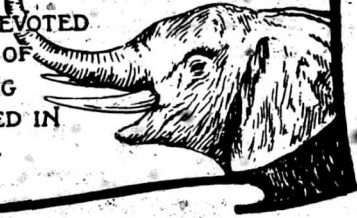


EAST AFRICA

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



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of
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Convention of Associations of Nyasaland.
Associated Producers of East Africa,
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AUTHORITY SPEAKS WITH TWO VOICES.

Two months ago *East Africa* was able to disclose, on the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the Governor of Tanganyika Territory, although he had formally deposed Sultan Saidi of Uvuyimbe from his official position, had authorised the payment to him of a monthly subsistence allowance of £30, conditional upon his good behaviour and obedience to the directions given to him. This revelation has naturally caused much discussion in Tanganyika and in other parts of East Africa. Now it is our duty to point to another strange feature of this strange case, namely, the assertion, in a letter addressed to the European Association of Tanganyika and signed by all the unofficial members of the Legislative Council of the Territory, that no pension is provided for the ex-Sultan in the estimates.

The European Association asked whether the Government intended pensioning Sultan Saidi, and whether he still retained the King's Medal; the second question remained unanswered, but to the first came the definite reply that "no pension is provided in the estimates for the Sultan." That will, we imagine, have been understood by everyone who read the published correspondence as meaning that the ex-Sultan was not to receive financial assistance from public funds, and that uneasiness on the matter was therefore misplaced. But in view of the news which *East Africa* has already published on the authority of the Secretary of State, the letter of the unofficial members is intelligible only if the word "pension" be given a strictly limited interpretation, which few, if any, who read it will have presumed. The statement of the unofficial members, though it may for a time have silenced the demands for information, can certainly not be held to have told the whole truth, for it directly contradicts the

official admission that a substantial "subsistence allowance" is being paid to this deposed public servant. The European Association obviously wished to learn whether any such moneys were being paid to him; fine shades of difference between "pension" and "subsistence allowance," and whether or not the sums in question appear in the estimates, are beside the point.

We have more than once said that this case demands the fullest inquiry; it is against the public interest to hush it up, and to ignore its definite relation to the over-application of Tanganyika's present Native policy. Curiously enough, the unofficial members have unanimously refused to raise the question of the ex-Sultan in open Council: pressure by such public bodies as the European Association and the Press must, therefore, be used to bring the local Government to a realisation of its responsibility to give an account of its stewardship. Why should that Government consistently oppose proposals for inquiry? Those proposals were endorsed by the Hilton Young Commission. If everything in the Territory is as satisfactory as the Administration would fain have the world believe, it has everything to gain from independent inquiry. As its reluctance can therefore scarcely be attributed to an excess of confidence in the present position, it must apparently be dictated by fear that the evidence tendered to independent commissioners would reveal the many weaknesses of the present position. Practically all unofficials and many officials believe that the hurried and wholesale introduction of the policy of indirect rule is leading to all manner of abuses, and, in the interest of Tanganyika primarily and of East Africa generally, we trust that independent investigation will be ordered by the Imperial Government at an early date. We know no valid argument against such an inquiry; we know many in support of it.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Mr. C. W. Hobley, who is acting as Secretary to the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, is doing good work and is **PRESERVING** infusing into his task **THE FAUNA** well-known keenness and enthusiasm. He **OF THE** recently paid a visit to the United **EMPIRE.** States and succeeded in arousing such interest in New York and Philadelphia in the work and aims of the Society, that an influential committee has been formed in New York under the auspices of the Boone and Crockett Club, with that well-known figure, Mr. Madison Grant, as Chairman, and such influential men as Professor H. F. Osborn, Colonel Kermit Roosevelt, Mr. Childs Friek, and Major F. R. Burnham on the committee. This committee has charged itself with the collection of a fund to promote efforts with which American conservationists are in sympathy, and the Wild Life Protection Society of America, through Dr. Hornaday, has generously made a contribution to the British Society's funds. Such financial help as the Society may receive from the States will, by special desire, be kept as a separate fund, to be devoted to such objects as sending investigating commissioners overseas and thus expanding the influence of the Society. It was impressed on Mr. Hobley in America that any help forthcoming from the citizens of the U.S.A. was expected to be equalled by similar support in Great Britain. After all, some 70% of the larger mammals of the world are found in the British Empire, and the responsibility of those who claim its citizenship is not to be disregarded. The matter is urgent, for the next ten years may decide the fate of many of the forms of wild life now existing. It is to be hoped that this auspicious liaison will develop into a great co-operative effort between the two Anglo-Saxon races to promote the spirit of wild life conservation.

But was the Fauna Society well advised to exhibit at its recent annual general meeting an American **SHOULD THE** "African game film"? Granted that **FILM HAVE** the pictures gave the assembly a large **BEEN SHOWN?** one—some idea of what African animals look like in life, there is no doubt that they saw their appearance in death. The American sportsman who did the shooting admittedly claimed that the fine bull elephant shown (dead) was the only one he killed, and it is recognised that rhino are truculent and determined beasts, which must sometimes be shot after being "cinematographed" because it is useless to argue with them, but it must be remembered that the members who saw the film were banded together to preserve wild life, not to slaughter it. The hunter who was seen with "a fine specimen of the lesser kudu" seemed to be gloating over his prize, and when he held up the pathetic head of an eland displaying its tongue thrust out and clenched in its teeth in the last agony, the silence of the audience was significant. While the pictures of game in motion—and many of them were really fine—were received with generous applause, the killing business clearly made the meeting uncomfortable. The situation was embarrassing. Mr. Hobley had taken much pains to secure the film, and his enterprise was duly acknowledged by the Chairman, the Earl of Onslow, at the close; but it was difficult to

resist the feeling that only tact and a real appreciation of Mr. Hobley himself prevented a protest.

The extracts printed elsewhere in this issue from the address given by Dr. H. H. Storey, Plant Pathologist of the Amani Institute, to the tea planters of Nyasaland, state **SCIENTIFIC** very fairly the economic advantages **RESEARCH** of scientific research into the problems **IN AFRICA.** of tropical agriculture. It is true, as he claims; that skilled research in the hands of trained men is the quickest, surest, and, above all, the cheapest way of getting results. Every planter worth the name must be an experimenter—he must use his brains and his experience—but on fundamental points he should be advised and directed by expert advice founded on the results of scientifically planned and conducted research. To which the planter will reply: "But what if such advice is not available, and no such research is being done in the Colony?" In that event the state of things is deplorable and calls for drastic investigation.

Before us are two bulletins from the Kenya Department of Agriculture which contain information of surprising import. From the "DISCOVERIES" report on the campaign against **BY KENYA'S** *Stephanoderes* we learn that "A **AGRICULTURAL** further outcome of the campaign is **DEPARTMENT.** the fact that the Department has been enabled to compile a complete list of coffee plantations in the Colony, and a new system of recording inspections has been evolved, so that in future the spread of movements of disease will be easily ascertained and the work of the coffee section rendered more easy of organisation." If that means anything, it means that no complete official list of coffee plantations was previously available—a truly incredible and inexcusable confession. The Coffee Planters' Union has apparently been far better served than the Department charged with responsibility for the **of the** Colony's most valuable agricultural industry. Elsewhere we read that "In the course of inspection forty two totally abandoned or neglected *shambas* were discovered." The italics are ours, for the statement reads more like a passage from "Treasure Island" rather than from an official document of a long-settled and progressive British Colony. How long, we wonder, had those "totally abandoned or neglected *shambas*" been permitted to exist as foci of disease and hot-beds of contamination? Coffee planters in the Colony will assuredly demand further information about this report.

The latest report on locusts in Kenya shows that Mr. H. Wilkinson, the Assistant Entomologist, has traced the locust history of that country back as far as 1892; full records are available for the years 1904 to 1917, but there is a gap from 1919 to 1928. "It will be observed," says the bulletin, "that swarms have been notified at various times in each of fourteen years out of thirty-four years. . . . Infestations for lengthy periods appear twice, namely, 1901-1908 and 1914-1917." In other words, an accurate record has been in existence of the dates of locust attacks in Kenya for a period of

well over thirty years and fairly full details are given for most of that time. Nevertheless, no provision seems to have been exercised and no provision made by the authority responsible for combating such attacks. Now, at long last, the 1914-17 records are being used to predict the course of the present outbreak, whereas they should have been available to anticipate it. It certainly appears to have caught the Colony short of advice, knowledge, and material.

The prodigal and fantastic measures taken in panic may be cited as proof. They were inspired by no technical knowledge, guided by no experience, first-hand or acquired, and conducted on no thought-out plan of campaign. Yet there are books written on the subject by authors who have themselves fought locusts with success, and we ourselves at the first news of the Kenya invasion were able to publish up-to-date and reliable advice gleaned from irreproachable sources. We gather from the bulletin that the methods now practised in Kenya are confined to contact spraying, contact dusting, and poison baits, and that the theatrical, dangerous, and futile flame-throwers and such-like have been abandoned. A little study of the problem would have saved much expense and avoided a great deal of costly labour. Research has two phases: one the finding out of something new for oneself, and two, the reading up of what others have found out. Without the latter much time and effort must be wasted, but a Department which appears to have done neither one nor the other lays itself open to serious charges. Its own pamphlet now reveals its ineptitude.

DEPARTMENT REVEALS ITS OWN INEPTITUDE.

The resolution of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa that weekly payment of employees would encourage thrift and simplify the credit system deserves the attention of all East Africans, whether they would or would not be personally affected by such a system; all would stand to gain, directly or indirectly, from the growth of thrift. If employees were paid each week, instead of at the end of the month, the mode of living of the man himself would be simplified, while the merchant would be in a better position to know when and when not to give credit; if an account was not being paid within a week, credit could be stopped immediately, whereas to-day traders are often in a quandary concerning the standing of their customers, and are seldom able to ascertain the psychological moment when the credit limit has been reached. The customer, receiving his salary each week, could place his purchases on a cash basis; nowadays far too many people live in the future, not a few as much as three months ahead of their salary. A drastic amendment might even have been moved, namely, one in favour of making illegal the signing of chits for drinks in bars. This course was recently taken in South Africa, to excellent effect. Chits for drink, except to guests actually staying in an hotel, are prohibited in all bars, both customers and hotel-keepers being liable to heavy fines for infringement. The consequence is that when a customer finds himself without available cash, the only alternatives are to raise more cash or to leave the bar; usually the latter is the result, for it is notoriously easier to sign a chit than a cheque. Thus much money which would otherwise have been spent on liquor has been saved for some other purpose.

WEEKLY SALARIES AND THRIFT.

A correspondent of the Southern Rhodesian *Countryside*, complaining of the abysmal ignorance of many Englishmen, and most foreign-born, of British possessions in Africa, records that an American lawyer, writing from Oregon to tell the Rhodesian authorities of his desire to emigrate, asked whether English is spoken! Oversea representatives of the Colonies, usually men of wide experience, have naturally assumed that certain elementary facts about their countries are recognised, but now, apparently, they can take nothing for granted, not even that the English language is spoken. Perhaps wider publicity should be given to what may seem obvious to many people. For instance, at the British Industries Fair Southern Rhodesia exhibited a chart showing the income tax payable by residents in that country, and, income tax being a matter of the keenest interest to the average Englishman, it was not surprising to find that the chart was much appreciated. East Africa might well do likewise, in this and other ways putting before the public many facts which East Africans may consider unimportant, but which, to the Home-dwelling Englishman, may prove an important factor in his decision as to the land of his adoption.

A great public meeting is to be held in London next week to discuss slavery, and it is probable that Ethiopia will be mentioned. There is still great room for improvement in that country, which will be admitted by everyone, not least readily by the Negus Tafari, to whose individual efforts so much of the progress of recent years must be credited. To those who have accepted the responsibility of addressing the meeting we venture to suggest that they should give due weight to the enormous difficulties facing the progressives of Ethiopia, who must have ever in mind the fate which overtook King Amanullah as a result of his determination to apply too speedily Western ideas and ideals. A sharp distinction must be drawn between slave trading and domestic serfdom. The former, wherever it be found, demands prompt suppression; the latter can be abolished only by degrees. That slave raiding still continues in areas of Abyssinia under the nominal suzerainty of the Ethiopian Crown is certain, but in this connection it must be remembered that, to reach the markets of Arabia, such slaves must be conveyed across French or Italian territory to the shores of the Red Sea. For years past the British Navy has been policing that sea, mainly by motor boats, and has suppressed most of the traffic. Is not the best remaining line of attack on the nefarious trade that of co-ordinated effort between the British, French, Italian and Ethiopian Governments? The introduction of wireless and aeroplanes and the construction of roads are changing the whole outlook, and before undue blame is laid at the door of the Ethiopian authorities, increased vigilance might well be demanded from the European Governments whose territories lie between Ethiopia and the sea. British visitors to, and residents in, Abyssinia with whom we have discussed this matter from time to time are all convinced that King Tafari genuinely desires the total suppression of slavery in Ethiopia. But his purpose cannot be achieved overnight; he has many reactionaries to circumvent, and his difficulties should not be minimised. Criticism from those anxious for the success of his work should therefore be carefully advanced and constructively framed.

ETHIOPIA AND SLAVERY.

THE JOURNEY TO KHARTOUM.

Impressions of a "Visitor."

Specially written for "East Africa."

By Edwin W. Smith.

ANYONE who, like myself, has been accustomed to entering Africa from the south will be struck by the enormous contrast offered by the entrance from the north.



Supposing you start your journey in the evening: in the south you will wake up next morning to find that the train has climbed 3,000 feet and has now entered upon the treeless Karroo, a region majestic in its aridity; in the north you will wake up to see a low-lying, richly-cultivated area, a broad river, forests of date palms, numerous villages, all hemmed in narrowly on either hand by desolate ranges of sand hills and the dreary desert. It is the Nile that makes the difference, of course. Except for one break, you never leave the river for long, all the way from Cairo to Khartoum, a distance of 1,750 miles. Only in one part of the journey was I reminded of South Africa, and that was on the morning before we reached Khartoum, when I looked out of the carriage window and said to myself, "Bechuana-land."

I need not write of the delightful days I spent in and around Luxor, but a passing reference to Aswan may be allowed. On the return journey I took an opportunity of seeing the dam. It is indeed a marvellous piece of work. Imagine a huge granite wall, a mile and a quarter long, 146 feet high and from 50 to 115 feet thick, built to control the waters of this mighty river, the life-blood of Egypt. I believe it was Sir Samuel Baker who first suggested the possibility of it. They are beginning now to heighten the dam by eighteen feet. I was fortunate to meet Sir Murdoch Macdonald, the consulting engineer, who told me astonishing figures of the quantity of water that will be held. Aswan dam will regain its premier position among the dams of the world; but even then, Sir Murdoch said, the amount of stone in it will be only one-half that of the great Pyramid of Giza. It seems inevitable that somebody has to suffer whenever immense benefits are bestowed upon the community at large. In this case, while Egypt will gain enormously, the unfortunate Berbernes who live on the fertile banks of the Nile above Aswan will be the sufferers, for their villages and lands will be submerged. I understand that the Egyptian Government will provide other lands elsewhere. Incidentally, the beautiful temple of Philae will disappear entirely.

A Fascinating River Trip.

So passing through Upper Egypt, leaving behind us the Temples of Luxor and Karnak, we came to Shellal, the terminus of the railway. There, on a Monday afternoon at the end of December, we boarded the river steamer "Sudan" that was to take us on to Wady Halfa. This is one of the well-appointed vessels that are run by the Sudan Government Railways. I have never, I think, enjoyed a more fascinating journey than that river-trip. There was irresistible appeal to the imagination in the fact that we were steaming up the Nile, that narrow corridor through a vast desert. At one point we

speculated as to what European settlement we should reach if we left the steamer and trekked in a straight line westwards; a reference to the map showed that we should come out at Rio de Oro, on the coast fully three thousand miles away, and that nothing but a wilderness of sand intervened.

Then there was the historic interest of the journey. I had never fully realised how far up the Nile ancient Egyptian rule had been established until I saw the wonderful rock temples of Abu Simbel and other evidence; nor had I realised the extent to which the Roman power had penetrated until I saw the ruined castle crowning the precipitous heights of Ibrim. There were places of more recent renown—Toski, where in August, 1889, General Grenfell's army fought the Dervishes and ended the Khalifa's dreams of conquering Egypt; and Korosko, where Lord Kitchener's look-out is still pointed out on the hills above the remains of the barracks.

Scenery that leaves an Indelible Impression.

The scenery was in itself worth coming far to see: the river, broad and placid; the fringe of cultivation along the banks; the golden yellow sands of the desert that in places descend to the Nile; the brown mud villages among the palm groves; the gorgeous sunsets; the various forms of the sandstone hills, often fantastic, and sometimes of so nearly perfect pyramidal shape as to provoke argument as to whether they are not artificial. These hours on the river leave an indelible impression on the mind.

At Wady Halfa we left the steamer and boarded the commodious train which in twenty-four hours took us to Khartoum. For the first 230 miles, to Abu Hamed; the line runs through an unmitigated desert, broken only by the ten stations which have no names but go by numbers. The sun beats down upon the most desolate region it is possible to conceive; a wilderness of sand and sandstone outcrops. Beyond a single wild bird, a solitary tree, a sheep or two, and a pair of domestic fowls at one of the stations, we saw no living thing.

The carriages are fitted with blue glass windows and overhanging louvres, and one is glad to have this protection from the blinding sunshine reflected from the white sand. Companions described how in summer they sat with perspiration dripping from them; we found it positively cool. At breakfast time the thermometer stood at 52°, and people went about in coats and hats when the train halted. Even later in the day a cool breeze was blowing and we were glad not to stand still. The food on the train was excellent; it being New Year's Day turkey and plum pudding were served. The stewards are all Sudanese and the service is very efficient.

As part of his plan for the reconquest of the Sudan, Lord Kitchener conceived the idea of carrying this line straight across the desert in order to cut off the circuitous and difficult passage by river past the cataracts. One thinks with gratitude of the men who in 1896 laid these rails at the rate of over a mile a day—a magnificent achievement under these conditions.

