

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.
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Convention of Associations of Nyasaland.

Associated Producers of East Africa.

Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa.

Usambara Planters' Association.

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A PLEA FOR NATIONAL PARKS.

PUBLIC opinion is increasingly inclining to the view that East Africa needs something more than the present Game Reserves and some definite common policy respecting the slaughter of game by Natives. No reasonable person would contend either that the cultivator, black or white, should be sacrificed for the sake of game, or that the game should be regarded as vermin to be destroyed at will. In less enlightened days that latter view was general in our young countries, which to-day include the vanished fauna, and Africa has until recently been the playground of sportsmen and sportsmen's publicists who pleaded for the wholesale destruction of game on the ground that its preservation was the cause of the race itself and its economic progress.

Nowadays, however, that school does not generally oppose the restriction of wild animals to a definite sanctuary where, well away from human and Native settlement, they may have their own way.

The Kruger National Park of South Africa, an outstanding example of what may be done under a wise and far-seeing sportsman and naturalist, is already a great attraction to overseas visitors, for motor roads have been constructed through it and rest-houses built, so that tourists can see and study wild game in the happiest circumstances from the human and animal standpoint. More than one species of indigenous game has been saved from extinction, and Science has profited to no small degree by the unremitting attention and close observation of the Warden and his experienced Rangers. In the Belgian Congo the *Parc National*, designed to preserve the unique mountain gorilla, is already delimited, and it can surely not be long before the strip of forest on the British side of the border is added to the sanctuary, thus bringing the Government of Uganda into line with its Continental neighbour. The pygmy and the gorilla, two African types which are quite unable to hold their own before the contact of the white man and his enterprise, should now be safe from extinction.

British Dependencies in East Africa have their Game Reserves, but an extension of the idea seems desirable, and we should like to see each of the Dependencies with its Yellowstone Park or its Kruger National Park. Some private individuals have already shown the way. In Kenya, for instance, Mr. Henry Tarlton's 10,000-acre estate within about six miles of Nairobi is so strictly preserved that Thomson's gazelle, hartebeest, zebra, eland, water-buck, ostrich, and other animals are to be seen at almost any time. If such splendid results can be achieved by one determined and enterprising settler, what could not be done by Government action backed by public support?

We have no patience with the contention that the Native, *quid aborigine*, has a right to the game. As we well contend that the minerals which have been lying in African soil unexploited since they were laid down in the making of the earth are the property of the Native exclusively. To allow the Native to work his will by the use of pitfalls and drives, and sometimes of firearms, simply means extermination of wild animals. Game regulations must apply equally to the Native and the white man, and Game Reserves must be as sacred to the one as to the other. As to the extent to which the white man's desire for sports should be limited, we express no opinion, for that is obviously a matter for the individual concerned, and there is no doubt but of the desirability of the proper establishment of



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

HAVE ANIMALS A SIXTH SENSE?

The Dog "Thinks through Its Nose."
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I quite agree with your scientific correspondent that there is no need to attribute a sixth sense to animals; the perfection of one or more of their ordinary five senses will explain, I believe, all the queer actions noted even by hunters of experience. It is difficult for human beings to realise what certain animals do to wild and domestic animals. I am asked to give an example.

The late Professor Romanes, in his book "The Intelligence of Animals," records that one Bank holiday he took his terrier to Aberdeen, if I remember rightly—to the Grand Walk in Kensington Gardens, when that famous thoroughfare was thronged with people. Giving his dog the slip, the Professor zigzagged through the crowd and jumped on to a benchence he could watch what the dog would do. Quite to his amazement the terrier, nose to ground, tracked him to the seat, following every inch of the crooked trail by scent alone. To what a state of perfection, asked Romanes, had the sense of smell attained in that little animal for him thus to recognise the trail of his master which had been crossed and, one would think, hopelessly confused by the hundreds of promenaders in the Walk? And terriers have not even the specialised noses of trained hounds!

Such an example, I think, makes us hesitate to ascribe extra senses to animals, for it is clear that we cannot postulate any limits to the perfection of the senses we know them to possess. It has been well said that "a dog thinks through its nose"; other animals may equally well be incredibly sensitive in their ears and be able to differentiate sounds to an extent unknown to us.

Yours faithfully,

Oxford. M. A. OXON.

THE HEARING OF MAN AND ANIMALS.

Telepathy versus Acute Hearing.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I read with interest the opinion of "a well-known East Africa landowner of wide scientific experience" with regard to my belief that wild animals possess a telepathic sense very highly developed. May I, in all humility, suggest that it is not in the neighbourhood of even semi-civilised areas where large *shambas* exist that real observation of wild animals is best carried out. In such places they are apt to behave abnormally because of the known presence of man, and therefore this constructed are liable to be erroneous. For instance, the notion that wild animals think only at dawn and dusk.

If I understand the gentleman correctly, his opinion is that any such notion is an ascription to telepathic sense is really due to imperceptive observation. Close observation of animals in their own wild human beings are extremely rare, and therefore the animals are quite many I do disagree with. My

observations seem to prove conclusively that the sense of hearing, though acute, carries no definite information to the brain. A noise is merely a noise, to be investigated and classified by the nose. The contention rather begs the question as put forward by Mr. Clark. His problem was "How is it that buffalo, which are breaking hundreds of twigs; can distinguish between those broken by themselves and one broken by me?" It is not logically to be assumed that the noise differs in tone or timbre to such an extent as to be noticeable. There *must* have been some other sense; and I do not think it can be anything else but telepathic.

I agree that the hearing of man is attuned to his requirements, and to such an extent as to believe that the hearing of a man living constantly in the wilds is much more acute than that of a city dweller. In my youth I was a notorious frequenter of the woods, disliked almost as greatly by keepers as the local poachers. I was able then to detect and understand all sorts of my sounds which I know would escape me to-day if they could occur in a London park. If I live in the African bush for a few weeks, my hearing returns, and though I hesitate to break a lance with the scientific gentleman in question, I would venture the opinion that, in the beginning, the hearing of man was just as keen as that of the beasts.

Yours faithfully,

London. E. RATCLIFFE HOLMES.

LOSSES IN THE EAST AFRICAN MAIL.

Another Complaint from Tanganyika.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Your issue of June 6 contains a letter from Mr. W. H. Birch under the heading of "Losses in the Kenya Mail" which shows that Kenya suffers from the same postal complaint as we do in Tanganyika Territory.

In 1926 and 1927 I had cause to complain to the Postmaster General at Dar es Salaam about the state in which letters were received; on two occasions in 1926 letters addressed to England were so mutilated in the post that they had to be put in official envelopes and re-addressed by the postal authorities. The only reply and satisfaction I got was a printed form saying my complaint would receive attention. This year two cables (D.L.T.) sent from England are still somewhere in the post, and have never been received here, although letters confirming them have arrived. On again complaining I received the usual official reply that they cannot be traced.

I can assure you I am not the only settler who has a complaint about the administration of the post office; there are many in this district with the same tale to tell of lost letters, undelivered telegrams, mutilated parcels, and papers. Perhaps *East Africa* may be able to do something to put matters right with the powers that be at Home.

Yours faithfully,

London. LATHAM LESTER MOORE
Tanganyika Territory.

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ing issues as well. So subscribe now
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EAST AFRICA



AIL.

PERSONALIA.

Colonel W. Benzel has arrived from Kenya.

Mr. George C. Ismael is expected to land within the next few days.

Captain F. C. Haller has assumed charge of the Eastern Province of Tanganyika.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Fisher and family are outward-bound for Beira by the Balmoral Castle.

Dr. Geib, a German Government official, is at present spending a holiday in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. W. Hoyle, who was until recently manager of the Uganda Bookshop in Kampala, has arrived home.

Arrivals from Kenya are Captain F. Patmore, Mr. T. Riddoch, Mr. A. T. Roach, and Mr. R. H. Starr.

Mr. H. C. Lemon, the well-known Toro coffee planter, recently arrived back in Uganda from a holiday in Kenya.

Dr. H. O. Watkins-Pitchford, accompanied by Mrs. Watkins-Pitchford and family, have arrived on leave from Zanzibar.

Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. S. Robinson to be his assistant private secretary.

A marriage recently took place in Dar es Salaam between Mr. P. F. Hatton, of Kondog-Irangi, and Miss Barbara E. Holt.

Mr. H. H. Robinson, manager of the Dar es Salaam branch of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co., has arrived home on leave.

Sir Joseph Duveen has presented to the Tate Gallery a bust by Lady Hilton Young of the late Lord Oxford and Asquith.

Sir Neville Peabson, as we learn, leaving for Kenya on the s.s. "Mazzini," which is due to sail from Genoa on October 5.

Mr. Owen Letcher, well-known in mining circles in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in this country from South Africa.

Lord Hindlip, one of the directors of the British East Africa Corporation, has left London for Canada on a six weeks' business visit.

Mr. R. C. St. Mungam's new book, entitled "Africa as I Have Known It," is to be published next month by Messrs. John Murray.

Mr. E. L. Firman has been appointed Honorary Secretary of the Uganda Golf Club in succession to Mr. W. A. Hunter, who has resigned.

Mr. D. R. Crampton, at present Resident Commissioner in Katole, expects to arrive home on leave within a few weeks prior to retirement.

Major Harry Rayne and Mr. T. R. Johnston, respectively District Officer at Mahenge and Assistant District Officer at Arusha, are on leave.

Among those outward-bound for Mombasa are: Dr. and Mrs. Met aldin, Canon E. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. A. Owen, and Mr. E. Whittaker.

Mr. James Kargarotos has resigned his appointment as a member of the Bukoba Township Authority on his departure from Tanganyika.

Captain E. Fey, the well-known Kenya coffee planter of Kimangop, has just returned to the Colony from the visit which he and Mrs. Fey paid to South America.

The Rev. Lawrence Hands, the new head of the South African Church-Railway Mission, whose duties include East and Northern Rhodesia, is to sail on October 3.

Mr. G. A. Contomichalos, O.B.E., has arrived in London from Aix les Bains, and expects to remain until about the end of October. He will then return to Khartoum.

Dr. J. D. Tohill, who recently arrived in Uganda on first appointment as Director of Agriculture, has lost no time in undertaking a tour of the Eastern and Northern Provinces.

The Hon. S. Rivers Smith, Director of Education in Tanganyika, who recently inaugurated the Boy Scout movement in the Territory for Indian boys, expects to arrive home shortly.

The appointment of the Hon. A. D. Jones as an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of Uganda for a period of three years from May 2 last has been graciously approved of by His Majesty the King.

Mr. G. F. Fisher, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fisher, of Earlston, Berwickshire, was married in Nairobi early this month to Gladys, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Lacey, of Ruaraka, Nairobi.

We learn with much regret of the death of Mr. H. E. van Blerk, one of the pioneers of Northern Rhodesia, who, after trading in Livingstone for some years, moved to Lusaka to establish himself as a farmer.

Mr. V. A. M. Isherwood, O.B.E., who has just been appointed Acting Director of Education in Tanganyika, served in Nigeria before his transfer to this Territory in 1917. He has served in the Education Department for the past five years.

Captain F. L. Berne, who has just been appointed District Officer in Tanganyika, served with the Somali Legion Battalion of the W. A. F. F. from 1907 to 1912, when he was transferred to Somaliland. In 1914 he was appointed to Tanganyika Territory.

The Rev. G. B. Carlisle, until recently known as Chaplain of St. Mark's, Parklands, Nairobi, is henceforth to bear the title of Vicar. Mr. Carlisle is the editor of the *Kenya Church Review*, a new quarterly published for the European parishes in the Diocese of Mombasa.

Mr. R. Hopkin Morris, M.P., who visited Tanganyika Territory last year, and Mr. Henry Snell, M.P., who has shown consistent interest in East African affairs, are the Liberal and Labour members of the Commission appointed to inquire into the disturbances in Palestine.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. John Simons, of Hayle, Cornwall, and the Sudan, only son of Mr. H. W. M. Simons, of Hayle, and the late Mrs. Simons, and Margaret Mary (Peggy) Pilditch, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Lee C. Pilditch, of 27, Parkside Gardens, Blackheath.

Mr. R. A. B. Parker, manager of the Kitale branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, was recently married in that township to Miss Travers Solly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Travers Solly, of Nairobi. The bride was one of the two founders of the Mount Elgon School, which was recently destroyed by fire.

Mr. George F. Bauer, manager of the Export Department of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce of America, is undertaking a six months' trip through South America and Africa, lecturing and holding conferences on the way. East Africa is included in his itinerary, and he will probably be in Nairobi during October.

Much importance is attached to the Customs Conference now being held in Pretoria between representatives of the Northern and Southern Rhodesian and South African Governments. Northern Rhodesia is represented by Mr. C. H. Dobree and Southern Rhodesia by Mr. P. D. L. Fynn, Mr. J. W. Downie, and Major R. J. Hudson.

The engagement is announced between Jean Remi Martin, ward of Sir Philip Wigham Richardson, Bt., M.P., and Lady Richardson, of Weybridge, and Joan Constance Vale, elder daughter of the late Hubert George Tidd and Mrs. Tidd, of The Hermitage, Weybridge. The marriage will take place in Nairobi Cathedral on November 23.

Mr. H. Chapman, assistant general manager of the Rhodesian Railways, has been appointed general manager in succession to Colonel C. F. Birney, whose retirement was announced in last week's issue of *East Africa*. Mr. R. L. Drage, who was secretary to the Rhodesia Railway Commission, has accepted the post of assistant general manager.

Unofficial members of the Kenya Legislative Council are returning to the Colony for the important session which opens on October 16, which will, they feel, keep them engaged on public business almost until the end of the year. Major Grogan and Major Robertson Eustace are already on the water, and Lord Francis Scott and Mr. Cumings will, we understand, leave within the next few weeks.

Captain C. J. Charlewood, who has arrived home on leave from Zanzibar, was the officer selected to receive the surrender of Dar es Salaam on September 4, 1916. In 1918 he was appointed to H.M.S. *Orcombe* on escort duties in the North Atlantic, and in the following year was gazetted Assistant Port Officer to the Zanzibar Government. He was promoted Port Officer in the latter part of 1925.

The Nakuru Municipal Board, which held its first meeting in mid week, is composed of the following gentlemen: *Ex-officio*: Mr. E. C. Crewe Read (Provincial Commissioner) and Mr. J. G. Nesbit (District Engineer, K.U.R.); *Elected Members*: Mr. Harold Thackrah, Mr. F. J. Coudrey, Mr. W. Johns, Mr. P. B. Gaymer, Mr. W. A. Gain, and Mrs. Summers; *Nominated Members*: Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. C. B. Tennent, and Mr. C. J. E. David.

Major Ewart Grogan, D.S.O., is on his way back to Kenya in order to attend another session of the Legislative Council. His return to the Council is certain to increase public interest in its proceedings, for he says what he thinks without fear or favour, has a first-rate grasp of world affairs, and is an excellent and provocative public speaker. So within the next few weeks our readers are likely to hear some of his opinions expressed forcibly and picturesquely.

Congratulations to Mr. Charles Udall on his election as first Mayor of Nairobi under the new constitution. Mr. Udall, however, is not new to his duties, for he was Mayor in 1924 at the time of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York, and has, indeed, been a keen municipal worker for the past ten years, having been chairman of many committees on the Council. Councillor Charles J. Payne, who was unanimously elected Deputy Mayor, has likewise been a member of the Council for a number of years.

We much regret to learn of the death in Kitale of Mr. J. Kemp, one of the pioneers of the Trans-Nzoia district. He first arrived in Kenya in 1902, but it was not until the year before the outbreak of the War that he settled on his coffee plantation at the foot of Mount Elgon. For some years he was President of the Mount Elgon Coffee Growers' Association. He was a keen Freemason, and many members of the Craft attended the funeral, which was Masonic. During the War Mr. Kemp served with the E.A.M.R.

Vacancy in African Expedition.

LEADING PRODUCER of African films and writer on wild life, organising short technical expedition for the purpose of making important nature etc. has vacancy for one good sportsman.

This is open to anyone of the right sort, whether wishing to indulge in real African travel, sport and pleasure taken mainly as a hobby, or taking up field photography and film production as a career. See further prospectus.

Participant will be required to contribute a definite sum to cover proportional part, and to take a small financial interest in the enterprise on reasonable and safe terms.

The project is under official approval and has other influential backing, and the necessary permits are available. Write Producer of *East Africa*, Great Fitzhugh Street, W. 1.

CRITICISMS OF THE UGANDA COTTON INQUIRY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Joint Memorandum Presented to Protectorate Government.

The Uganda Cotton Association and the Buganda Seed Cotton Buying Association have issued a most interesting joint memorandum in reply to the recommendations made by the Uganda Cotton Inquiry Commission, the leading portions of whose report appeared in our issues of August 8 and 15, 1929.

The reply of the cotton industry expresses regret that no one with expert knowledge was appointed to the Commission, describes many of the recommendations as impracticable and many of the statistics as inaccurate and founded on false premises, and says bluntly that the industry is suffering from Government's failure to increase production of cotton, which, if achieved even now, would result in the disappearance of many present difficulties.

Recognising that merely destructive criticism is useless, the two Associations suggest a scheme

of re-organisation as a measure of re-organisation. They add: "To amputate a poisoned limb may stop the rot from spreading, but the same effect might be obtained by simple paring." In the first case the whole system suffers a severe shock from which recovery is slow; in the second case the wound is scuffed, recovery rapid, and the heated limb ready for action when required. Their scheme is outlined in the following terms:—

Alternative Scheme Suggested.

Before the full benefits are to be obtained from any scheme of re-organisation, it is essential that the whole Protectorate should be brought under the influence of co-operative buying associations for a fixed period of not less than ten years, provided that the Government are prepared to pledge that associations will be allowed to conduct their operations as outlined in this memorandum, without interference for a like period.

At least three separate associations would be necessary to cover the whole Protectorate, with headquarters at Kampala, Jinja, and Soroti, and possibly elsewhere—Kampala—Buganda and Western Provinces; Jinja—Busoga and Bukedi Districts; Soroti—Teso and Lango Districts, and Northern Province.

No Government interference with existing ginning rights.

The industry to be left free to decide for itself the ginning capacity required in any given year.

For the purpose of arriving at a basis for the computation of the cost factor required for the formula, the industry agrees to an assumed reduction of 25% in the number of ginneries working, irrespective of the number actually in operation. Thus, of the 103 ginneries at present in existence in the Protectorate, 146 would be assumed to be working. On an estimated crop of 260,000 bales, this let formula cost purposes would be an average of about 1,350 bales per gannery.

The establishment of a Price Control Board, and the reduction of the formula suggested in the Report, provided a satisfactory basis can be found for the factors A, P and C.

The prohibition of the movement of seed cotton from one association area to another association area, or from one association area to a non-association area.

The suggestion that ginneries should be required to gin cotton on behalf of producers cannot be accepted. Such procedure would undoubtedly lead to the introduction of a new class of middlemen throughout the country and any safeguards which could be devised by the industry would entirely fail to prevent abuse and subterfuge.

The maintenance of a permanent liaison, through the Price Control Board, between the various buying associations and the British and Native Governments.

For the purpose of such liaison it might be expedient for the industry to appoint a small advisory committee representative of all existing co-operative organisations, and to invite the various associations to send representatives to a similar committee, leading to a permanent liaison between the British and the various Native Governments.

As we have indicated, a group excerpt is taken from a number of the statements made in the report of the Commission, over which Sir William Morris

Carter presided. Among such criticisms, by the spokesmen for the cotton industry are the following:

Country Over-ginneried but not Over-ginned.

Whilst it may be agreed that the country is over-ginneried to a certain extent, it cannot be agreed that it is over-ginned. If allowance be made for the annual fluctuation in crop distribution and also for gins kept silent for periodical overhaul and repair, it is felt that any material reduction in the existing number of gins would tend to lead to serious congestion from time to time in various localities.

It might be argued that the number of active ginneries could be reduced and the capacity of those remaining correspondingly increased, but even in such circumstances, the elimination of ginneries by legislation is strenuously opposed. Apart from the interference with vested interests which such a policy would involve, there is no present means of foretelling in which direction crop activities are likely to develop. Owing to the almost entire lack of official cotton policy during recent years, it is impossible to say at the present time that a ginnery is redundant in any given area, and it is felt to be most unwise to dismantle ginneries to-day which may well be in the centre of a large cotton-producing area to-morrow.

The suggestion that any ginneries in Uganda should be eliminated, and the capital at present invested in the industry written down, cannot be accepted and any action in this direction would meet with the most strenuous opposition. The basis of the contention that the present number of ginneries in Uganda is due to a very large extent, to Government policy in the past, it is considered most inequitable that the industry should now be saddled with the consequences of past indiscretions and neglect, for which it was only to a very small degree, if indeed, at all, responsible.

It is confidently asserted that considerable progress can be made by the formation of buying associations, thus eliminating price-cum competition, leaving the industry to reduce cost by working a certain proportion of ginneries silent in any such times as an increased crop justified an increase in ginning facilities. This economy has been effected in the past by several firms, and there is no doubt that the practice could by mutual agreement be greatly extended in the future. The point is dealt with further in another portion of this memorandum.

While it is agreed that no further ginnery sites should be granted for some time to come, the principle of prohibiting the increase of the ginning capacity of any existing ginnery would be an unwarrantable interference with the private rights of owners who were granted sites with out any such stipulation. Any legislation of this nature would be strenuously opposed, and a steadily progressive planting policy on the part of the Government is assured, ginneries are surely the best judges as to the requisite capacity of their ginneries. It is extremely improbable that the total ginning capacity of the country will be increased for some time to come, but great objection is taken to the restrictive nature of the principle involved in the suggestion made here.

