increase in the number of lorries for the period, the Commissioner points out that a very considerable number of old Ford touring cars have been converted to light box-bodied vehicles and have been transferred accordingly from the passenger car to the freight car register. The order of priority in respect of lorries is as follows: American (including Fords), 64%; British, 19% and Italian, 17%. The number of lorries registered at the end of 1926 was: Ford, 100; Fiat, 32; Hupmobile, 20; Morris, 16; White, 13; Gux, 14; Packard, 12.

In the choice of motor cars Nyasaland is pre-eminently British, the percentage being no less than 64% of the total importations, the American being second with 7.4%.

THE TANGANYIKA BLUE BOOK.

THE Tanganyika Territory Blue Book for the year ending December 31, 1926, which is to hand Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, and Crown Agents, Millbank, 10, is a notable publication, not because it is accurate and detailed, or because it states every possible official item of information about the Territory—both those qualities are expected—but because of the excellence of its appearance, printing, type and general "get up." It has been set up, printed and published in Dar es Salaam by a staff consisting of a Government Printer, two Assistant Printers, two linotype operators and a bookbinding officer, who deserve every commendation for their work. The volume contains 230 pages, foolscap size and is, of course, indispensable to anyone who seeks reliable information about Britain's Mandated Territory in East Africa.

The annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery and Abolition Society was held at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, London, on May 15. The subject of native

NATIVE LABOUR FROM MOZAMBIQUE.

Portugal's Proposal to South Africa.

THE Malan Minister of Railways and Harbours of the Union of South Africa, who has come to Europe to resume negotiations with the Portuguese Government for a new Mozambique convention, arrived in Lisbon last night.

On the eve of his arrival the principal proposals of Portugal were announced. They provide that Mozambique should allow to the Union under contract "Native labour to be sourced" that three quarters of the work on such Native should be deposited at Johannesburg or at the frontier station of Portuguese territory to be paid on the Natives returning to Mozambique; that recruiting is confined to the Inhambane region and that it be under strict fiscal control of the Portuguese authorities; (2) that remunerative traffic be guaranteed to the Lourenco Marques railway; and (3) that products enjoying free entry into Mozambique and the Transvaal respectively be specified and that a Customs tariff be agreed upon.

Commenting on the above proposals, the *Rand Daily Mail* says:

No agreement framed on these lines could be acceptable to the Union unless the Government was determined upon a policy of doing its best gradually to eliminate Portuguese Natives from the Union labour market. In that event it is the Government's duty to announce not merely its policy but also the steps which it has taken or intends to take to see that the future of the country's chief asset—the mining industry—is effectively safeguarded. Meanwhile the Minister for Railways is in Europe to place the views of the Union Cabinet before the Portuguese Government, and it should not be impossible to negotiate a convention acceptable to both sides and one which involves no infringement of Portuguese sovereignty and no serious sacrifice of the Union's interests. The atmosphere was never more friendly, and full advantage it is to be hoped, will be taken of this important factor.

FAMINE RELIEF IN NYASALAND.

AT a recent meeting of the Nyasaland Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce, at which it was estimated that the Protectorate would require some 3,000 tons of maize for famine relief, it was announced that the Government was about to appoint a Famine Relief Board, consisting of the Provincial Commissioners of the Southern Province, the Director of Agriculture, and representatives of the Nyasaland Railways, the Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce, the Nyasaland Planter's Association, and the Farmers' Co-operative Society.

Most of our workers with personal experience of Tanganyika would probably consider that Indians have already a very good share of the trade of the Territory, but that is apparently not the opinion of the Hon. S. N. Ghose, an Indian member of the Legislative Council, who writes to the *Modern Review*, of Calcutta:

"This country is a good place for Indians and it is not yet too late for us to get a firm and proper footing, though I am afraid in a few years, if we do not act, after the war, our position will be as bad as in the neighbouring provinces. I do not know why Indians with money do not care to come and develop the place. It will mean a good return for them and will at the same time provide employment for middle-class and poorer Indians."

THE African Marine & General Engineering Company, Ltd., Kilindini.

Ship Repairing, Sail Making and Repairing, Moulding.

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING and CUTTING.

In their well-equipped Carpenters' Shops, all types of House and Office Furniture are made and repaired. Estates requiring repairs to machinery, implements, etc., are invited to communicate.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

Telephone 436. Telegrams: "MACKENZIE," Mombasa.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., General Managers.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

P.O. BOX 130, MOMBASA, and at DAR ES SALAAM, ZANZIBAR.

GENERAL MERCHANTS, STEAMSHIP CLEARING, FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND PRODUCE TO US. BONDDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS.

CARGOES CARRIED AND STORED.