The sun set that evening on a horizon as level as a ruler. We passed Atbara in the night. Next morning the country had changed; it was now covered with thorn scrub. We passed villages and through cultivated areas where cotton is grown under irrigation from the Nile, along the right bank of which the railway runs. Finally, after a halt at Khartoum North, we crossed the great bridge over the Blue Nile—the longest, I believe, in Africa—and drew up in the inconspicuous station of Khartoum.

Cost of the Journey from Cairo to Khartoum.

My impressions of Khartoum and Omdurman will appear next week. Meanwhile I am asked to indi-

cate the cost of such a journey. The Egyptian and Sudan Governments have some consideration for tourists and during the winter months issue combination tickets which are convenient and save something on the rather expensive charges. To cover the first part of the trip you can get a first-class return ticket from Alexandria to Aswan for £10 15s. This gives you a sleeper and two days and a night at a first-class hotel in Upper Egypt, Luxor, or Aswan. Meals on the train cost about £1 10s. extra. The Sudan Government issues an excursion ticket from Shellal to Khartoum for £31 15s. This includes railway and steamer fares, meals on board, and hotel accommodation in Khartoum for about four days. *Bakshish* is expected everywhere, so that the total travelling expenses amount to about £50. Some economies are possible by cutting out the hotel in Upper Egypt (that is, if one does not wish to visit the Temples, etc.), and by taking a second class ticket on the railway, but it is not advisable to travel second class on the steamer.

THE PRINCE LEAVES FOR UGANDA.

His Opinion of Malaria.

THE Prince of Wales has now quite recovered from his attack of malaria, and has resumed his interrupted trip. His Royal Highness has evidently been impressed by the efficiency of prompt medical treatment for malaria, for before leaving Nairobi he authorised the statement that from his recent experience he considers the disease more easily eradicated from the system than influenza in England. He added that he was now satisfied that the menace of malaria need not in any way handicap the progress of settlement in Kenya, provided the people placed reliance in the excellent medical service and followed medical advice both as to prevention and cure.

While convalescing in Nairobi the Prince took the opportunity of showing his cinema films taken on his safari, and it was generally admitted that they include some of the best records yet obtained in East Africa. One of a solitary elephant, taken at such close quarters that the animal practically fills the picture, was particularly fine. The Prince supplied his own comments on the pictures, which added greatly to their interest.

The rainy weather has cheated him of a fine chance of photographing lions, for a pride of fifteen was reported on the Kajiado road, but the way was impassable for motors. He got a good film of the band of the K.A.R. marching past, and spent some time among the race crowds, but rain interfered with the proceedings.

The Prince left Nairobi quietly on Sunday for Entebbe, where he is staying at Government House. On his projected journey through the Lake Albert region he hopes to get some pictures of the Congo Pygmies.

GENERAL SMUTS IN ENGLAND.

His Collected Addresses.

UNDER the title of "Africa and Some World Problems," the Clarendon Press, Oxford, has published General J. C. Smuts's addresses delivered last November during his visit to England. Included are the three Rhodes Memorial Lectures in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford; "Livingstone and After," given before the Royal Scottish Geographical Society; a speech made at a meeting of the League of Nations Union in the Guildhall; and a very fine address on "Democracy." They make a book worth buying and studying. The price is 7s. 6d.

INTERVIEW WITH THE ETHIOPIAN MINISTER.

Refutation of Dr. Garabedian's Allegations.

WHEN the editor of *East Africa* visited the Ethiopian Minister in London this week, His Excellency said in the course of conversation that the allegations made in Geneva by the Armenian Dr. Garabedian were regarded as groundless by the Ethiopian authorities.

"Dr. Garabedian's appeal to the League of Nations against the Negus Tafari, King of Ethiopia, is entirely without foundation," said the Minister. "Dr. Garabedian alleges that he has been expelled from Ethiopia and otherwise persecuted because he twice refused to obey the order of the King (at that time Prince Regent) to poison the Empress Zauditu, Woizero Sihin (Ras Tafari's mother-in-law), and Lidj Yassou.

"The claim that Dr. Garabedian was court physician in Addis Ababa can easily be refuted; he never was either personal physician to Prince Tafari or physician to the Ethiopian Court.

"His further statement that poisoning is generally regarded as one of the principal duties of all physicians is so reckless and absurd as to give the whole of the accusations their proper value. Addis Ababa has skilled doctors of various nationalities, among them American, French, German, Swedish, and others, and Dr. Garabedian's suggestion, according to a report in certain English newspapers, that physicians in Ethiopia are in practice largely as poisoners is a gross libel on an honourable profession. How can any attention be paid to charges made with such rashness?

"The Ethiopian Government had opened its doors to Europeans with the desire to assist the progress of the country along the lines of European civilisation. There have been a few Europeans whom it has found itself compelled to deport, and who, having been expelled for various offences, launch accusations against the country and its King."

BUYING BRITISH: A GOOD EXAMPLE.

MR. B. F. WRIGHT, Acting High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, has made public the fact that the Hastings Union, having last year substituted "Cape" for "French" brandy, has now inserted "Rhodesian Produce" in their form of tender for supplies of tobacco. This very practical example of buying British by substituting British for foreign tobacco might, we suggest, be emulated by other public authorities, which might specify East African coffee. Will the Hastings authorities take the first step in this matter also?

"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.

MOMBASA AN ISLAND OF BEAUTY.

TRADITION OF KEENNESS IN PUBLIC LIFE,

By Capt. H. C. Druett,

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."

Or the thousands of people who pass through Mombasa each year comparatively few pause sufficiently to appreciate the real beauty of the island, which, with its modern hotels, its historical associations, its delightful bathing pools, its golf course on the coast, its fishing and yachting clubs, presents to the visitor a variety of attractions rarely found in an island only 3,500 acres in extent.

But one feature which must strike the newcomer, whether he arrive from up-country or from a sea voyage, is the rich vegetation of the island. A walk along the road leading from the Government House by the sea and towards the inlet leading to Kilindini is a truly fascinating ramble. At the entrance to the harbour can be seen the constantly changing harbour lights—lights which, I understand, operate automatically as the twilight fades into the blackness of the tropic night. There, with the baobab trees nearby, I stood in the twilight and gazed at the dense coconut groves of the mainland, and at the Indian Ocean, its colours varying from a rich blue to the more usual green, rippling on the beach below. To my right the coral reef changed the colour of the water to a pale green. Around me was a stillness broken only by the lapping of the waves.

A Delightful Seaside Town.

Why have Kenya's settlers so seldom stayed in this delightful seaside town until recent years? Now it is becoming quite a favourite holiday resort, but even to-day many people fail to give Mombasa its due. May I quote for their benefit from the graphic pen-picture of Professor R. Coupland, Beit Professor of Colonial History at Oxford? He wrote not many months ago—

"Dawn at Mombasa at the end of June—the monsoon blowing over the island—the Indian Ocean breaking in surf on its white beaches and low ruddy cliffs. At the south-east corner the sea, purple on the horizon and grading thence into deepest blue, sweeps over a coral reef in bands of incredibly pale green. Here the Kilindini inlet opens—a broad channel of surf-fringed blue between green island and green mainland. A creek winds southward through dense groves of coconut palms. Follow it up, round that next bend, and in a moment you will slip out of the world you know and be lost in the wild loneliness of Africa. To the newcomer, indeed, this first impression is almost absurdly romantic. The sea, the surf, the low early sunlight, the palms, the green plain behind rising into darker uplands—it is so like the tropics of the explorers and the story-tellers. You think of Livingstone and Kirk landing seventy years ago at the mouth of the Zambezi.

"But you have shut your eyes to one or two intrusive things that break the spell. There, on the mainland, lies the terraced garden; the broad loggia, the tiled roofs of an Arab aristocrat who might well have been ruling this slice of Africa in Asia's name if Europe had never come. And here on the island the low line of cliff is dotted with European bungalows. Only Europe could have built that lighthouse gleaming white on the point. And those long strips of bright green along the cliff reveal themselves, as slowly you draw nearer, to be a golf course.

"A little farther and the whole scene is changed. Kilindini Harbour, the finest on the coast, spreads out before you. H.M.S. 'Eppingham' is at anchor, and near her a couple of heavy British cargo boats and two or three more from foreign ports. Made fast alongside the stone-

faced deep-water quay is the French packet, an up-to-date liner of some 12,000 tons. Along the quay stand eight electric cranes. Behind them is a long two-storeyed warehouse; boxes and bales lie heaped within its open doors; one heap is fringed with a tangle of creamy cotton, shining like silk. Is this mid-Africa? It seems more like Bombay."

Such is Mombasa, the most important station on the East Coast. Modern business houses are rapidly replacing the tumble-down buildings in the Salim Road, and the cost of a site in the Kilindini Road, for instance, is ample evidence of the faith of the business community in the future of the island. In the old town the traveller who knows Asia might be forgiven for thinking himself back in an Indian street, so numerous are the shops bearing Indian names; in contrast, Main Street—for such is the meaning of the far-famed Ndia Kuu—houses many representatives of enterprising British companies, whose names come pleasantly to the eye. On the shores of the island, and facing the mainland, live most of the leading business men, whose cosy bungalows are so ideally situated that the casual visitor must often feel envious of the occupiers, who live practically on the sea shore, with their own bathing beach below, and surrounded by beautiful flower gardens.

What Business Men Want.

The business community boasts a tradition of keenness in public life and in all matters affecting the island and the Colony as a whole. Some of the main questions awaiting solution were discussed with me. Everyone urged that the Government should concentrate on the creation of a road system along the coastal strip, where many thousands of acres lie undeveloped simply on account of the lack of communications; even the Mombasa-Tanga road only runs near the coast some eight miles out of Likoni. If more roads were constructed, land along the coast could be developed to the general advantage, say the business men of East Africa's chief port. One or two isolated estates are already in being, such as the Kilifi-Plantations, where sisal cultivation is being carried on with success; the Belizoni Estate, which has a large area under rice, and the Ramisi Sugar Estates, near Gazi. Roads leading to these estates are often impassable even in the short rains, but that these enterprises are commercially successful is advanced as evidence that, with suitable roads, other areas could be opened up. In Mombasa itself much attention has obviously been paid to roads, and the local authorities can certainly congratulate themselves on possessing an excellent road system.

Again and again I heard it argued that the Government headquarters should be transferred from Nairobi to Mombasa for at least three months each year. In the past such proposals have been vetoed on the score of expense, but, say the spokesmen of commerce, against that must be credited the great sums which would be saved if business men could thus be brought into direct and regular contact with the heads of Departments. That the argument has its weight must be obvious to anyone who was in Arusha in December when a session of the Tanganyika Legislative Council was, for the first time, held in that town. At present, beyond the Customs Department, there are few responsible members of the important Departments of State available in Mombasa throughout the year, so that any doubtful point which may have to be decided has to be adjusted by correspondence, which has on many occasions drifted on for months, whereas a similar point raised, say, in Nairobi, is promptly settled at an interview with the official concerned.



THE OLD FORT, MOMBASA

The recent repeal of the Daylight Saving Act is regretted in some circles, it being argued that the ordinance could have been applied merely to the coastal strip, thereby giving the staffs of European business houses better opportunities to enjoy their varied forms of exercise; on the other hand, it is held that the same effect could be achieved voluntarily by an agreement regarding business hours. Mombasa's isolated position in regard to the dispatch of telegrams on Sundays and similar holidays is somewhat curious considering the importance of the port, as at least one of its merchants found to his cost recently. He desired to send a telegram to Dar es Salaam on a certain national holiday at 11.30 a.m. The telegraph office being closed at 11 a.m., he turned to the wireless station, which informed him that they could send messages only to ships at sea! The telephone wires to Dar es Salaam were broken owing to heavy rains, and consequently Mombasa was completely isolated with the outside world. Incidentally, it may come as a surprise to many East Africans to know there is no telephonic communication between Mombasa and Nairobi.

Fine Record of Public Service.

As in many other towns, not only East African, the burden of the work of the local public bodies falls on the enthusiastic few—and one of those outstanding in his keen regard for public work is unquestionably Mr. P. H. Clarke, among the oldest residents in Mombasa and one of the best-known business men. He has been in East Africa for no fewer than thirty-one years, of which the past twenty have been spent in the island. His enthusiasm may be gathered from the fact that at one time he was a member of seventeen different committees! That is surely a record of which he must

be very proud; that Mombasa knows it is fortunate in possessing such a warm-hearted and public-spirited citizen is evident from the way in which everyone talks of "P. H." Has any other reader of *East Africa* ever served at the same time on so large a number of local committees? Probably not.

Of the modern business buildings in the town mention must be made of that of the Union-Castle Steamship Co., which stands in the Kündini Road immediately opposite that of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co., whose wide and varied business ramifications throughout East Africa are so well known, and whose office building is an indication of the size of the concern. The Union-Castle Line has in its building one which is architecturally a valuable addition to Mombasa; indeed, it may be said to be one of the best appointed suites of offices in the whole of Eastern Africa, and the local general manager, Mr. A. M. Campbell, has cause for satisfaction with the housing of his staff.

Mombasa will, in the near future, be the only port between Durban and Port Said at which ocean-going vessels will be able to call for repairs. During my stay I was privileged, by the courtesy of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co., to visit the works being carried out for the African Marine and General Engineering Co., of which they are managing agents. These works, which extend over fifty acres, include the building of a huge slipway, the earth from which is being used for reclamation purposes. The new buildings, which will be opened in the latter part of this year, will then house a complete equipment for the repair of ships' parts; at present, practically every phase of ship repairing, sail making, moulding etc., is carried out by this enterprising company, whose efforts in constructing this new group of workshops must contribute to the increased prosperity of Mombasa as a port.



By courtesy of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office.

STREET SCENE IN THE OLD TOWN, MOMBASA

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MOTOR SPIRIT FROM SISAL WASTE.

Claims for a French Process.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
On my return from Paris my attention has been drawn to the paragraph under the above heading in your issue of February 6.

Perhaps you will allow me to point out that the French process to which reference was made for obtaining alcohol from the waste of the sisal fibre industry has been examined by the "Office des Combustibles Liquides" on behalf of the French Government, who have sent missions both to Algeria and to Senegal with a view to testing its practicability. As the result of these researches, which occupied some years, the Committee of the Bureau in question decided to give definite approval to the process, and to acquire, on behalf of the French Government, a participation in the ownership of the patents.

As a consequence of this official approval, the African Sisal Estates and Motor Spirit Co. was formed in Paris in 1928, with a capital of 1,000,000 francs. This company has set to work to acquire some 16,000 acres of land in French West Africa, which are gradually being planted with sisal and distilleries are being erected at the same time, so that as soon as the leaves are ready to cut the juice can be utilised for the production of motor spirit.

I am enclosing a translation of the French Government's pamphlet setting forth the reasons for the adoption of the process, also of the Chairman's report at the annual meeting of the above-mentioned company in December last.

The originator of the process writes me that he had already submitted his process to the Sisal Growers' Association of Kenya, and has received, and replied to, the report of the Government chemist. His letter contains this passage:—

"When I purify sugars fermentable after inversion, I refer to reducing sugars and other carbohydrates transformed by treatment with dilute acids. This figure has rarely been less than 8% of the weight of the juice, in the case of every sisal juice examined by me. The specific gravities referred to by the Kenya Government chemist are an indication to me that a similar quantity of total fermentescible sugars will be obtained by the use of my fermenting agents."

As you very rightly point out, the question is largely one of the actual sugar content of the waste after extraction of the fibre, but the fact should not be lost sight of that those growers whose sisal gives a sufficient yield of sugar to warrant the establishment of a distillery as a component part of the fibre-producing factory will be in a much more favourable position to offer fibre upon the world market than those who have to rely upon revenue from the fibre alone, handicapped still further by the high price of imported motor spirit.

May I say, in conclusion, that it was very far from my intention to accuse the East African Dependencies of being "slack, unenterprising, and remiss," to quote your somewhat pungently worded editorial; on the contrary, I hoped that my letter might catch the eye of some sisal grower in East Africa who already feels the pressure of competition from fibre growers in other countries, and might like to know how the matter is being handled on the other side of the African continent by a nation which is entirely a newcomer in the sisal industry.

Yours faithfully,

HARGRAVE STANDEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel,

London, S.W.

[No samples of sisal juice from any part of East Africa have yet reached the inventor of the French process, and he is desirous of testing some. Sisal planters are advised of two methods by which the juice of sisal leaves may be prepared and sent for examination: one, which may be called the "cold method," the other, the "hot."

For the first, take about 2 cwt. of leaves and extract the fibre without using water; extract the juice from the waste by pressure; clean two carboys holding 51 gallons each, or one of 11 gallons, and fill with the juice as it is produced; as soon as the carboy is filled with a measured quantity of fresh green juice, pour into it by means of a small tube one cubic centimetre of hydrofluoric acid (which will be supplied by the inventor) for each litre (12 pint) of juice; cork and seal the carboy carefully; and label with name of plantation, the date the juice was taken and the name and address of sender.

For the second, or "hot" method, the juice should be poured when quite fresh into champagne bottles which must be absolutely clean. Fill the bottles two-thirds full and leave them open; put the uncorked bottles into a large saucepan or other container full of water and boil for half an hour; fill the bottles with sterilised juice obtained previously; seal hermetically using good corks previously boiled in water; put the bottles again into water and boil for half an hour; put the bottles aside for three days, then boil for half an hour.

The carboys and/or bottles must be carefully packed and addressed to Monsieur R. H. Fouque, 5, Rue de Laos, Paris.

If, as the inventor claims, as much as 8% of fermentable sugar can be regularly obtained from sisal leaves and alcohol can be profitably distilled from the wort, East African sisal planters will naturally be interested. The prospect of getting a useful fuel from the waste dried by the extraction pressure is a tempting aspect of the process.

—Ed. "E.A."—

TSETSE AND FAST-MOVING OBJECTS.

The Martyrdom of a Motor Cyclist.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

During the East African Campaign it was noticeable on the lines of communication in tsetse-infested parts of Portuguese East Africa that when the fly was worrying a column of loaded carriers, they would transfer their attentions to a party of infantry that chanced to overtake them. Again, if some transport motor-lorries came along they would move over and settle on these; while a fast car or motor cyclist shooting by on a good bit of road would, in turn, attract the fly. Indeed, the fly appeared always to prefer the fastest moving object, whether animate or inanimate. In a lesser degree they seemed to be more attracted by light than dark colours.