Outspoken Opposition.

The suggestion contained in paragraph 122 is one of the most inequitable suggestions contained in the whole report, and any attempt made to implement it would be met by the strongest possible opposition from the whole industry. The chief reasons for this strong opposition may be summarised as follows:—

(a) It grossly interferes with private rights and jeopardises invested capital.

(b) Should the crop increase greatly, as is hoped, or should there be any violent geographic fluctuations in the distribution of the crop in the future, the ginneries which are now redundant might become a vital necessity and re-erecting might have to be undertaken.

(c) The economic working of un-counted ginneries depends to a certain extent on the price of cotton seed and in years when the price for seed is low it might be considerably cheaper to gin at distant ginneries rather than to transport the seed in the form of seed cotton.

(d) The abolition of ginneries would most certainly create a bad impression upon the Native mind. The distant cotton areas are all centred around ginneries and if the growers of these being dismantled there is no doubt but that the cotton in that district would diminish in most serious manner, and the result would be reflected in a general fall in the crop for the whole country.

(e) Another point which must be taken into consideration is the large amount of seed which has been sown by the industry in the last few years which has sprung up in various places, but has been established.

(f) There still remains the problem as to what would be done with all the machinery and plant which would

become useless if a large number of ginneries were dismantled. In this connection it must be recognised that at the present moment there is hardly an engine in the country capable of running a complete rubber gin factory. As the suggestion regarding the elimination of "redundant" ginneries is strongly opposed, it follows that the creation of a compensation fund is considered to be uncalled for. It might here be mentioned, however, that the creation of what might be termed a "Price Stabilisation Fund" would be welcomed, such fund to be under some measure of Government control and to have as its object the avoiding, or the minimising, of violent fluctuations in the prices paid for seed cotton from year to year. The successful working of such a fund would, however, be conditional upon the whole Protectorate being brought under association control.

The industry cannot agree to the suggestion that ginneries should be required to gin cotton on behalf of producers. Such procedure would undoubtedly lead to the introduction of a new class of middlemen throughout the country and any safeguards which could be devised by the industry would lend themselves to abuse and subterfuge which it would be impossible to control.

The Next Step.

Since this country is now handed to the Uganda Company, Sir Ham Gowen, the Governor, has announced his determination to force an unacceptable solution on an unwilling industry and has indicated that a new policy is scarcely evolved in time for it to be put into operation during the next cotton buying season. It would therefore seem that close attention is being given by the authorities to the representations of the ginner and merchants. Moreover, as East Africa has already reported, the Colonial Office has undertaken to receive and consider the opinions of the important London, Liverpool and Manchester interests involved.

ZANZIBAR FISHERIES.

Dr. von Bonde's Report.

It did not take Dr. Cecil von Bonde, the South African expert, long to discover that trawling is inapplicable to Zanzibar waters. Dr. von Bonde is the Government Marine Biologist and Director of the Fisheries and Marine Biological Survey in the Union of South Africa, and he was seconded to the Medical Department of Zanzibar to investigate methods of fishing, of curing fish, and of means of disposing of surplus supply.

Briefly summarised, his conclusions are: the marine resources of Zanzibar are capable of increased development; that the nature of the sea-floor makes trawling on a large scale impossible; that the present imported dried and salted fish should be replaced by fresh fish locally caught and prepared; and that surplus fish should be converted into fertilisers and other by-products.

The present methods of Native fishing met with Dr. von Bonde's approval, but the boats used are in his opinion too frail. He suggests that the Government might buy a decked motor-boat to cost £565 and hire it out to some of the more expert fishermen to enable them to go into deeper waters and farther to sea. He also suggests improvements in nets, but he condemns the present methods of curing the catch, which result in a product ugly to the sight and harmful to health. His instructions for the better preservation of the fish harvest are extremely valuable and the Report, which is issued by the Government Printer, Zanzibar, should be widely distributed. It is interesting on the general subject of fish and fish products.

INDIA AND THE CLOSER UNION REPORT

Majority Recommendations Favourably Received.

The views of the Government of India on the Report of the Hilton Young Commission, as communicated telegraphically to the Imperial Government, were last week made known to the Indian Legislative Assembly. The dispatch, which describes the report as an eminently fair document, expresses the hope that a High Commissioner will be appointed. Among the comments of the Government of India are the following:

Closer Union.—There is apprehension that in any scheme of closer union the political ideals of Kenya's European settlers will profoundly affect the policy of the Central Authority. Any plan of political coalescence, immediate or future, which would place the three territories of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika in the provinces of a unified State, is therefore open to objection from the Indian standpoint; but the Government of India does not oppose the appointment of a Governor General to co-ordinate Native policy and services, such as Customs and Transport, provided it is recognised that such a step is not the prelude to full-fledged political federation; that Indians are adequately represented on the Advisory Council recommended to be set up in East Africa; and that the headquarters of the Governor General are located at a centre free from racial animosities. It is suggested that the Governor General's instructions should lay due emphasis on the duty to enforce inter-racial justice in an impartial spirit and with a firm hand, and that the Indian point of view should be represented on the proposed London Advisory Council and at the periodical conferences which the Commission suggests should be held in London.

Indians and Trusteeship.

Native Policy.—The principle of the paramountcy of Native interests is accepted, subject to the condition that in practice the principle should not be interpreted or applied to discriminate against the immigrants of any particular race.

Trusteeship.—The association of immigrant communities in the responsibilities and trusteeship of government should not be confined to representatives of the European settlers only, but should include representatives of all immigrant communities.

Kenya Legislative Council.—The chairman's proposals are not acceptable, but the majority report is welcomed as opening the door to the satisfactory settlement of the vexed question of a common versus a communal electoral roll. The civilisation test is also approved in principle. On the question of replacing four officials by four members nominated to represent Native interests, it is urged that Indians should be eligible to represent Natives.

Land Settlement.—Indian settlers should be free to share on equal terms with Europeans in any scheme of land settlement inaugurated by the Government of Tanganyika, after setting apart land to meet the requirements of the Natives. The Indian demand for land settlement in Tanganyika, and probably also in the lands of Kenya, is bound to be substantial in the future. It is suggested that similar facilities should be offered in the Mandates. Government to settlers from Great Britain, Ireland, India, and elsewhere.

The Assembly was informed that Sir Samuel Wilson's proposal to be supported by publication by the Emigration Committee.

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A KENYA COASTAL FISHING INDUSTRY.

Major Robertson-Eustace returns to Kenya.

Prior to his departure from London on Friday last, we had the pleasure of a talk with Major R. W. Robertson-Eustace, D.S.O., M.L.C., the widely-known Kenya pioneer who now represents Coast interests in the Legislative Council and who has so persistently urged that greater attention should be paid by the Administration to coastal development generally, especially to tropical agriculture and to the establishment of a fishing industry.

We were therefore not surprised to learn that during his leave he had interviewed the authorities most intimately concerned with the subject of fishing, and of the importance of the investigations begun by Dr. von Bonde, the marine biologist sent to the Colony by the South African Government, whose encouraging report on the fishing possibilities of Kenya coastal waters calls for practical tests by a properly equipped vessel, in order that the commercial value of the fishing grounds may be adequately assessed. Major Robertson-Eustace also discussed the matter with persons interested in the fishing and fertilizer industries in this country, and visited districts in which most enlightening experiments are being conducted into the efficacy of fish manure, which, if manufactured in Kenya and marketed at an economic price, would undoubtedly have a very beneficial effect on the health and productivity of coffee, coconuts, and other plantations. That they badly require fertilisers is the conviction of Major Robertson-Eustace, himself a planter of coffee, coconuts, and sisal, and he will, we have no doubt, continue to press the local Government to take action on what he rightly regards as a matter of urgency. It can scarcely be denied that the coastal strip of Kenya has been neglected and has a fair claim to greater attention and greater expenditure at the hands of Government, and the encouragement of tropical agriculture and inquiry into the feasibility of establishing an up-to-date fishing industry are obviously the two subjects which call most loudly for action.

FROM ABYSSINIA TO BECHUANALAND.

Mr. C. F. Rey's New Appointment.

MR. C. F. REY, author of "Unconquered Abyssinia" and "In the Country of the Blue Nile," sailed for the Cape on Friday last to take up his appointment as Assistant Resident Commissioner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and will, we understand, become Resident Commissioner when the present holder of that office retires some six months hence. Mr. Rey, who knows East, North, and West Africa well, is now going to South Africa for the first time, but the Native and white settler problems with which he will be confronted in Bechuanaland are largely such as he has met elsewhere on the Continent.

Just prior to sailing he had, *East Africa* learns, passed the final proof of two new books—a first novel entitled "The Lion of the Leopard," the scene of which is laid partly in M'war and partly in Abyssinia, and a history entitled "The Romance of the Portuguese in Abyssinia," this latter work having taken him four years to write and having necessitated research in no fewer than seven languages. Both volumes will appear shortly, and will be reviewed in our regular due course.



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MR. I. M. PARKER, one of the three London directors of Messrs. Rosenblum, Bullows and Roy Ltd. which company was recently formed to take over the businesses of Messrs. Bullows and Roy and of Messrs. Rosenblum in Nairobi and of Messrs. Bullows and Roy in Mombasa, Kampala, and Bukoba—has returned to London from Kenya and Uganda, and in an interview with a representative of *East Africa* expressed firm confidence in the satisfactory results of this season's crops. The rains in July and August had, he said, completely altered the whole face of the country, which after suffering for three years from poor rains and latterly from locusts, was now in splendid condition, with the prospect of bumper maize crops, an excellent wheat harvest, and a coffee harvest very considerably above that of last year.

In Uganda the outbreak of plague and the quarantine measures taken by the authorities have naturally had a serious effect on trade since Natives have been prohibited from moving about freely and even the townships with the large purchasing power resulting from their sales of cotton still remains in their hands, and the probable effect will be to spread their purchases of imported goods over what would normally be the dull trading season.

We learn that the directors of Messrs. Rosenblum, Bullows and Roy Ltd. are Mr. A. L. Bloch, managing director in Nairobi; Mr. H. F. Baker, managing director in Mombasa; and Messrs. F. Digby, I. M. Parker, and P. A. Shaw, London directors.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT IN KENYA.

ELSEWHERE in this issue appears an advertisement inviting applications for the post of Clerk to the Nairobi District Council. Mr. W. W. Ridout, who had been chosen to fill the post, having withdrawn his application. The appointment, which should prove congenial to the right type of man, will carry an initial salary in the neighbourhood of £65 a month, and there should therefore be a considerable number of applicants.

THE IMPERIAL MYCOLOGICAL CONFERENCE.

THE Governments of Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, the Sudan, Tanganyika, and Uganda are among those represented at the second Imperial Mycological Conference, which is meeting this week at the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, under the chairmanship of Lord Buxton.

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MR. E. J. WAYLAND'S LATEST REPORT.

Geological Work in Uganda in 1928.

MR. E. J. WAYLAND'S annual reports on the work of the Geological Survey in Uganda are among the most interesting of East African official publications, for he has the happy knack of combining information with intriguing suggestions and researches revealing something of the history of ancient Africa. The report for 1928 (Government Printer, Entebbe, 3s.) is in no way behind its predecessors in this respect.

Water supply problems were investigated by Mr. Wayland in the Soroti and Lango districts, for, as he says:

"Adequate supplies of good water are required not only for the use of, and the insurance of good health of, the present Native population and their cattle, and for the purpose of anchoring wandering tribes so that they may turn their attention to agriculture, but also to prevent the spread of milderpest by the commingling of one or two spots, of cattle from different areas." The water problem is by no means purely geological. Its other essential aspects are medical—including entomological—veterinary, and administrative. But first of all one has to determine the exact nature of the problems to be faced, and this has never been adequately done."

Work was also done on the ancient beach-levels of Lake Victoria with the object of determining the most likely areas in which to search for alluvial tin. The surprising absence of such deposits from valleys which might be expected to contain them has been commented upon by many mining men.

The Earthquake.

The earthquake which occurred on January 6, and which was felt from Mombasa to Mubende, was investigated by Mr. W. C. Simmons, the Acting Director, and was found to have originated in a fault line at the foot of the Laikipia escarpment east of the Subukia valley, about thirty miles north of Nakuru in Kenya. The shock caused considerable damage in the central area to buildings, which, however, were not of very strong construction:—

"It was noticeable here," writes Mr. Simmons, "that stone houses with mud cement suffered more than those built of walls and daub, and erections of galvanised iron suffered least of all. Contrary to what is usually found in earthquake devastated areas, it appeared that those buildings at the side of the rocky slopes suffered more than those on the soil-covered flats, but there were not enough buildings, nor were they sufficiently well built, nor constant enough in type, to give certain evidence of this."

Uganda is fortunate in having a reliable seismograph, which makes the records of local and distant earthquakes of real value.

Mr. A. D. Combe, the field geologist, was engaged on making a detailed geological map of the recent volcanic area of Bufumbira, where activity has existed from Miocene times to the present day. He also visited the tin mining areas, from which 265 tons of cassiterite, valued at nearly £45,000, were produced during 1928, making a total of 375 tons since operations were started in 1927. Some useful hints to miners are added, but the opinion is expressed that while there is no reason why further rich deposits should not be found similar to those already known, any estimate of the tin reserves underground is at present the merest guess.

Geological History of the Great Lakes.

Mr. Wayland's research notes dealing with the geological history of the Great Lakes and his chapter on rock cisterns and prehistoric men are fascinating reading, but difficult to quote. The Director has a word of warning to give with regard to the Pluvial periods so much under discussion at

present, in which he displays a proper scientific caution, but he ventures on a fragment of history:—

"One may conclude that primitive man has unwittingly assisted nature and has thus become a geological agent of importance; for without the cisterns, life in the dry areas would be more difficult than it is."

Man's participation in the matter appears to be as follows: the earliest inhabitants of Karamoja, well away from the present lakes, appear to have been the proto-Sangu, in the or late Kafuu, who lived in the pluvial days of the Uganda "Mousterian" period. During the pluvial decline the people followed the dwindling lake and concentrated in the south except for those who still dwelt among the hills. The latter cleared, and thereby unwittingly promoted the growth of the as yet young water holes, for these they would find useful in the drier seasons which grew increasingly long as the pluvial passed away.

"When the earth movements which brought in the Albert Nile completed the draining (except for the remnant which we now call Kioga) the movements of the hunting tribes became more restricted, and when during the dry period, which followed the pluvial, the lake practically disappeared, the people went too, except, perhaps, a few struggling folk cut off from the world, who still clung to the water holes among the hills. They, however, may have carried on their race in some fashion till the advent of the last rainy period (hardly a pluvial) which brought in the Magicians, who settled round the water holes among other places; but these they permitted gradually to silt up."

It is hoped that by 1931 it will be possible to publish a connected account of the whole story of the Great Lakes, as material evidence has now accumulated. Such a history will be awaited with immense interest.

AGRICULTURE IN SEYCHELLES.

Record Year for Coconuts and Essential Oils.

1928 proved to be the second best year on record for coconuts in the Seychelles Islands and this in spite of a severe attack of scale insects which reduced the yield of many trees by 50%. Of the total of 38,910,700 nuts, 34,825,000 were converted into copra and 4,000,000 were consumed locally. Oil and soap making and a small export accounted for the balance.

The essential oil industry was also a record for the number of litres produced—62,323, of which 59,867 litres were cinnamon leaf oil. *Hydnocarpus siliensis* does wonderfully well in the Seychelles, and in spite of low prices 10,172 lb. of rubber were exported, and planters were by no means inclined to give up the product. The vanilla plantations are now confined to a few estates in Praslin; the export of beans was only 1311 kilos, as against 50 to 60 tons in the old days. A favourable report on the fisheries by Mr. James Hornell leads to the belief that the Seychelles are in a position to supply the market of Kenya with fresh fish for several years to come.

The Director comments rather severely on the methods of planting in the Colony, and the spread of scale is undoubtedly alarming; but are not some of his own experiments open to criticism? For instance, he is crossing the Palmyra palm with the strictly indigenous Coco de Mer; though what he expects to gain by it is obscure. The two palms are widely distinct genera, and such crosses, except in orchids, are very rare.

Seven tons of yolks of the eggs of the Sooty Tern, preserved by salt and boric acid, were exported, and the Director is of opinion that it is time some form of protection for the birds was introduced. It certainly seems a wise step.

It is anticipated that the Nanyuki extension of the Kenya and Uganda Railway will be open for traffic by the end of March next.

PROBLEMS WHICH NYASALAND IS FACING.

Need for Crop Rotation and the Zambezi Bridge.

"THE problem of alternative crops to tobacco is extremely difficult of solution owing to climatic and transport limitations," writes Mr. E. J. Wortley, Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, in the Annual Report of his Department for 1928 (Government Printer, Zomba). The area under tobacco cultivated by Europeans in 1928 showed a falling off of 2,527 acres from the 1927 figures, and the export of the crop from all sources (non-Native and Native exports are not differentiated in the returns) showed a decrease of 34,237 cwt. in weight and £34,493 in value.

Cultivation of cotton by Europeans has rapidly declined in recent years, and in 1928 the area planted to this crop was no more than 1,046 acres, in view of the pressing need for alternative crops to tobacco the virtual abandonment of cotton by Europeans is, in the opinion of the Director, a matter for regret. The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation's two research stations are doing good work, and one of their selections returned 610 lb. of seed cotton to the acre, under estate conditions. Encouraging results were obtained with "Over the Top" on five-acre plots, the average being 400 lb. of seed cotton, though in one case it reached 800 lb.; it is good to read that a number of estate owners are now anxious to plant cotton in rotation with tobacco, and that there has been keen demand for "Over the Top" seed for this purpose.

Progress in Tea and Sisal.

A steady increase in the tea acreage has been noted since 1923, and 1928 saw the largest area planted and the biggest crop in the history of the Protectorate—7,596 acres and 1,407,728 lb., with an export value of £73,599. The Director records gratitude to Dr. E. J. Butler, F.R.S., Director of the Imperial Bureau of Mycology, for his investigations into the diseases of the tea plant and for his report (which was published in 1928), and reiterates his conclusions, i.e., that apparently healthy tea gardens will deteriorate if plant sanitation measures are not energetically carried out, and that the poorer fields can by proper attention be brought to a satisfactory standard of productivity.

Sisal is doing well, the area having increased by 1,581 to 7,863 acres, and the value of the export (£20,814) being about half that of the cotton produced and more than a third of that of tea. Coffee is practically at a standstill with 1,281 acres and an export worth £1,542, and this is not surprising when one reads that "the slightest slackening off in the carrying out of the measures recommended by the Government entomologist will inevitably result in failure and loss." Nyasaland does not appear to be a favourable *hôte* for the coffee plant.

Native Tobacco Growing.

Tea, sisal, coffee, and rubber are exclusively European crops in Nyasaland, where Natives grow for export only tobacco and cotton; indeed, in 1928 Natives produced 37% of the tobacco crop of the country and 93% of the cotton, as compared with 12% and 24% respectively in 1918. In 1925 the production of tobacco by Natives in the Lilongwe and Dowa districts was 192 tons; in 1928 it had risen to 1,265 tons. Only a few years ago the Natives possessed practically no knowledge of tobacco growing, to-day their tobacco attracts a

large number of buyers from the Southern Province. Attracted by the phenomenal prices paid in 1927, many Natives rushed into the industry, but in 1928 the number of growers fell from 66,321 to 34,761 and the production decreased to 2,414 tons. Great improvement is recorded in the Native methods of preparing the leaf. There was a substantial increase in cotton growing by Natives, who produced 2,486 tons of seed cotton in 1928 as against 1,387 tons in 1927. Even with prices ranging from 2d. a lb. for No. 1 to 3d. a lb. for No. 3, a total sum of £43,693 was distributed to Native growers, as against £19,748 in 1927.

Timely rains averted famine conditions except in a few restricted areas, but the report comments forcefully on the conservatism of the Native, who will insist on growing poor crops in unfavourable conditions when other food plants would thrive—sorghum, for example, which cassava would do better, and it appears to be very difficult to get them to grow bananas, pawpaws, and mangoes, all of which are in bearing at the time of year when food shortage is most acute.

The assistance by Capt. A. Hornby, the Agricultural Chemist, deals largely with tobacco, of which he is the local expert, but covers some extension work on climate and soil for tea, besides routine chemical analysis, which must interfere with the normal work of a specialist.

As this review began with an appeal for better transport, it closes on Capt. Hornby's heartfelt comment: "It seems a pity that the high freight charges to Europe prevent the development of a diversified agriculture with high yielding crops in such fertile areas of South Eastern Africa." Nyasaland badly needs that Zambezi bridge.



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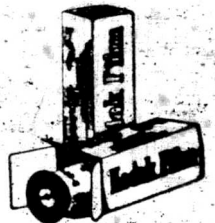
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Camp Fire Comments.

Rats versus Pythons.

Readers of the Centenary Book of the London Zoological Society will remember the Secretary's experiments on the effect of snakes on the lower animals. He found that apart from men and monkeys and perhaps a few of the more intelligent birds, animals show no fear whatever when brought near snakes. Confirmation of these results is afforded by Mr. Fitzsimmons, Curator of the snake Park in Port Elizabeth, who put a number of rats into his pythons' enclosure, and found in the morning that the rats had killed four of the pythons!

Elephants and the Artist.