Tel. "MACKENZIE."

Telegrams & Cables: **STORAGE MOMBASA.** Telephone 106. Cases: A.B.C. 5th Edition. P.O. Box 82 Mombasa.

Mombasa Bonded Warehouse Co., Ltd.

General Shipping, Forwarding, Customs Clearing, Insurance and Passenger Agents.

LARGEST BOND & FREE STORAGE IN AFRICA.

Sidings from Kilindini Station to Godowns.

Forward your Bills of Lading to us for careful and prompt attention.

RAIL YOUR EXPORT PRODUCE TO US.

Gailey & Roberts Ltd. London Office: CHAPEL STREET. Established 1904.

The Established Engineering and Agricultural House of Kenya

Through honest endeavour and untiring service we have gained the enviable reputation which is Ours Today in the field of Agriculture.

Productive Soilers Consult us First.

Gailey & Roberts Ltd.,

P.O. Box 66 - NAIROBI - Phone No. 33.

For Service and Satisfaction.

BRANCHES: NAIROBI, ELDORET, JINJA, KAMPALA AND DAR ES SALAAM.

"East Africa" advertisers will gladly quote you prices.

WHAT KENYA THINKS

Towards Local Government

Our Weekly Correspondent

The new Department of Local Government, Lands and Settlement is getting into its stride and in addition to building up the local government structure, apparatus has absorbed most of the functions of the Land Office. It is anticipated that the Excellency will delegate to this Department the majority of the powers vested in him by the various Crown Lands Ordinances, which Courts should prove of great benefit to the public generally, who have had cause in the past to complain bitterly of tedious and unnecessary delays in connection with the approval of documents, and it is hoped that the circumlocutory method of approaching the Governor through an over-worked Colonial Secretary will be replaced by direct action by the Commissioner for Local Government.

During the month the Hon. H. F. Martin, who controls this new branch of Government, has met representative bodies at Nyeri, Rumuruti and Mithoni with a view to ascertaining local views regarding the most suitable manner in which local Government can be established. Complete unanimity has been displayed by District Committees throughout the country in regard to their acceptance of the principle, and it will be interesting to watch developments. Elected District Road Boards endowed with certain statutory executive functions, and District Committees which are advisory to the District Administrative Officer, have been a conspicuous success since they were first appointed by General Northey about eight years ago, and it is now proposed to amalgamate these bodies in one district Council, which will probably be endowed with considerable powers in matters of purely local importance.

The three main reasons in favour of establishing local executive authorities which have real executive powers are administrative, financial and political. Local bodies which are deeply concerned are likely to get work performed more expeditiously and economically than the central Government, whose nature it is to move slowly. It is not easy for Government to make an equitable allocation of funds to the various districts from common resources, and a good basis would be for Government contributions to bear some relationship to locally collected revenue, for local authorities, if they are assigned will exercise greater care in the expenditure of money, a proportion of which has been directly subscribed by local taxpayers, than of funds easily obtained from the central exchequer. From a political point of view District Councils should form a valuable training ground for those destined to undertake more important public duties, and their institution will greatly stimulate general interest in public affairs. The Greater Nairobi scheme has now been approved by all areas concerned, with the exception of Mutunga, the majority of whose residents have registered complete opposition to incorporation in the larger township.

The Hateful Month of March

Mr. MacGregor Ross will doubtless be pleased to learn that the hateful month of March has this year provided at least one mild sensation masquerading as nearly one hundred Indians, who had been advised that Brazil offered unique advantages to emigrants, lined up at Nairobi station with the intention of settling off at the new Eldorado. According to the terms of settlement the Director of the Brazilian-Indo-Emigration Society work is guaranteed on arrival, salaries are on the same scale as those paid to Europeans, there is no colour bar

no laws restricting the ownership of property and Government assistance and protection in all directions. On hearing of this large number of compatriots, Mr. Isher Bass, Secretary to the Indian Association hastened to the station and succeeded in dissuading the travellers from embarking on their long journey until more well known about the conditions of life in Brazil.

It now transpires that the glowing picture which lured this large Indian pilgrimage was painted in far too lurid colours, and the alleged conditions which induced a large number of people, mostly of the artisan class, to break up their homes in East Africa, are contradicted by the Brazilian Consul-General in London, who explains that permanent residence in Brazil is totally prohibited except for those in possession of permits from the Brazilian Government, which are not easily procurable even for first and second class passengers. It is understood, however, that the Colonial Office grants special facilities for the immigration of Indians to British Guiana, where remunerative employment may be obtained on the sugar plantations and where openings exist for artisans and traders. Bearing in mind the existing passport arrangements, which in any case would necessitate the journey from Kenya being made via Bombay, one wonders what would have been the fate of this ill-advised band had Mr. Isher Bass not counselled caution.