Observing the fly's love of speed, some of our intellectuals suggested that if a plane were painted with treacle and then flown up and down the road, the area would soon be cleared of the pest. Working on this idea, a motor-cyclist despatch-rider became a martyr to science. He pinned a sticky fly-paper to the back of his shirt. Unfortunately the sun caused the gum to run down—inside his trousers—before the experiment was complete!

Aldwych,

London, W.C.2.

Yours faithfully,

B. LIMP.

THE TSETSE'S AMAZING PROPAGATION.

Is the Fly a "Mammal"?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

May I, as my little contribution to your most interesting correspondence on the tsetse fly, its ways and its control, venture the assertion that not only does it never lay eggs, but it is hardly larviparous! The egg hatches in the uterus of the mother fly, attaches its mouth to a teat and sucks the secretion of special nutritive, or "milk" glands. It moults twice in utero, and when deposited by the fly in a

suitable place almost immediately contracts and becomes a pupa.

The fluid secreted by the nutrient glands is of a milky-white colour; in fact, it is milk; and, following the line of argument so successfully laid down by the Lord High Executioner in "The Mikado," we may say that the young are nourished by milk secreted by the mother's special glands or *mamma*; that is, the fly is a mammal; and if it is a mammal, why not say so?

Yours faithfully,

ALLEYNE LEECHMAN.

Bedford.

IS A BLOOD DIET ESSENTIAL TO TSETSE?

When Lions and Leopards are Vegetable Feeders.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

This subject, like all controversies, is becoming slightly involved, as Dr. Davey in your issue of March 6 has come to lions. He remarks: "Are they, too, vegetable feeders?" evidently thinking they are not. As a matter of fact, both lions and leopards eat the tree fruits *masuka* and *mouni* when they are ripe and fall to the ground. I have seen the seeds in their dung, and others can corroborate this. After all, there is nothing very remarkable about it, for many omnivorous creatures are fond of a change of diet. My wife, for instance, has a cocker spaniel that picks ripe gooseberries off the bushes and eats them, and in North-Eastern Rhodesia I had a cat which was very fond of sweet potatoes.

These points, in my opinion, favour tsetse eating vegetable juices, but the scientists seem convinced they are wholly blood-feeders, and your correspondent "Entomologist" says that dissected tsetse have never shown signs of vegetable juices in their alimentary canals. I know nothing of microscopic investigation, but from my point of view I should imagine that it is easier to find blood than vegetable matter in these organs. Another point: have investigators the same chance of identifying vegetable juices as they have blood? Is not blood more apparent?

Mr. R. C. F. Maughan, in his book, "The Wild Game of Zambezia," believes he has seen tsetse getting nourishment from leaves, and as the flies spend the greater part of their existence in bushes the natural supposition is that they feed there. Other biting flies eat vegetable matter, so why not tsetse? Your correspondent "Entomologist" says they get blood from wart hogs, small antelopes, and baboons. Of course they do, but tsetse are often found where there are few of these animals about. I very much doubt "Entomologist's" assertion that when a wart hog was shot many "fly" were found feeding on it. I have shot a large number of wart hog in fly country, and I never saw tsetse feeding on a dead pig.

Dr. Davey insinuates that I cannot identify a tsetse fly when I see one, which, to put it mildly, is absolute impertinence. Probably I have seen quite as many tsetse as he has, for I have often been in country in North-Eastern Rhodesia where they were in myriads. Such an insinuation cannot strengthen his argument.

Scientific investigators, although they do most useful work for humanity, are apt to imagine that field-observers know little, but when we consider the connection of tsetse and big game the hunter is probably better able (if he is an observant man) to reach a more correct solution of such a problem. Moreover, there is a decided tendency on the scientist's part to dogmatise on the matter, which prejudices the case against the game, and will eventually

lead to its extermination on what at present are doubtful grounds. It is not true that game always attracts the fly, and it is extremely unlikely that tsetse do not eat vegetable matter, as all flies do.

Yours faithfully,

Belmont, N.B.

DENIS D. LYELL.

[We hesitate to close this correspondence, because it is of real importance to East Africa as a whole; moreover, the points which are being disclosed must interest the great majority of our readers. In view of the many letters which we are receiving on the subject, however, we are forced to ask our correspondents to be as brief as possible.—Ed. "E.A."]

THE CASE OF SULTAN SAIDI.

A New Suggestion in Responsible Quarters.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

In reference to your recent leading article on the Sultan Saidi case, I hear it now suggested in responsible quarters that this Native did not get off on the technical point regarding sanction for his prosecution. He was released, it is said, because of the degree of responsibility with which he was invested as regards hut and poll tax collection in his area. In other words, he was given too much rope by the Administration who were primarily responsible to Government for tax collection.

This strikes me as a particularly mean method of shifting responsibility on to subordinates. If the Administrative Officers of Tabora Province gave Saidi too much rope, they were taking their cue from the Governor himself, who flattered this chief and held him up to all and sundry as an example of what a model African chief should be.

I also feel pretty certain that the Appeal Court in its finding did not go into the question of the degree of responsibility in this case. It acquitted Saidi because sanction for his trial was not duly given in the first place. The officers concerned have never been given the opportunity of clearing themselves before an impartial inquiry.

Yours faithfully,

Tabora,

Tanganyika Territory.

"TABORA."

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

"The first mine may begin to produce in 1931, and in ten years it may be paying us £200,000 a year in income tax."—Sir James Crawford Maxwell.

"Six years from now the population of Southern and Northern Rhodesia will probably be equal, a balance, if any, being in favour of Northern Rhodesia."—The Hon. L. F. Moore.

"It is not to be doubted that the generous efforts of the Warden and his assistants, and the appreciative co-operation of the students for the twenty-six years which have passed since the opening of the Gordon College, have resulted in the establishment of a tradition and method of education, full of potentialities for the future, which are bound to play, and indeed are already playing, a powerful part in the healthy and enlightened evolution of Sudanese social life. The further development of what has been so well begun and so devotedly followed through inevitable difficulties and changes of all sorts must continue to be watched with interest by all who are concerned with the highly important and complicated question of education in Africa."—Report of the Education Department of the Sudan for 1928.

DEATH OF MR. T. ALEXANDER BARNES.

THE death last week from a street accident in Chicago of Mr. T. Alexander Barnes brought to a close a life spent largely in pursuit of knowledge of African natural history. Mr. Barnes, who was forty-nine years of age, began his oversea career early, leaving for Africa immediately after completing his education at Cranleigh. Soon he became Northern Rhodesian agent for Tanganyika Excursions, Ltd., with which group he was again associated from time to time; indeed, his last sojourn in America was as American agent for an affiliated company, the Ben-guella Railway.

It is as a naturalist, big game hunter, and writer that Alexander Barnes will be remembered, for his expeditions covered practically all portions of East and Central Africa. Though by no means the first Englishman to visit the wonderful Ngorongoro Crater, with its teeming herds of game and scenic wonders, he was the first to make widely known in Great Britain, by his writings and his lectures, that portion of Tanganyika Territory, the success of his efforts being largely due to the enthusiasm with which the late Sir Harry Johnston sang his praises in authoritative quarters. As a collector for museums, both in England and America, Barnes had a high reputation; he captured some outstanding specimens of big game, including the largest African elephant on record, now on exhibition at the Natural History Museum, London.

Although he had been well known in East and Central Africa for years, Alexander Barnes did not come into public prominence until he turned lecturer and author after the War. "The Wonderland of the Eastern Congo," published in 1922, attracted much attention for its graphic descriptions of the Virunga volcanoes and the gorillas of Kivu. His other books were "Tales of the Ivory Trade," "Across the Great Craterland of the Congo," "An African Eldorado," "The Belgian Congo," and "Angolan Sketches."

Barnes was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Zoological Society, and the African Society, and was an expert photographer. He was at his best as a naturalist, for the range of his interests and collections varied from elephants to butterflies.

ZANZIBAR AND SIR CLAUD HOLLIS'S WORK.

Dr. A. H. Spurrier, Curator of the Zanzibar Museum, says in the course of an appeal for funds to extend the museum as a permanent appreciation of Sir Claud's Hollis's work:—

"Sir Claud Hollis has written books which have become classics on some of the most interesting people of the coast and up-country and their languages. Many of the fruits of his interest in and study of these subjects are to be seen in the Zanzibar Museum, which has been enriched considerably in its collections by his gifts of unique photographs and rare books on East African life, besides actual objects recovered from ancient sites and ruins.

"All this has done much to make the Museum a place of real education, and it is gratifying that the attendance of the youth of the place who are being soundly educated is steadily growing. The history of the East Coast is focused in the Museum. For lack of space to display properly a good many things which demand being fittingly set out, much is stored away until the extension is provided. The Museum has no truer friend and benefactor than Sir Claud Hollis, and I cannot imagine his being more pleased than to hear that by the efforts of the friends he has left here the inspiring influence already able to be credited to the Museum is to go on."

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

THE following appointments to the East African public service were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during February:—

NORTHERN RHODESIA.—Nursing Sisters, Miss E. E. Applewhite, Miss J. M. Parker, and Miss M. G. Simmie. Medical Officer, Mr. F. W. Gilbert, M.B., B.S., R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Education Department, Schoolmistress, Miss C. H. D. Laurensen. **TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**—Nursing Sister, Miss M. P. Hutton.

Recent transfers and promotions made by the Secretary of State include the following:—
Mr. H. S. Algar, Clerk in the Administration of Northern Rhodesia, to be Accountant to the Medical Department.

Mr. R. A. Godwin-Austen, District Surveyor, Northern Rhodesia, to be Deputy Director of Surveys, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. G. H. Donald, Assistant Conservator of Forests, British Honduras, to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kenya Colony.

Mr. H. R. Hone, M.C., Magistrate, Zanzibar, to be Crown Counsel, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. W. Johnstone, Assistant District Officer, Tanganyika Territory, to be Magistrate, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. T. Kennedy, Assistant Live Stock Officer, Veterinary Department, Uganda, to be Senior Assistant Live Stock Officer.

Mr. W. C. Simmons, Chemist and Petrologist, Uganda, to be Senior Assistant Geologist.

Mr. E. E. Stow, Assistant Storekeeper, Public Works Department, Uganda, to be Chief Storekeeper.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. O. Turnbull, D.S.O., Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer, Northern Rhodesia, to be Chief Veterinary Officer, Nyasaland.

Mr. E. J. Wortley, O.B.E., F.C.S., Director of Agriculture, Nyasaland, to be Director of Agriculture, Trinidad.

The Universities Mission to Central Africa is holding its "Exhibition of Work for Africa" on April 5 at Church House, Westminster. It is requested that exhibits should be sent not later than March 24 to Central Africa House, Wood Street, London, S.W.1.



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THE PROBLEM OF ZIMBABWE.

Miss Caton-Thompson's Great Research.

IN the current issue of *Antiquity* Miss Caton-Thompson, who with her colleagues (all ladies) investigated with skill, knowledge, and extreme care the ruins in the Zimbabwe area, gives the first illustrated account of her work. The most casual, and even the biased, reader must recognise the value of her research, founded as it was on the soundest principles of archaeology and conducted in a truly scientific spirit. The crude comments of mining "experts" and the fantastic speculations of emotional "antiquarians" carry little weight when faced with her painstaking results. Here are her conclusions:—

"It is inconceivable to me, now that I have studied the ruins, how a theory of Semitic or civilised origin could ever have been formulated. Every detail in the haphazard building, every detail in the plan, every detail in the contents, apart from imports, appears to be typically African-Bantu. It is also inconceivable to me how a theory of antiquity, in the sense of Oriental archaeology, could ever have been formulated by observant people. The structure of the buildings is such that not one stone would be standing on another in a period reckoned in millennia and not centuries.

"I have only touched on the evidence in crude outline, but I affirm, both in my own work and on that of my predecessors—Hart, Hall, MacIver, Cousins—that we have no evidence whatever for a date of great antiquity. Had Dr. Randall-MacIver never set foot in Rhodesia, had a medieval date never before been hinted at, my own excavations, concentrated as they have been on this question of the earliest date for the earliest intact deposits, would have led me to within a century or two of the same conclusion."

These are strong words, but are justified by her discoveries. It is impossible to give here more than a hint at her methods and finds; those who are opposed to her conclusions are recommended to read the original paper in our contemporary—a handsome and beautifully illustrated quarterly journal. It need only be said that Miss Caton-Thompson, with the permission of the Southern Rhodesian Government, drove a tunnel right through beneath the Conical Tower round which have rallied all the theories of Semitic origin, carrying her excavations right down to bedrock—hausted the possibilities of the Maund ruins, comparable to Zimbabwe itself and possibly older; laid bare to bedrock the middens of the original inhabitants of the Zimbabwe Acropolis; and carried her research to the Sabi river, ninety miles N.E. of Zimbabwe, to Chibvumani, sixty miles E.—where in both places similar ruins exist—and excavated at Dhlo-Dhlo, "an attractive little fortress" about forty miles from Buluwayo.

Everywhere her finds were the same—beads, iron wire, and implements; typically Native pottery, phalli, fragments of soapstone bowls, spindle whorls—nothing to support the claim of a great antiquity. Under the Conical Tower she did come upon an early Stone Age implement—a *coup-de-poing*—but no one has claimed that Zimbabwe dates from that remote period. One discovery was made—that of the remains of a burnt Native hut lying far below a stratum stated by MacIver to be of the sixteenth century. In the hut were two charred skeletons; but the structure of the hut was just that of modern Mashona huts, and in it were found nine unbroken jars and bowls of red and black ware; a broken but complete porcelain bowl; and a square, green glass bottle! The very earliest date of the porcelain bowl—Chinese work, of course—is early Ming—12th century.

Miss Caton-Thompson has thrown down the gauntlet; it will be interesting to see who takes it up.

A. L.

THE MADD'NING SAND.

The sheltering forest has been left behind;
Before me stretch the scrub and baobab trees;
In isolated dullness stands each palm;
Below me a burnt path of yellow glare.
Scorched into dullness is the world around,
And hot the shifting sand in which I press
The filling mould of heavy booted feet.
What is the use of all this madd'ning sand?

The palm trees send their branches high aloft,
To steal cool moisture from the flying clouds;
The mango spreads a green net wide, but keeps
A tantalising distance from my path.
Soon there before me will be firmer ground,
Tall forest arches drooping leafy mould,
And for a while smooth paths where shadows join;
Then once again, again the madd'ning sand.

Each weary footstep robs my body of
Its very equilibrium. Each muscle
Strains upon itself—intolerable
Every stupid movement of my pack.
Can they not avenue this silting path,
And give some shelter for the binding fibre,
Or send some men with spades and hoes,
To take away this madd'ning sand?

I must not let my footsteps fall too short
Nor yet too long a stride, becoming slow,
Or night with stealthy haunting moods
Will come upon me here—and I alone.
There is a journey's end to be attained:
I must not stop, for that fulfils no good.
The white race cannot falter on the road;
On! On! Swing o'er the madd'ning sand.

So noiseless! Why does it not crunch aloud
That I may hear and lean upon its sound?
Perhaps the beating of my pulses makes
Me half insensate to its whispering lisp.
My pulse seems not, as heretofore, confin'd
Within my wrists. Its gentle beat is chang'd,
And throbbing, throbbing, sobs up to my throat.
Each step fears death upon this madd'ning sand.

I do not seem to get away from fear;
The journey unaccomplish'd is a dread.
Perhaps my heart will stop and I shall drop,
A lifeless thing, to stiffen and then rot.
God! For that thought how I despise myself;
'Tis rotting manhood forms my danger now.
I must walk far away from that foul spot
Where fear arose upon this madd'ning sand.

I must not think too much—it breeds emotion,
And affects my heart with sickening power;
Each beat irregular so weakens me.
I scarce can walk or see a steady way.
Keep down, emotion! Still, my heart! for strength
Must be conserv'd. To throbbing body now
My pace attune, with iron footsteps quite
Mechanical, upon this madd'ning sand.

So! It is done. There but remains the heat.
Bah! But a Turkish bath at worst:
The sun's power rests upon obedience to a Will,
And so does mine. The will alike is mine.
That great Intelligence, of which I form
A living part, created Nature's laws.
It has a purpose which includes my own,
And even made this madd'ning sand.

They say that once was sea where now we tread,
And that this continent rebell'd and rose,
Shaking the water off its spreading back,
And slowly turns each salty waste to loam.
On! On! The pioneer lives in his will.
Where is the body that shall not conform?
On! On! When will no longer falter, gone
Is all the power of this madd'ning sand!

C. BEVERLY DAVIES.

PERSONALIA.

Sir Hesketh Bell is in Cannes.

The late Sir Frederick Jackson, formerly Governor of Uganda, left £583.

Mr. A. H. Cox has taken up his duties as Provincial Commissioner of Toro.

Mr. J. Craig, Deputy Auditor of Tanganyika, has been appointed Treasurer of Fiji.

Mr. W. B. Mumford lectured last week at Harleiden Library, London, on Tanganyika.

Lord and Lady Delamere were staying at Government House, Entebbe, during mail week.

Mr. R. W. G. Murray-Jardine has been appointed to act as a Senior Magistrate in Uganda.

Mr. N. H. Georgiades has been appointed a member of the Kimamba Township Authority.

We regret to report the death at Harrogate of Mrs. Arthur Isherwood, of Dar es Salaam.

Mr. Joseph Pyke, British Consul-General at Lourenço Marques, has been visiting Beira.

Major P. P. Hindley, of the Nile-Congo Divide Syndicate, Sudan, has been visiting Uganda.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson have taken eight cars with them on their latest African film tour.

Mr. H. Petherick, manager in Dar es Salaam of the Standard Bank of South Africa, is on leave.

Major the Hon. R. W. B. Robertson Eustace was lying seriously ill in Nairobi when the last mail left.

The new manager of Mufulira Mine, Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Barker, has now taken up his duties.

Mr. J. McCrae, the well-known Naivasha sisal planter, is expected in London in a couple of months.

The engagement is announced between Major N. C. L. Lowth, of Uganda, and Miss Cicily Craven, London.

Major G. L. O. Grundy, of Ngata, has left Nakuru to take up an appointment with the Texas Oil Company.

Lady Howard de Walden will give a dance for her daughter, the Hon. Bronwen Scott-Ellis, on Friday, May 9.

Mr. D. D. Irwin, general manager of the Roan Antelope Mine, Northern Rhodesia, was in Beira during mail week.