Some white artists corresponded, you commented on the inability of artists to do justice to animal and technical subjects. The other day I saw in a London paper an advertisement featuring an elephant, and it loudly proclaimed that the beast pictured was Jumbo, the African elephant. Unfortunately the artist had drawn an Asiatic elephant, and to make matters worse, had drawn it walking like a horse, i.e., moving its legs alternately instead of two legs of one side almost together, as a real elephant walks. It was so striking a confirmation of your comment that I feel justified in drawing your attention to it.

Came Fishing in Zanzibar Waters.

Wealthy sportsmen who are always on the lookout for fresh fields to exploit, and who after exhausting the thrills of tarpon fishing off Florida, now journey to New Zealand to fight strange and fearsome monsters of the deep, will be grateful to Dr. von Bonde for drawing their attention to the possibilities of Zanzibar waters. There, declares the South African marine biological expert, are to be found the sword-fish, the barracouta, the dolphin-fish, the king-fish, and many varieties of sharks—in fact, just the game fish which they hope to meet and tackle in the South Seas. As Zanzibar is easy to reach, as the journey is both shorter and much cheaper than that to New Zealand, and as the first visitors will have practically a virgin field to themselves, the prospect is very alluring. Zanzibar may yet rival North Island as the Mecca of the fashionable fisherman—and as the East African sea is strong and coconut oil on the coast is very cheap, they will be able to acquire an incidental but enviable suppburn in a quarter of the time required by stay-at-homes on the Lido or at Juan-les-Pins!

The Romance of African Travel.

Yet another motor tour of Africa has come to a triumphal end, and once more a slim girl, in her

early twenties and wearing khaki breeches, has stopped out at a camp opposite a fashionable hotel in London, a white car, this time, with rifles slung alongside and a trailer behind carrying tents and camp equipment. In fact, quite the movie outfit. The heroine, as reported the press, said:

"Then, my first motor experience was in Uganda near Lake Nvaza. This rainy season came on sooner than expected, and in order to catch the boat back they had to start the motor from Nairobi to Mombasa in eight days. The rain fell so heavily that the cars slipped down the hills backwards and to add to their troubles they all had a touch of fever. They drove day and night for several days without sleep and reached the coast opposite Mombasa on the night before the boat sailed. They were so tired that they flung themselves on the mud and slept till morning."

The geography seems a little mixed and there appears to be no reason why the party should have coughed themselves on the mud on the coast opposite Mombasa. The reason for wearing breeches given by the lady was that there were no doors to the car, which was of a special design and it will folding seats which formed beds.

Did African Aborigine Domesticate the Eland?

Whatever may be thought of Professor Leo Frobenius's theories of Zimbabue credit must be given him for sound work in studying and recording the multitudinous rock paintings which are a feature of Africa. Especially interesting is one which represents Natives driving a herd of eland calves, and the Professor is of opinion that it is not impossible that this kind of antelope was used as a domestic animal by some African tribes in former times.

The so-called "Bushmen" in the north-east, he writes, when courting a girl, have to bring their prospective father-in-law an old blind antelope. In the Bushmen tales collected fifty years ago by von Orpen the eland is mentioned once as a domestic animal. It is the most easily tamed animal in South Africa. I have seen several instances of eland going to pasture with the cattle. General Smuts, who is a very keen observer, told me of some very typical cases which go to prove the former domestication of these animals.

The Professor may be right, but it is difficult to understand why the domestication of so valuable an animal, once achieved, was abandoned. One proof of the low level of African Native culture is the fact that they never domesticated a single indigenous African animal. The domestication of cattle was so important and prominent an event that it marks an era in the history of human culture. The worship of the cow, still common in the East and widely spread in the ancient world, is evidence of what domestication meant in the way of providing the ancient peoples with a steady and reliable food supply, above all, with milk. The devotion of African Natives to day to their cattle is of the same nature. There is no instance on record, we believe, of any people abandoning the domestication of any animal, and it would be very curious if the eland were the only case.

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For further particulars to be sent, send a postcard to the Hotel marked with systems.

IS N. RHODESIA WITHOUT FRIENDS? A PENSION FOR MATTHEW WELLINGTON?

Mr. F. F. Moore, who recently visited London on behalf of the property owners of Livingstonia Northern Rhodesia, to interview the Colonial Office on the proposed transfer of the capital, has written in *The Livingstonia Mail* on his return—

My mission necessitated a certain amount of discussion with those interested in Imperial affairs, but I cannot report that I found either sympathy, understanding, or, indeed, interest in our, or even in Imperial, affairs. The point of view is incomprehensibly different. The permanent officials rule England and the Empire. They appear to be a learned, intelligent, courteous, and highly honourable body of men, but they are without local knowledge or sympathy. Their indifference to the ideals and opinions of the colonists is colossal. They are interested, deeply interested, in the Empire as a whole, but they regard the Dependencies as a collection of nurseries, each supervised by a competent nurse, in which the children may play and squabble without disturbing the Olympian calm of the rulers. I found that no report of the proceedings of our Legislative Council had yet been received at the Colonial Office. On the other hand, an Act of Parliament, which costs £100,000 a year to pay interest on loans to be advanced to certain Colonies that had become solvent, or nearly so, for development purposes; but the main idea was to get business for British industries, the Colonies were regarded merely as customers. Each Colony apparently attracts attention proportionate to the trade it does with Britain, or the money it spends in advertising opportunities for exploitation of investment. Nothing for nothing; just so much in return as you are prepared to spend.

Surely, Mr. Moore has overpainted the picture. That the permanent officials require personal knowledge of the Dependencies was the fixed conviction of Mr. Amery and Mr. Ormsby-Gore, who did much during their period in Downing Street to prepare the way for such personal contact to become part of the equipment of the Colonial Office staff. That the plans then laid will be followed by their successors is sincerely to be hoped.

The assertion that the attention paid to any Dependency is proportionate to its trade with Great Britain has naturally a deal of underlying truth, but it strikes us as exaggerated. Kenya, for instance, secures immensely more publicity than Uganda, though her trade is less; Zanzibar, by reason of old associations and the glamour of her name, is probably mentioned in the British Press ten times more frequently than Mauritius, though their commercial importance is in inverse ratio; and the Sudan attracts for political reasons much more attention than other British African territories with much greater purchasing power and offering much greater present opportunities for exploitation of investment.

Again, to say that "those interested in Imperial affairs" showed no "sympathy, understanding, or interest" for Northern Rhodesia is surely an overstatement. Some, at least, of those interested in Imperial affairs who had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Moore were, we feel sure, intensely anxious to hear anything it could tell them of Northern Rhodesian progress, and we know men in London who, having visited that attractive and rapidly progressing territory once or more, feel the deepest sympathy with its aspirations. The viewpoints of the man who has never left England and of the dweller in the Oversea Empire are, it is true, almost incomprehensibly different, but those interested in Imperial affairs, we would believe, offer the widest and most generous of hearts to all who are endeavouring to do good in any part of the world.

It would be very unfortunate if the Northern Rhodesians desire to think that the permanent officials are of no importance to those in the Mother Country, including those interested in Imperial affairs, and we hope that Mr. Moore will be able to correct our impression, not by an article, probably hurriedly written, but by a letter, or at least by a word of understanding and sympathy for the N. Rhodesians who are always

of the refusal of the Kenya Government to grant a pension to Matthew Wellington, the sole survivor of the small band of Africans who carried Livingstone's body to the Victoria Nile. An attempt has been made in the Legislative Council of Kenya to obtain a small pension for the late Mr. Wellington, but the Government have refused to do so, on the ground that he was not in Government service during the term of one or two Governors who were in office at the time of his death. It is difficult to see how any pension could be granted for a man who was not in Government service, and who was not a land- or labour-owner in the Colony at the time of his death.

1820 MEMORIAL SETTERS JOURNAL

The 1820 Memorial Setters Journal, which has founded a monthly journal, entitled "The Way", which, if a man had a way, the first two issues of each, this journal is printed and published with credit to itself, but with usefulness to be public, the important mission in which it is to be launched. A well-conducted journal can do much to spread the cause of the Association, and we wish our young contemporary a happy and prosperous future.

£50,000 of revenue is being secured by further rate reductions on the Kenya and Uganda Railways, the general staff of which will now be in line with that of the Tanganyika system.

GAMAGES

RELIABLE RIDING or LAND OUTFITS for LADIES

Specialty designed for freedom and comfort and strongly recommended for hard wear. Well tailored and finished of proved material.

Cotton Khaki Drill	£1 10 0
Cotton Gabardine	
Khaki, Navy, Grey	
Vicenza	£1 18 6
Beaufort Cord	£2 15 0
Covert Corduroy	£3 3 0

Sizes: 1, small; 2, medium; 3, large. Breeches can be supplied separately.

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HINTS FOR COFFEE PLANTERS.

The problem of coffee pests is a common one in Africa. The coffee plant is a very hardy tree, but it is not immune to attack by insects and diseases. The most common pests of coffee are the coffee berry borer, the coffee scale, and the coffee leaf miner. These pests can cause serious damage to the coffee crop if they are not controlled. It is important for coffee planters to be aware of these pests and to take steps to prevent them from infesting their coffee plants. One of the best ways to do this is to use biological control methods, such as the use of natural enemies of the pests. Another important method is to use chemical control methods, such as the use of insecticides. However, it is important to use these methods carefully, as they can be harmful to the environment and to the health of the coffee planters. In some instances, planters may need to use a combination of methods to control their coffee pests. It is also important for planters to keep their coffee plants healthy and to avoid over-fertilizing and over-watering. By following these hints, coffee planters can help to ensure that their coffee crops are free from pests and diseases.

Abandoning Clean Weeding

The old method of weeding coffee plants by hand is being abandoned in many areas. This is because it is a very labor-intensive and time-consuming process. In some instances, planters have found that using herbicides is a more effective and efficient way to control weeds. However, it is important to use herbicides carefully, as they can be harmful to the environment and to the health of the coffee planters. In some instances, planters may need to use a combination of methods to control their coffee weeds. It is also important for planters to keep their coffee plants healthy and to avoid over-fertilizing and over-watering. By following these hints, coffee planters can help to ensure that their coffee crops are free from weeds and diseases.

The coffee bug, *Antestia bicinctellus*, was found to be far worse under shade, with the removal of the shade the bug disappeared. A curious observation is that once the bug had been used, it must be continued, whereas the same method can be eliminated entirely. It is supposed that the poison kills the parasite, but it also kills the bugs themselves. Two weeks after the bug and "Flit" were found only a few more bugs temporarily, so that collection of the bug was necessary. Bug attack was also found to be on dry bad cultivation which had been in a soil humus or had produced a "hard pan". In these cases the trees were obviously weak and suffered also from *Hemileia* and die-back. Heavy shade was found to act as an encouragement to *Leptothrips*, the coffee-bean beetle.

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Durability twice other canvases

Absolutely waterproof rot proof insect proof

Other varieties: Brown, Green, White, suitable for all requirements, and with same properties.

The DUX CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS Co., Ltd. Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. 3

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Advertisements in this column of the EAST AFRICA are published at the rate of 5/- per word per insertion with a minimum of 50 words per insertion. Three consecutive insertions for the price of two. All advertisements are subject to the usual conditions of the insertion towards cost of forwarding letters. Advertisements reaching "East Africa" in Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, after Tuesday morning will not appear until the following week. Announcements will appear under such headings as Births, Forthcoming Marriages, Deaths, In Memoriam, Appointments Vacant and Required, Land for Sale and Required, Agencies Wanted and Offered, etc. In Memoriam announcements may be inserted at special rates.

BRACKNELL, Mrs. E. J., resident in Kenya, paying guests. Comfortable cottage, accommodates 16 East Africans. Every convenience. Terms low. Gardens. Write Box No. 190, East Africa, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

PLANT SCHOOL BOY, aged 21, seeks position on plantation, preferably in East Africa, Kenya, etc., has had no experience but would prove a hard and willing worker. Write Mrs. H. Bennett, Park Blackheath, S.E.3.

NAIROBI DISTRICT COUNCIL

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Clerk to the Nairobi District Council. Previous experience of Local Government organisation will be considered an advantage and qualifications or experience in road engineering will be an additional recommendation. Salary will depend on qualifications but will not exceed £750 per annum at commencement with leave conditions as for similar Government appointments. Applications, stating qualifications, past experience and salary asked, should be forwarded to the Acting Clerk, Nairobi District Council, Memorial Hall, P.O. Box 630 Nairobi, Kenya Colony, East Africa, experience essential.

Persons canvassing for appointments in the staff of this Council is strictly prohibited. Proof thereof shall disqualify a candidate for appointment.

H. H. GATSFELL, Acting Clerk.



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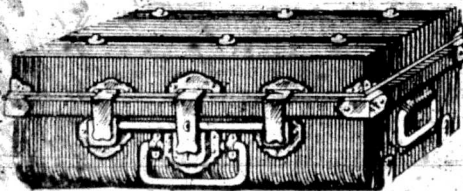
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ALSO ALL KINDS OF STEEL TRUNKS FOR NATIVE & BAZAAR TRADES

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Reliable Goods, Kenya



THE GORDON TRUNK

THE GORDON TRUNK CO., LTD. CABLES 308, TOWER BUILDING, LIVERPOOL

**EAST AFRICA'S
INFORMATION BUREAU.**

East Africa's Information Bureau assists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid in 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.

Mr. Yusufali A. K. Jivange, of Messrs. Karmjee Jivange and Co., is spending a holiday in Europe.

The East African Telegraph Company announces a new rate of postage for the rate of 1/6 per annum.

The Zanbezi Bridge, now announced, is to be 4,700 ft long, and will consist of 250 feet spans.

The opening of the next session of the Kenya Legislative Council has been postponed until October.

Mr. R. Sandis, proprietor of the Africa Hotel, Zanzibar, contemplates selling the property on account of ill-health.

Tenders have been invited for earthwork construction on the Nairobi-Morogoro extension of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

The mineral production of Northern Rhodesia during June reached a record figure of £118,000 compared with £76,340 during June, 1928.

We learn from Molo that Captain E. R. Davis has purchased the hotel and farm recently owned by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Radcliffe and is laying out a nine-hole golf course.

During the recent visit to the Ngare Ngare district of Tanganyika, Sir Donald Cameron intimated his willingness to recommend the building of a branch railway to that area.

The way in which trade is developing in Ethiopia is indicated by the fact that imports of cotton yarns and piece goods has increased from 5,104 metric tons in 1924 to 8,050 metric tons in 1928.

Sisal from Tanganyika, coffee from Kenya, and tobacco from Nyasaland were among the exhibits of the East African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office at their stand at the North East Coast Exhibition in Newcastle.

The salubrity of the high road is to be made passable throughout the year, except in time of flood, as a result of discussions between the Public Works Departments of Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, and Southern Rhodesia.

The Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office has received from East Africa a bill to the effect that the output of minerals for June last included Gold, 1,169 oz., valued at £35; diamonds, 1,416 carats, valued at £7,000; and 2,616 lb. valued at £504; and salt, 200 tons, valued at £1,450.

Major C. I. Walsh has, we learn, purchased from the Planters Engineering Co., Ltd. what will, we imagine, be the largest sisal baling press in Tanganyika. The press, which is of the moving box type, will make bales of 5 cwt. and is capable of giving a total pressure of 450 tons. It is to be shipped immediately.

The current monthly report issued by Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.) states—

Northern Rhodesia.—Trading conditions have remained steady on the satisfactory basis of the preceding month. In the building trade a revival is apparent, and the market has been firm. Maize has been plentiful from 12s. to 12s. 6d. per bag in East Africa, and in north prices have been slightly higher.

Kenya.—Agriculture and building trade, which maintains a steady level of activity, European and bazaar trade continues exceptionally quiet. An improvement is dependent upon the results of various crops, the harvesting of which is due to commence this month. Unexpected and fairly heavy rains in most districts have greatly improved crop prospects, although ripening has been delayed.

Tanganyika.—European business generally is comparatively good, but bazaar trade is not very brisk.

Nyasaland.—Tobacco planters in certain districts are turning their attention to coffee and tea, and small experimental acreages have been planted.

Sudan.—Reports concerning the new crops of dura, ginseng and groundnuts are optimistic, owing to abundant rains and to favourable climatic conditions generally, although some anxiety is felt in regard to locusts, from which dura, in particular, might suffer later.



Sweet Plain
Royal Attention Tea
Selected Assorted Family
Assorted Orange Cream
Lemon Puff Trumpeter
Marie
Cream Crackers, Water
Biscuits, Butter Puffs,
Wave Crust, Cheese
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JACOBS BISCUITS

J. & S. JACOBS & COMPANY LIMITED, DUBLIN, 1929 AND
Pg. 222

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

At last week's public auction, the better grade qualities of East African coffee met with good competition and realised fully steady prices. Sales of the medium and lower grades, however, were slow of sale and mostly retired.

Kenya

A size	385	od. to 1235	od.
B size	375	od. to 1125	od.
C size	350	od. to 1015	od.
Peaberry	365	od. to 1175	od.
London graded			
First sizes	1185	od.	
Second sizes	975	od.	
Third sizes	965	od.	
Ungraded	805	od. to 975	od.
Brown and mixed	655	od. to 785	od.
London cleaned			
First sizes	1025	od.	
Second sizes	1015	od.	
Third sizes	845	od.	

Tanganyika

Arusha

London cleaned	1035	od. to 1045	od.
Third sizes	935	od. to 955	od.
Peaberry	885	od.	
Peaberry	965	od. to 1015	od.

Kilimanjaro

London cleaned			
First sizes	1015	od.	
Second sizes	995	od.	
Third sizes	705	od. to 815	od.
Peaberry	955	od.	

Usumbara

London cleaned	785	od.	
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Bukoba

20 bags, Nairobi	815	od.	
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Uganda

A size, washed	1065	od.	
B size, brownish	715	od. to 935	od.
Peaberry	865	od. to 1005	od.
Robusta	785	od.	
Second sizes	685	od.	
London cleaned			
First sizes	965	od.	
Second sizes	845	od.	
Third sizes	735	od.	
Peaberry	685	od.	

Toro

Palish	1005	od. to 1045	od.
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Belgian Congo

Kivu

Dullish green	805	od.	
Pale brownish	805	od.	

London stocks of East African coffee on September 18 totalled 36,724 bags, compared with 23,485 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE

Cloves.—The market is barely steady, the spot value being quoted at 15. old. For October-December shipment there are sellers at 14d. old.

Cotton.—The Liverpool Cotton Association report good business in East African cotton during the past week, quotations being reduced one point. Imports of East African and Sudan cotton into the U.K. since August 1 last total 10,910 bales and 41,412 bags respectively, compared with 9,000 and 3,000 bales during the corresponding period of 1918.

Cotton Seed.—For November shipment the value is between £10 75/6d. and £11.

Maize.—The value of Namibian white flat East African for September-October shipment is 75s.

Sisal.—The market is steady. Kenya and Tanganyika No. 1 parcels are quoted at 2 1/4 to 2 1/2, while for L.A. the value is 2 3/4 to 3. There appears to be a general belief in the market that prices will be higher during the winter as a result of Mexico's decreased output, for the twelve months ended August 31 Mexican shipments had been only 47,000 bales, against 1,000,000 bales and 4,500,000 bags in 1917, while the total for the year ended in 1918 was 645,000 bales compared with 1,000,000 bales and 4,500,000 bags during the past year. However, it is noted that Mexico totalled 17,000 tons, which the world's output was only 21,000 tons. Mexico's share being 80 per cent. East Africa's 75,000 bales, 45,000 and other countries 1,000,000 bales and 4,500,000 bags manufacture is expected to begin within the next few weeks to have a great effect on a year's requirements and an upward movement in prices is therefore considered likely.

Messrs. Braithwaite and Co. Engineers Ltd., of Broadway Buildings, London, S.W. 1, have received an order from the Blantyre Water Board for a pressed steel tank with a capacity of 132,000 gallons. The tank, which is 40 feet broad, and 12 feet deep, is divided into two compartments to facilitate cleaning and general maintenance, and is one of the largest supplied to that part of East Africa, though the same company supplied the 1,000,000 gallon tank purchased by the Nairobi Corporation some time ago. These tanks are built up from unit plates which, besides reducing the cost of transport, are very simple to erect.

Probably few British business houses concentrating on the development of trade within the Empire can claim that their prices average 10% less than last year and yet offer a guarantee to satisfy every customer perfectly, the customer to be the judge, and to receive back his or her money, including postage, if desired. That guarantee of Messrs. J. D. Williams & Co., Dale Street, Manchester, which is backed by the leading overseas banks, applies to every article listed in their new season's catalogue, a copy of which will gladly be sent by the company to any reader mentioning *East Africa*. The twelve centre pages, compiled specially for residents abroad, are evidence that special attention is given to distant customers, who, indeed, are promised that Messrs. J. D. Williams & Co. will procure for them any article which they do not stock. That is the right way to build up overseas business.

Delicate Children and Invalids need **VIROL**

Virol is the well-known nutritive food which the most delicate digestions can absorb with ease. It is a scientific food containing the essential vitamins, and it has been saving the lives of infants and delicate invalids for more than 20 years.

**For NERVES and
SLEEPLESSNESS**

Virol and Milk is a combination of Virol with pure full-cream Devonshire Milk. It is the most successful Nerve food yet discovered. It contains exactly the kind of nutriment that exhausted nerves require. No addition of milk required simply add hot water to the Golden Powder.

VIROL AND MILK

ALL STORES STOCK BOTH

VIROL LTD. BAYING LONDON, ENGLAND



EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH LINE

"Afric" arrived Aden homeward, September 22.
 "Afric" left Beira homeward, September 18.
 "Afric" left Aden outwards, September 21.
 "Kilindi" left Durban, Siam for Durban, Sep-
 tember 21.
 "Kilindi" left Durban for Bombay, September 23.
 "Kilindi" left Mombasa for Bombay, September 20.
 "Kilindi" left Bombay for East Africa, Sep-
 tember 21.