Neglect of the Coast

Congratulations to Major the Hon. R. B. Robertson-Burace, D.S.O., M.P., C., who represents the Coast on the Legislative Council, on the fight he is waging for a display of greater interest in Coast economics by Government than has been the case in recent years. Millions have been spent on harbour works at Kilindini, and thousands on the Makupa Causeway connecting Mombasa island with the mainland, the new Government House, and other island amenities, but tropical agriculture is sadly neglected by our Agricultural Department.

The Coconut planting industry, formerly an important one in the hands of the Arabs and Swahilis, received serious setback by the abolition of slavery, but European enterprise has in recent years demonstrated many possibilities of this fertile area, and flourishing coconut, sisal and sugar estates exist both north and south of Mombasa. Still the bulk of one of the most fertile tropical areas in the whole Empire remains practically undeveloped, owing to the national indolence of the Native population, inadequate communications, and the Government policy of drift. The Coast district exhibit at the late Nairobi Agricultural Show indicated the great variety of first class produce that can be grown to perfection in the Protectorate, and there is no reason why a large export trade should not be established in many varieties of Coast fruit, such as citrus, avocado pears, guavas, bananas, and mangoes, all of which grow in profusion, while cashew nuts and tobacco are practically indigenous.

With a little encouragement from Government there is no reason why a substantial Native trade in commodities, cotton, sisal, chillies, and starch should not be established, but a demonstration farm where up-to-date methods may be learnt is sadly needed, while distribution of reliable seed and suitable varieties of trees would tend to improve the quality of local products. It is a curious fact that little such has been done for maize and wheat, and valuable propaganda work in connection with the manufacture and hide curing in the up-country Native Reserves is bearing good fruit. Nobody in authority has ever addressed himself to the problem of assisting the Coastal regions to supply their quota to the economic wealth of the country.

FROM EAST TO WEST

EXPRESS TRANSPORT COMPANY

FROM NORTH TO SOUTH

THE TRANSPORT EXPERTS OF KENYA

Carriage Contractors to Kenya and Uganda Railway

PROMPT "Complete Right-Through" QUICK

CHARGE OF YOUR EFFECTS UNDERTAKEN FROM PORT TO DESTINATION

SHIPPING TO ANY PART OF THE GLOBE

WE OFFER

UNIQUE HANDLING SERVICE

(In any of the following capacities)

MEETING TRAIN OR STEAMSHIP PASSENGERS
ATTENDANCE AT CUSTOMS
PACKING, RAILING, STORING MERCHANDISE OR PERSONAL LUGGAGE
CONVAYANCE BY MOTOR TRANSPORT

THOROUGH EFFICIENCY

Telegrams: "EXPRESS"

NAIROBI and MOMBASA

INTENDING SETTLERS

On arrival in Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory or Uganda get in touch with us before purchasing your agricultural equipment.

We stock a complete range of farm supplies and take a pride in service.

C. NORTH & SON, LTD

(Established 1863)

VICTORIA STREET, NAIROBI

ALSO AT ELDORET AND MAKURU, KENYA COLONY, and ARUSHA, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

SHAW AND HUNTER

P.O. BOX 70, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY.

The Leading Firm in East Africa For

ARMS, AMMUNITION, & GUN ACCESSORIES

Outfits for Shooting and Big Game Expeditions

London Agents,
Messrs. Bynes & Co., 58, Cannon Row, E.C. 4.

BOUSTEAD & CLARKE LTD.

MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR,
DARES SALAAM, NAIROBI,
KIGUMU, Jinja, Kampala

IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS

WINES AND SPIRITS, MANHOLETS, PIPES, WOODS,
BUILDING MATERIALS, GALVANIZED IRON, SHEETS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Wholesale, Clearing, Packing, and Commission Agents.

SOLE AGENTS:
MESSRS. HANCOCK, MACALL, GARDNER & CO., LTD.

H. MALCOLM ROSS

will furnish

VALUATIONS AND REPORTS ON ESTATES IN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Business & Private Eng. Trans. Tanganyika
Colonial E.R.S. Sixth Edition
from Flamingo Department, Colonial Land Property, 7, Great East Africa.

Kodak calling!