The death is announced in Holland of the Rev. Father Herman Drontman, for twenty-five years a missionary in Uganda.

Mr. A. T. Lacey, Superintendent of Education, stationed in Tabora, has been promoted Director of Education in Nyasaland.

A memorial tablet has been unveiled in All Saints' Church, Kampala, to the late Mr. P. W. Cooper, who died in England in 1928.

Dr. Cuthbert Christy, whose wide travels in East and Central Africa will be remembered by most of our readers, is leaving for Liberia.

Lady Angela Malcolm, whose death we regret to report, was a sister of Mr. D. O. Malcolm, a director of the British South-Africa Company.

Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, has been again suffering from phlebitis, and had to cancel a projected tour of the Eastern Province.

In Tanganyika Territory Mr. F. Longland has been appointed a Deputy Provincial Commissioner, and Mr. C. L. Stocker Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Mr. Richard Girouard, son of Sir Percy Girouard, a former Governor of what is to-day Kenya Colony, has been adopted as Conservative candidate for Limehouse.

Mr. Frank Gray, who motored across Africa a few years ago, has declined the invitation to contest Oxford City as a Liberal candidate at the next general election.

£21 has been sent to Earl Haig's Fund as a result of the third All-Services Dinner held in Kitale on December 20 last, when about seventy ex-Service men attended.

A magnificent send-off was given by the inhabitants of Atbara to Mr. Hunkin, Deputy General Manager of the Sudan Government Railways, on his retirement.

Colonel Harold Swayne, who has seen long service in East Africa, took part in a recent debate at the British Club, Alasio, on the importance of sport in English life.

Mr. Collier, manager of the Dar es Salaam branch of the National Bank of India, recently presented the Dar es Salaam Club with a cup for a handicap billiards tournament.

The engagement is announced between Captain Alan Austin Curry, R.A.S.C., Sudan Defence Force, Khartoum, and Sybil Mary Ashworth, of 3, Cork Street, London.

Major Court Treatt is reported to be working on a new film, entitled "Stark Nature," which will contrast dancing in a London dance club with dancing in the Sudan.

Miss Winifred Spooner, who recently visited East Africa with the National Flying Services party, has been awarded the Women's Trophy of the International League of Aviators.

General Champion de Crespigny, who is now in Kenya Colony, has been elected chairman of The Ring (Blackfriars), Ltd., a new company formed to stage boxing tournaments.

Mr. W. T. Patterson exhibited a big game film taken by himself on the Serengeti Plains to the Society for the Preservation of Fauna of the Empire at its recent annual meeting.

Sir W. H. Milton, at one time private secretary to Cecil Rhodes, and for nearly sixteen years Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, died last week in Cannes at the age of seventy-five.

We learn that Major C. S. Layzell and Captain Hewlett, of the Voi staff of the British East Africa Corporation, were out with the Prince of Wales during his *safari* in the Maktau area.

At last week's Investiture, Sir Horace Byatt, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Andrew Balfour, and Sir Cecil Bottomley were invested with the insignia of the Orders to which they have been admitted.

Mr. J. Cumming, the partner in Smith, Mackenzie and Co. who recently left Mombasa for Dar es Salaam, has been appointed a provisional unofficial member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

The engagement is announced between Dr. Walter Playfair, of Nairobi, and Lorna, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Arnold-Edmonds, of Glen Lorne, Salisbury, Rhodesia. Present address, 1, Embankment Gardens, S.W.3.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Peter Leslie Young, son of Captain G. A. W. Young, and Mrs. Edgar Bridges, of 12, Sloane Court, S.W., and Miss Pamela Gaitskell, daughter of Major and Mrs. Charles Gaitskell, of The Stone House, Nairobi.

Mr. W. C. Simmons, petrologist and chemist to the Geological Survey of Uganda, has gone to South Africa to attend the Mining and Metallurgical Conference, after the close of which he will come home on leave. He is expected to arrive in May.

Among recent arrivals from East Africa by the s.s. "Gauldford Castle" were Air Commodore and Mrs. C. C. Higgins, Sir James and Lady Broom, Major and Mrs. C. M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Sheldrake, and Dr. C. R. Steel.

The Toro Planters' Association has elected the following officers for 1930: President, Mr. Hugh Leeke; Vice-President, Mr. A. S. Watkins; Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. C. Jebson; Executive Committee, Messrs. P. R. Paul, R. J. L. Tahourdin, and F. D. West.

The Colonial Office announces that the King has approved the appointment of Mr. Wilfrid Edward Francis Jackson, Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Mauritius, in succession to Sir Herbert James Read, who is retiring.

The Kipkarren Farmers' Association has elected the following officers for 1930: President, Mr. Young; vice-president, Captain Newton; hon. treasurer, Mr. Lytton; hon. secretary, Mr. Morton; committee, Messrs. Potter, Doyle, Hoddinott, and J. C. Godly.

The engagement is announced between Stephen Ellerton Horner, of Beira, Portuguese East Africa, only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Horner, of Westfield, Hale, Cheshire, and Elza Bower, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Bower, of Overton Hall, Frodsham, Cheshire.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. T. Wilson, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, who has been Chief Staff Officer to the Sudan Defence Force since November last, holding the local rank of Colonel, has been promoted to the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The following officers of Tanganyika's new Irish Society were elected for 1930 at the inaugural meeting of this Society recently held in Dar es Salaam: President, Mr. Justice Sheriden; vice-president, Mr. D. C. Campbell; hon. secretary, Mr. P. McIlwaine; committee, Messrs. Jordan, Bartle, and Craig McFeely.

The Kenya League of Mercy has elected the following officers for 1930: President, Lady Delamere; vice-presidents, Mrs. Millett and Mrs. Moore; hon. treasurer, Mrs. Daly; hon. secretary, Mrs. Sandford Ross; committee, Mesdames Holm, Udall, Merrick, Raphael, Matthews, Wade, Rhodes, Ellis, McKendrick, Gardner, and Williams.

Messrs. Leslie & Anderson, Ltd., advise us that Mr. Harold Goodhind and Mr. Francis Philip Chandler, who have been associated with the company for a number of years, have joined the board, the other two members of which are Mr. D. J. McFarlan and Mr. G. T. Newcombe. Mr. G. T. Newcombe has been appointed secretary, in place of the late Mr. H. J. Butfield.

The Aero Club of East Africa has elected the following officers for 1930: President, Major C. A. Hooper; Vice-Presidents, Colonel A. C. E. Marsh and Sir Pycrs Mostyn; Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. C. Bridle; Hon. Treasurer, Captain J. C. Green; Committee, Flight-Lieut. F. A. Swoffer, Mr. J. G. Aronson, Mr. A. C. Getley, Captain H. Dunkerley, Mr. T. Campbell Black, Mr. A. Dunstan Adams, Mr. R. F. Mayer, Mr. L. D. Galton Fenzi, Mr. F. Stratton, and Mr. G. N. Beaumont.

The East African Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has elected the following officials: President, Mr. R. F. Mayer; Vice-Presidents, Lady MacMillan, Col. R. G. B. Spicer, and Mr. C. C. Monckton; Committee, Mesdames Mayer, Waller, Vernon, Welby, Gilks, Dixon, Hobkirk, Wood, Juxon Barton, McCaldon, the Misses O. Collyer, M. Collyer, and D. Richardson, Dr. Whitworth, Dr. Johnson, Captain Wolseley Bourne, Captain A. S. Richie, Major Brassey Edwards, and the Veterinary Officer, Nairobi.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

March Meeting of the Executive Council.

The March meeting of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir John Sandeman Allen (in the Chair), Lord Cranworth, Colonel W. H. Franklyn, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Mr. Hely Hutchinson, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. C. Ponsonby, Sir Philip Richardson, Major H. Blake Taylor, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, and Miss Harvey (Secretary).

Sir Philip Richardson was welcomed on his return from East and Central Africa, and Mr. S. Simpson, C.M.G., until recently Director of Agriculture of Uganda, was elected a member of the Board.

It was decided that the annual general meeting should be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, June 25.

Native Courts in Tanganyika.

Further consideration was given to the subject of the Tanganyika Native Courts Ordinance, about which, said Sir Humphrey Leggett, considerable misunderstanding existed. The Ordinance in question was intended to apply solely to Native cases, such as matrimonial disputes and land questions dependent on tribal customs; it in no way affected commercial cases, cases between Natives and non-Natives, or offences against the general law of the land. In Uganda there appeared to be an idea that Natives were to be debarred from the right of appeal, whereas, as a matter of fact, Natives had the fullest possible right of appeal. Tribal customs in such matters of land often differed considerably even among neighbouring tribes, but the decision of the elders had always had the force of law within the tribe, and the idea of the Native Courts Ordinance was to deal with such matters. Appeals from decisions of the Native authorities would go to the Provincial Commissioner or the District Commissioner, who were officers of the Government.

Mr. Wigglesworth said there was a widespread impression that the administration of justice was being transferred by the Ordinance from the Courts to the Government. Though Nigerian conditions were quite different from those of Tanganyika, it seemed that Nigeria was being taken as a pattern, but to him (the speaker) it appeared that the Courts should be independent of the administration.

The Executive Council decided to study the matter further at subsequent meetings.

Congo Basin Treaties.

Further consideration was given to the question of the Congo Basin treaties, and a memorandum by Sir John Sandeman Allen was read. It was resolved: "That in view of the fact that at present the loss to British trade by the modification or cancellation of the Congo Basin treaties would be much more serious than any possible gain, the Joint East African Board is of opinion that it is wiser to leave the treaties undisturbed at present, except that a slight alteration in boundaries, if possible, should be further considered if this can be done without imperilling the treaties as a whole."

Port on the Kagera.

A Press report, stating that the Tanganyika Government had agreed to lease to the Uganda Government the township area at Kabuera, on the Kagera River, was received with satisfaction, since such a course would achieve the desire of the Board for efficient administration of the township, the grant of trading licenses, etc., which, it is felt, can be much better conducted in that district by the Uganda Administration, since communications from Uganda are easy, while from Bukoba, the nearest town in Tanganyika, they are slow and difficult.

MR. SASTRI'S EAST AFRICAN REPORT.

The full text of Mr. Sastri's report on his mission to East Africa is expected to be available in London within a few days, but a summary issued in the meantime by the India Office is sufficient to show that he advocates most of the demands of the East African Indian National Congress, including points which European opinion strenuously opposes.

Mr. Sastri reiterates the demand for a common franchise roll; opposes the grant to Kenya of responsible Government or any institutions leading to it, advocating maintenance of the official majority in the Legislative Council; suggests that Native representation in the Kenya Council shall be by Natives themselves or by Europeans and Natives equally; and even opposes the establishment of a Central Council for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, as proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson and endorsed by practically the whole European community of the three Dependencies. If, however, such a Central Council be established, Mr. Sastri urges that the unofficial representative from each territory shall include a satisfactory proportion of Indians. We forbear further comments until the full text of the report is available.

To East Africa's many aviators we confidently recommend the first issue of *The Royal Air Force Quarterly*, a handsome volume of over 130 pages dealing with such varied topics as personnel, organization and administration; operations and intelligence; research and technical developments (which will appeal to the civilian); civil aviation; history and travel. There are even three capital short stories. The illustrations are really fine. The publishers are Messrs. Gale & Polden, of 2, Amen Corner, E.C.4.

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was placed on the
market

Bill on Leave.

3. On the Telephone.

THE British Industries Fair was all very well, but I had to find somewhere to sleep, and, as I had not yet booked at an hotel, I hid me back to Piccadilly and entered a great gilded caravanerai known to many an exile.

My baggage was sent for, I was given a key attached to what seemed an enormously heavy weight, and, after being wafted almost into the skies by an express lift, I found myself in Room 874. I was tired and I went to bed, to dream of croaking bull-frogs, of singing crickets, and of the lonesome wail of hyenas; but I knew, subconsciously, that I lay in a warm and comfortable feather bed, far, far away from tropic skies and the denizens of the bush.

A loud ringing of the telephone at my bedside brought me to startled consciousness. I picked up the receiver sleepily.

"You asked to be called at eight o'clock," said a voice. "Will you take breakfast downstairs or in your room?"

Breakfast in Bed.

This was a new idea. I hadn't had breakfast in bed for years—not since Ali, my *mpishi*, used to bring me a tiny egg on a tin plate, with a piece of rock-like toast, and an aluminium mug of tea, at 3 a.m. when we were on *safari*. And then I used to gulp down this repast sitting on the edge of my camp bed while I tried to pull on a pair of shorts and stockings.

"Good idea," I answered. "Tell 'em to bring it up here."

"Breakfast for No. 874," she repeated. "Will you have eggs and bacon, haddock on toast, liver and . . ."

"Oh! I leave it to you," I said. It is difficult to think coherently about such things as food at that hour of the morning.

Presently there was a tap at the door, and a self-possessed being stalked into my room. Covering under the sheets, I watched her pull up the blinds and re-arrange the clothes I had strewn about the place. She seemed impervious to the presence of the mere male.

"Naiçe faine dai, sir!" she asserted.

I agreed; the sun shone brightly, and I was in England for the first time in eighteen years.

Then she brought my breakfast, and planted it on a sort of "what-not" affair at the side of my bed. Oh! ye unfortunate ones feeding on half-starved *kuku* in the bush, it was a breakfast. There was—but I won't make your mouths water with all the delicious details.

At 9.30 I emerged, shaven, and groomed.

Outside the hotel I remembered having promised to phone up a man, so wended my way to the nearest telephone box and shut myself in. Before me was what looked like one of those time bombs used during the War—the things they used to put in battleships to blow them up some days after.

Press Button A.

Below the mouthpiece was a disc surrounded by letters, and underneath this a black tin box with two buttons, marked A and B.

"Lift the receiver," I read, "and insert two pennies. To use the automatic disc, use the first three letters of the required exchange by turning the disc once for each letter. When you hear your

number answer, press button A, and speak. If there is no answer, or a high pitched buzzing sound, press button B and your money will be refunded. In case of trouble call the operator by using letter O on the disc."

I wiped my brow, and studied the complicated assortment of buttons and letters. The number I wanted was under London Wall exchange. Did I use the first three letters of London, and omit the Wall, or did I use Lon and Wal?

I lifted up the receiver and was met with a fierce crackling noise. Gingerly I replaced it, while I thought of what to do. Clearly there must be something wrong; surely it shouldn't make a noise like that.

Two pennies placed in the slot, I listened again. All was quiet. Venturing further, I poked my finger where the L was and turned the disc. It flicked back to the accompaniment of a piercing scream in my ear. Undaunted, however, I got the O and then N.

By this time I was sure I ought to use Wal as well, so I turned three more letters. Then came the number, which I managed to get alright; then I listened attentively. Presently a voice came through the phone. I smiled to myself and pressed button A.

"Hullo!" I said, "is that you, old boy?"

"This is Walworth-O two two seven," replied the voice.

"Walworth," I queried, "why, I want London Wall!"

"Well, you haven't got it," she snapped, "ring, off, please."

Frantically I pushed button B to get my money back, but nothing happened; my tuppence remained locked in the tin box.

My Tuppence Lost.

I am not, I think, unduly thrifty, but the loss of that tuppence annoyed me. Why should the Post Office make tuppence out of me for which I had received no value?

I picked up the receiver, and after a certain amount of searching found the letter O, by which to call the attention of the operator.

"Number, please," said a voice at the other end.

"I say," I remonstrated, "I got the wrong number, and now I have . . ."

She was not interested. "I'll put you through to Inquiries."

Presently another voice answered:

"What is your inquiry, please?"

I began again. "I tried to ring up London Wall O double two seven," I explained.

"O two two seven," she reproved.

"I'm sorry," I gulped, "but I got hold of someone in Walworth instead."

"What letters did you use?" she asked, obviously bored.

I told her, and she advised me of my mistake.

"But what about my tuppence?" I asked, my anger rising.

"I'm sorry," she said, "but Ai'm afraid you've lost it." I heard the click of her receiver as she rang off.

Outside the booth a taxi crawled past me. I hailed him. "Take me to London Wall," I ordered. "It seems that the only way to speak to anyone in this country is to go and see him."

Two Italian airmen, who were missing in the Sudd area, have reached Juba, on the Upper Nile, by motor car from Yambio, where their aeroplane was left in a damaged condition.

FOR LAND IN THE KENYA
HIGHLANDS WRITE TO

THE NYANZA AUCTIONEERS

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one or more wheels by simply
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A WELL-KNOWN NAIROBI BUSINESS MAN. DEVELOPMENT IN THE ARUSHA DISTRICT.

Mr. M. D. Kampf leaves London.

Extension of the Settlement Areas.

MR. MALVIN D. KAMPF, the well-known Nairobi business man who left England a few days ago to return to Kenya Colony, after spending a short holiday in Great Britain, has been in East Africa for the past seven years. When he first reached Nairobi in 1913, his activities were confined to preaching the benefit of life insurance, in which he has firm faith—and we remember his telling us that at a garden party in Uganda, Sir Robert Coryndon, the then Governor, whom he had not seen for many years, greeted him with the words: "Did you not sell me a life insurance policy in Swaziland years ago?" Sir Robert's memory had not betrayed him; the facts were as suggested.

Though nowadays Mr. Kampf and his representatives are constantly travelling through Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, and Northern Rhodesia on this same business, his present activities are by no means confined to insurance; indeed, most of the cinematograph films exhibited in East Africa picture houses are imported by him; he holds agencies for leading British and South African manufacturers and exporters, and has interests in Kenya coffee estates.

A Word to British Manufacturers.

He has firm faith in the future not only of the Kenya Highlands, but of the East African Dependencies generally, and, having watched Nairobi and the up-country towns develop in the last decade, despite all the post-War difficulties and three successive years of poor rains and latterly locusts, expresses his conviction that much greater progress can be made once a High-Commissioner is appointed to co-ordinate the public services of common interest, especially the railways, inter-Colonial road, and Customs.

The British Industries Fair was, in his opinion, a splendid indication of the goods which the Mother Country can make for export to East Africa, but although there were many praiseworthy exceptions, the average British manufacturer who exhibited appeared to him to have no knowledge of the great prospects for increased business in East Africa, and in case after case he found the East African market confused with the South African. "Oh, we already have a representative," was usually one of the first remarks when, in calling at a stand, he mentioned that he came from East Africa—and then, time after time, came the news that this sole agent lived in Cape Town, Johannesburg, or Durban!