CELEBRITY LINE

"Crispien" left Hainan outwards, September 14.
 "Crispien" left Naples homeward, Sep-
 tember 21.
 "Crispien" left Catania outwards, September 21.
 "Crispien" left Marseilles homeward, September 19.

HOLLAND-AMERICA

"Rindouten" left Aden for East Africa, September 15.
 "Rindouten" left Hamburg for East Africa, Sep-
 tember 18.
 "Stouten" left Marseilles homeward, Sep-
 tember 14.
 "Nieuwekerk" left Pretim homeward, September 12.
 "Nieuwekerk" left Dar es Salaam, September 17.
 "Nieuwekerk" arrived Beira for East Africa, Sep-
 tember 16.
 "Nieuwekerk" left Hamburg for South and East
 Africa, September 17.

MESSAGERIE MARITIME

"Aurora" Roland Garros" left Diego Suarez home-
 ward, September 21.
 "Le Comte de Lisle" arrived Marunga outwards,
 September 21.
 "Gedra" Dacluse" left Reunion outwards, Sep-
 tember 21.
 "Gedra" Aurion" left Port Said outwards, Sep-
 tember 18.
 "Bouardou-de St. Pierre" arrived Marseilles, Sep-
 tember 18.

UNION CASTLE

"Sandown Castle" arrived Natal for New York,
 September 20.
 "Bratton Castle" arrived Beira for New York, Sep-
 tember 17.
 "Promontory Castle" arrived Genoa for East Africa,
 September 22.
 "Dunham Castle" left Aden for London, September 20.
 "Garth Castle" left London for Beira, September 20.
 "Gloucester Castle" arrived London, September 25.
 "Guldfjord Castle" left Beira for Beira, Sep-
 tember 22.
 "Hanslophen Castle" left Liverpool for London, Sep-
 tember 21.
 "Ripley Castle" arrived Aden from London, Sep-
 tember 21.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

This s.s. "Garth Castle," which left London on September 10, carries the following passengers for

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Mr. R. F. I. Allen | Mr. Green |
| Mr. O. C. Aldrich | Mr. R. R. Harris |
| Mr. Arthur | Mrs. Harris |
| Master Arthur and Nurse | Master Harris |
| Mr. A. R. J. Balderstone | Rev. G. Hawes |
| Miss Balderstone | Mr. J. W. Hill |
| Miss Balderstone | Mr. A. G. O. Hodgson |
| Miss V. Brune | Mr. Hodgson |
| Mrs. Cockerton | Mr. O. H. H. Jones |
| Rev. J. S. Ferguson | Mrs. Jones |
| Mrs. Ferguson | Mr. P. T. Skipwith |
| Mrs. Ferguson | Mr. A. C. Stewart |
| Mrs. Ferguson | Mr. H. Stonell |
| Mrs. Ferguson | Mr. R. M. G. Wetherall |
| Major H. E. Green, D.S.O. | Miss I. J. Whitmarsh |

LAST WEEK'S RAINFALL IN KENYA.

J. M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE has received an official cable stating that rainfall in Kenya during the past week was as follows: Nyeri, 1.6 inches; Kiambu, 1.4 inches; Fort Hall, 1.25 inches; Nairobi, Kericho, 0.6 inch; Kogal, 3 inch; Songhor, Meru, 25 inch; Ravine and Kisumu, 2 inch; Nakuru and Nanyuki, 1.4 inch; Rumuruti, Moiben, Koru, and Eldoret, under 1 inch.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on October 3, 8, 10, 17, 22, 24 and 31. Mails for Nyasaland, Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, September 27. Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on September 30, October 5 and 11.

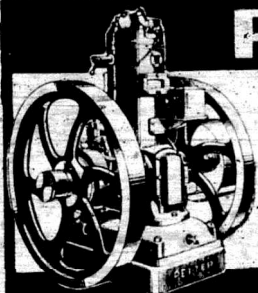
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 Telephone: ROYAL 840E. Telegrams: CLARKSON, LONDON.
 REGULAR SAILINGS from NORWAY, SWEDEN and DENMARK, to ALEXANDRIA, PORT SAID, RED SEA, BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS, and REUNION.
 For Freight and Insurance apply to
 H. CLARKSON & CO. LTD., 60, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3

PEARSON'S DISINFECTANTS AND DIPS
 (Non-Poisonous and Non-Irritant in Use)
 For Governments, Railways, Mines, Plantations, Farms and General Household Use.
HYCOL No. 1.— Germicidal value 18 to 20 times greater than Carbolic Acid. A magnificent Sheep Dip at dilutions 1:100 to 1:160. The finest form of disinfectant for household and farm use.
HYCOL No. 2.— Similar to above but less highly concentrated. Three to five times germicidal value of Carbolic Acid.
 Representatives for Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Uganda: The Kenya Agency, Ltd., P.O. Box 781, Nairobi.
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 61, Mark Lane, London, E.C. 3.

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 Passenger berths reserved to East African Ports and inland destinations, and to South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, &c. Through freights and insurances quoted.

PETTER OIL ENGINES



18 B.H.P. Oil Engine
For General Purposes

For all power purposes, such as for oil, palm oil, etc. - Extremely reliable under all conditions. The most economical power units for driving Crude Grinders - Sisal Machinery - Rice Millers - Cotton Gins - Rubber Machinery - Pumping plants, etc. Specially suited for driving Electric Generators.

SIZES 1 to 260 Horse Power.

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BRITISH

EARTH BORER

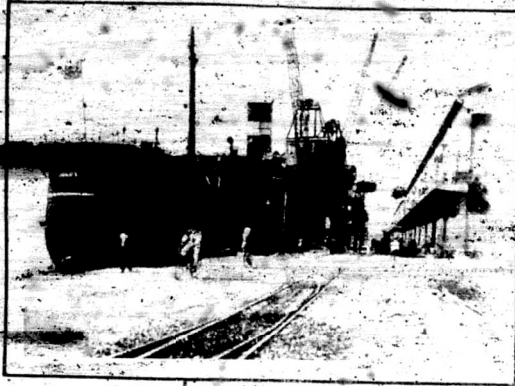
Great for digging water, stony soil, or any depth, at any angle. Indispensable to Rubber Tappers, Coffee etc. Plantations, Logging, Dock and Harbour etc. Contractors, Nurserymen, Farmers, Builders, etc. For use on Railway, Telegraph, Telephone, Telegraph, Mining, Prospecting, etc. Any Civil Engineer's work, etc.

Prices of complete outfits, including
1. £14 3s., 2. £19 8s., 3. £25 5s.
4. £32 10s., 5. £32 3s.

Lang's Earth Borer is made of the best quality materials and is of the most durable construction. It is of the most simple design and is easy to use. It is of the most reliable construction and is of the most durable construction. It is of the most simple design and is easy to use. It is of the most reliable construction and is of the most durable construction.

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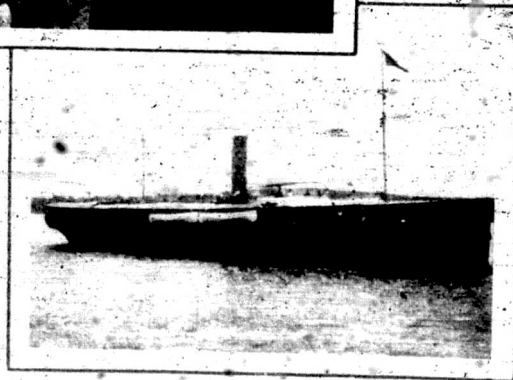
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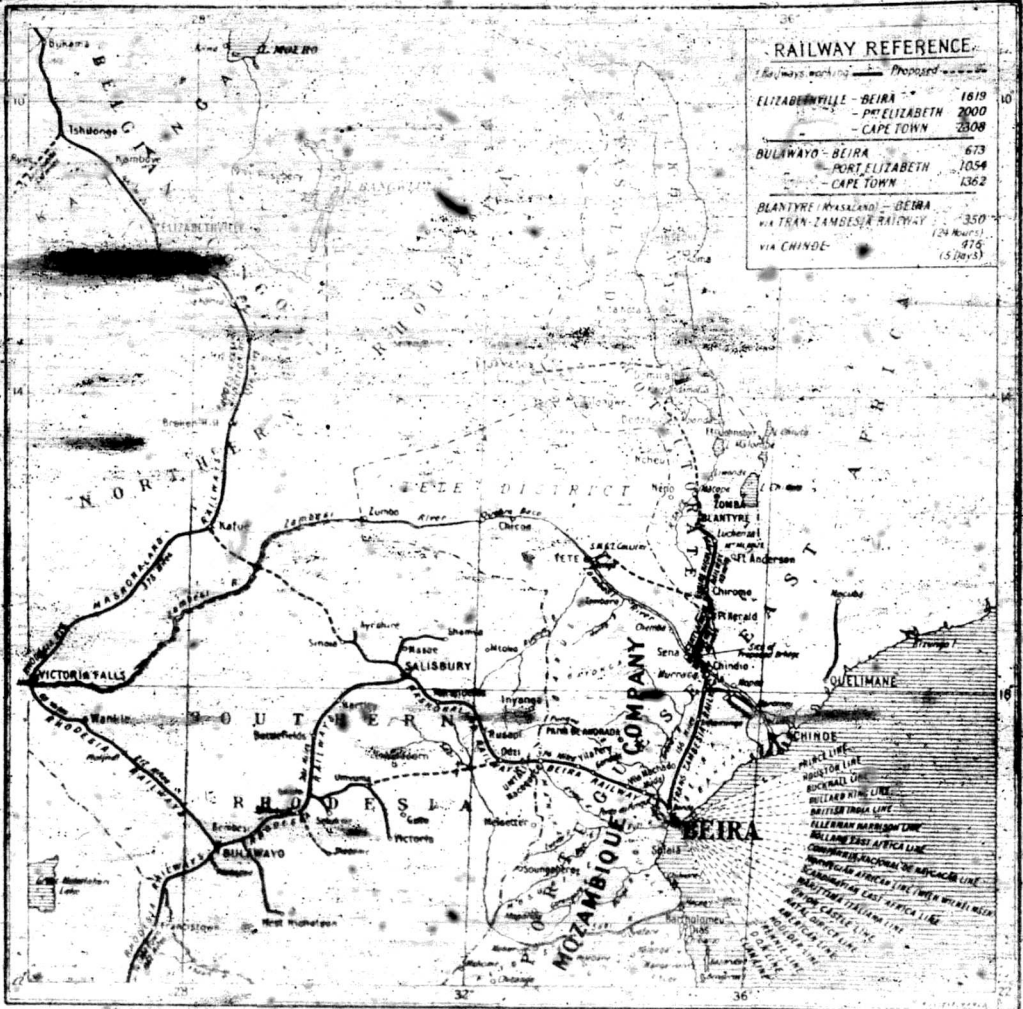
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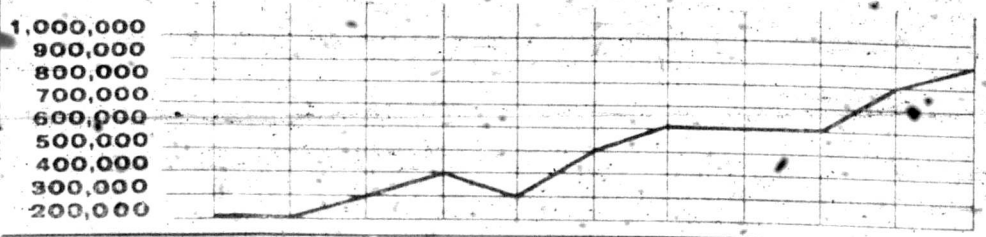
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Tell your friends you saw it in "East Africa."

CANDID COMMENTS

German and Italian manoeuvres at Geneva designed to persuade the League, Great Britain, and the world at large that the British Mandate in respect of Tanganyika is of a temporary character were exposed in our last week's leading article, which appears to have expressed the exact sentiments of some of the Territory's best friends in England. It is almost impossible to believe that any British Government could dally with the idea of weakening our position in a Territory won only at such cost in blood and treasure, but the Egyptian draft treaty is a reminder that public vigilance is necessary. East Africans in general, and particularly those interested in the Territory, should, we believe, make it clear that they expect the British position to be maintained in its entirety, for no matter how many of any such representations intriguers at Geneva may argue that British public opinion has registered no opposition to the specious argument that our tenure of the former German possession is temporary. It might therefore be advisable for the Joint East African Board and the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce to bring their views to the notice of the Government, which, in addition to the declarations which we recalled last week, might be reminded of Sir Austen Chamberlain's written assurance in 1926 that "there is no foundation for any report that His Majesty's Government have changed or are contemplating a change in their policy in respect of Tanganyika Territory." British tenure of Tanganyika must be above party politics and must remain as definitely secure under a Socialist Government as under a Conservative Ministry.

Although the latest annual report of the Police Department of Tanganyika Territory speaks enthusiastically of the success of the policy of handing over control of the police to the Native authorities in their own areas, the great majority of our readers will, we believe, regard the step with a good deal of misgiving. They know the weaknesses of Native police when removed from strict European supervision; and, indeed, this very report records the conviction of a corporal and six constables of the Customs police for systematic theft of property which it was their duty to protect. And the lapse is ascribed to lack of European supervision! The discovery of only one case of extortion by a Native policeman is attributed to the persistent efforts of the European officers to stamp out this pernicious form of crime, which in the earlier stages of the history of the Force was regarded by the African ranks as a lucrative channel for adding to their emoluments, and was too often meekly accepted by the Native inhabitants as an imposition to be endured without complaint. What guarantee have we that Native police in Native authority areas, removed from strict European supervision, will not relapse? None; and it would not be surprising to hear in the near future that some distressing scandals have come to the notice of Government. That, of course, does not necessarily mean that the public will be taken into confidence, for in recent cases of serious lapses on the part of some of the most trusted Native authorities there has been a marked disinclination to disclose facts which the public has surely a right to know.

The labours of the Kenya Cost of Living Commission have dragged on and on, and the report, which has just reached London, is already a year out of date, for the figures given come down only to October, 1928. The tables were first sent to press in June, 1928, but proofs were not received until late in the year; then it was decided to bring the statistics up to the end of October, the final proofs of the tables were not received until April, 1929, and the proofs of the evidence until the end of May. "The delay is regrettable," write the Commissioners. "It was apparently due to causes beyond the control of the Government printer." No explanation is attempted. Thus we have one more example of the unconscionable length of time taken by East African Colonial Governments to issue reports, the value of which is seriously diminished by such delays. Any business concern which commissions an investigation demands a prompt report. Why should the public, which pays for these inquiries, not be given the resulting information without procrastination? If this were an isolated case we should not have commented upon it, but unfortunately long delays are quite common. They ought not to be tolerated by the unofficial members of the Legislative Councils.

Sir Samuel Wilson's report on his mission to East Africa will be published on Saturday, and we shall therefore be able to deal with it at length in our next issue. It is a document on which great hopes are based, and for which East Africa as a whole will, we believe, have cause to be grateful. Meantime it is to be noted that the Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislative Assembly, having considered the Hilton Young recommendations, Mr. Sastri's views, and other Indian representations, has suggested that (1) India should oppose an East African Federal Council, but that if such a Council is created, Indians should be equally represented with non-official Europeans; (2) the official majority should be retained in the Kenya Legislature, but if it is not retained, Natives should be nominated to represent Native interests; (3) if Natives are represented by non-Natives, it should be by equal numbers of Europeans and Indians; (4) the Government of India should demand a common roll, even if the European community refuses its consent; (5) the Legislative Councils of Tanganyika and Uganda should contain as many Indians as unofficial Europeans; and (6) the present racial bar to the higher Government appointments in East Africa should be removed. If the Committee, which is evidently determined not to err on the side of moderation, has persuaded itself that that formidable little list of demands has the slightest hope of being met, it is sadly out of touch with the realities of the position.

The other than one East African Dependency we begin with monotonous regularity, and what seems to be something closely approximating unanimity on the part of the European settler community that the Local Department of Agriculture is a much less useful organisation than it ought to be, especially considering its costliness to

DELAYED OFFICIAL REPORTS.

SIR SAMUEL WILSON'S REPORT.

CRITICISED BY THE SETTLERS.

MORE MESSAGES TO "EAST AFRICA" 81

Sir Harry Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

Who's after long service in Africa, was Secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute from 1915 to 1921 and joint editor of its monthly journal.

"I should like to say how very much I appreciate *East Africa*, which brings me each week in a convenient and well-digested form a great deal of valuable information."

R. C. F. Maughan, Esq., C.B.E.

Who's served in Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa from 1893 to 1908, was Consul General in Sierra Leone from 1903 to 1920, and then Consul General and Consul of Sierra Leone until he retired last year.

"I should like to add my voice to the chorus of congratulation which you have received upon *East Africa's* fifth birthday. From the issue of the first number I have not failed to read it with the greatest interest from cover to cover. Not only has it kept me in the fullest degree informed upon events in the great Dependencies with which it so successfully deals, but it has been instrumental in keeping me in touch with many old friends of my service days. Sometimes I wonder how we could ever have got on without it."

Major H. Blake Taylor, C.B.E.

Member of the East African Advisory Committee in London, a member of the Executive Council of the Tanganyika Board, and at one time General Manager of the Uganda Railway.

"Congratulations on the good work done by *East Africa* for East Africa. Settlers, producers, and all who have made their home in our East African Dependencies, or who have interests in them, look forward, I am sure, as I do, to receiving their weekly copy of your journal, which contains reading matter for all."

Captain Fred Shelford, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.

A member of the Council of the African Society who has travelled extensively, mostly on foot, in Kenya, Nyasaland, and other parts of Tropical Africa.

"I read *East Africa* from cover to cover and could not do without it."

the public. Such Departments are, we realise, especially liable to criticism, but *per contra*, they can gain a great measure of confidence and support if the settlers feel it to have been deserved. Constant vigilance and striving is what the public demands, not a spectacular flash of oratory or organisation, though they appear to be regarded in some quarters as suitable substitutes: to the men on the land, however, they appear merely as unsuitable substitutes. No regular reader will accuse us of an indiscriminate attack on officialdom in general and on agricultural officers in particular, for that is not the way of *East Africa*. In this paragraph we merely give expression to what is constantly said by East African planters, when and where they gather. Their complaint is against the administration of a Department, not against individual members of its staff, many of whom are wholeheartedly devoted to their work, and in some cases the persistence of such devotion in the face of studied discouragement from headquarters.

Just when the above note had been written we received an interesting item of news from the Seychelles, whose Director of Agriculture

A BUSY DIRECTOR.

is evidently an unusually busy man in spite of the fact that, or possibly because—his Department is a small one. He runs a botanic station, keeps up the gardens in Victoria, reafforests the Crown lands, looks after the experimental plantations, produces timber for the P.W.D., investigates plant diseases on estates, reports on applications by landed proprietors for crop privilege and mortgage loans, works a Licensable Board in connection with the sale and purchase of licensable produce, manages an Excise Department, and conducts a small research laboratory. In his spare time he acts as a J.P., as Chairman of the Fisheries Committee, and as an ex-officio member of the committee of the Planters' Association.

It is time for the local Governments to turn their attention to the Native loafers who haunt the streets of the larger towns in East Africa and prey on their unsophisticated fellow patriots.

TOWN LOAFERS.

The latest Tanganyika Police Report supplies plenty of evidence to justify drastic measures. Cheating, it admits, is on the increase, and it cites one ingenious rascal who passed off a used railway ticket on another Native in return for money to purchase the fare. The "three-card trick" is now in the repertoire of the Native sharpers who live by waylaying discharged labourers proceeding to their homes from the plantations, and in "finding the *msungu*"—the Native equivalent for "spotting the lady." Many a hard working fellow changes hands to the detriment of the deserving field worker. Sir A. Conan Doyle has recently quoted a South African case in which a Native, having qualified as a full blown lawyer, went back to his tribe and swindled his chief and his parents out of all their property. Sir Arthur added the hope that a well-aimed assegai would be paid for the lawsuit. That, perhaps, is a little drastic, but it seems certain that stronger measures need to be taken to suppress the "evil" trade of town Natives who practice at the expense of the less well-to-do brethren from the bush. In the large towns in East Africa, this acquisition of especially unenviable reputation, and the local authorities might well begin to rid it of its Native parasites.

"*East Africa*" is an entirely independent organ, whose sole policy is to serve the best interests of the East and Central African Dependencies. Rumours have, we learn, been spread in the territories to the effect that the journal is conducted in the interest of this or that person or this or that association. All such statements are absolutely unfounded, for the Founder and Editor is the sole judge of "*East Africa's*" policy and is the only East African who holds or ever has held any financial interest in it.

RHINO AND LION AT DEATH GRIPS

A Story of the African Bush.

Steadily written for East Africa.

By Craven Hill.

It is a splendid down-thicket, far from the haunts of man, a dweller of the *etig* was born. His appearance was scarcely prepossessing, for he resembled nothing so much as a common pig. Yet he had a connection with the pig family. His mother, in fact, was a rhinoceros, the second largest beast upon the earth, and afraid of nothing save man.

For several weeks the calf lay by the side of his parent, under whose unremitting care he thrived enormously, until at the end of two months he had more than doubled his birth weight. The outside of his squat figure was covered with a tough skin, like dry leather, but smooth and, as yet, creaseless; he had but the merest rudiments of horns.