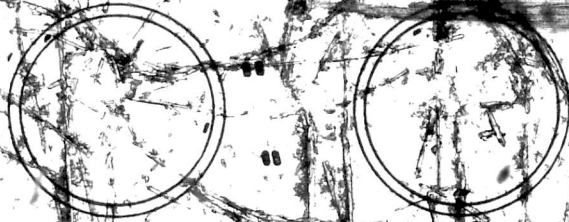
What "Kodak" means to you

As a photographer you will know that the word "Kodak" implies the highest standard of manufacture, both in respect to camera and film. Kodaks have behind them a world-wide reputation of many years standing, and no expense is spared to maintain this pre-eminence. Kodak film is known everywhere as

the dependable film in the yellow carton

If you need a photographer, call at the nearest Kodak dealer and ask him to show you the latest models. There are "Kodaks" to suit every purse and every pocket.

Kodak (East Africa) Limited (Inc. House of McGee & Co. Ltd.), Zebra House, Nairobi



All that is not steel in a **RALEIGH** THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

Dunlop tyres, Brooks saddle, tool-bag, handle-grips, pedals, brake-blocks and rear reflector—that's all. Every other part of the Raleigh is of nothing but the finest British steel. Of no other bicycle

in the world can this be said. Lightness with superlative strength is thus assured. Combine this with the delightful running and comfortable position and you have the perfect bicycle.

Send for the beautifully illustrated "Book of the Raleigh," free.

THE RALEIGH CYCLE CO., LD., NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND

Repairs throughout Africa.

Specify the Sturmey Archer 3-speed gear.

The HUDSON RAIL TRACTOR

The Most Economical Form of Haulage.

Low in First Cost and Maintenance—Absolutely Reliable.

Because of its robust construction and low fuel consumption the Hudson Rail Tractor is admirably adapted for use on East African Estates, Mines, etc. It is powerful—20 h.p.—with Four Wheel Drive and consumes only six to eight gallons of paraffin or kerosene in a working day of eight hours. Unskilled drivers can easily handle it. Built to stand tough wear. Suitable for haulage on narrow gauge railways or for shunting on main line sidings.

Write for Tractor Folder, and ask also for the comprehensive catalogue of Hudson Railway Equipment.

Robert Hudson

LIMITED
Head Office, 58, BOND STREET, LEEDS

WORKS: Gledhow Foundry, nr. Leeds.
LONDON: Engine House, Cannon Street, E.C. 4. Phone: Royal 7777.
Sole Agents and Agents throughout the World.

HUDSONS are also the Actual Manufacturers of factors of Light Railway Material of every description including TIPPING WAGONS, SUGAR CANE CARS, TRUCKS and all accessories, etc.

The most dependable Goods are those that are advertised.

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

Africa's Information Bureau exists for the service of subscribers and addresses desire the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its prime objects is to contribute to the development of the whole of East and Central Africa, by information which readers are willing to pay for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and those seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

...arriving at Arusha in large numbers. Considerable building activity is reported from ... Sudan.

The Canstaff Milk Company Ltd., Kenya, is being ... liquidated.

It is believed in City circles that Kenya will shortly ... another loan on the London market.

No dividend is to be paid for the past year by the ... 344 is being carried forward.

Coffee exports from Uganda during 1927 totalled ... compared with 33,211 cwt. in 1926.

No less than 45 Uganda ginneries are reported to ... this season, 29 being in the Eastern Province.

The King has presented to the Zoological ... two Abyssinian lions given to him by H.H. ... as Lafari.

There are rumours that the copper deposits of ... are to be thoroughly prospected under ... auspices of a very strong group.

Exports from Tanganyika during January included: coffee, 12,031 cwt.; cotton, 3,144 cwt.; ... 2,122 tons; and hides, 5,759 cwt.

The annual meetings of the Association of East ... Chambers of Commerce are to be held in ... during the last week of July.

The Finance Committee of the Nairobi Town ... has recommended the purchase of a grade ... tractor for road construction work.

Imports into Tanganyika Territory during ... included: Cement, 2,011 tons; galvanized ... sheets, 287 tons; and cotton piece goods ...

The output of copper by the Union Mine ... the first three months of this year is reported ... 27,924 tons, against 17,420 tons in the ... quarter of 1927.

The s.s. "Njavu," the ... African Wharfrage Company, Ltd., Mombasa ... put into ... her own steam.

The Customs duty on aprons ... and has been increased from 25s. to 30s. per proof gallon. River dues on imports have been increased from 2% to 3% *ad valorem*, but river dues on exports remain unchanged.

Messrs. Whiteley Laidlaw Company report a profit of £139,742 for the year ended February 28 last compared with £141,200 for the preceding year. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 10% on the Ordinary shares, making 15% for the year.

The partnership hitherto existing in Kenya between Richard Fleming Warren Echlin, Douglas Boyle Treddie and Margherita Swain, carrying on business under the name of Trans Nipia Transport Company, has been dissolved. The business is being carried on by Mr. Echlin and Mr. Treddie under the same name.