While in London Mr. Kampf had, we learn, been repeatedly approached by men anxious to know what opportunities Kenya offered them. All were told that the Colony wants settlers of the right type, but that they should either have an appointment or a capital of not less than £2,000.

We have received from Nduruma and Port Regis Estate, some seven miles east of Arusha township, a most interesting rainfall record, which shows that in the four years 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929, the rainfall was respectively 33.5, 26.8, 25.9, and 23.1 inches, the number of days on which rain fell in the four years being respectively 55, 54, 56, and 98.

A RECENT report received from the Arusha district of Tanganyika by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London states:—

"Several large tracts have been taken up on the south of the mountain. There several large companies are starting in sisal. This promises to be a major product of the district. Various areas have been taken up in Mbulu; Ndereda, Babati, Eyassi and in the direction of Mount Hannan; all are in the commencement stages but all are being developed extensively. There is no doubt that this will be a big productive area and will be an important feeder to the projected Dodoma railway. Transport is prohibitive to any but the higher priced crops at present, but with a railway at hand every farm will be developed to full capacity with coffee and cereals. There is a lot more land available without encroaching on the Natives, and there are a large number of people ready to take up land in new areas when opened."

THE AVENUE HOTEL, NAIROBI.

WE recently reported that the Avenue Hotel, Nairobi, had changed hands, and that Mr. C. Schwentafsky, proprietor of the Palace Hotel, Mombasa, would be the new managing director, in association with a group of Mombasa residents.

We now learn that at a recent meeting of creditors of Messrs. Waller, Bowyer, and Jarrett, formerly carrying on business as the Hotel Avenue, and Trocadero Restaurant, Nairobi, three trustees were appointed to take over and run for a period of three months the Oakleigh Hotel, also owned by the debtors, with a view to ascertaining the exact position and reporting again to the general body of creditors. All creditors were asked to abstain from action, since, if the position were forced, the only alternative would be bankruptcy, by which creditors would not stand to gain anything more than it is hoped they will receive under the present scheme; in addition, there would be all the cost consequent upon bankruptcy.

MECHANISED SLAUGHTER OF GAME.

WRITING in *The Field*, Major Herbert Noyes says on the subject of game slaughter:—

"Meanwhile, we can at least lengthen the life of the game by abolishing what can only be termed mechanised slaughter, with magazine rifles, spot, flash or search lights—with or without the use of motor cars. The prohibition of the import of magazine rifles should be an easy matter; the confiscation of such atrocities as the 'Bulula' spot-light—used to dazzle small game at night—should present no insuperable difficulties. Public opinion should be equal to discouraging firing into the brown of, say, herds of *kongoni* from the shelter of a motor car, such as I have seen on the outskirts of the Athi Plains. If not, sterner measures might prevail."

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in dogs.

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Camp Fire Comments.

The United States as a "Bad Example."

Really the United States of America are earning a bad name in certain matters. An Indian gentleman, writing on "The Fauna of India," urges that "The example of the United States shows that the protection of wild life can proceed *pari passu* with a remarkable neglect of the value of human life"; and an American traveller—presumably 100%—in Abyssinia pleads that "Ras Tafari deserves credit for making an honest effort to end slavery in his kingdom. Whoever has watched the attempted enforcement of the prohibition of liquor in the United States will realise the difficulties of abolishing such a national trade as the slave traffic in Abyssinia."

Illegal Trade in East Africa.

Africa is no exception to the rule that prohibition begets "bootlegging." For his own and others' good, the Native is debarred from possessing certain things which he ardently desires, and the natural result is smuggling. "Free trade," as it used to be called in the good old "preventive" days. Thus in the Lala country, to the north of Northern Rhodesia, among the forbidden things are firearms. A good many guns, however, are smuggled across the Congo by dishonest traders. They are mostly muzzle-loaders, says Mr. von Hoffman in "Jungle Gods," crazy contrivances, as dangerous to the person who fires them as to anything he is likely to hit. But they are highly prized as evidences of a superior power inherent in the possessor; a power to make a noise and sometimes to kill at a distance; and the Native will carry an old muzzle-loader merely for the pride of possession.

The Elephant as Road Engineer.

The fact that in East and Central Africa certain modern motor roads follow the line of elephant tracks, and that in wilder country it often happens that the only practicable paths through the jungle are those made by these great beasts, renders quite reasonable the suggestion that use might be made of the elephant's talent for road making. "Talent" is by no means an exaggeration, for the instinct—or is it reasoning power?—of the great beasts enables them to find the easiest gradients, the best passes, and the safest fords on the routes they take for their periodical journeyings. It is, further, the fact that those parts of the world where elephants are not found wild—the forests of Brazil and east of "Wallace's Line": i.e., New Guinea and its neighbourhood—are just those places where explorers are stopped by really impenetrable bush. The idea is

that a few wild elephants turned loose in those countries would soon solve the explorers' difficulties, for a network of elephant paths would appear and, from favourite water-holes, roads would radiate as from Piccadilly Circus." There have been worse suggestions.

Dentistry among the Akamba.

Now that every effort is being made to find openings in East Africa for British merchandise and professional skill, a chance for dentists to make a name should not be neglected. Says Professor C. G. Seligman in his little book on "Races of Africa":

"Both sexes (of the Akamba) chip a number of the front teeth of the upper jaw into points, in addition to removing two lower incisors; as a result of this custom the teeth tend to break off above the gum, when 'false' teeth made of the bone of goat or hartebeeste may be pegged into the roots."

The intention of the Akamba is good, if the execution is crude; some capital practice could be obtained by an ambitious dental student in improving the technique. He would find his patients remarkably insensible to pain, and, if payment were only in goats, he need not be ashamed. Barristers before now have been glad to accept fees in the form of a bunch of bananas.

The Charm of the African Pygmy.

It is well known that the Pharaohs of Egypt delighted to have African pygmies at their court, and a letter is extant from a Pharaoh who lived about 3000 B.C. to his agent, one Harkhuf, a noble of Assiut, in which the most precise instructions are detailed for the protection, comfort, and health of the precious dwarf he was bringing with him to Egypt. "My majesty," wrote the Pharaoh, "desires to see this dwarf more than the gifts of Sinai and Punt." The attraction seems to have been the wonderful powers of mimicry possessed by the pygmies and their quaint dancing. That they still retain these accomplishments is clear from a note by Junker, quoted by Professor C. G. Seligman. Speaking of an Achua dwarf, Junker says:—

"His comic ways and quick movements made this little fellow the clown of our society. He imitated with marvellous fidelity the peculiarities of persons whom he had once seen: for instance, their attitudes and facial expression of Jussuf Pasha . . . and of Haj Halli at their devotions, as well as the address and movements of Emin Pasha with the four eyes (spectacles) . . . and now he took me off to the life, rehearsing after four years' down to the minutest detail, and with surprising accuracy, my anthropometric performance when measuring his body at Rumberk."

Such talent, however, is not confined to the pygmies; it will be remembered that Charles Darwin while on his voyage in the, "Beagle" noted that the Fuegeians of the inhospitable south of South America not only copied the actions of the British sailors but repeated with perfect accuracy and intonation the words addressed to them, though they had not the slightest notion of the meaning.

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East Africa in the Press.

NATIVE UNREST IN KENYA.

THE Rev. H. D. Hooper says in the course of a letter to *The Times* :—

"I spent nearly ten years inside the Kikuyu Reserve, and have known Harry Thuku and many of the Kikuyu members of the political association which is now known as the Kikuyu Central Association. I have frequently discussed with them the difficulties of the local Government in effecting changes in tribal administration, and these Natives always met my statements with a frank recognition of the genuine sympathy and justice of the ordinary administrative officer. Their difficulties did not arise from European interference with the methods of administration, but in the inevitable shifting of the balance of tribal authority. While that authority still remains with the elders whom the Government must support, 'the young men no longer hold the spears'; in their eyes, the removal of such a salutary restraint upon the arbiters of justice is not compensated by the right of appeal to a European magistrate, who cannot be fully cognizant of the devious ways by which justice is attained in Native courts.

"The balance, however, is inexorably readjusted: as the older generations through the cleavage between them and the younger members of their tribe begin to disappear, for they are both alive to the value of coming to terms; if ignorance and discontent remain the unrest, is no longer directed against tribal authority, but it focused upon the more remote power, and the responsibility for every ill becomes a racial issue.

"To anticipate such a climax and to unite young and old in intelligent co-operation with their officials is a task of supreme difficulty. In Kenya the creation of Native Councils was a step in the right direction; but even this innovation, in a community without a local Press, did not secure full freedom for the expression of smouldering discontent: the open *baraza*, which is being tried in parts of the Kikuyu Reserve to-day, provides a further safety-valve.

"The chief incentives to irresponsible agitation will be removed when these opportunities of free public discussion can be added further measures to keep the Native people fully informed of the expenditure of their taxes and of the relation of local administration to the central authority. At present the disposal of their taxes must be assessed, in the mind of the ordinary Native, by the amount of direct service discernible in his own district and location; and his ignorance constitutes a valid argument for the expenditure of a high proportion of the revenue from his district in such local services as agriculture, education, hospital and general welfare work."

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT'S TOUR.

THE last issue of the *Nakuru Weekly News* to reach London contains the following paragraph:—

"Captain H. C. Druett, of the staff of the London newspaper *East Africa*, who, it will be remembered, flew out to this country some little time back, has been spending the last week in Nakuru and district. It is a distinctly good sign when a paper of the status of *East Africa* sends out a representative to investigate our problems on the spot, and its editorial columns should in future show an enhanced knowledge of our little troubles, and in consequence an enhanced value to us on the spot."

East Africa, which greatly appreciates the many courtesies extended to its editorial secretary, is anxious to be of increasing service to the Dependencies, and, with that object in view, always welcomes information, suggestions, and criticisms from readers.

The Northern Rhodesian correspondent of a contemporary sends the following profound thought: "Broken Hill is now likely to produce zinc up to specification of plant regularly each month if sufficient high grade ore can be located there." Without doubt!

A VISITOR LOOKS AT KENYA.

In the course of an article in *The Leicester Mail* Mrs. J. E. Anderson, who has just returned from a visit to Kenya, in which three of her sons are living, two as settlers and one as a Government medical officer, says:—

"It is impossible to do full justice to the tact, efficiency and painstaking service rendered to the African by all classes of Englishmen. In the home Press it often appears as if the reverse is the case, and prominence is given to isolated cases of tragedy or cruelty.

"That there are bad as well as good Britons in Kenya one does not deny, nor the fact that cases of injustice to the Native in the past and present can be cited. It can be unhesitatingly affirmed, however, that the prevalent idea is untrue, that the Kenya settler wishes to keep the Native as 'a heaver of wood and drawer of water,' and is out to exploit him. Generally speaking, the happiest relations exist between employer and employed, and the fact is recognised that white and Native are mutually dependent on each other.

"In the usually accepted sense of the word, the Kenya Native cannot be exploited, as in many areas the demand for Native labour exceeds the supply. In the farming areas in the Highlands of the Colony, the raw Native comes out of the Reserves to work for a white employer, not because he is forced to work, but because of a desire to obtain some of the necessities of civilisation.

"A missionary of seventeen years' residence in the Colony assured the writer that a Native who has worked for a good employer never settles down again to life in the Reserve, but after coming for a holiday to see his own people, goes back contentedly to life on a farm.

"The fact is not denied that the white man has gone to Kenya to earn a living, but a visit to the Colony has convinced the writer that white settlement does not stand for blatant Imperialism, but for a path of progress for backward peoples, true to the tradition for which the British Empire stands.

"The noise of controversy may be heard over blots and excrescences or disagreement as to policy, but in the overwhelming majority of cases Englishmen are lending a helping hand along the path of freedom and advance to the primitive peoples in the Colony; and are leading and guiding into usefulness the workers under their charge."

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DENTAL CREAM

THE PROGRESS OF KENYA.

Points from the 1929 Agricultural Census.

DEFICIENT rainfall in 1928 is the key to the Kenya Agricultural Census returns for the period August 1, 1928, to July 31, 1929 (Government Printer, Nairobi, 2s.), for, following on droughty conditions in the previous year, 21 out of 25 districts of the Colony recorded a shortfall in rain. Thus weather conditions and the locust attack accounted for reduced yields in most crops, though locusts were responsible for probably not more than 5% damage to cultivation. Coffee showed a decrease of £630,366 in export value, and copra, sugar, skins and cotton smaller decreases, but exports of sisal (£162,387), maize (£72,002), wheat (£41,209), wool, maize meal and wattle extract all showed increases.

The number of new European occupiers was 133, but as 60 died or left the Colony, the net increase was 64 of Europeans engaged in agriculture the increase was 75. The total occupied area increased to 5,000,648 acres, the cultivated area to 3,355,590 acres or 7.23% over 1928; the average area cultivated per occupier was 312 acres—11 acres over 1928; and each occupier had on an average 1,309 acres developed. There was a downward tendency in cattle and an upward in sheep.

Maize (38.5%) continued to be the main crop, sisal (17.2%), coffee (14.2%) and wheat (10.4%) coming next in order of acreage. In export value the order is reversed: coffee (31.7%), sisal (23.7%), and maize (14.5%). The 1,000,317 bags of maize harvested represented a return of 1.36 bags per acre as against 6.15 in 1928 and 7.39 in 1927. The 228,141 bags of wheat averaged 2.75 per acre, a better return than in 1928—2.32.

The total area under coffee was 90,205 acres, owned by 871 planters, or 42.8% of the occupiers of the Colony. The clean coffee produced amounted to 122,428 cwt., the *buni* to 13,943 cwt. Market prices for coffee in London ranged from £128 a ton in January to £96 in July, the average value as reckoned by the Customs being £107 10s. a ton.

Tea showed a remarkable increase, the 5,593 acres under this promising crop producing 152,813 lb. of tea, against 4,809 acres and 33,403 lb. in 1928, and 382 acres and 1,341 lb. in 1925. Kericho is now the main tea district with 4,606 acres, Kiambu (Limuru) being its only competitor with 980 acres. Sisal increased 18.8% to 109,375 acres and furnished 15,809 tons of fibre; the substantial increase in cutting area is evidence of the progress of the sisal industry. 11,161 acres were under sugar, an increase of 18.6%.

Tractors and engines solely employed on agricultural holdings numbered 2,360, of which 22 were steam tractors, 166 steam engines, 1,346 internal combustion tractors, and 835 internal combustion engines. The increase in mechanical tillage has led to a drop in the number of oxen. The average number of labour units employed monthly was 110,697, a decrease of 3,623 from 1928; nevertheless, a plentiful supply of labour appears to have been available in most districts and few reports of serious shortage were recorded.

TANGANYIKA RAILWAY PROGRESS.

Favourable Annual Report.

The Annual Report of the Tanganyika Railways and Marine for the year ended March 31, 1929 (Crown Agents for the Colonies, 5s. net), is a record of progress on which congratulations are due to Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, the General Manager, and to the writer of the report, Major H. Noel Davies, the Deputy General Manager, who managed the system during Colonel Maxwell's absence on leave.

At the end of the year 1,240 miles of main and branch line were in operation. The gross receipts were up from £581,358 to £704,463, whereas the working expenditure on the railways increased only £55,000, and the gross profits advanced from £152,188 to £235,207. The number of passengers carried advanced from 478,625 to 535,404, the goods traffic from 214,283 to 231,030 tons, the train mileage from 887,593 to 903,460, while the percentage of expenditure to earnings fell from 74.3% to 60.2%.

The financial position is sound, especially bearing in mind that losses were made each year until 1925-6, when for the first time earnings were in excess of expenditure,

but only to the extent of £3,261. The excess, however, is confined to the Central Railway, the Tanga Railway having always shown a loss in working.

The tables included in the report make most interesting reading. From them we find that the net deficiency on the Central Railway has now been brought down to £220,452; that loss on the Tanga Railway now totals £391,121; that the steamer services on Lake Tanganyika have cost the Territory £11,601 above the revenue earned; that the net loss on the Lindi Tramway is £386, on the Marine Department £15,926, and on the Electricity Department £13,005. The German capital value of the Central Railway is entered at £4,014,050, and the amount paid to the Custodian of Enemy Property for its acquisition £33,994.

The summary of earnings from 1923 onwards is an instructive and encouraging table, which shows that the annual revenue has increased in the five years from £238,553 to £803,704. Can any other system in the Empire show so great an advance in the five years? Within that period the percentage of working expenses (excluding interest charges) to receipts has fallen from 139% to 70.7%. Improvements to ports, harbours, and wharves are listed item by item, and show that more work has been done than is generally realised.

Unfortunately, the recent floods on the Central Railway are bound to cause the Railway Administration unexpected difficulties and expenditure, but the good showing for 1929 will contribute substantially to meeting the resulting charges.

KARAMIAT ESTATES, KENYA.

Particulars of Karamiat Estates have been filed. The capital is 1,797,410 shillings in 10s. shares. The company was incorporated in Kenya on January 5, 1921, under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, to acquire lands and other property and rights in Eldoret, and to cultivate flax, sisal, cotton and other fibrous plants, etc. The British address is at Selection Trust Building, Mason's Avenue, E.C.2, where R. Angus is authorised to accept service. The directors are: A. C. Beatty, Baroda House, 24, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 (director of Selection Trust, Ltd., and other companies); Sir James C. Calder, Kt., C.B.E., 32, Park Lane, W.1; and J. A. Dunn, Owhorpe, Brenchley. The file number is F2,897.



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MINING, MEN, AND MATTERS

BEIRA RAILWAY
PROSPECTS—

BROKEN HILL
NEGLECT

A CURIOUS phenomenon in the location of great mineral deposits has been their extreme inaccessibility. With Africa this has been particularly so, for all the great mineralised areas so far discovered have been most inconveniently placed. Kimberley was the first; then the seemingly outlandish Johannesburg, one thousand miles from the Cape; Southern Rhodesia, with its nearest outlet an inconveniently situated foreign port; Nigeria, Haut Katanga, and last, but by no means least, Northern Rhodesia. Accompanying this factor of remoteness has often been the curse of illness and death, but modern science can reduce ill-health to a minimum. Medicine must be called upon for the complete industrialisation of Northern Rhodesia, for parts of the mineral belt are rapidly gaining an unsavoury reputation, Ndola having already become known as harbouring a particularly virulent form of malaria, while blackwater has claimed not a few victims.