Though a vicious little animal, his mother lavished upon him an undeserved affection. Like his mother, he was mainly nocturnal, and every evening when the sun had set and the hush of the African night fell over the land, she would stagger to her feet and take her calf from the thorn thicket to the nearest water, a fairly large pool.

To-night was unusually dark. An awed hush hung over the pool. Even the crickets and bullfrogs were silent, and the old cow shifted uneasily as she drank. A sudden rush of a tiny dik-dik through the scrub did not make her any easier. Apprehensively she lifted her head and sniffed the air, but no alarming scent met her questioning nostrils, and she lowered her head to drink again.

Then the snapping of a twig reached her alert ears. Instantly she peered across the gloom. At the far side of the pool she discerned dimly the head and shoulders of a man hiding in the thick growth at the waterside, and for one brief second she stood perfectly still, gazing fixedly at the intruder.

That second's hesitation was fatal. As she gave a snort of alarm a spurt of red flame stabbed the darkness. The shot caught the cow just vital spot, yet she made no move. But for the intervening water she would have charged. Next moment, with a resounding crash, she collapsed into the pool.

When a cow rhino is killed her calf usually remains beside the body and can be dragged away only with difficulty, but this she fled panic-stricken the moment his mother fell.

The orphaned calf, old enough to forage for himself, wandered each day after the sun had passed its zenith across the level plain, dotted here and there with acacias and occasional thickets of wait-a-bit thorn. At the end of a year spent in this nomadic state the calf was a changed being. He was now, almost as large as a mature rhino, and carried two ferocious-looking horns: the front horn, well over a foot long, curved slightly backwards, while the second, if a stumpy little affair, was very business-like. The calf had already discovered that these weapons could be used with deadly effect.

The young rhino's character, too, had developed. The surly, morose temperament of babyhood had become intensified, so that he now cow'd his kind among the beasts. At this sort of thing the rest of his kind, he could do nothing to complain. In the course of his pig-like wanderings he occasionally came upon a herd of his kind, but when attempting fraternisation, he snorted and bellowed like the best of a locomotive, trotted quickly a few grps nearer, then charged. His little eyes, blazing with fury, and head held high, he bent swiftly down upon the

intruder, and always in the twinkling of an eye. Every least hint of an eye being wide awake, and he bounded away at his approach, gruffly bowed him off, usually from a distance, and even if the few lions he met showed no keen desire to contest his supremacy.

The rhino's only friend, the oxpecker, or rhino-bird, wherever the rhino went, this bird accompanied him, perched upon his great back, picking the ticks from his hide. For it not to be thought that this strange friendship arose from affection, it was a partnership based strictly upon mutual benefit. Nature has made the rhino's eyes extremely short-sighted. A foe that approaches him up-wind, so that the rhino cannot scent him, and in silence can be within striking distance before the huge beast is aware of his proximity. The oxpecker acts as eyes for his myopic partner. In return for its ration of ticks it gives its host warning of approaching danger, running over his back and screeching its alarm. Egrets will do as much for her plights. Thus our rhino's feathered friend always told him of an enemy's approach in ample time for him to be fully prepared for attack.

At the lion's snarl the monkeys were silent and the hippos stood like ebony statues at the river's brink. The reeds were at their height and the elephant-grass grew luscious and tall. Pushing ahead through the lofty growth the rhino came suddenly upon a solitary lion cub busily investigating a defunct hartebeest. Accustomed to the instant flight of all whom he approached, the rhino, suddenly furious at the cub's indifference, lowered his great snout and charged. The murderous horn dug squarely in the cub's belly and tossed him a good five yards into the air.

As the rhino, grimly satisfied at his easy victory, stood watching the limp body of his victim, the elephant-grass down-wind moved slowly, and the long reeds parting, the massive form of a full-grown lion appeared at a distance of but three yards. The eyes were mere slits of living fire, and the noble head shined with a magnificent glare. It was the father of the cub. Close behind him, lean, lithe and sinewy, came the lioness.

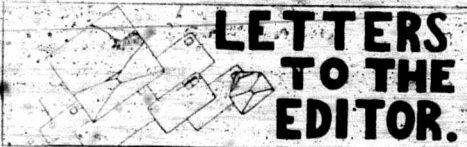
At last the rhino winded them, saw them. As if he had inadvertently trodden on a live wire, he leapt round to face his foes and charged.

Laws agape, great claws spread wide, the lion bounded full on the rhino's exposed back. Instantly the lioness followed suit. But as she sailed through the air the rhino's curved front horn jabbed her, swiftly, just the flank like a flashing scimitar. Howling with pain, she landed on to his back and dug her powerful claws into his body, raking his tough flesh mercilessly, while her mate attacked the head.

Snorting with rage, his pig-like eyes gleaming with venom, the rhino sought to rid himself of his implacable foes. But the task was hopeless, and finding that his horns, those weapons on which he had hitherto relied with such success, were no longer of any use, he rolled over on his side and struck out with his mighty legs.

From the moment he went down his doom was sealed. He threw the lioness off, to be sure, but she lay low. Instantly he got on his feet again with a snort of rage. For a moment he leapt upon his mate, she held on, and he tried to throw her, but she was too desperate. She snatched him by the neck, the weight of his body pressed her down, and she kept him down. A few lunges and she was dead, then, in the mad rush of the moment, she rolled off, and he paid the penalty.





LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

IF SNAKES ARE DEAF?

An interesting Point.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Your interesting correspondence on the noises made by snakes certainly tends to show that these reptiles do emit sounds quite distinct from the hissing which we all admit. Your crested cobra is credited with "growling," other correspondents, I notice, refer to something between a growl and a groan, "prrr, prrr, kaw," and notes resembling a "fog horn or siren." Lately, some writers have described "a beating" used by puff-adders at breeding time as a mating-call.

May I bring forward a point which all your correspondents have apparently missed? Snakes are deaf; and if I am correct—there is Biblical authority for my statement—Ps. lviii, 4, has "The deaf adder that stoppeth his ear."—what use is any noise to a snake, and what object can snakes have in making it? Hissing and rattling are the result of purely reflex actions following on the stimulus of disturbance, and cannot be put in the same category as "crowing," and "fog horn" sounds emitted evidently with some definite object. Any call for mating purposes is clearly out of the question, if snakes are, as I believe, deaf.

Yours faithfully,

Bedford

"BWANA MZEE"

Miss Joan B. Procter, Curator of Reptiles at the London Zoological Gardens, whose opinion on the above communication was invited by *East Africa*, has kindly written:

"Snakes do not hear in the literal sense as they have no oral apparatus. They have, however, a nervous mechanism in the skin which picks up vibrations; therefore they can be said to hear in this way, for they can distinguish footsteps, loud noises, or anything setting up vibration. In some snakes this apparatus is more pronounced than in others. Puff adders are notoriously sluggish, but I am not sure whether this is not merely temperamental, as the quickness or slowness of reaction to stimuli is more temperamental than is supposed. The playing of musical instruments to snakes under the impression that they are charmed by music is therefore entirely stupid. With regard to the 'call' you mention, no snakes have a voice, the only noise they are able to make being a loud hiss."

NATIVES AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Should English be the only Official Language?

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,

Referring to your leading article of May 30, I greatly regret to differ from you in regard to the use of the English language in Africa. Would you therefore favour me with a small amount of space to put forward some other aspects of the case?

I have frequently expressed in my writings the view that the official language of a British Colony ought to be English and no other. As you state, that was the view of Macaulay; and the other British Colonies in West Africa accepted the same view as a matter of course. It is also the view of the French in regard to their own language: The Romans, too, thought Latin good enough to be the official language of their Empire; they would not have left behind them the splendid heritage they did

had they ruled that their officials and military officers must learn the local language wherever they happened to be, and regard that as their official language. The struggle for supremacy with Greek I need not discuss; but culture, I might add, can only go with language and a religion does not well transfer to another speech.

I think fewer misunderstandings exist where the Natives know English. If one man does not understand fully, there is always another who can help. If a European knows the Native language only imperfectly, through not having the time or the aptitude to master it fully, his relations with the Natives can become very strained, simply because he can neither express himself clearly nor understand what is said to him. Not everybody can carry an interpreter about with him everywhere.

One view, and perhaps it is a purely selfish one, is that I regard it as a convenience when one arrives in Africa to find it possible to start work without first learning a language. It is vexatious, when one has only a few months available and a lot to do in that time, to be hampered the whole day by being unable to speak.

Africa is changing in these post-War days. A new feature which must be reckoned with is the advent of hustle. Whether this new force can be successfully headed off by keeping the Native backward remains to be seen. One sure way to keep him backward is to discourage his learning English in spite of the universal desire of the young generation to do so. I cannot help thinking hustle and English will win.

Yours faithfully,

F. W. H. MIGEON

British Museum—East Africa Expedition

Tendaguru, Tanganyika

THE MTWARA - BAY-SONGEA RAILWAY.

A Further Letter on the Proposal.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,

From Mtwara Bay to Lake Nyasa is about 400 miles. The route which I have proposed would pass through Songea and cross the line of the Ngerengere-Manda and Dodoma-Fife routes. The route would traverse the centre of the Southern Highlands. The planters of Songea, Njombe, Mbeya, Mbozi, Tukuyu and Northern Rhodesia will certainly contradict your assertion that their country is not in every sense of the word, a "white man's country." I have suggested feeders to Nyasa and Tanganyika to capture the water-borne traffic of those lakesides.

There is a railway from Lindi to Masasi at present. A road exists and is in use from Lindi to Songea through Masasi. The railway could be laid almost on the flat with the exception of a few miles where a cut would be necessary along the Rovuma to reach Masasi. Waterfalls exist on the highland, which would provide power, as well as the falls on the Rovuma. One fall is 800 feet high. The natural present outlet for Songea is Lindi, but the trade at Lindi is not nearly as good as Mtwara Bay. The greatest good of the greatest number is the most we can strive for in Africa, and elsewhere; therefore I am confident that my route would open up a much greater area than the British Empire, and all would be in British territory.

My estimate of £20,000 was, as the preceding article indicated, meant to show the cost of an aerial survey at 32s. per square mile, and a 100-strip

by a road of only 100 yds. I should imagine the third of that has already been built upon a survey of the Southern Highlands. The same can be attributed to Malawi and Northern Rhodesia. The same thing will be approximately the same over that section.

"This the country is a 'white man's country.' It has been indicated by many writers in your journal, as late as September 12. Capt. S. Haggood stated that the life of the route was a wonderful country and crying for white settlement."

"Finally, I would point out that the Allan Young Commission tried to do a two years' job in a few months and missed a great deal more than Mtwarra Bai. I believe that I am entitled to state that the Commission did not go into the Southern Highlands."

"I have no doubt that the material you have given my suggestion will be a very interesting and valuable evidence from the point of view of the white man's country."

"I received an invitation to attend the meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African and Southern Rhodesia Association. I apologized for not being able to attend."

Yours faithfully,
As J. Sigales

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WILL BUFFALO CHARGE WITHOUT PROVOCATION?

Experiences and Opinions of a Correspondent

I have had several other similar cases. From my experience I am quite of the opinion that a buffalo, if not molested at all, will not charge, and that if they do charge without being molested the person charged, then they have surely been wounded by rifle shot or spears or other means viciously and thus made vicious by other persons."

"I have had several other similar cases. From my experience I am quite of the opinion that a buffalo, if not molested at all, will not charge, and that if they do charge without being molested the person charged, then they have surely been wounded by rifle shot or spears or other means viciously and thus made vicious by other persons."

Yours faithfully,
Umberto de' Ceccis

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

"The men who would go to pieces in the tropics would go to pieces anywhere." — Mr. Alec Waugh, in *The Fortnightly Review*.

"Roads in the Belgian Congo are probably the best in the African continent. We travelled 235 miles in one day over the magnificent *Route Royale*, with kilometre posts and road signs that made it difficult to believe it was Central Africa had it not been for the walls of heavy jungle on each side. In Rhodesia the roads were appalling." — Mr. H. R. Cope Morgan, in *The Field*.

"The problem of Africa reminds me always of an old-fashioned door with two great locks. Two keys are needed to turn those locks, and each of those keys is useless without the other. What are those keys for us in Africa? First is the maintenance of our character, the maintenance of our mindness, particularly in the relations between race and race, and the maintenance of a high moral. The other key, equally necessary, is scientific knowledge and scientific research." — Sir Edward Grey, at a dinner given in Nairobi in honour of the British Association visitors to the Colony.

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THE CUSTOMS CONFERENCE BREAKDOWN.

How the Rhodesias and Nyasaland are Affected.

The breakdown of the Customs Conference between the Governments of Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa may result in increased Rhodesian purchases of goods manufactured in Great Britain, for that Colony which is a shining example to other portions of British Africa in its patriotic determination to buy the British goods whenever possible will cease to be a protected market for South African manufactures, unless the Union Parliament should decide to make it so by means of a subsidy. At present goods manufactured in the Union enter Rhodesia virtually duty free, for the 6% duty is paid by the Union Treasury, not by the manufacturers.

The erection of Customs barriers between Southern Rhodesia and the Union will, of course, cause considerable inconvenience, but Southern Rhodesia, which since 1925 has been under agreement to impose the same duties as the Union, will now be free to frame her own tariff. Hitherto the Union Government has paid to Southern Rhodesia 12% of the value of goods imported into South Africa and re-exported to Rhodesia, and 6% on the value of Union goods sent to Southern Rhodesia. Now Southern Rhodesia may possibly determine to give a greater preference to British manufactures than is given by the Union tariff.

Failure of the negotiations has been attributed to South Africa's insistence on a complete embargo on the importation of Rhodesian tobacco, but the official statement merely says:—

To the very great regret of both Governments the Customs Conference has broken down, as it was found impossible to reconcile the conflicting interests of the two States. In compliance with the request of the Rhodesian Government when the conference was applied for, the Union waived its right to insist on six months' notice of the termination of the existing agreement, and the date of termination was fixed upon as December 31 next. The Union Government reserves to itself the right to take such measures, administrative or otherwise, as it may see fit to prevent any dumping of tobacco during the period of notice up to December 31. Both the Governments of Rhodesia and the Union are confident that the termination of the Customs agreement will not affect in any way the cordial relations that have hitherto subsisted between Rhodesia and the Union, and will do their best to encourage primary producers in both countries to cooperate in the joint disposal of their products overseas.

As regards Northern Rhodesia, the existing agreement remains in force, unless the Government of that territory desires to cancel it, in which case the Union is prepared to waive the stipulated six months' notice.

The breakdown is of the first importance to Nyasaland also, for if the Rhodesians lose their biggest, nearest, and original market, they, like Nyasaland, will look to Great Britain and thus aggravate the position. It had been hoped that the forthcoming Rhodesian crop would be absorbed by the Union and no shipment made to this country until 1931, by which time the market expected that the Empire leaf position would have been normal.

The Johannesburg correspondent of *The Morning Post* telegraphs: "Great Britain and foreigners will benefit chiefly by the collapse of the Rhodesia-South African Customs negotiations. First, with duties now equal, Rhodesians will naturally prefer European articles to those manufactured in South Africa. The sale of South African goods in Rhodesia will be completely filled, as will be the sale of South African furniture and manufactured clothing, while Natal sugar will be unable to compete with foreign rivals. With South Africa putting an embargo on Rhodesian tobacco, local tobacco manufacturers will be forced to import, vastly from America, with the result that the price of twenty cigarettes will be increased by fourpence."

AFTER REPTILES IN TANGANYIKA.

Mr. Arthur Loveridge again Outward-Bound.

MR. ARTHUR LOVERIDGE left London last Friday on another natural history expedition to Tanganyika, from which he does not expect to return to London until August next. After landing at Dar es Salaam, he will visit Bagamoyo, Morogoro, the Uluguru mountains, Igulwe, Mpwapwa, and Dodoma before proceeding via Iringa to the Uchungwe mountains and thence to the Livingstone range. Then, travelling either over the Fife-Mercorn route or via the Lupa river and Lake Rukwa, he will make for the south end of Lake Tanganyika; from Kigoma he will go to Kisumu via Tabora and Dar es Salaam.



The object of the trip is to obtain specimens of little-known reptiles and to investigate Native reports concerning the existence of certain animals. Mr. Loveridge wishes to discover, for instance, if there is a sound basis for Native reports of a huge terrestrial tortoise occurring in the highlands of the Iringa district, and said to be so highly esteemed that a single tortoise will fetch one or two goats in barter; near Mpwapwa he hopes to obtain a limbless, worm-like burrowing lizard; and from Lake Tanganyika he hopes to secure several interesting aquatic snakes.

As is well known, the forested caps of the mountains in East Africa are like so many islands separated from one another by hot plains which support a very different fauna. The curious fact about the composition of the rain-forest fauna at altitudes of over 5,000 feet is that the same species occur in the forest of such widely separated peaks as Ruwenzori, Elgon, Kilimanjaro, Meru, Usambara, and Uluguru. Moreover, while many of them are common to the Cameroon mountains in West Africa, a very few occur which are also found in the more temperate climate of South Africa. It is expected that the Livingstone range will show a greater number of South African species and that the Uchungwe range will possess a fauna intermediate between that of the Livingstone and the Uluguru. If this is so, one can postulate the route along which the Cameroon-Usambara fauna spread. With decreased rainfall and deforestation of the low country, the creatures adapted to the humid conditions of the rain forest have become isolated on the peaks with the exception of winged forms—bats, birds, and insects.

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East Africa in the Press.

NATIVES AND GAME IN TANGANYIKA.

MR. C. W. HOBLEY, the well-known Kenya pioneer administrator, and acting secretary of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, has written to *The Times*:—

It is alleged by some people in Tanganyika that the game is the property of the indigenous Natives, to be dealt with as they will. Others, again, maintain that game meat is essential to the Native as an article of diet. Both these arguments are contestable. Are all the natural resources of that country to be looked upon as the property of the State, to be utilised for the general benefit of the country, is the only logical attitude to adopt. Is game meat essential to Natives as an article of diet? All administrators who have had to deal with famine conditions are emphatic that nothing but the organised supply of cereal foods will save life in a real famine. Both administrators and anthropologists are agreed that the fostering of a hunting spirit in Native communities is a mistake; it is culturally retrograde and a waste of human effort. Further, the remedy for Native malnutrition is an educative system which will inspire them to more intelligent effort; no race rose to higher things merely by hunting.

It is also said that a proposal is on foot to hand over the control of their hunting activities to the Native authorities in each district. All are agreed that the gradual delegation of authority to Native chiefs and councils is the only logical road to higher culture, and Sir Donald Cameron's efforts in this direction have the support of all students of African administration. The education of the Native authorities with regard to animal life will, however, take time, and the motto should be *Festina lente*. It is therefore suggested that any delegation of authority should for some time to come be strictly confined to the actual tribal area in effective occupation. Further, if licences to hunt in the tribal area should be considered advisable, they should not carry any trading rights in trophies so obtained, for, with rhino horn selling at nearly £2 per lb. and a ready market for game skins, Native cupidity will at once be stimulated.

It is difficult to see why all this should have been raised in Tanganyika Territory because, by an accident of fate, it is a Mandated Territory instead of a Crown Colony. In Kenya, where the Natives are culturally similar to those of Tanganyika, a reasonable policy has been evolved, and has worked well for thirty years without friction or hardship.

It is not to be imagined that wild game can be allowed to hold up the progress of a country, and every reasonable person will admit that in a closely settled country big game and crops are incompatible, and the landholder must be allowed to settle the matter in his own way. For many years to come, however, there will remain unoccupied areas of great extent which are either too remote from a railway or are naturally unsuitable for human occupation. Such areas will, if conserved, afford hunting grounds for an indefinite period for the sportsmen of the civilised world; and, it may seem a very material view, the sportsmen will contribute large sums to the revenue of Colonies and Dependencies, which are none too wealthy.

Apart from such areas, no delay should be incurred in reviewing anew the question of the Reserves, permanently dedicating as national parks

areas in which the indigenous fauna can for all time continue to flourish undisturbed. As experience in other countries has already demonstrated, such parks, apart from their scientific value, soon become a valuable asset, for they add greatly to the attraction of a Colony. As the question of game in our African possessions is now in the arena, it is urged that efforts should be made to devise a formula satisfactory to both Natives and game animals. If calmly approached, a solution of the problem should be perfectly simple.

Mr. R. C. F. Maughan comments on the letter:—
To the Negro indulgence in animal food is one in which he is wholly incapable of observing moderation or anything approaching it. During many years spent in the African continent, over and over again I have had occasion to observe with astonishment that, given the opportunity of consuming game meat, the Native flings discretion to the winds, and while the supply lasts, simply gorges both by day and by night, with deplorable results, until not a vestige remains. For persons in Tanganyika or elsewhere to contend that the great game families should be regarded as the property of the Native tribes is, therefore, equivalent to a contention that they should be gradually but surely swept out of existence.

The African Native's admittedly fine physique has been built up through the ages mainly upon cereal foods, consisting chiefly perhaps of maize, millet, and, more rarely, rice. These he has supplemented in the past with meat in comparatively small quantities and upon rare occasions. It is considered extremely doubtful whether, in the climate of Africa, a regular or even frequent recourse to animal diet would be beneficial to him, and in medical and other circles it is regarded as highly improbable. In his own interest, therefore, temptation frequently to over-indulge, as he certainly would, in the consumption of the flesh of game beasts is one which should be placed beyond his reach.