The Governments of Uganda and Tanganyika announce their readiness to grant timber concessions combined with sawmill and plant in working order and complete access to a port on Lake Victoria. Full particulars may be obtained from any of the following: the Conservator of Forests, Lushoto; the Chairman of the Tanganyika Trade and Information Committee, Dar es Salaam; the Conservator of Forests, Entebbe; the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Millbank; or the Commissioner, H.M. East African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office, Cockspur Street, London.

Reliable, though not official, information received from Uganda by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office states that wharfage and handling charges at Mombasa per bill of lading ton on some of Uganda's main exports have been considerably increased under the revised tariff of harbour dues and charges which came into force on April 7. The charge on cotton is up from sh. 7 to sh. 8.50; that on cotton seed is unchanged at sh. 52 on raw coffee there is an increase from sh. 7 to sh. 12; on rubber from sh. 7 to sh. 15; and on groundnuts there is a reduction from sh. 6 to sh. 5.70. Charges on ivory, hides, sugar and skins are unchanged. On imports there is a wharfage charge of 1% of the duty paid value, and a handling charge of 4s. per bill of lading ton, with a minimum charge of 2s.

**GENERAL HARDWARE,
TOOLS, Etc.**

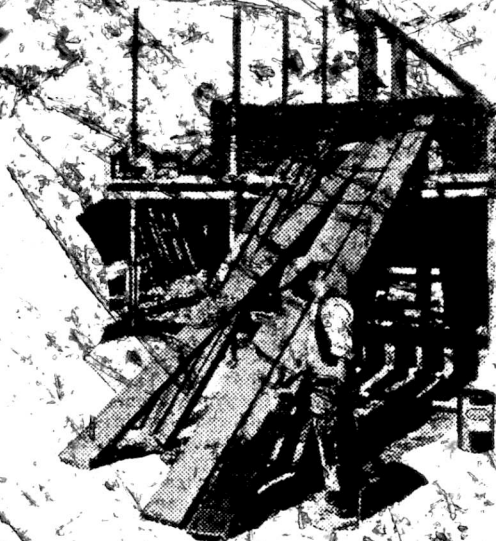
can be bought economically by
joining the Specialistic Organization
of:

W. A. FORBES & Co.

Engineers, Mechanics and Shippers,
20, VICTORIA ST. LONDON, S.W.1.

LONDON. BANGOR, IRELAND.

White Ants won't touch Wood that has been treated with Solignum



More timber would be used for building purposes in Africa if it were realised how effectively and cheaply wood can be preserved against white ant attack. Solignum wood preservative is the secret. All timber, no matter for what purpose, should be dipped in or brushed with Solignum before using. Wood so treated is not only safe against the white ant, but resists all forms of decay.



Registered Trade Mark

THE WOOD PRESERVATIVE

Agents for Kenya Messrs. Gaisley & Roberts, Ltd., Nairobi, E.E.A.

Write for names of nearest stockists to Self-Manufacturers and Exporters

SOLIGNUM, LIMITED, 205, Borough High Street, London, S.E. 1, England

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. THE NAME SOLIGNUM IS EMBOSSED ON THE DRUM.

A user in India writes — "In 1908 I used Solignum on woodwork for regimental buildings and the wood has not been touched by White Ants even to date (1922)." —

EDWARDS, GOODWIN & CO.

IMPORTERS OF LEAF TOBACCO
SOLELY ON COMMISSION
ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

SPECIALISTS in NYASALAND and RHODESIAN TOBACCOS

Our clients include all the most important buyers both at home and abroad.

General: "GRADWELL" LIVERPOOL
Western Union
Cables: A.B.C. 4th and 8th Editions and
Hermes, Nos 10 and 16.

ADDRESS

27, Gradwell St., LIVERPOOL

Telephone No. ROYAL 2828.

FRANCIS THEAKSTON, LTD.

LONDON, BREVE, BRISTOL.



BRITISH RAILWAY TRACK, WAGGONS, LOCOMOTIVES

FOR SPECIAL COTTON SUGAR ESTATES
Head Office: 20, TUFTS STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.
Kenya Agents: DALOBY & COMPANY, LTD., NAIROBI.

English Produce Market AN OFFER

Old Established British firms possessed of ample capital and extensive organisation is prepared to act as agents or representatives in England of houses of similar standing abroad or is willing to co-operate with Home Foreign or Colonial Firms, in prosecuting or developing trade in all departments of produce. Address communications in confidence to: Produce Dept. Mr. Leslie Harwood, The London Press Exchange, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

You haven't read all the News till you've read the Advertisements.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEES

At last week's public auctions offerings of East African coffees consisted mainly of Kenya sorts, the medium and small sizes of which sold at steady to rather higher prices. Sales of bold sizes have been slower and rather irregular.