During the last few years Northern Rhodesia has seen a constant coming and going of young American and other mining engineers. They have arrived in the country keen and strong-limbed, but too many of them have either come to an untimely end or have sailed back to their homes a mere gaunt shadow of their former selves, wracked with malaria and dysentery, their mental alertness gone, and vitality at its ebb.

There was the sad case of two geologists sent to a lone camp in the Serenje district—one a young American, straight from a great centre of learning, and the other an "old hand" who had fought the veld and the bush for many a long year. They were at their posts for very few months before both took ill. There were no means of communicating rapidly with civilisation, and before aid could arrive one was dead and the other in a state of coma. Sleeping sickness had claimed them. The survivor, the younger of the two, was rushed to hospital at Broken Hill, and, after many months, was declared cured. But was he cured? The sleeping sickness germ had been eradicated, but he was a physical wreck. No more could he follow his profession in Africa; his health needed constant attention, and he was sent back to America, there to fend for himself. This, of course, is no reflection on his employers, who doubtless compensated him as far as money can compensate, but do the agents who engage these men know, or disclose, the truth about the conditions of life awaiting the newly appointed man? My talks with many of them on the spot proved how little they knew of African conditions. I am not suggesting that they should be molly-coddled and that disease and death are not to be expected in any work of pioneering, but, for the sake of Northern Rhodesia's good name, I want to see the tally of illness as low as it can possibly be. The mining companies are not disregardful of the facts, as was recently shown by the visit, at their expense, of Sir William Simpson, the eminent authority on tropical hygiene.

AT the recent meeting of the Beira Junction Railway, when a dividend of 1s. 9d. per share was declared, Sir Henry Birchenough, the Chairman of the company, stated that keen competition would

have to be faced shortly, but that they need not worry, as arrangements have been made with all the mining companies concerned in the north (Northern Rhodesia) to the effect that for a period of eight years all their import and export traffic shall be transported over the Rhodesian system of railways. Sir Henry Birchenough is President of the Chartered Company, which, jointly with the Mozambique Company, owns five-sixths of the shares of the Beira Railway; he is equally allied to the Edmund Davis copper interests, inasmuch as that gentleman is a member of the Chartered board—and, incidentally, is very largely to be thanked for the £456,000 profit made from share dealings by them last year.

This latest pronouncement, then, appears to be yet another bombshell in the attempt of the Northern Rhodesian copper interests to obtain, or force, control of the Sir Robert Williams's group of companies. It is unlikely that they will succeed, for if it is the Bulenguella Railway that they desire to boycott, that system will be well supplied with import and export traffic by the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, which now produces, and will for some years continue to produce, more copper than all the Northern Rhodesian mines put together.

With all due respect and sympathy for the shareholders in the Beira Railway, the eventual and obvious outlet for Northern Rhodesia is Lobito Bay, whence Europe may be reached in under a fortnight, compared with some four weeks from Beira by the quickest route. Any such false deviation of traffic through uneconomic channels can only come to grief in the long run, and may leave shareholders in a far worse position than they are now. The Beira Railway derives a fair income from Southern Rhodesia and the Mozambique Territory. Let the line continue to have its trade, but not interfere in what is not economically within its sphere.

A PROPOS of my remarks last week, it would appear as if the blowers of the Northern Rhodesian balloon have neglected Broken Hill lately. Last year these shares were bolstered up to just over 5s.; now they have fallen to the low estate of 2s. 1½d. It is unusual for the Anglo-American interests thus to leave their fledglings out in the cold, and force them to find their own price without the comfort of "inside" buying to liven things up. Maybe this depreciation is only in the form of a "breather," and soon the professional "blowers" will regather the energy they have spent on Congo Borders. Perhaps the Broken Hill balloon will then go up again, with yet another batch of "encouraging developments."

As a matter of fact these shares are not overvalued at their present price, for the mine has been doing better lately, and even if there is no chance of a dividend for many years, yet it is doubtful if the price will sink much lower. The plant and property are worth a fair amount, although nowhere near £2,500,000, the capital of the company. Mulungushi Dam, too, may prove a useful source of revenue in time for the supply of power to the copper mines.

"BWANA FEZA."

"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.

Nearly 216,000 acres were planted with maize in Kenya during 1928.

Mesa, headed the Kenya rainfall table for December, registering 15.68 in.

Mr. A. B. Massie, of Stewart's Stores, Dar es Salaam, has returned from Europe.

Native purchasing power in Uganda from cotton sales is £1,333,000 less than last year.

Fez caps are now being manufactured in Kampala and sold at less than the imported article.

The partnership of Cumming and Stanley, of Tanganyika Territory, has been dissolved.

No more .303 rifles are to be imported into Kenya unless fitted for the use of rimless cartridges.

Over three inches of rain recently fell in a Nairobi storm, 2.25 inches falling within one hour.

The Shell Company has secured a site of four acres at Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, for a petrol dump.

The Union-Castle Company and its associated agencies in Beira are to erect offices and quarters at a cost of £65,000.

Mr. Arthur Hornby, of Messrs. Dunn, Hornby and Co., of Nairobi, has been appointed liquidator of Muani Estates, Ltd.

The latest Kenya reports on the January crop yield are: Maize, 1,987,200 bags; wheat, 355,846 bags; coffee, 10,078 tons.

Mr. H. Rosholt, the managing director of Messrs. Allan, Wack, Ltd., has recently been on a visit to South Africa from Beira.

The new railway line is expected to reach N'kana, Northern Rhodesia, within three months, and N'changa within twelve months.

Official sanction has been given for the construction of a branch line to Ngare-Nairobi from the present Moshi-Arusha line at a cost of £130,000.

Tanganyika Territory's trade for 1929 totalled £10,805,522, imports representing £4,285,952, exports £3,088,360, and transit trade £2,531,205.

Mombasa is undergoing a building boom. Latest erections include three new garages and a scheme to spend £10,000 on shops and flats in Kilindini Road.

Tenders are invited for the construction of approximately ninety-four miles of metre-gauge railway line between Manyoni and Kinyangire, Tanganyika Territory.

The Secretary of State announces that he is considering, amongst other aerial survey schemes for East Africa, a grant of £16,450 for a partial aerial survey of Tanganyika Territory.

Kisolanza Farm, Iringa, the property of Mr. Charles Webber, was recently sold at auction for £1,400 to Messrs. Hana Ghavi and Abdalla Khinji. The farm was some 5,500 acres in area.

A Lisbon report states that the Portuguese Government has authorised the recruiting of Natives from Portuguese Nyassa for the island of S. Thomé, owing to labour shortage on the cocoa plantations.

The Tanganyika Government proposes to start a trout hatchery in the Mkuso River, near Lushoto, and to supply ova and fry at low prices to those settlers who wish to stock rivers in their own neighbourhood.

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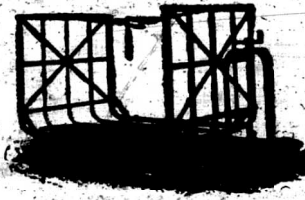
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ALL PRICES F.O.B. LONDON.

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Telegrams: "Maxitone, Finsquare, London."

Our free Information Bureau is at the disposal of subscribers and advertisers. Let us help you.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

THERE is still demand for good qualities of East African coffees and steady prices have been obtained, but for lower grades prices have fallen. The latest prices were:—

<i>Kenya:—</i>		
"A" sizes	66s. od.	to 144s. 6d.
"B" "	68s. od.	to 114s. 6d.
"C" "	50s. od.	to 74s. 6d.
Peaberry	80s. od.	to 141s. 6d.
Ungraded	45s. od.	to 50s. od.
<i>Uganda:—</i>		
First sizes	65s. 6d.	to 75s. 6d.
Second sizes	57s. 6d.	to 66s. od.
Third sizes	47s. od.	to 49s. 6d.
Peaberry	60s. od.	to 75s. 6d.
Mixed	27s. od.	to 35s. od.
<i>Toro:—</i>		
First sizes	71s. od.	to 74s. 6d.
Second sizes	50s. od.	to 69s. od.
Third sizes	46s. od.	to 53s. od.
<i>Tanganyika:—</i>		
<i>Arusha:—</i>		
London cleaned		94s. od. to 124s. od.
First sizes	66s. od.	
Second sizes	45s. od.	
Third sizes	35s. 6d.	
Peaberry		
<i>Moshi:—</i>		
London cleaned		86s. od.
First sizes	56s. od.	
Second sizes	44s. 6d.	
Third sizes	35s. 6d.	
Peaberry		
<i>Isambara:—</i>		
Ordinary dull pale	37s. od.	
<i>Belgian Congo:—</i>		
<i>Kivu:—</i>		
Small-medium greenish	57s. od.	
<i>Turi:—</i>		
Pale greenish	65s. od.	
Second size	50s. od.	
Peaberry	50s. od.	

London stocks of East African coffees on March 5 totalled 44,495 bags, compared with 47,765 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Beeswax.—The market is quiet. Fair quality Burmas Salaam spot is quoted at 150s. Other East African is quoted at 130s. to 135s.

Castor Seed.—Prices are slightly higher, with March-April shipments quoted £15 5s. ex-ship.

Chillies.—Very little business has been done, and quotations for prompt shipment from Mombasa are around 54s. Zanzibar chillies are quoted from 55s. to 65s.

Cloves.—Firmer, with 01d. to 10d. quoted for Zanzibar spot and 01d. for March-May. Stock, 2,540 bales, against 4,247 bales a year ago.

Copra.—East African is quoted at £19 1s. 6d.

Cotton.—There has been only a moderate demand for East African cotton, and prices are slightly lower at 6.61d. to 9.28d. per lb.

Cotton Seed.—Prices have declined, and in the absence of buyers East African new crop is quoted at £6 ex-ship.

Groundnuts.—Prices, which are only nominal, are down to £15 2s. 6d.

Hides and Skins.—East Africans are offered at a basis of 7d. per lb. c.i.f. on a quieter market.

Maize.—Prices remain at 27s. to 27s. 6d. for No. 2 white flat East African.

Rubber.—The market has been rather more active lately, and East African clean red has been quoted at 6d. to 7d., white softish at 4d. to 5d., Manihot clean at 5d. to 6d., Manihot plantation crepe at 6d. to 7d., and Uganda pressed sheet at 6d. to 7d.

Simsim.—No business has been passing, and April-May parcels are quoted at about £15 17s. 6d.

Sisal.—Steadier, with good marks No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya quoted at £33 15s. for March-May shipment. F.a.q. has been sold between £33 and £33 5s. c.i.f.

Tea.—272 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold last week at an average price of 8.8d. per lb.

Tobacco.—Business has been quiet in Nyasas and Rhodesias.

TROUBLE WITH PIGS IN URUNDI.

A SCIENTIFIC correspondent writes:—
 "The wild pig which are proving such a nuisance in the Buhonga and Rumonge districts of Urundi are not the indigenous African bush pig (*Choirepotamus charopotamus*), but true hogs of the genus *Sus*, the progeny of the domestic pigs which the Germans raised at Usumbara and allowed to run loose when they abandoned Urundi. Finding in the moist and wooded gorges of the mountains and in the valleys running down to the shores of Lake Tanganyika abundant food, safe shelter, and congenial wallows, these pigs have run wild, bred prolifically, and become carnivorous. Their destruction in their almost inaccessible lairs among marshes and thorn bush is so difficult that Natives are of little use, for the local tribes do not eat wild animals and take no interest in hunting. With their usual nonchalance, they judge it easier to give way, abandon their huts, and carry their household gods to districts less exposed to ravage. So the pigs remain masters of the situation."

HEAVY RAINS IN EAST AFRICA.

HIS MAJESTY'S Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received cabled advice that the rainfall for Kenya during last week was: Kampi ya Moto and Thika, 6 inches; Koru, 5; Naivasha, 4.4; Eldoret, 3.7; Kiambu, 3.2; Ravine, 3; Kericho, 2.7; Moiben, 2.6; Nanyuki, 2.5; Lumbwa, 2.3; Limuru and Voi, 1.8; Machakos and Rumuruti, 1.75; Nyeri and Kitale, 1.7; Nairobi, 1.5; Meru, Ngong, and Njoro, 1.3; and Nakuru, 1.2 inches. The cable adds that rain is falling heavily throughout the territories.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Messrs. Petters, Ltd., of Yeovil, are showing at the Ideal Home Exhibition.

Messrs. Winget, Ltd., of Warwick, announce a new design of tip-cart for builders and contractors.

The interesting and unusually well illustrated 1930 catalogue of the Raleigh Cycle Co., Ltd., which does so large an East African trade, is available to any readers caring to write the company at Nottingham.

**BRAITHWAITE'S
 PRESSED STEEL TANKS
 PROVIDE THE
 MOST EFFICIENT FORM OF
 FUEL OIL & LIQUID STORAGE**

Built up with standard unit plates in sizes from 220 gallons capacity upwards. Economically transported, easily erected, simply maintained.

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THE VINEGAR WITH THE DELICIOUS
FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS.

- ☞ It is equally good for pickling, salads, and table use.
- ☞ It is guaranteed full strength, and will keep under all climatic conditions.

In short, it is the Ideal Export Vinegar.

Ask us for Sample and Quotation.

WHITE-COTTELL & Co., LONDON, S.E.8
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EMPIRE CRUSADE

PURE NYASALAND TOBACCO

is alone used in A.J.S. CIGARETTES

10 for 5d. 50 for 2/-
20 for 10d. 100 for 4/-

From Empire Planter
To Empire Smoker

via **A. J. STOREY**

63, SOUTH JOHN ST., LIVERPOOL
Phone: Liverpool, Bank 2511/2.



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Herrings in Tomato
Fresh Herrings
Kippers

- ☞ Appetising
- ☞ Nutritious
- ☞ Economical

Prepared by Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London, Eng.

The Keen Eye and Steady Hand.

To the sportsman, porridge is an essential item of diet; it builds muscle, keeps him fit, and sustains his nerve, but it must be



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Scotch **OATMEAL**

because of its
unique nourish-
ing and appetis-
ing qualities.

Sold by
all leading Stores and Dealers.
Manufactured only by
JOHN GRANT & SONS, Ltd.,
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Established over a Century.

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THE GENUINE WELL-MATURED
BRANDS PRODUCED AT
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WILL BE FOUND THOROUGHLY
RELIABLE IN ANY CLIMATE

ASK FOR

GAYMER'S CYDER

Representatives:
THE KENYA AGENCY, LTD., P.O. Box No. 781, NAIROBI.

Smile without embarrassment

Make dull teeth gleam like jewels;
gums firm and pink as coral



DENTAL science now traces the chief cause of discoloured teeth to a film that forms on them.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel the divided coating—film. It clings to crevices and stays. It absorbs ugly stains from food and smoking. It hardens into tartar.

Ordinary brushing fails to remove this film successfully. Now the world of science produces a special film-removing tooth paste—Pepsodent. First, it curdles film, so that light brushing easily removes it. Teeth begin to whiten. Smiles grow far more charming.

Test Pepsodent. Get a tube to-day.

Pepsodent
TRADE MARK

The Film-Removing Tooth Paste

A. H. Wardle & Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 103 Nairobi, Kenya Colony.



PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Guildford Castle," which left Mombasa on February 1 and arrived in London on March 2, carried on her homeward voyage:—

- Suez.*
 Miss I. Corry
 Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Reid
- Port Said.*
 Miss E. M. Currie
 Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Lewis
 Miss A. E. Pope-Ellis
- Genoa.*
 Mr. and Mrs. H. Ashworth
 Air Commodore and Mrs. C. C. Higgins
 Miss N. A. Mills
- Marseilles.*
 Mr. A. F. Bassett
 Sir James and Lady Broom
 Mr. C. C. Hermon
 Miss L. M. Humm
 Miss D. Medley
 Mr. C. R. E. Littledale
 Mr. P. R. Smith
 Major and Mrs. C. M. Taylor
 Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Thomas
 Miss E. A. Watson
- England.*
 Lieut. W. G. Baker
 Mr. A. T. Ball
 Capt. H. McC. Boyle
 Miss E. Bryan
 Miss L. Bruntran
 Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Buller
 Miss M. Bywater
 Miss A. N. Carmichael
 Mr. A. Carriline
 Mrs. M. P. Carruthers
 Mr. and Mrs. A. Cartwright
 Miss T. Cartwright
 Master G. Cartwright
 Mrs. R. Cotten
 Mrs. M. E. Dudley
 Mrs. A. Courtney-Fagg
 Mrs. O. A. Flynn
 Master Flynn
- Master Flynn
 Miss M. A. Gell
 Mrs. J. M. M. Godrich
 Miss J. Graham
 Miss K. L. Grant
 Miss A. E. Griffiths
 Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Griffin
 Miss Griffin
 Mrs. Q. Harris
 Master I. Harris
 Mr. P. M. Hempson
 Mrs. L. Hendry
 Mr. L. W. Hollingsworth
 Mr. F. W. Hollister
 Mrs. D. M. Hopkins
 Miss L. K. Hopkins
 Miss A. KirKham
 Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Lloyd
 Miss Lloyd
 Mrs. C. Lynam
 Mr. P. MacDonald
 Miss N. Mitchell
 Mr. E. A. Morris
 Major and Mrs. C. Nelson
 Mr. J. S. Nicolls
 Mr. J. Nunwick
 Mr. C. E. Page
 Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Paul
 Mrs. J. S. Peden
 Nurse E. Pickard
 Miss N. C. Pearson
 Nurse M. Platford
 Miss I. K. Robertson
 Mr. and Mrs. Schneeberger
 Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Sheldrake
 Master Sheldrake
 Miss E. J. Sidwell
 Mr. and Mrs. D. Skinner
 Dr. C. R. Steel
 Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sugden
 Mr. A. C. Taylor
 Miss M. Temperley
 Mr. W. H. T. Thompson
 Miss J. L. Vaux
 Mr. and Mrs. A. Vialou
 Mr. S. L. Vincent
 Mrs. J. Vint
 Miss Vint
 Miss M. Whitby

The s.s. "Modasa," which arrived at Marseilles on March 7, brought the following passengers to