Mr. Hobley voices the opinion of all well-informed and thoughtful persons when he expresses the view that the fauna of a country should be regarded as the property of the State, and that in areas unsuitable for agriculture or other form of development it should be preserved and protected. This, of course, in several of our African Dependencies has been done with striking success, a most encouraging instance of such success, and of the value of the experiment even in terms of hard cash, being afforded by the Transvaal Game Reserve, now known as the Kruger National Park. There, running through the preserved area, excellent roads have been constructed, rest-houses built, and an entrance fee for visiting motor cars of £1, already a source of considerable revenue, imposed. Visitors during the present year, including many from the United States, have been numerous, and have expressed the utmost pleasure and satisfaction at the wonderful exhibition of tranquil animals of many interesting varieties, including giraffes, many species of antelopes, and even lions, which they have quietly viewed at close quarters and in perfect safety.

It is, I think, clear that what has been done in the north-east Transvaal can be accomplished elsewhere, and that by such well-devised means not only can the magnificent great game families of our African Dependencies be afforded sanctuaries wherein to roam in peace and security, but, apart from the profit derived therefrom, be made to constitute an important additional source of attraction in those readily available, wide expanses for which it is improbable that other use will in the future be found.

Lord Cranworth's contribution included the following statements:

With most Natives of Africa the ruling motive in life is the stomach. With him a super-meal of succulent flesh will triumph over all considerations of the future. A recent investigation into the ravages by game on Native crops in Nyasaland elucidated, *inter alia*, three things: (1) That heavy damage had in frequent cases been effected. (2) That by far the worst offenders were wild pigs. (3) That Native enthusiasm in the destruction of this pest was remarkably lukewarm in comparison with that of casual and mild offenders whose flesh was of a more gratifying flavour. If certain Native tribes were given unrestricted rights of destruction, the extermination of game in the areas they inhabit would be but a matter of a year or two. Then the same tribes would bitterly blame the Government because there was no more game to eat—and very rightly too.

With the white and the coloured of, shall we say, higher civilisation, the supreme motive lies rather in the pocket than in the stomach. Cash, whether for ivory, horns, skins, or *bilong*, is the great consideration. Accordingly one should be quite sure that when an outcry occurs against the ravages of big game it arises mainly from the ravaged producer and not largely from the would-be ravaging destroyer. Sometimes, when it is found that the necessary destruction will be carried out under Government supervision and that all profits arising therefrom will be theirs, a raging protest sinks to a gentle and reasonable murmur.

The solution lies in a careful and sympathetic consideration of all interests, both present and future; and Kenya under its present administration would seem to have proved that it is possible. General adoption of such a policy would seem eminently desirable, and I heartily agree with Mr. Hopley's last paragraph, that the time has come when some formula generally suitable should be sought and adopted.

Mr. J. H. Driberg, however, takes the opposite view. "There is no question," he writes, "of fostering the hunting spirit in Native communities. The spirit is there, and many administrators and most anthropologists (not to speak of psychologists) would hesitate to say that this spirit should be actively repressed. The primary end of Native hunting is the provision of meat, and it is a bold man who would agree that game meat is not essential to Natives as an article of diet, when for one reason or another beef and mutton are not generally available. The incontinence to which Mr. Maugham draws attention is due to a variety of causes, not least being the rapidity with which meat goes bad when exposed to tropical heat and flies. Its rarity, moreover, is in itself an incentive to over-indulgence. If, as Mr. Maugham suggests, meat in the climate of Africa is deleterious to the health of the Native, have we not a right to assume that it is still more deleterious to Europeans, who are so much less inured to an African climate?"

"If the Society for the Preservation of the Fama of the Empire were to devote its attention to the ruthless destruction of game by modern methods, it would be doing the cause of humanity a signal service. Its would-be interference with Native rights and Native methods of hunting suggests a certain purliness and a total disregard of any save the economic aspect. Mammon, of course, is more exalted than meat, but is it not rather tendentious to write, 'No race rose to higher things merely by hunting'? One might as well say that no country could become great merely by fox-hunting, as if fox-hunting were the only occupation of the English."

EAST AFRICAN TROPHIES OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

THE late Duke of Orleans made the largest collection of big game trophies ever got together by any one man; and most of the specimens he secured himself. He was shooting in East Africa in 1921-22, in the Sudan in 1923, and on the Blue Nile in 1926. On his death he bequeathed his collection to the French nation, which has now housed it permanently in the Rue de Buffon, near the Jardin des Plantes. The work, says Mr. Frank Wallace, in an illustrated article in *The Field*, was begun thirty years ago and has been carried out entirely by the English firm of Rowland Ward, who have just issued an illustrated booklet on the subject.

"Space is there," writes the author of the African section, "the space which we who have followed the great game into their own haunts yearn for in our dreams, and the memory of which never leaves those who have known it. We are back again on the open veld watching the slender necks of the giraffes topping the trees, watching the old bull kudu silhouetted against the dawn, or the little dik-diks springing from the tufts of grass at our feet. They are all there. The great white rhino and the hippopotamus, a kob pawing the ground, the beautiful Mrs. Gray and a group of situtunga down by the river reeds. Duiker, oribi and the bigger bucks, tiang, hartebeest and water bucks with all the strange birds and river beasts which haunt the solitudes such as crocodiles, tortoises, pelicans, cranes and scissor bills. Then we leave the Sudan with the Duke's tent standing empty by the camp fire; and the newly-cleaned skulls beside it, and find ourselves by a step in Kenya.

"Here is a group of monkeys. Almost one seems to hear their chat. A hyena slinks off at the approach of a leopard, while a water buck stands at gaze. There a hartebeest is drinking, whilst another walks slowly off. A Grant's gazelle watches them. Beyond, in the shadow of the rocks, a replica of the actual scene where they were shot, the shadowy forms of a group of lions emerge. Looking down on them from the crest of an anthill stands a klip-springer.

"Beyond, in the tall grass which shrouds their massive bulk, are two buffaloes and the lance-like horns of a group of oryx, one of the handsomest of all the African antelopes. A giraffe, straddle-legged, in the peculiar, typical attitude of his kind, is drinking while his companion crops the top of a tree. Close by is a gerenuk, that strange, long-necked creature of which the Duke obtained the record specimen. Other gazelles stand near. A cheetah crouches in the background. On a bare patch of ground a giant lizard suns himself regardless of the spotted hyena or the wild dog.

"Considerations of space prevented exact geographical grouping, and a few of the specimens in the Kenya section were shot by the Duke in Somaliland. Soemmerring's gazelle, for instance, which is shown with a group of Grévy's zebra. At the foot of an antheap is an *aardvaark*, or ant bear. Grouped near by are some Burchell's zebra, a lesser kudu, wildebeest, bushbuck, topi, and a little family of impala. Further on are two Chanler's reedbuck and an ostrich near a nest of eggs. The rare forest hog is within sight of his less imposing relative the wart hog, while on the branches of the trees or clinging to the reeds and grasses are all the smaller birds. Various eagles, bustards, ibis, guinea fowls and marabout storks are seen in their natural surroundings."

PERSONALIA.

Dr. and Mrs. R. Bury are on the water for Beira.

Mr. Ainley Hopkin has arrived in London from Kilwa.

Major and Mrs. Arthur Gee are over from Uganda.

Capt. the Hon. F. E. Guest left London last week for East Africa.

Mr. W. A. M. Sim has left London for a month's holiday in Scotland.

Colonel W. H. Franklin is due back in London from East Africa on October 8.

Mr. D. J. Bethell, Deputy Governor of the Fung Province of the Sudan, is on leave.

Mr. F. W. Wolsley-Bourne, Assistant Commissioner of Police in Kenya, is on leave.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxtone Mailer have arrived from Tanganyika and are proceeding to Scotland.

Mr. C. Kirkman, the Nairobi business man, has arrived home, accompanied by Mrs. Kirkman.

Dr. P. G. Preston recently arrived in Kenya to take up his appointment in the Medical Service.

There are now 238 Europeans and 724 Africans in the service of the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Lowe and Mrs. Lowe are outward-bound for Beira by the "Armada Castle."

Mr. G. C. Ishmael, the well-known Uganda barrister and business man, has just arrived in England.

Mr. Rand-Overy presided at the recent annual dinner in Nairobi of the East African Institute of Architects.

The death is reported of Seif bin Salim, Liwali of Lamu, and a brother of Sir Ali bin Salim, Liwali of Mombasa.

Mr. Michael Moses, one of the pioneers of Uganda, and now one of its leading business men, has arrived home.

Mr. Victor F. Jessel, the well-known coffee planter of Mbosi, Southern Tanganyika, reached London last week.

Major J. D. Leonard, the well-known East African business man and golfer, left London on Friday last to return to Nairobi.

Mr. F. E. Jones, of the Veterinary Department in Northern Rhodesia, has been posted to Mazabuka on his return from leave.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi of Mr. John Stephen, who had farmed in the Kedondwa Valley for many years.

Major C. G. M. Place, D.S.O., M.C., Solicitor-General of Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Place have arrived on this side.

Mr. S. H. C. Hawtrey, who is well known in Kenya and the Seychelles, has joined the staff of the *Dar es Salaam Times*.

Dr. N. Blich-Peacock, of the Uganda Medical Service, leaves Marseilles on Saturday, on his return to the Protectorate from leave.

Mr. H. I. Walker, a very popular member of the Muthaiga Golf Club, died recently in Nairobi, shortly after his return from leave in England.

Mr. J. R. Anderson, who is planting coffee and maize on Mount Elgon, returns to Kenya in a few days after spending most of the summer at home.

Messrs. B. W. Savory, I. L. Robinson, and A. H. Maddocks have been confirmed in their appointments as Assistant District Officers in Tanganyika.

The Hon. J. W. Downie, Minister of Mines in Southern Rhodesia, expects to visit Northern Rhodesia shortly to tour the new copper mining areas.

Mr. E. W. Osborne left England a few days ago for another business tour of the East African territories. He expects to be back in this country about April next.

Miss Winifred Spöner, who is now outward-bound for Nairobi with the National Flying Services party, is the only professional woman air pilot in Great Britain.

Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Germside, who died last week, commanded the troops in the Sudan operations of 1887 and received a brevet colonelcy for his services.

Messrs. J. R. Hannington, G. B. Moss, and Lieutenant E. F. Twining, M.B.E., have arrived in Uganda on first appointment as Cadets in the Provincial Administration.

Mr. J. D. Melhuish scored exactly 100 runs for the Nairobi Gymkhana Club in a recent match against the Kenya Kongonis, and in the same game performed the hat-trick.

A Photographic Society of Kenya has been formed. Mr. A. K. Rittener, Box 28, Nairobi, the Honorary Secretary, will be pleased to supply further particulars to any of our readers interested.

The Land Officer of Uganda, Mr. Dyson Hair, who is at present on leave prior to retirement, has been replaced by the Treasurer, Mr. C. K. Dain, as the Uganda official member of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council.

Messrs. J. S. Darling, D. M. Fitzgerald, L. T. Hamlyn, D. M. Hoops, G. W. Y. Hucks, A. G. de Courcy Ireland, E. W. Miller, and S. A. Walden have been appointed Cadets in the Provincial Administration of Tanganyika.

East Africa learns that Mr. A. H. Kirby, Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika, will shortly leave the Territory for West Africa. He has occupied his position in the Territory since 1921, after having served for eight years in Nigeria.

Mr. H. C. Stübel has been reappointed to Labor as Provincial Commissioner on his return to Tanganyika from leave. It will be remembered that he served in the same position for a number of years before being transferred during the last tour to Mwanza.

Brigadier-General H. A. Walker, C.M.G., D.S.O., who left London last week for Mombasa, served with the King's African Rifles from 1901 to 1910. For the past four years he has commanded the Liverpool Brigade of the Territorial Army.

The Marquis of Winchester, whose name has been brought prominently before public notice in connection with the collapse of the Hatry group of companies, has visited East Africa more than once, and was a close friend of Cecil Rhodes in South Africa.

Mr. D. V. Kendall, who, as reported in a recent issue of *East Africa*, had his left hand amputated as a result of the attack made upon him by the Amalake tribe in Bulemezi, has arrived home from Uganda. He is, we understand, retiring from the service.

Capt. the Hon. T. H. Murray, M.L.C., who was recently married, left London last week by the "Carnarvon Castle" to return to Northern Rhodesia, of the Legislative Council of which Protectorate he is one of the most energetic unofficial members.

Mr. E. Crewe Read has been elected President of the newly-formed Nakuru branch of the St. George's Society, with Mr. F. J. Couldrey as Vice-President. The Committee is composed of Messrs. E. J. S. Cowling, J. W. Eames, and W. Jesse, while the Hon. Secretary is Captain A. E. T. Selfe.

The Rev. F. H. Durnford, who for the past seven years has served as a chaplain and missionary in the Sudan, was recently married in Richmond Parish Church to Miss Carless, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gwynne officiating at the ceremony. Mr. Durnford will shortly proceed to Heliopolis, the chaplaincy of which he has accepted.

Mr. C. A. Bartlett is the European unofficial member of a committee appointed to advise the Zanzibar Government as to the best method of maintaining complete and reliable statistics of clove production. There are two official members (the Treasurer and the Director of Agriculture) and one Indian and one Arab representative.

Blantyre Sports Club did well at the recent Nyasaland Sports Week, winning the Boyd-Wallace Cup and the trophies for cricket, shooting, golf, athletics, hockey and tennis, while Zomba won at football and billiards. Mr. C. H. Bennett won the Pratt-Barlow Cup for the Nyasaland tennis championship, and Mr. E. H. R. Paddick the open shooting championship of the Protectorate.

Mr. Ernest Adams, Comptroller of Customs in Tanganyika, who left England last week on his return to the Territory from leave, first went to East Africa fourteen years ago. He acted as Custodian of Enemy Property from 1916 to 1919, was transferred to the Customs Department in 1923, and has been chairman of the Tanganyika Local Advisory Committee since its formation.

Major G. St. J. Oude-Browne, who has arrived home on leave from M'Botoro, first went to East Africa in 1906 as an Assistant District Commissioner in the East Africa Protectorate (now Kenya Colony). In 1916 he was appointed to the provisional Administration of German East Africa, and on the establishment of a Labour Department two years ago he was appointed first Labour Commissioner.

Major W. R. Foran, until recently in charge of the Southern Rhodesian Publicity Office, who is leaving Cape Town for London early in October, may possibly return *via* the East Coast and spend a month in Kenya. As many of our readers will remember, Major Foran served with the East African Police in Kenya from 1904 to 1910 and accompanied the late President Roosevelt throughout his African expedition in 1909-10.

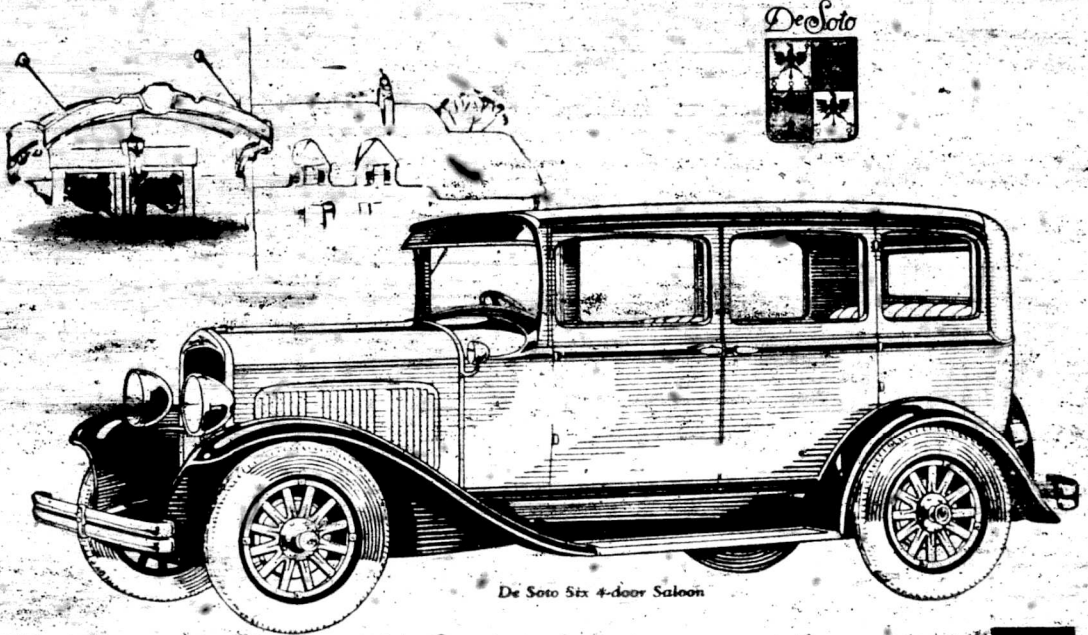
Mr. and Mrs. E. Danncy Tongue recently had an exciting encounter with elephants while on safari in Uganda. They were stalking a herd of about thirty elephants, which had been destroying *shambas* in the neighbourhood, when three cows turned and prepared to charge. Mr. Tongue brought down one, an *askari* killed the second, and the third was dropped only a few yards from where Mr. Tongue was standing. Mrs. Tongue was unharmed at the time.

Mr. J. J. Hayden, who has arrived home from Uganda, has served in the Legal Department of the Protectorate for the past eight years. He is, *inter alia*, Commissioner for Oaths and Registrar of the High Court, additional District Magistrate, Administrator-General, Principal Registrar of Documents, Registrar of Companies, Registrar of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, Custodian of Enemy Property, and Controller of the local Clearing House.

On the reorganisation of the Department of Tsetse Research in Tanganyika, Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton has been appointed Director of Tsetse Research, and Mr. J. F. V. Philips has been appointed Deputy-Director and Ecologist. Messrs. J. F. Duncan, V. A. C. Findlay, and S. N. Bax are to be Observers, Mr. G. W. St. Clair Thompson is to be Botanist, and Mr. N. H. Vickers Harris is to be Secretary and Librarian of the new Department, the headquarters of which are at Kondoa Irangi.

EAST AFRICA

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SIR DONALD CAMERON IN TANGA.

Meeting with the Chamber of Commerce.

WHEN Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor of Tanganyika, last passed through Tanga, he met the Chamber of Commerce and discussed several questions to which a good deal of publicity has been given during the last year or two. We have now received a copy of the official report of the meeting, which, as will be seen from the following extracts, was of considerable public interest. Headings have been inserted editorially.

Tanga Harbour.—His Excellency said he had asked an expert consulting engineer, Mr. Mitchell of Messrs. Goode, Wilson, Mitchell and Vaughan Lee, to come to Tanga to undertake an inquiry. It appeared to him quite useless to obtain the opinion of a mere layman in an important subject, what was wanted was the considered opinion of an expert which would carry conviction to the minds of the public and to the minds of the public authorities. He would, of course, be very ready to see the report by the Chamber of Commerce, and would no doubt be impressed by much that they might tell him.

His Excellency said that he was extremely displeased over the wharf. He reminded the members that in 1927 a scheme for dredging in front of the wharf had been put forward by the General Manager of Railways. He had then enquired to be satisfied (1) that it was possible to dredge with safety in front of the wharf, and (2) whether there was sufficient material in the port of Tanga to be carried out immediately. He assured that it was possible and that the material was available; the motion was immediately granted. There was justification for the Railway saying that, inasmuch as successful dredging had been carried out in front of the wharf at Dar es Salaam. Unfortunately, it had not proved successful at Tanga and the Railway had had to import from England for plant to dredge that plant had not yet been received.

Mombasa v. Tanga.

His Excellency further remarked that when he first came to the territory in 1925 he was given clearly to understand that no money was to be spent on Tanga, as Kilindi would prove the natural outlet. He asked if it was not the case that during the last eighteen months or two years the port and wharf charges had become so much increased in Kilindi that it had been found cheaper to use Tanga for coffee but not for sugar. After some discussion it was agreed by the members that when the same facilities for dispatching produce with celerity as existed at Kilindi, and given fair wharf and lighterage charges, planters might very probably prefer to export produce from Tanga.

Mr. Mitchell's report not only on the wharf but on other matters, e.g., access to the port. In 1927 His Excellency had gone into the question of supplying lights which would permit ships to come into the outer anchorage at any time of the night. Those lights had been sent home and approved by Trinity House and by the Board of Trade, but unfortunately the material had not arrived until two or three months ago. The work was now proceeding. There was a further suggestion that lighted buoys should be established so that ships might leave the inner anchorage at any time of the night. The buoys would cost £200 each and eight of them would be required. By the installation and existing and maintenance had been provided it would cost roughly £360 a year. The Railway, however, had in mind a proposal which would not entail the purchase of buoys. Both schemes would be fully examined by Mr. Mitchell, who would arrive in September or October.

The Pangani Falls Scheme.

Mr. Mitchell's report on the Pangani Falls. His Excellency stated that he was particularly interested in the scheme to run a cable car from the falls to the sea, which he thought would be a very good thing. He had been told that the German Government had been asked to supply the cable and that they had agreed to do so. He would be glad to see the report on this subject, and would be very ready to see the report by the Chamber of Commerce, and would no doubt be impressed by much that they might tell him.

... new bridge... As soon as technical matters... would be successful and presumably the work... When that happened... I there was no... to put down Government plant... the Government would be... Chief Engineer had prepared for an efficient scheme for Tanga... only. But that was the condition a most undesirable... as he could not see that the scheme for Tanga should be... for supplying power to the... With this Major Lead entirely agreed. Mr. Mitchell pointed out that very many people thought that the Pangani Falls scheme was not practical politics, as it was on a large scale that it could not operate for some few years or so. H. E. remarked that there were two powerful groups competing for the right to use the Pangani water, and therefore it was impossible to say there was nothing in it.