Table listing coffee prices for Kenya, London cleaned, and Peaberry. Includes categories like 'A' sizes, 'B' sizes, 'C' sizes, and various grades.

Table listing coffee prices for Uganda and London cleaned. Includes categories like 'A' sizes, 'B' sizes, and 'C' sizes.

Table listing coffee prices for Tanganyika and London cleaned. Includes categories like 'A' sizes, 'B' sizes, and 'C' sizes.

Table listing coffee prices for Congo and London graded. Includes categories like 'A' sizes, 'B' sizes, and 'C' sizes.

COTTON

According to the current circular of the Egyptian Cotton Association, fair business has been done in East African cotton during the past week, and quotations are advanced 5 points. Imports of East African cotton since August 1 last total 31,440 bales, as against 26,200 in 1927 and 100,000 in 1925. Sudan cotton imported over the same period totalled 64,022 bales, as compared with 79,000 bales in 1927 and 122,000 bales in 1925.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Caster Seed. The market is quiet and unchanged, the value being about 2 1/2 for May-June shipment. Chillies. The market has been quiet. For Mombasa, no sale has been paid for April-May shipment. The spot are offering at 14 7/8 for June-July shipment. The spot price is 16 1/2. Cloves. The market has been very quiet but has remained steady. Boat parcels have been sold at 10 1/2, and small lot sales made from 10 1/2 according to quality. Cotton Seed. The market is firmer, with buyers at 17 1/2 for May-September shipment. A firm offer is thought that nearly 10 could be obtained.

Groundnuts. The nominal value of 100 August shipment was put out at 23 1/2, though no business at this price has been reported.

Wheat. The market is unchanged. No. 1 white flour African.

Tea. The market is quiet and unchanged. Buyers are holding off in the hope that they may get concessions for future shipment. The price of No. 1 East African is 23 1/2 to 23 7/8 i.l.f.

At last week's public auctions 3,139 packages of Nyaland tea were sold at an average price of 17 1/2 per lb. Amongst the offerings were 300 packages from the Latford Estate, which realized 13 1/2 per lb., 100 packages from the Ruo Estates, Likaang, realizing 15 1/2 per lb. and 232 packages from the Ruo Estates, Ruo, which sold at 14 1/2 per lb.

COFFEE TRADE CIRCULAR

MR. A. J. PARRELL, Hon. secretary of the Coffee Trade Association of London, has issued the following circular letter to merchants and brokers interested in East African coffees:

In consequence of some discrepancies in recently arrived certificates of origin, considerable difficulty has arisen with H.M. Customs.

I beg to bring to your notice, therefore, that it is imperative that the person making the declaration must complete the certificate, by describing himself as either the supplier, the grower, or the agent for grower, as the case may be, as only by one or other of these descriptions being filled in will certificates be passed by the Customs authorities here without trouble. The remaining items on the certificates, giving details of the particular shipments relating thereto, must, of course, be completed. I shall be glad if you will kindly bring these points to the notice of your shippers in East Africa.

OUR FREE SERVICE FOR READERS

To save our readers time, trouble, and money, East Africa will gladly have catalogues and other information sent to them concerning any of the following. Tick the name that especially interest you.

- Agri-cultural implements, Safes, and...
Agricultural implements, Light railway equipment, Saws or large...
Blast furnaces, Iron equipment, Sports goods...
Boots and shoes, Medicines and machinery, Spraying...
Bicycles, Mineral water, Stoves for tropics...
Canvas shoes, Sewing machinery, Tree-felling...
Concrete blocks, Mosquito netting, Tarpaulins...
Canneries, Making plant, Tea chests...
Cameras, Motor cars and lorries, Tea manufacturing...
Camp equipment, Motor cycles, Tanning machinery...
Excavating machinery, Oil engines, Tennis equipment...
Filtering apparatus, Plantation tools...
Galvanizing, Paints, Implements...
Iron sheets, Ploughing...
Golf clubs, Sewing machinery, Tractors...
Gramophones, Provision, Trainers...
Guns, Rifles, Trainers...
Household linen, Rainproofs, Wire ropes...
Household cutlery, Road making, Wood preservatives...
Household crockery, machinery, machinery...
We also always willing to put readers in touch with merchants, produce brokers, land and estate agents, motor hire firms, newsagents, book sellers, travel agencies, &c.