- London.*
 Major R. T. Bacon
 Mr. H. E. Banister
 Mr. and Mrs. W. S. G. Barnes
 Mr. R. H. Begg
 Mr. J. M. Gunn
 Mrs. A. E. Hamp
 Mr. Houston
 Mr. W. G. Hunter
 Mr. and Mrs. A. J. S. Hutton
 Mrs. G. W. Ingleby
 Lieutenant D. M. Irven
 Mrs. S. C. Jack
 Mr. F. G. Jennings
 Mr. C. A. Kay
 Mrs. H. N. Lee
 Mr. C. R. Lewis
 Mr. J. W. Lomas
- Mr. R. R. Maitland
 Miss Mayne
 Mrs. Middleton
 Mr. F. A. Mosely
 Mr. and Mrs. T. Nielson
 Mr. J. Parnall
 Miss E. Paterson
 Mr. S. R. Pelling
 Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Percival
 Mr. and Mrs. L. E. H. Power
 Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Robertson
 Mr. A. Rodger
 Miss Rothman
 Mr. and Mrs. Rothwell
 Mr. C. N. Rowe
 Mr. A. Rowling
 Mrs. P. G. Russell

- Mr. Skipwith
 Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Sykes
 Mr. G. H. Thomas
 Mr. T. S. Toothill
 Mr. L. Walker
 Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward
 Mr. E. Wilkinson
 Mr. H. C. Wilbourne
 Mr. W. C. Wilson
 Mr. J. A. Young
 Miss A. Yule
- Marseilles.*
 Mr. L. E. B. Anthony
 Mr. E. Bamborough
 Mr. J. Barbour
 Miss E. M. Barbour
 Miss D. F. Blake
 Mr. E. J. Bradman
 Miss G. D. Brooks
 Mr. R. H. Cameron
 Mr. Neville Chamberlain
 Mrs. Chamberlain
 Miss Chamberlain
- Mr. W. H. Cochran
 Mr. A. Exuberger
 Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Fisher
 Mr. A. E. Gawler
 Lieutenant R. de B. Hardie
 Mrs. L. Hargrave
 Mr. W. Holman
 Mr. J. Lee
 Mr. W. F. Lutyens
 Mr. B. Leechman
 Mr. R. McDonald
 Mr. L. W. Martin
 Mr. H. P. Morison
 Mr. V. N. Naylan
 Mrs. P. C. Nicol
 Mr. E. O'Brien
 Mrs. P. Pardoe
 Sir Milson Rees
 Mr. and Mrs. W. Ross
 Mrs. H. L. Seman
 Mr. E. Tarlton
 Mrs. E. Woodward
 Mr. A. F. Wingate

The s.s. "Francesco Crispi," which reached Genoa last week from Mombasa, brought home-

- wards:—
 Mr. J. M. Anderson
 Mr. Gioy. Camogli
 Mr. E. P. Danby
 Mrs. Hilda Davidson
 Miss D. W. Davidson
 Master W. N. Davidson
 Mr. B. E. Derington
 Mrs. S. F. Wynne Eyton
 Mr. R. R. Fenne
 Mr. Mikkiel Foulues
 Mr. Frascoroli Geovanm
 Mrs. Alice B. Glassford
 Miss B. Glassford
 Miss C. Glassford
 Mr. D. S. Gracie
 Mr. Hans Heusser
 Mr. M. C. H. Lamplough
 Mr. F. S. McManigal
- Mr. A. Mongard
 Mr. L. D. G. Morrison
 Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Munro
 Mr. E. R. Owen
 Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Owles
 Miss Daphne Parker
 Miss Margaret Parker
 Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Repton
 Mr. Hugh O. Savile
 Mrs. K. E. Savile
 Master P. Savile
 Miss N. Savile
 Mr. P. Schueberger
 Mr. Daniel Schwentafsky
 Dr. Hans Wertheim

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Durham Castle," which left London on March 6 for the Cape via Tenerife, Ascension, and St. Helena, carries for:

- Beira.*
 Lieut. J. B. Vans Agnew
 Rev. and Mrs. R. H. Borrowman
 Mr. H. Borrowman
 Master P. R. Borrowman
 Miss H. A. Cain
 Dr. and Mrs. F. Dixey
 Miss Dixey
 Miss E. Fraser
 Mrs. N. Gill
 Miss B. Gill
 Rev. R. M. Maclean
- Miss M. MacNab
 Mr. J. Oldridge
 Miss G. Perrin
 Mr. and Mrs. Stead Pope
 Master R. Pope
 Master T. Pope
 Master D. C. Pope
 Mrs. D. Rapozo
 Miss M. G. Reid
 Mr. R. H. Rose
 Miss D. Sharples
 Miss J. Wallace

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a wep product

"SMALL CHOP" (First-Toastie) is a small publication written and issued to be of interest to those who serve abroad, who have served abroad, or who shortly hope to serve abroad. It deals with topics and matters of particular interest to those with such associations, and it will be gladly sent gratis and regularly to anyone interested, on receipt of Names and Addresses sent to:

The Editor, Small Chop,
 Department E.A.,
 c/o Messrs. WAY & EVERITT PENN, Ltd.,
 14/15, Pantons Street,
 Haymarket, London, S.W.1

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA.

"Modasa" left Marseilles homewards, March 7.
 "Madura" arrived Dar es Salaam for Mombasa, March 9.
 "Matiana" left Aden for East Africa, March 8.
 "Elora" arrived Bombay, March 7.
 "Khandalla" left Mombasa, March 12.
 "Karapara" left Mombasa for Bombay, March 7.
 "Karoa" left Durban for Mombasa, March 10.
 "Karagola" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, March 11.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Author" arrived Mombasa, March 6.
 "City of Dunkirk" passed Gibraltar for East Africa, March 4.
 "Harmonides" left Glasgow for East Africa, March 12.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Sumatra" left Lourenço Marques for the Cape, March 3.
 "Klipfontein" arrived Genoa homewards, March 3.
 "Gruyskerk" left Mozambique for East Africa, March 3.
 "Ryperkerk" left Cape Town for Beira, March 3.
 "Billiton" arrived Hamburg for East Africa, March 3.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Tamatave for Marseilles, March 6.
 "Aviateur Roland Garros" arrived Agadir outwards, March 6.
 "General Duchesne" left Port Said for Mauritius, March 6.
 "General Voyron" arrived Marseilles, March 6.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Carlow Castle" arrived Cape Town for London, March 8.
 "Dunluce Castle" arrived Algoa Bay homewards, March 8.
 "Durham Castle" left London for Beira, March 6.
 "Garth Castle" left Cape Town for London, March 3.
 "Llandaff Castle" left Beira for Natal, March 8.
 "Llandoverly Castle" arrived Lourenço Marques for Beira, March 8.
 "Llangibby Castle" left Genoa for East Africa, March 8.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on:

March 13 per s.s. "Mooltan."
 20 " " s.s. "Morea."
 27 " " s.s. "Razmak."
 31 " " s.s. "Chambord."
 April 3 " " s.s. "Viceroy of India."

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. every Friday.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on March 15 per the s.s. "Maloja," on March 24 per the s.s. "Chambord," and on March 29 per the s.s. "Macedonia" and the s.s. "Watussi."

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FREIGHT RATES ON SISAL.

In response to the representations of the East African Sisal Producers' and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce for a reduction of 10s. per ton on ocean freights on sisal from Mombasa, Dar es Salaam and Tanga to European and U.S.A. ports, the Conference Lines have offered to accept, from July 1 until December 31 next, a rate of 35s. per 40 cubic feet on sisal, 30s. on sisal tow, and 25s. on sisal waste and clippings to the U.K. and Continent, and 37s. 6d., 32s. 6d., and 27s. 6d. respectively with transshipment to Baltimore, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The reductions granted are thus 5s. to the U.K. and Continent and 2s. 6d. to the U.S.A. This offer of the shipping companies is to be considered at a meeting of the Sub-Section on Tuesday next.

Messrs. Parry, Leon & Hayhoe, Ltd., writing from Exploration Buildings, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, point to an error in our issue of December 19, in which we stated that the Beira Forwarding Company had taken over their interests. The exact opposite is the case, and we are glad to have this opportunity of making the position quite clear.

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," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1, after Tuesday morning will not appear until the following week. In Memoriam announcements can be inserted for five or ten years at special rates.

HOUSE TO LET.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA: Furnished house, four bedrooms, dining room, lounge hall, garage, and tennis court, to be let. Moderate terms to good tenant. Apply Box No. 195, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

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1,000 ACRE FARM: Excellent natural and Dairy FARM—600 acres cultivated. Excellent dairy business. Situated near the largest mining and commercial centres of N. Rhodesia, Bwana M'kubwa and Ndola. Full particulars Box 18, Bwana M'kubwa, N. Rhodesia.

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MAN, 27, good birth, experience. Native labour, proficient Swahili, extensive knowledge dog and poultry breeding, secretarial qualifications, desires post with prospects; willing work for keep as commencement. Excellent references. Apply Box No. 202, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

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Write Box M.557, c/o DAWSON'S ADVERTISING SERVICE, 118, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 4.

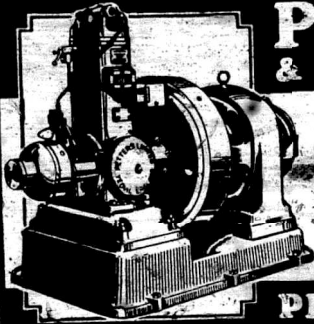
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Registered Office: LONDON HOUSE, CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C. 3.

East African Branches: Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Kampala, Jinja, Bukoba, Mwanza, Tabora, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, &c.

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.

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FOR all power purposes. Simple enclosed design, easy to operate - no skilled attention required. Start instantly whenever required. Run with great economy on kerosene (paraffin) or crude fuel oil, palm oil, etc. Extremely reliable under most gruelling conditions. Sizes 14 to 260 B.H.P. (Illustration shows 8-Kilowatt Electric Generating Plant.)

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Messrs. J. W. MILLIGAN & Co.,
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Hardinge Street, NAIROBI.

Beira and District.
Messrs. DAVIDSON & BROADFOOT,
P.O. Box 228,
Beira, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

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"PETROCINE"

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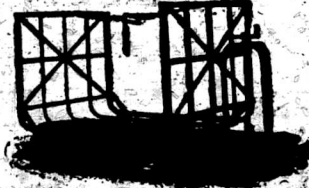
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LONDON, CREWE, BRISTOL



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Head Office: 60, TUFTON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1
Kenya Agents: DALGETY & COMPANY, LTD., NAIROBI



His Majesty's

Eastern African Dependencies'

Trade and Information Office,

Royal Mail Building

(Entrance in Spring Gardens).

Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1

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Big Game Hunting, or Prospecting in
KENYA, NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND
TANGANYIKA, UGANDA, or
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are invited to apply to the above address for the latest information.

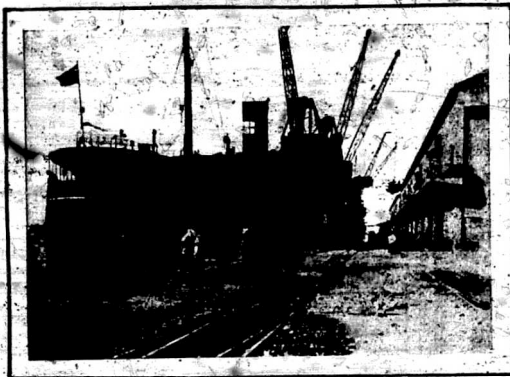
The Commissioner will always be glad to give any assistance in his power to anyone in any way interested in Eastern Africa.

Telephones: Regent 5701-2-3.

Telegram: "Eamatters, Westrand."

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

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Shipping alongside Deep Water Quay, MOMBASA



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S.S. Clement Hill on Lake Victoria

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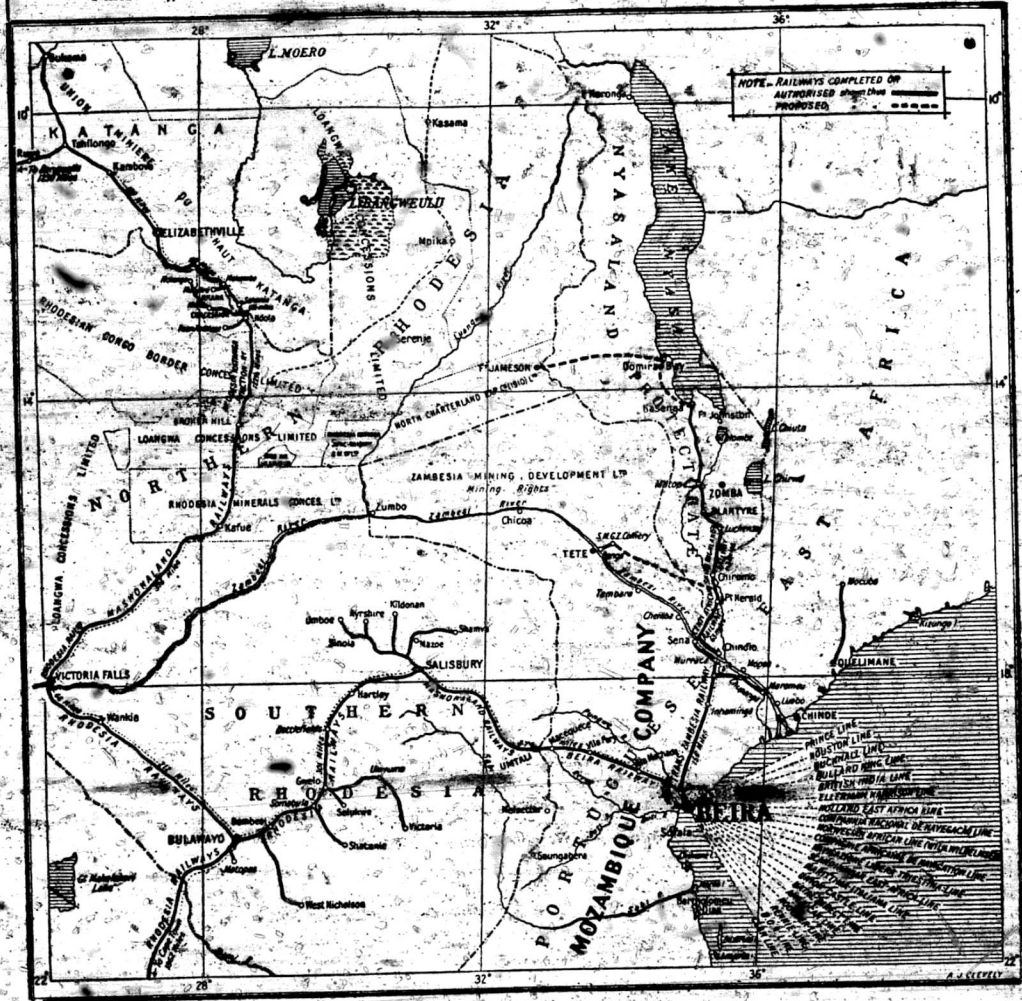
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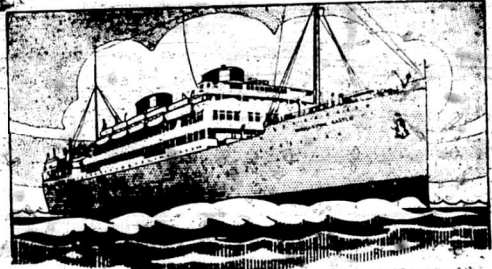
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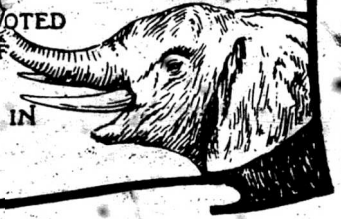
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Associated Producers of East Africa,
Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa.

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KENYA'S CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Two of the most interesting and important items on the agenda of the recent session of the Convention of Associations of Kenya were those concerned with the future of the Convention itself, and its liaison with the Associated Producers of East Africa in London. The debates were marked by a degree of candour which can, we feel, have done no harm, but good, for it was surely better for delegates of up-country associations to say frankly in Convention what their members have been saying than for settler opinions to be hushed. Almost all the speakers were measured and constructive in their criticism; there was little of the futile condemnation that is sometimes heard when the domestic affairs of public bodies are discussed; on the contrary, the general tone evidently sprang from a common conviction that "faithful are the wounds of a friend."

Secessions on the part of a number of up-country settler associations have occurred during the last year or two; largely because such associations felt it too heavy a drain on their finances to pay the present affiliation fees to the Convention; in some cases the criticism has been levelled that executive power has been too strongly wielded by Nairobi and its immediate environs, to the neglect of the views of associations farther afield, and decentralisation had been suggested as a remedy. It is not surprising to find such a proposal in small favour, for the strength of the Convention has evidently been its pooling of settler knowledge and settler opinion, the representation of which would obviously be weakened by decentralisation.

There can be no doubt that the Convention has been of the greatest service to Kenya in the past, and that it has a definite function to fulfil in the future. Like all other human bodies, it has made its mistakes, but its achievements have far out-

weighed its shortcomings. Public realisation of those facts was made evident at the session, which, after prolonged discussion, resolved: "That this meeting is of the opinion that the Convention of Associations is an essential body, and that no part of its activities should be curtailed. It, however, instructs its Executive to explore the whole question of its constitution, with particular reference to assisting distant associations both financially and with a view to their better representation. It particularly wishes such exploration to include the advisability or otherwise of: (a) circulation to affiliated associations of memoranda on minutes or other action taken by the Executive; (b) the system of voting; (c) assisting distant associations financially in regard to the cost of sending delegates; (d) strengthening the hand of the Executive in regard to acceptance of resolutions; (e) place at which Executive meetings shall be held, and (f) the basis of contributions by affiliated associations." But even so, comprehensive an instruction is more a confirmation of Executive activity than censure of inactivity, for a number of these very points have to our knowledge been under consideration by the Executive for some considerable time.