For twenty-five years... had tried to find water for Tanga. Now, after a much shorter period than that, the Government, using a certain extent material collected by the Germans, believed that they had found water in sufficient quantity. Both holes had been tested, a tank ordered, and pipe would be laid down shortly. It was noted that Tanga would get a better supply of water than had ever had before, and that in time the system now obtaining by Dar es Salaam would be applied to Tanga. The Executive Engineer said he thought the supply should be ready by the end of the year, or at the beginning of next year.

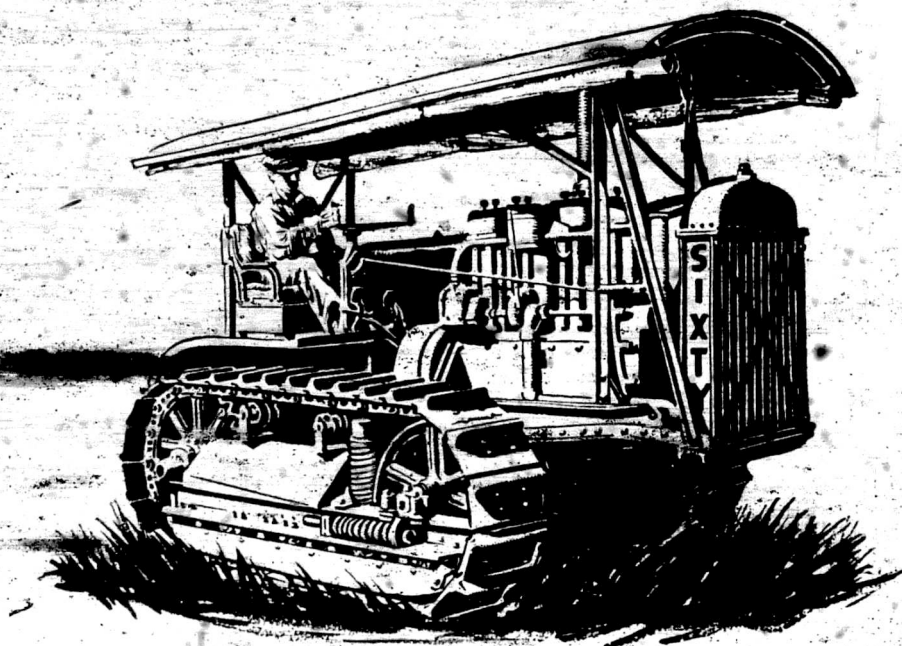
Consulting Unofficial Views.

Roads. Mr. Baker said that the residents had been very pleased with the turning of the main road in Tanga. As it had resulted in economy and in the disappearance of the dust, but that they needed a great deal more done. On the question of township roads H. E. said that he was prepared to appoint a committee. The Chairman of the committee representing all the non-Native interests, should nominate three members who should sit with the Provincial Commissioner as Chairman and with Major Lead as a Member of the Legislative Council, and should get out a scheme, with the assistance of the Executive Engineer, saying what was required, immediately find the approximate cost. He would then endeavour to find the money of next year's estimates.

With regard to the district roads, the Governor said his conception had been for some considerable time to have a system of local government for the district, Province and the Tangi Province, a District Council which would be charged principally with the maintenance of the roads. The Council, which would be supplied with an adequate sum of money to keep up the roads, should be elected and should have the power of levying a rate. The difficulty had been that it was impossible for a Council of that kind to be run from Dar es Salaam, but it was imperative that the Governor should be in direct touch with a scheme of that kind. His Excellency said that he had put up proposals to the Secretary of State which might get over this difficulty. He hoped that it would be possible for the Council to be formed, but it would be some time before it was an accomplished fact. As there was an enormous amount of investigation to be done, first of all in determining the area over which it should operate, then too they were faced with the problem of what would become of Tanga in the scheme. A discussion ensued as to the possibility of Tanga running a Municipal Board and as to the rate to be levied on land in the area within the area.

All Shades of Opinion.

... His Excellency said that the machinery for the supervision of his scheme... had been approved... he hoped to see the... of local Committees, not Advisory Boards, but... which would bring the... contact with the... He... as... of... the... N. E. ...



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not accept the nomination if it were all one-sided. The producer, the exporter, and the merchant must be represented as well as the shipping companies and the lighterage companies. The Advisory Board should have the same terms of reference as in Dar es Salaam, and a letter was on its way to the Provincial Commissioner now stating very clearly the conditions under which His Excellency would appoint the Board.

Railways.—Asked if any steps had been taken with regard to the proposed extension south-west of the Tanga-Moshi Line to connect with the Central Line, H.E. stated that nothing had been done or was contemplated at the moment.

Stamp Duties.—Mr. Baker said that it was the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce that the existing stamp duties should be reduced. His Excellency pointed out that there was no other kind of taxation on land. Major Lead emphasised that the stamp duty is a very heavy charge on development. If, for instance, £100 worth of property were bought, 2% had to be paid on the purchase, and if there was mortgage running there would be also a further payment of another 1%. The Governor said he would give the matter his attention.

Bankruptcy.—His Excellency briefly explained the position and said that the Legislative Council at its next meeting would be asked to pass certain laws with regard to bankruptcy. There was much discussion between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, the principal point being that of reciprocity, but agreement had been reached.

NEEDS OF THE ARUSHA DISTRICT.

What the Governor was Told.

DURING Sir Donald Cameron's recent visit to the northern districts of Tanganyika, the Arusha Coffee Planters' Association, the Usa Planters' Association, the Meru Agricultural Society, and the Arusha Chamber of Commerce presented an interesting joint memorandum, of which we have now received a copy. The main points were as follows:—

Railways.—It is hoped that the railway will be continued to connect Arusha with the Central line, thus linking the two main railway systems of Eastern Africa. It is suggested that the Longido Customs depot should be transferred to Arusha.

Education.—A large Central School should be erected at Arusha, in order that European children can be educated in the most healthy part of Tanganyika. The Bishop of Tanganyika had offered to provide £5,000 for this purpose, and it was hoped that His Excellency would make an early decision to grant the land, so that building operations could be begun immediately. The need for a primary school in Arusha was also emphasised.

Land Alienation.—The resolution of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa that unofficial members of District Boards should be invited to co-operate with Government in the sub-division of areas for European settlement was strongly supported. The hope was expressed that District Boards would be set up in the Territory to advise on all questions relative to the alienation of land.

Native Cotton Growing.—The memorandum recalled that His Excellency, on the occasion of his last visit to Arusha, had expressed his desire that Natives should be discouraged from growing coffee in the Arusha district, and stated that petty thefts of chery, parchment, and even plants are continually taking place. Difficulty is experienced in apprehending offenders and in finding the necessary witnesses.

Roads.—Strong criticism was made of the state of the Arusha section of the Great North Road, which "is a disgrace to any Administration, and is the worst section between the Cape and Cairo." The delegation hoped that a large portion of the Territory's surplus revenue would be devoted to the improvement of the Great North Road.

Germany, it will be remembered, protested officially against the exhibition in London a year or two ago of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," the great story in which Ibanez exposed the ruthlessness of the German military mind. If that protest was sublime in its impertinence, that of the three German residents who walked out of the Mombasa cinema a few weeks ago to mark their displeasure with Charlie Chaplin's "Shoulder Arms" was ridiculous.

FREEMASONRY IN MOSHI.

Consecration of a New Lodge.

A NEW Masonic Lodge was recently consecrated in Moshi by Rt. Wor. Bro. Sir Jacob W. Barth, C.B.E., P.G.D., District Grand Master of East Africa, assisted by Wors. Bro. J. J. Drought, M.C. P.G.D., D.D.G.M., Bro. the Very Rev. Dean W. J. Wright, M.B.E., D.G. Chap. P.G.D., Wor. Bro. E. Barret, D.G. Sec., Wor. Bro. J. S. Robertson, M.B.E., D.G.D.C., Wor. Bro. A. A. White, D.G. Org., Wor. Bro. T. J. Farrar, M.C., D.G.S.B., and Wor. Bro. S. F. Taylor, D.G.T.

Wor. Bro. Major A. E. Perkins was installed as the first Master of the Lodge, with Wor. Bro. Maxtone L. Maier as acting I.P.M. The other officers are Bro. Rev. J. C. Dunham, S.W.; Bro. W. G. Ponsonby, J.W.; Bro. W. J. Riddell, Chaplain; Bro. D. G. Grant, Treasurer; Bro. J. Rennie, Secretary; Bro. C. McH. Sutherland, S.D.; Bro. W. Nichl. J.D.; Bro. W. H. Sutton, A.D.C.; Bro. G. S. Steinberg, Almoner; Bro. E. Pappas, Steward; and Bro. T. P. S. Dawkins, I.G. The Founders of the Lodge are Wors. Major A. E. Perkins, Rev. J. C. Dunham, W. H. Sutton, A. G. Stevens, W. G. Ponsonby, G. Ponsonby, L. Gilbert, G. E. Rogan, W. J. Riddell, F. Whiting, C. J. Griffith, and Wor. Bro. Maxtone L. Maier.

The new Lodge, which is called Kilimanjaro Lodge, No. 5111, E.C., will meet in the Masonic Hall, Moshi, on the second Tuesday in each month.

A picture of the Victoria Falls painted by Baines as long ago as 1867, and presented to the Southern Rhodesian Government by Mr. Hugh Lermite, of Nairobi, is at present on show at the Southern Rhodesian Government Offices at Crown House, Aldwych. The picture, though only showing the Falls in small perspective, is beautifully descriptive of Rhodesian scenery. The painting is shortly to be shipped to Salisbury to be hung in the Council Chamber of the Legislative Assembly.



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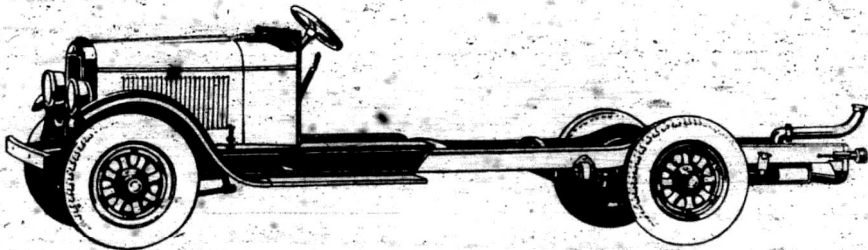
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IN MEMORY OF LIVINGSTONE.

Memorial to be Unveiled on Saturday.

ON Saturday next H.R.H. the Duchess of York is to open a striking memorial to Livingstone, the great African missionary explorer. The memorial, which is in the form of a museum, on the site of Livingstone's old home at Blantyre, near Glasgow, comprises the living room of the tenement in which he was born, an apartment showing the family tree of Livingstone and illustrating the Covenanted stock from which he sprang, while in other rooms is the story of Livingstone's adventurous life told by a series of panels in tempera, executed by Mr. Haswell Miller. Further on is a gallery devoted to eight tableaux, of one of which we published a photograph a few weeks ago, the last of them, entitled "Sacrifice," shows Livingstone at dawn on his knees by the side of a trundle bed, with two Natives pausing at the doorway of the hut. Nearby are many personal relics, including his surgical outfit, sextant, consular cap and sword, his Bible, and a cast of his leg, which was an imperfect joint which was one of the results of an attack by a lion.

More than £12,000 has been subscribed to this memorial, but in order to complete the scheme a further £5,000 is needed, partly to restore the old school in which Livingstone attended evening classes, and partly to create a small endowment fund which will make the memorial independent of entrance fees.

AN EXCELLENT EAST AFRICAN FILM.

Realism of "The Four Feathers."

EAST AFRICANS in London should take the opportunity of seeing "The Four Feathers," now being shown at the Carlton Theatre, Haymarket, for this screen story based on Mr. A. E. W. Mason's well-known novel was filmed almost entirely in the Sudan and Tanganyika Territory. To the ordinary cinema-goer the romance itself will probably make the most appeal, but to most of our readers the chief attraction will be the fine East African photography. They will, for instance, be likely long to remember the scenes depicting "Fuzzy Wuzzies," and they will certainly be impressed by the remarkable hippo and baboon scenes. To see scores of hippopotamus diving down a vertical bank into a river is a sight which few East Africans can have witnessed; now they can see it at close range in this production.

ROSS INSTITUTE & NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Sir William Simpson to Advise on Malaria Prevention.

SIR WILLIAM SIMPSON, Director of Tropical Hygiene at the Ross Institute, Dr. A. Dalzell, and Mr. C. R. Harrison are on their way out to Northern Rhodesia to advise on housing, sanitation, and disease prevention, especially of malaria, on the properties of the Rhodesian Selection Trust and the Roan Antelope group of copper mines. While he was in Malaya, as general manager of the well-known Highland and Lowlands Rubber Company, Mr. C. R. Harrison was one of the first planters to realise that sanitation and economic success go hand in hand, and though he was faced with one of the most appalling malaria conditions in the world, he completely overcame his difficulties. Since then he has always been interested in anti-malarial work, and he has headed the staff of the Ross Institute as Malaria Control Officer.

Goals are reported to have been discovered in a building stone quarry on the Muthaiga Golf Course, Nairobi.

THE PASSING OF MRS. G. L. PURCHASE.

A Pioneer Nurse and Planter.

MRS. G. L. PURCHASE, of Fort Jameson, who died a few weeks ago while travelling to Cape Town to undergo an operation, first went to Central Africa in 1904. After nursing for a short while in Nyasaland, she married Mr. H. G. Purchase, who in 1904 took up and developed Chadzombe Farm, some thirty miles from Fort Jameson, and when her husband died seven years later Mrs. Purchase continued to manage the estate with such energy and enterprise that it became an object-lesson to the district. She was justifiably proud at having secured the record yield of cotton per acre for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"Rain and sickness always proved an unending appeal to her sympathy and help," writes a North-Eastern Rhodesian correspondent. "By careful nursing and untiring efforts several settlers, especially in the pre-motor days, when the help of a doctor could not be obtained, owe their lives to her care. Innumerable Natives in the district came to or sent for her when in sickness, and many owe their lives to her skill. She will leave a big gap in the ranks of the old timers, and will be greatly missed by all who came into contact with her."

RESIDENTIAL RESTRICTIONS IN KENYA.

The Kenya Government is appealing to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against the decision in the recent segregation test case at Mombasa in which the Supreme Court ruled that the Government was not entitled to prevent non-Europeans from bidding for Crown residential plots in the European area. Simultaneously, Mr. A. H. Kadderbhoy, an Indian, who brought the case, is appealing to the Privy Council against the Court's ruling that the Government was, nevertheless, entitled to impose residential restrictions prohibiting non-Europeans from residing on the plots.—Times.

A party of sixteen lions, including females and cubs, established themselves last week on the Kajiado road, near the Ngong waterworks, less than twenty miles from Nairobi. Many motorists visited the spot to see the lions playing in the dry river bed.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Private—not trade—advertisements are now accepted by "East Africa" for publication in this column at the PREPAID rate of 3d. per word per insertion, with a minimum of 5s. per insertion; three consecutive insertions for the price of two. For Box No. advertisements there is an additional charge of 1s. per insertion towards cost of forwarding replies. Advertisements reaching "East Africa" on Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1, after Tuesday morning will not appear until the following week. Announcements will appear under such headings as Births, Forthcoming Marriages, Marriages, Deaths, In Memoriam, Appointments Vacant and Required, Land for Sale and Required, Agencies Wanted and Offered, etc. In Memoriam announcements can be inserted for five or ten years at special rates.

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Camp Fire Comments.

Official's Long Stay in One Place.

The last report of the Uganda Department of Agriculture states that Mr. R. G. Harper, who recently retired after seventeen years' service, spent the whole of that period in the Teso district. Is that a record for East Africa, or can some reader quote a case of an official who has worked for a still longer period in one district?

"The Sacred White Rhinoceros."

No lover of African game will boggle at the term "sacred" applied to the white rhinoceros by the Hoefler. The animal has just motored across Africa. The more "sacred" the animal is considered the better chance it will have of escaping the attentions of poachers and members of "scientific" expeditions hunting for museum specimens. But when it is described by Mr. Hoefler as "the third largest mammal in the world" one is led, as a matter of record, to protest. If Mr. Hoefler included whales, the white rhino is a long way from being third; there are several kinds of cetacean bigger than *Diceros simus*. If he meant "land mammals," he was again wrong, for next to the elephant the white rhino is the largest existing land mammal.

Domesticating African Bees.

A remarkable example of literary restraint may be found in the latest annual report of the Tanganyika entomologist. "The domestication of African bees," he writes, "which is being tried, has, however, been found very difficult and requires to be carefully studied; for African bees are very averse to being handled." That last sentence embodies a profound truth, and one would like to have the comments of the staff to whom the task of taming the local bees has been assigned. But are there no "bee boys" in Africa? Some English villages have them—curious individuals who are either immune to stings, or, more usually, are never attacked by the bees for some mysterious reason; travellers have recorded meeting similar experts in Africa. Would it not be worth while for the Department of Agriculture to dig out some Native "bee boys" and enrol them on the staff? It would make matters easier for any Europeans who are finding their charges "averse to being handled."

The Cowardly Leopard.

Elephants loathe the little dogs and are excessively nervous of rats and mice; but are leopards afraid of cats? It would seem so, if one may judge from an

experiment tried on a leopard at the London Zoo. A gentleman who had, like some of Mr. P. G. Wodehouse's heroes, a gift for cat language—he was an adept at imitating the "spitting" which is a concomitant of the more animated passages of feline controversy—tried his talent on a large leopard in Regent's Park, and to his amazement the leopard promptly dropped the lump of meat it was eating and fled up the tree trunk in its cage. In other words, it was scared stiff; and the experimenter was so surprised at the result that he took without a protest a severe reprimand from an indignant keeper who objected to his "frightening the animals."

There is a hint here for East Africans. Anyone with a gift for "farmyard imitations" might cultivate the cat dialect: one never knows when one may have an argument with a leopard.

"Kenya" or "Keenya"?

A puzzled correspondent asks, "Should the name of the brightest jewel in Britain's East African diadem be pronounced 'Kenya' with the 'e' short, or 'Keenya,' with a long 'e'? Officially, I understand, the second form is the correct one; and having acknowledged the official dictum, the old brigade in the Colony and Protectorate continue to use the first. Some of them quote, in support of their seeming insubordination, the claim made, originally by the Rev. A. W. McGregor, that 'Kenya' is derived from a Kikuyu word, *Kirinyenge*, meaning 'The Whiteness of the White'; but I believe the etymologists demur. Can any of your readers explain why the 'Keenya' pronunciation was officially adopted?"

The matter was fully discussed in *East Africa* a couple of years ago, and to recall the points raised and decided may interest a number of readers. Sir (then Mr.) A. Claud Hollis, the British Resident in Zanzibar, derived the name from the Masai *kenya*—more fully *en-gop e-rukenya*, the "land of mist," and correlated it with such Masai words as *ol-apa-le-rukenya*, "the month of mist," and even *akenya*, "presently." The Secretary of the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, speaking *ex cathedra*, as it were, laid it down that the Native name of the mountain was strictly *Ki'i-nyá*, the clipped Kikamba form of the Kikuyu *Ki'i nyaga*, meaning "the Mountain of the Ostrich;" from its black and white appearance. He concluded that it should be pronounced "*K'nyá*," the first syllable as English "key," and with the stress on the second syllable, and he gave the entry in the official "First General List of African Names" thus:—

"Kenya: pr. Kinyá (not Kenya); mt. and territory (Colony and Protectorate), E. Africa: conv. for *Kii Nyá* or *Kii Nyaga* (not Kenia)."

So it appears that the correct pronunciation is neither "Kenya" nor "Keenya," but "Kee-nyá." But the pronunciation "Keenya" has surely secured too firm a hold to be displaced.

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NATIVE EDUCATION IN UGANDA.

Good Progress and Improved Conditions.

THE reports of the Education Department of Uganda, dealing as they do with a system long established and concerned with a particularly intelligent and progressive Native race, are always of interest. That for 1928 (Government Printer, Entebbe, Shs. 3.50) is a record of satisfactory progress.

During the year the first batch of Native medical assistants passed their examinations and were posted to appointments, and the Government Technical School and the Kampala Normal School for elementary vernacular teachers were opened; while with regard to the Intermediate Schools, which take candidates for higher education and provide applicants for the junior posts in Government, a new and what appears to be a very wise experiment is being made.

As to what is to become of the pupils who do not show sufficient aptitude to warrant giving them higher education, and who are not absorbed in one or the other posts of a junior type which are open to men of this educational standard. This problem is an important one, as we want to avoid the creation of a class of semi-educated misfits, who are likely to feel a grievance against the system that produced them and become eventually politically dangerous.

The solution of this problem is already being sought by Mr. Grace, the headmaster of King's School, Budo, of the Church Missionary Society. Certain pupils of his intermediate section, who do not show sufficient promise on the literary side, are diverted into a special class, where practical agriculture combined with very simple general engineering is given, in order to fit them to become what may be described as 'yeoman farmers.' Many have land of their own which they can develop and others may become farm managers.

The course is a thoroughly practical one and, whereas every pupil from an elementary vernacular school should learn in the time allotted to agriculture to become a good peasant cultivator, these men will learn how to become managers of larger estates. They will learn how to farm big tracts of land and will be instructed in the use of motor tractors and ploughs. They will know how to keep books and generally how to conduct the business of practical agriculture. The experiment is being watched with great interest and will be imitated in other parts of the country. An education of this type will be particularly useful in the Western Province, where the people are mainly pastoral. Here the bias would be in the direction of making economic use of the vast herds of cattle, which at present are of little, if any, economic value to the country.