Fill in this form and send to East Africa, 51, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1. Name (in capitals) Full postal address

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

THE S.S. "Chambord" which arrived at Marseilles on May 3, brought the following passengers from

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Dar es Salaam.</i> | Mr. C. Hennessey |
| Mr. Demoiseau | Mr. and Mrs. Blair |
| Mr. and Mrs. Neumeier | Mr. and Mrs. Flandrau |
| Mr. Sauvageon | Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and child |
| Mr. Starkets | Mr. C. Kirkman |
| <i>Nairobi.</i> | Mr. J. Machin |
| Mr. Delbruyse | Mr. and Mrs. D. Newall |
| Mr. Milquet | Mr. and Mrs. Lumen |
| <i>Nambasa.</i> | Mr. L. Hogan |
| Miss A. N. Adams | Miss O'Brien |
| Mr. C. W. Charles | Mr. J. Preston |
| Mrs. Demacré | Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Law and child |
| Major and Mrs. J. J. Drought | Mr. A. E. Schaak |
| Capt. and Mrs. Guxley | Mr. Schouten |

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE S.S. "Granville Castle," which left London on May 3 for the Cape via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena, carries for

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Beira.</i> | Miss O. Holmes |
| Mr. E. Flavin | Mrs. D. Nash |
| Mr. H. Garmany | Master J. Nash |
| Mrs. Garmany | Miss J. Nash and nurse |
| Miss H. Garmany | Mr. V. S. Sanderson |
| Miss E. Hollingworth | Mrs. L. R. Wilson |
| Miss B. Hollingworth | Miss Wilson |
| Mrs. A. H. Holmes | Miss E. Wilson |

THE S.S. "Bernardin de St. Pierre" which left Marseilles for East Africa to-day, carries the following passengers for

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Nambasa.</i> | Mrs. W. Ramsay |
| Mr. J. Hartley | Major J. R. Saidler |
| Mr. R. F. Magill | Mr. R. E. Royle |
| Mr. Mosser | Mr. M. Taylor |
| Mr. J. S. Nimmo | <i>Dar es Salaam.</i> |
| Mr. C. K. Patel | Dr. H. Fairbairn |
| Mr. A. Peto | |

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Mr. John Craggs, Chairman of Fortnum and Mason Ltd. since the formation of the present company in 1905, died suddenly last week at the age of seventy-one.

Messrs. J. H. Lawton & Co., 6, Watling Street, Manchester, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue, are an old-established firm of wholesale and export manufacturers of umbrellas, sunshades, and walking sticks. They have a thorough knowledge of all markets for both the European and Native trade, and hold an unbroken record of prosperity since their establishment in 1866. Our East and Central African readers interested in the purchase of the lines manufactured by Messrs. Lawton are invited to communicate with them.

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

Established 1862. Telegrams: "CLARSON, LONDON."
REGULAR SAILINGS from NORWAY, SWEDEN and DENMARK to ALGERIA, ITALY, SAHARA, SEA, BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS, and REUNION.

For Freight and Insurance apply to
H. CLARSON & CO., LTD., 80, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA

- "Modasa" left Marseilles Southwards, May 3.
- "Mantona" leaves Southwards, May 6.
- "Manda" left Aden outwards, May 3.
- "Karagala" arrived Bombay from Durban, May 3.
- "Karapora" left Lourenco Marques for Bombay May 30.
- "Rhandalla" left Mozambique for Durban, May 16.
- "Karoo" left Bombay for Durban, May 6.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON

- "Clan Ogilvy" arrived Mombasa outwards, April 25.
- "City of Athens" left Aden outwards, May 3.
- "Explorer" left Birkenhead outwards, April 26.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

- "Springfontein" left Antwerp homewards, May 1.
- "Nias" arrived Durban for further Cape ports, April 20.
- "Meliskerk" left Mombasa for South Africa, April 27.
- "Rietfontein" left Hamburg for East and South Africa, May 2.
- "Heemskerk" left Antwerp homewards, May 1.
- "Ryepkerk" left Port Said homewards, April 25.
- "Sumatra" left Mombasa homewards, April 25.
- "Giekerk" arrived Dar es Salaam homewards, April 30.
- "Jagersfontein" arrived Durban for East Africa, April 28.
- "Klipfontein" left Cape Town for East Africa, April 28.
- "Grypskerk" left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, April 27.
- "Billiton" left Hamburg for South and East Africa, May 2.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

- "Chambord" arrived Marseilles, May 3.
- "Le Comte de Nigle" arrived Dar es Salaam for Mauritius, May 2.
- "General Voyron" left Port Said for Mauritius, May 2.
- "Dumba" left Diego Suarez homewards, May 5.
- "Exploiteur Grandidier" left Djibouti homewards, May 3.
- "Aviateur Roland Garros" arrived Réunion outwards, May 4.