Not Doctors in the European Sense.

The section dealing with the Mulago Medical School displays an equally wise realisation of Native limitations. It is recognised that the standard reached is not European, so the students are not trained to become doctors in the European sense, but assistants capable of diagnosing and treating intelligently the common and less difficult diseases of the country and of knowing when to call in a doctor in difficult and dangerous conditions. Experience has shown, says Dr. H. B. Owen, the Principal of the School, that the aim can be realised. It must be noted that the students did remarkably well in their examinations and showed a real command of the English language.

The policy with regard to language, initiated by the present Governor, has been successfully pursued. The mother tongue is taught in the first stage of the elementary vernacular schools and followed during the final years by Swahili in all Provinces of the Protectorate with the exception of Buganda. A certain amount of dissatisfaction was experienced at first in parts of the Eastern Province, but it is now quite clear that the Natives are on the whole in favour of the use of Swahili in preference to Luganda as the second language of instruction, and the very fact of the discontinuance of Luganda may help them to stand on their own feet and pro-

vide from amongst their own people both their political and spiritual mentors. In the Northern and Western Provinces the change seems to be universally popular. It is recorded, however, that owing to opposition on the part of the Baganda to the teaching of Swahili, a number of pupils left the Kampala Technical School (where only Swahili and no English is spoken), reducing the number of pupils to thirty-nine.

The total Government expenditure on education was £51,385, i.e., 3.6% of the total revenue and 32 cents per head of the population. The cost to Government for each Native attending school was 4s. 07 cts., while the cost of each Indian child to the Government was no less than 82s. 23 cts. Government grants to missions amounted to £25,800.

BEER DRINKING BY NATIVES.

An Official Tanganyika Report.

As *East Africa* has from time to time reported statements of reliable witnesses that beer drinking by Natives in certain districts of Tanganyika Territory is increasing to an alarming extent, our readers will be interested in the following extracts from a recent report by the Provincial Commissioner of the Central Province. According to a memorandum made public by the Government, the Provincial Commissioner wrote:—

"I think that the chiefs' greatest claim to credit is to be found in their *pombe* legislation. Something had to be done, but as the tribesmen in this arid country are just as tenacious of their right as regards beer as the British workmen, the utmost caution and sagacity were required in tackling the question. Unless the chiefs could enlist on their side the sympathy of the better elements in their tribes it would be far better for them to do nothing. Again, if one chief brought in legislation as to beer drinking, all chiefs must do so. The rules now general throughout the Province run as follows:—

(i) Every householder can brew beer for use in his own household as part of the daily food ration. (Beer is often the only food of the old men.)

(ii) Beer can be brewed to attract labour, for the building of a *tembe*, the clearing of a new *shamba*, the reaping of a great harvest, etc., free, but only by permission of the tribal authority.

(iii) Beer may be brewed free for use in any tribal ceremony, marriages, deaths, births, etc., where some consumption of beer is an integral part of the ceremony, but only by permission of the Native Authority.

(iv) Beer may be brewed for great convivial gatherings, the social beer drinkings given and returned by neighbouring headmen, etc., only by permission of the Native Authority, and only on payment of a fee of 2s.

"It will be seen that the chiefs, whilst very wisely refraining from any interference with the liberty of the subject, have placed the control of all public beer drinkings in the hands of the man who is responsible for the maintenance of law and order over that part of the countryside."

East Africans, who often state that British motor manufacturers are not seriously seeking oversea trade, may be interested to learn that during the first seven months of this year the value of British motor vehicle exports was £9,200,000, compared with £7,600,000 during the corresponding period of last year. There is undeniably great scope in the Oversea Empire for enterprise on the part of British motor manufacturers, and we trust that this evidence of their increasing efforts is merely an earnest of much greater exertions to come.

COMBATING EAST COAST FEVER.

Rhodesia's Slaughter Policy.

EAST AFRICAN cattle farmers will be interested in a discussion which took place recently in Bulawayo on the policy of slaughter for East Coast fever which the Government proposes to adopt. The opposition, which was both strong and influential, asked if dipping had failed; whether the fifteen months' quarantine of affected areas was long enough in view of the fact that it had been discovered that brown ticks could live for twenty-six months without food; and whether it was proposed to shoot out the Natives' cattle in the Reserves which would cause a revolution—and the herds of 40,000 head owned by the big companies.

The Minister of Agriculture explained that the decision to slaughter would be taken only if the officials were satisfied that there had been a gross outbreak. The policy of slaughtering would go hand in hand with dipping and fencing, and compensation on a 75% basis. Other speakers having pointed out that in some cases, such as that of a dairy herd of well-bred cattle, even 150% compensation would not recompense the owner for the loss of his cattle and trade, a resolution calling on the Government to pay full compensation was passed unopposed.

MIDDLEMEN IN THE UGANDA COTTON INDUSTRY.

THE Busoga Seed Cotton Buying Association unanimously endorses the joint memorandum submitted by the Uganda Cotton Association and the Buganda Seed Cotton Buying Association on the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Cotton Industry in Uganda, except on the one point of middlemen referred to in paragraph 145 of the Report. In that connection the Busoga Association write us:

"We are of opinion that middlemen were in the early stages of cotton crop instrumental in providing selling facilities to Natives, when there were fewer gineries in the country; and we believe had there been no middlemen, the cotton crop would never have increased by leaps and bounds to the present extent. Looking to these things only, the Government had granted them permanent leasehold stores in the Eastern Province markets in the year 1925, and all these stores have their good will according to the situation in the market. If the Government approves ten years Cotton Buying Associations, we are of opinion that the middlemen, possessing such permanent stores, must be left over to make their own arrangements with individual Cotton Buying Associations, and only those who are unable to make any such arrangements must be fully compensated by the Government, taking into consideration the good-will of their individual stores, provided they desire to have such compensation."

IMPROVED RAILWAY SERVICES.

Quicker Passenger Trains.

A COMMUNIQUE issued by H. M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office states:

The mail train which previously left Dar es Salaam at 7 a.m. has been put back to 3 p.m., thereby giving a cool journey through the lower belt and reducing the wait at Kisumu before embarking on the U.K. "Lemba" (or Belgian steamers) for Albertville and Mombasa. It is hoped before the end of the year to effect further improvements in this train service by starting the train from Dar es Salaam at 3 p.m., reaching Kisumu at about the same time as at present, thus completing the 775 miles in approximately forty-four hours, with no discomfort at the way-end period of the year.

On the Tanga line a revised time table has been introduced reducing the running time between Tanga and Moshi by two and a half hours. This was made possible by the progress which has been made in the improvement of the Tanga line with the completion of the section near the end of the year all the relaying necessary on the Tanga line will be completed and it is likely that a reduction of another hour will be possible in the running times. The departure time from Tanga is 4.30 p.m., the same time as the mail train will leave Dar es Salaam, and incidentally the same time as the Kenya and Uganda Railway mail train leaves Mombasa for Lake Victoria. Three British mail trains thus leave the East African coast ports, for Lake Victoria and Lake Malawi, at precisely the same hour.



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THIS season we are showing wide ranges of Coloured Linens, including several new cloths which will give complete satisfaction. Clearing and freightage paid 30 per cent of landing on foreign and Colonial orders of £10 and upwards.

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JULY COTTON PIECE GOODS EXPORTS FROM U.K. TO EAST AFRICA.

Table specially compiled for "East Africa" from Board of Trade Returns.

	1928		1929		1928		1929	
	sq. Yds.	sq. yds.	sq. Yds.	sq. yds.	sq. Yds.	sq. yds.	sq. Yds.	sq. yds.
British East African Territories:								
Grey	34,400	23,600	809,400	472,577	81,334			
Bleached	863,000	438,800	2,808,000	9,734,053	8,117			
Printed	660,700	837,600	68,700	17,600	22,013			18,523
Dyed in the piece	784,900	527,400	8,131,000	13,414,000	21,318			3,148
Coloured	69,100	38,000	1,000	1,100	1,350			1,770
Non-British East African Territories:								
Grey	426,100	228,000	1,100	1,100	1,100			1,100
Bleached	477,000	715,800	88,400	112,700	10,100			6,611
Printed	174,200	206,600	77,000	9,498,000	7,117			6,657
Dyed in the piece	333,900	200,800	191,000	2,260,000	7,674			7,674
Coloured	85,500	261,300	98,800	333,000	7,340			3,311

A wonderful achievement on
THE NEW 1930 CLUB
RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

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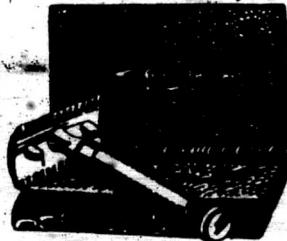
by Rossiter on the New 1930 Club
 Raleigh with Sturmey-Archer 3-speed gear
by 6 hrs. 28 mins.

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 evidence of the easy-running and reliability of
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A SAFETY RAZOR.



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A Popular New Model at a Price the Native can Pay.
 This set comprises a Genuine Gillette Safety Razor and
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 The Dealer can sell it at 2s. and still have a Handsome Profit.
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"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.

Much building activity is reported from Kampala

The consumption of East African coffee in Germany is increasing rapidly.

Mr. L. H. Bass has resigned the Secretaryship of the Tanganyika Gineries Association.

The Zambezi Exploring Company has obtained a concession of about 125,000 acres in Angola.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd. have removed their Glasgow offices to 119/123, Hope Street, C.2.

Two complete coffee factories were recently shipped to Kenya for the estates of the East African Coffee Plantations Ltd.

The receipts of the East African Power and Lighting Company Ltd for the month of June totalled £10,713, compared with £8,587 for the corresponding period of last year.

Uganda's total production of tobacco for this season is estimated at 100,000 lb. Marketing began on September 2. The whole of the crop is being purchased by the British American Tobacco Co.

The December session of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika is to be held in Arusha. The European community in general will, we are sure, welcome this departure from precedent on the part of the Governor.

An advance overseas edition of the catalogue of the London Section of the British Industries Fair is to be ready on December 31, so that it can be in the hands of most overseas buyers before they leave their homes for the Fair.

To commemorate the acquisition of its first aeroplane the Abyssinian Government has struck a special set of postage stamps, which were on sale for one day only. The edition was limited to 1,500 complete sets, each of ten different stamps.

Mr. F. Leslie Orme, of the Tanganyika Cotton Company, Morogoro, and Mr. V. M. Nazerali, of Messrs. Mathuradas Kalidas, Lindi, have been nominated to represent the Tanganyika Gineries Association on the Cotton Advisory Board of the Territory.

Some of the leading commercial concerns in Kenya have evidently firm faith in the future of Nakuru as a business centre, for the Motor Mart and Exchange have moved into large new premises and Messrs. Galley & Roberts are extending their own present showrooms.

Addressing last week's annual meeting of Imperial Airways, Sir Eric Gellies, the Chairman, disclosed that a subsidiary company is to be formed to operate the Cairo-Cape service. Such a procedure had been anticipated in East African circles in London, but the definite announcement is to be welcomed.

The Lindi Province Planters' Association has been formed in Lindi under the Presidency of Major A. King, with Mr. F. Stutz and Mr. H. K. Coates as Vice-Presidents and Mr. Mathuradas Kalidas as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. One of the first acts of the new Association was to draw the attention of the local Government to the bad state of the roads in the Province and to urge substantial improvements. It was also suggested that the Lindi-Masasi tramway should be reorganised and operated by mechanical power, instead of by hand-power, the latter having proved most unsatisfactory.

An unofficial but reliable report received from Uganda by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office states: "Trade has been at a standstill on account of the plague restrictions. In consequence there is an all-round tightness of money, and extensions of credit are common, but there are no insolvencies. Prices for all kinds of commodities have dropped, as everyone is eager to show what turnover is possible. The bazaar, however, is not overstocked, and considering the very bad trade of the last three months, the bazaar is in as good a state as could be hoped for. A few importing houses have fair stocks, but even these are estimated not to be very large."

We learn from Mr. G. R. Mayers, managing director of the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Company Ltd., that the output of the mill from July 10, when crushing was begun, to date is 2,000 tons of white crystal sugar, and that the Mtwani factory will crush about 90,000 tons of cane this season, some 50,000 tons having been grown on the plantation, and the balance purchased from neighbouring farmers. The season's production is expected to be not less than 8,000 tons of sugar. Readers in the Colony will be especially interested to learn that the manager has instructions to reduce the price of the commodity as soon as there are sufficient stocks in hand to control the market. The company is calling for tenders for four miles of twelve-inch piping in order to secure a better water supply on the property.



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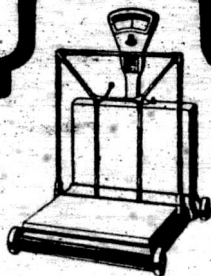
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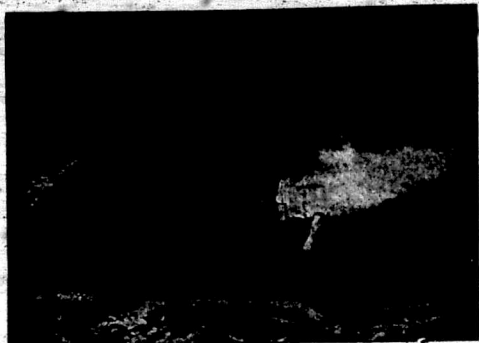
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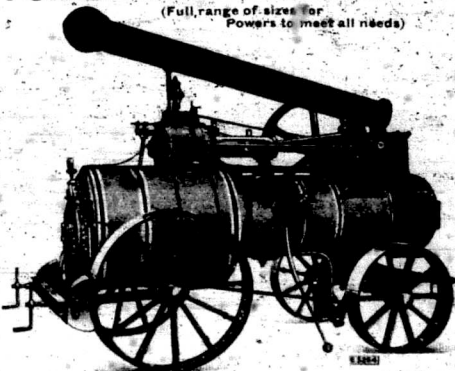
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Engineers :: GAINSBOROUGH :: England
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

At last week's coffee auctions demand for East African coffees was irregular, good qualities meeting good competition, but other grades being rather slow of sale. There was very little change in quotations.

Kenya.—

"A" sizes	94s. od. to 127s. 6d.
"B" sizes	89s. 6d. to 107s. od.
"C" sizes	84s. od. to 96s. od.
Peaberry	91s. od. to 128s. od.
London graded	
First sizes	93s. od.
Second sizes	84s. od. to 90s. od.
Third sizes	75s. 6d. to 82s. od.
Peaberry	86s. od.
Ungraded and mixed	70s. 6d. to 94s. 6d.

Tanganyika.—

Arusha.—

London cleaned	
First sizes	97s. 6d. to 115s. 6d.
Second sizes	86s. od. to 102s. od.
Third sizes	75s. od. to 86s. od.
Peaberry	95s. od. to 108s. 6d.

Kilimanjaro.—

London cleaned	
First sizes, palish	106s. od.
Third sizes	75s. od.

Usambara.—

First sizes, palish	115s. od.
---------------------	-----------

Uganda.—

"A" sizes	98s. od. to 100s. od.
"B" sizes	82s. 6d. to 96s. 6d.
Peaberry	92s. od.
Pale brownish	80s. 6d. to 92s. 6d.
Robusta	78s. od. to 82s. od.

Toro.—

First sizes	97s. od. to 103s. od.
Second sizes	81s. od. to 87s. od.

London stocks of East African coffees on September 25 totalled 36,850 bags, compared with 22,372 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Castor Seed.—The market is steady, the value for September-October shipment being £17 17s. 6d.

Cloves.—The spot value of Zanzibar supplies is 1s. 0d. For August-October shipment the quotation is 0d., and for October-December shipment, 0d.

Cotton.—The Liverpool Cotton Association report large business in East African cotton, but quotations are down 11 points. Imports of East African and Sudan cotton into the U.K. since August 1 last total 11,720 and 4,244 bales respectively, compared with 10,000 and 8,000 bales during the corresponding period of last year.

Cotton Seed.—No business is reported. The value of Egyptian black, for November-January shipment being £10 7s. 6d.

Groundnuts.—The value of parcels for November shipment is £20 2s. 6d., but the market is quiet.

Gum.—Messrs. Boxall & Co., of Khartoum, report that exports from the Sudan for the first seven months of the year totalled 14,315 tons, compared with 17,218 tons during the corresponding period of 1928.

Hides and Skins.—Fair business has been done in Mombasa and Dar es Salaam descriptions at 0d. to 0d. per lb. according to weights and assortment.

Sisal.—The value of Kenya and Tanganyika good marks is £40 5s. for September-November shipment, while for f.a.q. the value is £1 lower. The market is, however, quiet.

Tea.—At last week's public auctions 311 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at an average price of 12-30d. per lb. The offerings included 158 packages from the Laudale Estate, which realised 12-25d. per lb., and 153 packages from the Mini Mini Estate, which realised 12-50d. per lb.

Tobacco.—Messrs. Edwards, Goodwin & Co. report the following prices for Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesian tobaccos:—

	Leaf		Strips	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
Dark	12d. to 18d. to 22d.	12d. to 18d. to 22d.	13d. to 15d. to 20d.	13d. to 15d. to 20d.
Semi-dark to semi-bright	11d. to 13d. to 16d.	10d. to 12d. to 14d.	12d. to 15d. to 18d.	12d. to 15d. to 18d.
Medium bright	17d. to 19d.	14d. to 16d.	19d. to 22d.	19d. to 22d.
Good to fine	20d. to 28d.	18d. to 22d.		

Wool.—400 bales of Kenya wool are being offered at the current wool auctions.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Messrs. Griffiths, McAlister Ltd., of 10, Warwick Street, Regent Street, London, W.1, the well-known tropical outfitters, make a sporting offer of a free gift of goods to the value of two guineas to be selected from their showrooms to any Colonial Government official on active service who holes in one on any recognised golf course. The offer, which applies to all the East and Central African Dependencies, will interest our official readers, among whom are a considerable number of the company's customers. Any of them holding in one will, of course, take the usual step of getting their cards signed by their opponent and by the Secretary of the course on which they have registered their triumph.

Messrs. J. Cranmer & Co., whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue, have been established for the past fifty years as buyers of building and hardware manufactures for overseas markets, and specialising as they do in solving reinforced concrete problems for all types of building, they employ a technical staff to prepare designs for clients. They are associated in these matters with Messrs. Kettles-Roy Ltd., of Nairobi, Mombasa, and Dar es Salaam to whom readers in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Zanzibar are invited to address inquiries in order to save time.

LAST WEEK'S RAINFALL IN KENYA.

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES' TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE has received an official cable stating that rainfall in Kenya during the past week was as follows: Nanyuki, 1 inch; Naivasha and Songhor, 5 inch; Nakuru, 2 inch; Ravine, 16 inch; Moiben, 14 inch; Rongai, 125 inch; Fort Hall and Njoro, 05 inch.

'Tiger' Brand Cheese

Genuine Swiss Gruyere
THE BODY-BUILDER

In Boxes or Tins of 8 oz. net. Whole cake, 6 or 12 portions.



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PROTECT YOUR YOUNG COFFEE PLANTS AGAINST CUT-WORMS.

Recommended by Director of Agriculture.

Samples on application to

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Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.3.**

Agents holding stock in Kenya

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Incorporating SAMI Baker & Co. (East Africa) Ltd. 1925 and SAMI Baker (Africa) & Co. Ltd. 1923, formerly SAMI Baker & Co., founded 1830 by the father of Sir Samuel White Baker, first Governor General of the Equatorial Nile Basin. Discoverer of Lake Albert on 14th March, 1864.

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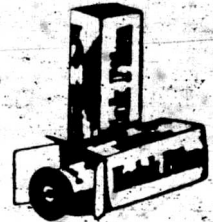
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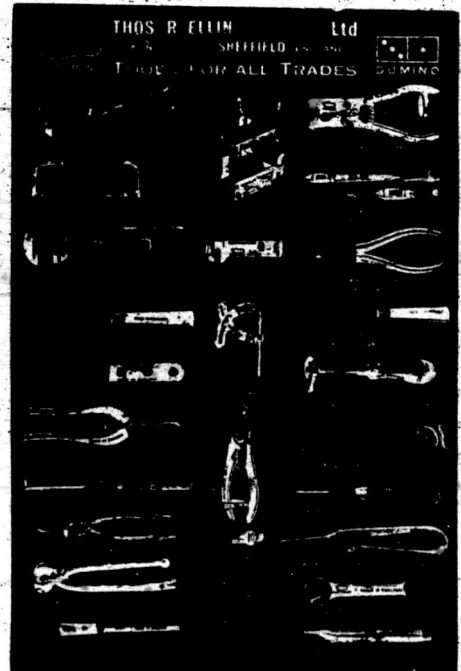
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The journey between Cairo and Khartoum is easily continued inland, and is performed by Express Trains and Dining and Sleeping Car Trains, one of which the steaming is of the highest order.

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The Sudan is one of the most easily accessible countries in which Big Game shooting, and its large territory offers a most varied choice of shooting grounds.

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Telegrams—
Sudabology, Rowat, London.

Telephone—
Victoria 6313

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| Bedsteads | Household crockery | Safety razors & blades |
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| Bicycles | Tight railways | Sports goods |
| Canvas shoes | Equipment | Spraying machinery |
| Children's outfits | Lawn mowers | Stoves for tropics |
| Concrete block | Medicines & drugs | Tanks |
| Concrete making plant | Mineral water | Tarpaulins |
| Concrete mixers | Machinery | Tea lead and chests |
| Cameras | Mosquito netting | Tea inf. machy |
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