UNION-CASTLE.

- "Bampton Castle" left Marseilles for East Africa, May 6.
- "Banbury Castle" arrived Cape Town for London, May 7.
- "Chepstow Castle" left Diego Suarez for Majunga, May 4.
- "Dundrum Castle" left Teneriffe for London via Hamburg, May 3.
- "Garth Castle" left Beira for London, May 5.
- "Gaxton" left Port Sudan for London, May 5.
- "Glenforn Castle" left Teneriffe for London, May 3.
- "Granville Castle" left London for Beira, May 3.
- "Llandaff Castle" left Beira for Natal, May 5.
- "Llanover Castle" left East London for Beira, May 5.
- "Sandown Castle" arrived Lourenco Marques for Beira, May 5.

CITRA LINE.

- "Francesco Crispi" left Genoa for East Africa, May 1.
- "Mazzini" left Mombasa homewards, May 1.
- "Castaro" left Mombasa homewards, May 3.
- "Casatelli" arrived Naples outwards, May 3.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Mails for East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 6 P.M. to-day, and at the same time on May 17, 22, 24, and 31. For Nyasaland and Rhodesia mails close in London at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, May 21. Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on May 12, 16, 18, 26 and 28.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.

Registered Office: LONDON HOUSE, CRUTCHED CHURCH, LONDON, E.C.3.
East African Branches: Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Kampala, Jinja, Bukoba, Mwanza, Tabora, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga.
Passenger berth reserved to East African Ports and inland destinations, and to South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, &c. Through freights and insurance quotes.

HOBSON & SONS

LONDON LTD.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 75 YEARS)

*Naval, Military, Court, Civilian
and Sporting Tailors.*

GOLD MEDALISTS, MILITARY EXHIBITION,
1901; IMPERIAL SERVICES EXHIBITION, 1912

TECHNICAL & PRACTICAL SPECIALISTS
IN ALL TYPES OF SPORTING DRESS

High Quality, Correct Design,
Cut, and Best Workmanship

COMPLETE COLONIAL & TROPICAL
OUTFITS FOR ALL CLIMATES

Equipments fully equipped in every detail

Contributors to the *Comradeship War Effort*
British India Office, Crown Agents, Ceylon,
India and Colonial Forces

1, BARKINGTON STREET, LONDON, W.1
Telephone: REGENT 7855 & 8007

"ZOTAL"

NO FARMER SHOULD BE
WITHOUT A STOCK OF
"ZOTAL"



FOR FARMERS WHO
WANT TO INCREASE
AND MAINTAIN
PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

ZOTAL is a complete
fertilizer containing
all the essential
nutrients for the
growth of crops and
the maintenance of
soil fertility. It is
easy to apply and
keeps in the soil for
long periods.

For further information
write to the ZOTAL
Sales Office, 1, Abchurch
Lane, London, E.C. 4

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EAST AFRICAN STATES
BURGOYNE & BRIDGES, 200, THE
CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EAST AFRICAN STATES
BURGOYNE & BRIDGES, 200, THE
CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3

THE EAST AFRICAN NATIVE GIVES A SAFETY RAZOR

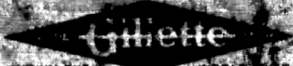
There is no other safety razor in the world so popular
as the Gillette safety razor. It is the only safety razor
that has been used by the East African Native since the
first of the 20th century.

The Dealer can see why the East African Native
likes it. This set comprises a Gillette Gillette
SAFETY RAZOR and a Double-edged Gillette Blade
(the shaving edge) ready to use in the case of a
blade which the Native has to replace in the morning.



GILLETTE RAZORS

Are getting better than ever for the East African
Native Trade



KNOWN THE WORLD OVER
MADE IN ENGLAND BLADE MADE IN GERMANY

Particulars of their terms of sale and other details
through your Home Agent or direct from

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR, Ltd.
124-8, Great Portland Street, London, W.1

REBOILT TYPEWRITER UNDERWOOD'S

With automatic shifting mechanism
and many other features of the new design



Get the latest news of Underwood for your best work
in all your office work.
This machine is built from H.M. Castings. It has
double construction and you can see the quality
of the workmanship in the machine. It is packed
in a strong case and is ready to use. Price
quoted on request (including Machine, Paper and
Carriage)

Footed size, 21 inch carriage £15.0 0
Bred size, 18 inch carriage £12.10 0

Please send Cash with order and specify whether you require
a Bank or delivery order. Machine to be sent by
Post to your Home Agent, or direct to the
J. D. Williams & Co. Ltd., 1, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

J. D. WILLIAMS & Co. Ltd. THE DALE PROPERTY
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND WYBEMOUTH