Almost every speaker urged the importance of continued and strengthened liaison with the Associated Producers of East Africa, to whose work in London tribute was paid by Lord Francis Scott, Mr. Campbell Hausburg, Mr. J. F. H. Harper, Mr. C. Kenneth Arthur, Mr. Conway Harvey, Colonel J. G. Kirkwood, and others. There have been occasions on which the Associated Producers have been able to exert most important influence in Great Britain, and, if restricted in numbers, that body has still a power for good of which not only Kenya, but Tanganyika especially, may well be glad to take advantage.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

From information we have received from several Continental sources, it appears that at the next session of the League of Nations at Geneva Holland intends to move that Germany be granted a Colonial Mandate. If the report prove well-founded, perhaps altruism must not be given too much of the credit; for since Germany was deprived of her Oversea possessions she has shown an embarrassing activity in the Dutch possessions. That is why the Hollanders would like to see that energy diverted into other directions, preferably in some Colony handed over to the Germans. The Dutch proposal has caused the Belgian Press to repeat categorically that in no circumstances will Belgium relinquish Ruanda and Urundi, which were conquered by the Belgians after they had repulsed unprovoked German attacks on the Congo. The French Colonial Press reiterates—and the point cannot be too widely known—that the distribution of Mandates is no concern of the Assembly of the League of Nations, and that the Permanent Mandates Commission, Geneva, says Paris, administers the moral interests which are committed to it, but does not decide questions of sovereignty; moreover, if there is to be a new allocation of the former German territories, the claims of Italy cannot be ignored. The arguments of our Continental contemporaries are strengthened by the recent blunt declaration of General Hertzog, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, that "South West Africa is a territory adjoining the Union and it is administered as a part of the Union. There is not the least doubt that when the Mandate was given to us everyone knew that the final destination of South West Africa was with the Union, and to-day I have not the slightest doubt that it is there its final destination will be. I think that every member of Parliament is of the same opinion on this point, though, of course, we shall take note of all that is asked of us in the Mandate and shall carry it out." General Hertzog's views are often the subject of keen controversy, but we are not aware of any opposition to his statements on this subject; it will certainly be welcomed by most of our readers, and has found so much favour in Belgian Colonial circles that *L'Echo de la Bourse*, of Brussels, suggests that the Belgian representative might repeat it at Geneva, merely substituting "Ruanda and Urundi" for "South West Africa" and "Belgian Congo" for "the Union." Of two things Germany can be sure: that Tanganyika Territory and South West Africa are permanently incorporated within the British Empire.

One point in Mr. Beeby Thompson's able report on water problems in Kenya which must not be overlooked is his suggestion of boreholes as the best way of supplying towns with potable water. He contends, and rightly, that the earth is both the best container for water, preserving it from pollution, but especially from the excessive evaporation it undergoes when impounded in tropical conditions, and is also the natural filter and purifier of the water. In England "deep wells"—those passing through an impermeable stratum—are insisted upon, because the water is purified by passing through many feet of earth; water obtained from borings in chalk cliffs, as at Eastbourne, is bacteriologically pure, though

chemically "hard." Mr. Beeby Thompson points out that the value of the beach deposits of the Central African Lakes as sources of good water might appropriately receive attention. Sandy patches on the shores of Victoria and Albert Nyanzas are spots where tube wells could be driven with the certainty of tapping an abundance of good filtered and clear water. Entebbe, he says, well illustrates the potentialities in this direction; there certain bays are filled with a coarse silver sand of nearly pure quartz grains admirably suited for drive-tube wells. Instead of drawing the lake water, which is always turbid with suspended organic and inorganic matter, and liable to pollution from the shore even when collected some distance away, naturally filtered supplies should be taken from tube wells deeply set in the beach sands and gravels. By grouping and coupling to a common suction pipe, almost any quantity of water can be abstracted in this way. The town of Naivasha has considered schemes for piping water from the hills to the east, but the cost is at present prohibitive; a simple expedient, our authority declares, would be to drill a few wells within the township and lift the water with pumps, as the cost would be very low and the water would probably be bacteriologically pure if taken well below the upper zone of saturation. As a practical example, it may be added that the big towns in Holland draw an unlimited supply of most excellent water from the sand dunes which line the coast, and which are at least comparable, if not identical, with the sand beaches of the Central African lakes.

It will naturally occur to anyone who reads Mr. J. H. McDonald's book on coffee growing in East Africa, with its chapters on insect pests and fungus diseases of the coffee plant, that there should be a possibility of reversing the process and utilising pests for exterminating weeds. If, as shown in the chapter on *Hemileia vastatrix*, an obscure fungus can ruin a great industry, why should not a similar organism kill out such nuisances as couch grass or *Striga*? The point has not escaped the attention of the experts, and experiments have already been made. The common blackberry has assumed the status of a plague in New Zealand; the plant suffers badly from a "rust," especially in West Cornwall—to such an extent, indeed, that it is entirely defoliated. Dr. Petheridge therefore despatched to New Zealand cultures of the "rust" fungus, only to find that it was ineffective in killing out the blackberry. A similar trial with a disease of the common field thistle in England proved a failure. For the comfort of coffee planters it is proved that it is practically impossible, so far as tests have gone, to kill a plant intentionally by a fungus disease. *Hemileia* is a "rust," and is found on wild coffee; yet it does not kill it; plants appear to have wonderful powers of resistance and recovery. Recently a disease of the larch was thought to have sounded the knell of that beautiful and useful tree in Great Britain, but larches still thrive. The snag for the coffee planter is that a fungus may reduce the yield of his trees below the level of commercial profit. That was the case of *Hemileia*, but fungi as "killers" seem hardly to be dreaded.

**WATER FOR
EAST AFRICAN
TOWNSHIPS.**

**INTEREST
TO COFFEE
PLANTERS.**

The second reading of the Corporal Punishment Bill in the Tanganyika Legislative Council brought from Major Lead a remark that applies with equal force to a number of other **CONFLICTING REGULATIONS** matters; Major Lead objected to portions of the Bill on the score that it was undesirable to have conflicting regulations in force within the various East African Dependencies. There is much to be said for that point of view. With the appointment of a High Commissioner for East Africa, the gradual standardisation of all laws operating in the territories will be taken in hand, and meanwhile it is obviously desirable that the position shall not be made more complicated by action on the part of one territory without reference to the views of its neighbours. Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have laws which conflict in many respects, though the conditions under which they are administered are broadly similar. Closer union is bound to come about at an early date, and its operation should not be prejudiced by independent legislative action on the part of any territory.

The suggestion put forward by Mr. R. H. Pringle at the last meeting of the Convention of Associations of Great Britain be asked to undertake **FATIGUE RESEARCH IN KENYA** research in Kenya is yet another sign of the enterprising determination of local residents to bring their methods more into line with current industrial practice and method. The head of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board recently visited Kenya, and has therefore had an opportunity of gauging the work which might be performed by the young but useful organisation which he directs. Industrial research, especially psychological research, is still a comparative novelty to industry, but the last few years have proved the value of its findings and recommendations by the increased efficiency that has been apparent in many forms of work. Thorough research into the working psychology and fatigue element of the Native mind would undoubtedly produce beneficial results, and the Convention is to be congratulated on its foresight in endorsing the suggestion that the Board be invited to examine conditions in the Colony.

A few weeks ago we reported the strange statement of the Editor of the *British Medical Journal* that screening only a portion of a veranda, instead of a whole house in the tropics, "generally means regular **OTHER EXPERTS ON SCREENING** exposure to the dangerous anopheles and protection against the merely annoying culicine." Since then we have been able to quote authorities in favour of our view of screening in East Africa, as opposed to Dr. S. P. James's declaration that until properly screened houses are available settlers should not bring out their families to East Africa. Now, in a second edition of the pamphlet, "A Summary of Facts regarding Malaria," written by Sir Ronald Ross and Sir Malcolm Watson, and issued by the Ross Institute for Tropical Diseases, we read: "Those who can afford it should protect the windows of the house with wire gauze, and provide the doors with automatic closing arrangements. The doors should open outwards. It is especially advisable to protect a room, or a part of the veranda, for sitting in during the day or evening." (Italics ours.) We do not claim that in this matter of screening verandas the Editor of the *B.M.J.* is in a minority of one, but it is evident that our view, which was somewhat contemptuously dismissed as merely that of "a lay contemporary," has ample medical support.

A strong plea for the full utilisation by the Belgians of the new port of Kabuera, on the Kagera River, for the evacuation of tin ore from the Belgian mines in Ruanda-Urundi has been made by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Pieren in *L'Essor Colonial et Maritime*, of Brussels. No considerations of national pride or false patriotic

notions should be allowed, he urges, to stand in the way of a common-sense and business-like adoption of the easiest route. Where, he asks, would the Katanga and the Union Miniere now be if, since 1908, they had refused the railway connection with South Africa because a Belgian railway had not been built to serve their needs? By a sketch map he shows very clearly that the natural outlet for the tin mines at Kuluti and round Lake Mohasi is by a new road through Mitayayo to join the British road now being cut from Mwirasandu to Kabiera. This route is easier than the existing way from Kuluti to Ghobo, and will save 230 kilometres of motor transport and 1,725 francs cost per ton of cassiterite. The Kagera is navigable by boats of fifty tons or less as far as Kabuera, and from the Kagera mouth water carriage is possible to either Kisumu, on the Kenya-Uganda Railway, or to Mwanza, for the Tanganyika Central Line. He does not mention that tin ore using the new road will first cross the frontier from Belgian Ruanda into Uganda, then switch into Tanganyika to get to Kabiera, and finally leave Tanganyika for Uganda once more before reaching the mouth of the Kagera. The inconvenience of dual administration may be considerable, and business men will hope for the adoption of the Joint East African Board's urgent recommendation that the Secretary of State should seek to ease the situation by arranging for control to be exercised by one Government only.

We have more than once pointed out that officials and settlers in East Africa who take an interest in the control of malarial diseases—and all, in these days, are **THE VALUE OF HOBBIES IN EAST AFRICA** practically compelled to do so for their own sake and that of their dependents—will find themselves unconsciously acquiring a hobby which will do much to alleviate the boredom which is one of the greatest pitfalls of life in the outlying parts of the Empire. We are glad to note that Sir Andrew Balfour, the Director of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, stressed the same point in his recent address. Students taking the course at the School would, he claimed, find themselves introduced to zoology, particularly entomology, and with the start in technique and knowledge there gained would very likely realise the immense field for original observations afforded by Africa. England has always been fortunate in her amateur scientists. In the old days before the villages of Great Britain were invaded by the motor car and the charabanc, and when the rustics were rustic and millmaids wore long hair and sun-bonnets, the clergyman of the village, with a college education, found life very slow and unintellectual. He sought some mental relaxation and exercise; and the records of botany, to take only one example, teem with the good work done by British clergymen, *Mutatis mutandis*, and replacing the clergyman in the English countryside by the Briton in the wilds of Africa, the argument holds. How much tedium he will avoid and how much pleasure he will gain by having a real interest in the life around him and by realising the possibility of doing work which will be of genuine service to his fellow man, it is difficult to estimate. But it will certainly be immense.

FROM NAIROBI TO NANYUKI.

Lion Tamers and Buffalo Raisers!

By "East Africa's" Editorial Secretary,
Captain H. C. Druett.

EVEN in East Africa, which possesses so many attractions for the tourist, it would be difficult to find in the comparatively short distance of 120 miles districts surpassing in interest those between Nairobi and Nanyuki. The road passes through coffee *shambas*, successful sisal estates, a sugar plantation, a Native Reserve, hill scenery reminiscent of the Simla hills in India, while, during the latter part of the journey, the eternal snow fields of Mount Kenya add greatly to the attraction.

Moreover, the road as far as Nyeri is particularly good, judged by East African standards; while to Nanyuki, some thirty-six miles ahead, a new road, which runs without a curve for many miles, is under construction. At present the few deviations present some difficulty to the motorist during the rains. Another fact pleasant to report is that the old type of bridge is being superseded by the more permanent concrete structure.

After leaving Nairobi the first township of importance is Ruiru. A few tin-roofed Indian *dukas* constitute the settlement, which gives its name to one of the finest coffee-growing areas in Eastern Africa. Where, the visitor asks himself, are the plantations of which I have heard so much? Soon he discovers them behind the higher ground to the west of the road, an idea of their number being conveyed at what is locally known by the gruesome name of "Graveyard Corner." There, where a branch road leads west, appear the names of twelve to eighteen planters, the names being painted on little notice boards, dotted here and there in a small group, and appearing, at a glance, to be gravestones!

Where planters are many it is impossible to describe the estates individually, but those which I visited provided many items of general interest.

A War Correspondent's Plantation.

For instance, the entrance to one *shamba* is marked by four large and imposing pillars, which can be seen at a great distance. It is the home of Major Walter Kirton, the well-known war correspondent, whose exploits, if he would only set them down, ought to provide a modern "best-seller." He is, moreover, as successful a coffee planter as he was a traveller and journalist, if the tyro may judge by the healthy appearance of his 125 acres of coffee, of which he and his nephew, Captain Walter Kirton, have good reason to be proud. Indeed, it is amazing to be told that only ten years ago this and other *shambas* in the district were undeveloped land; now, with telephonic communication available to nearby plantations and to Nairobi, life is by no means what existence "in the blue" is usually thought to be.

Major Kirton has encountered many coincidences in life, but East Africans—and Kenyans in particular—will find one of especial interest. During the Boer War, in which he served with Rimington's Horse, he had on one occasion to deliver a message to the front line, to reach which he had to crawl along the foot of a railway embankment, over the railway, and then down to the troops on the far side. These troops were in a long pit, and in his haste to get over the railway, which was under fire, Major Kirton slid down the far side. A private soldier immediately lifted him up in a somewhat undignified manner—better imagined than described. Now for the sequel. Two years ago the Major was on his way back to Kenya, and, while at Suez, happened to mention the

incident in relation to another happening, when one of those present exclaimed: "It was I who pulled you out of that pit." The speaker was Mr. Will Evans, the well-known maize planter of Nakuru!

Two other points deserve mention in connection with Major Kirton's plantation. One is his curious estate mark—the skull and cross-bones—a design which, incidentally, is placed at the entrance to his *shamba*. The second is a wooden look-out tower, made of logs, from which the observer can see not only over the whole plantation, but also the snow on Mount Kenya, ninety miles away; on many a day even Mount Kilimanjaro can be seen far away in the opposite direction. On the tower, which is some fifty feet high, is the gong which calls the Natives to labour.

Mr. C. Kenneth Archer.

A coffee factory which should be interesting to planters generally is that which Mr. C. Kenneth Archer has built on his estate. From the road on the hillside the coffee is shot down a sloped wooden structure into a hopper, from a small aperture in which it falls by gravity into another gully and on into the pulping machine, while a continuous flow of water from a stream higher up ensures constant movement. From the pulping machine the berries fall into a cement trough running down to the factory, where are a number of cement galleys into which the coffee is carried by the water. As each trough becomes full, so the aperture on the next is opened. With this stage completed, the coffee falls still lower until it reaches the point where it falls on the wire trays, the water running through to a pit beneath. The coffee is then transferred to a big cement-floored enclosure and laid in the sun. One feature of the factory is that the whole process from beginning to end requires so little supervision, the coffee falling by gravity from the time it enters the hopper until it reaches the cement enclosure. The engine operating the pulping machine is worked entirely by a Native—a little sidelight on the things which an intelligently minded boy can be taught.

Mr. Kenneth Archer, long a keen and enthusiastic public worker, is Vice-President of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa, and was President until ill-health rendered it necessary for him to resign, but the election of his great friend, Mr. J. E. H. Harper, must have been an assurance that the affairs of the Union would be well directed. Mr. Archer, who has striven to make Kenya coffee more widely known, particularly in America, where its consumption is increasing by leaps and bounds, has also been one of the pillars of the Convention of Associations and one of the ablest and most self-sacrificing public workers in the Ruiru district.

Another *shamba* I was able to visit was that of Major J. H. Gailey, whose picturesque house is situated on a high piece of ground, surrounded by a huge lawn and flower garden, which, judged even by the high criterion of East Africa, is more than usually delightful. Mrs. Gailey has certainly good reason to be proud of her work. Both Major and Mrs. Gailey have resided in Kenya for many years, the former having devoted his talents and energies to railway construction and to the big agricultural implement firm bearing his name; nowadays the management of this four hundred acre coffee plantation keeps him fully occupied.

Thika and Fort Hall.

From Ruiru the next place of importance is Thika, a township renowned for its beauty spots. Here it is that the Chania and Thika rivers join, and only a few yards from the road the traveller can stand at the top of the Chania Falls, a waterfall with a seventy foot drop. The best point from which to see the falls is, however, the garden of the Blue

Posts Hotel. Incidentally, about eight miles from this point the old caravan road crossed the Thika River by means of an old tree trunk, the surface of which was highly polished by the constant crossing of human feet!

Sisal plantations are to be seen on both sides of the road until arrival at Fort Hall, a pretty station perched on the top of a hill. From the Nairobi side the road runs more or less straight up to the Indian *dikas* and the *boma*, but on the far side it begins to wind round the hills, gradually climbing to Nyeri, some 6,000 feet above sea-level. Motorists not knowing the road must beware of the many hair-pin bends and blind corners, since for miles there is a steep slope down to the valley, through which the tinkle of the river rippling over huge boulders and down waterfalls is the only sound to be heard. In the distance are the rugged peaks of Mount Kenya, while on the hillside are Native plantations, each with its human scarecrow in the person of a little Native boy seated on the top of a little watch-tower, and entrusted with the task of frightening away any birds which may do harm to the growing crops.

Attractions of Nyeri.

Having travelled through scenery never to be forgotten, the motorist finally reaches the boundary of Nyeri, one of the older settlements of the Colony, where efforts are now being made to build up a health resort; immediately the visitor realises that its attractions are sufficiently varied to meet all tastes. An excellent golf course has been established, and tennis, polo, and cricket are indulged in by settlers and visitors alike; trout fishing is to be had in the Gura River and its neighbouring streams; and big game abounds in the hills surrounding the district, elephant, rhino, hippo, leopard, and sable antelope all being near at hand.

From the settler's point of view the district offers all that could be desired, and leading business men in the township are now contemplating means by which the attractions of Nyeri can be broadcast, not only to East Africans, but elsewhere. Some £7,000 is being devoted to the building and improvement of roads in the district, which has two very comfortable hotels, while the European store at the entrance to

the township stocks practically any article in everyday use. Climatically, the district is perfect, the days being warm and sunny, while at night-time the air is sufficiently chilly to warrant a cosy fire.

From Nyeri the road leads on to Nanyuki, long regarded as the jumping-off spot for *safaris* on their way to the uninhabited areas of the Northern Frontier Province. Nowadays Nanyuki is rapidly finding favour with residents of Nairobi, some of whose leading business men have discovered it to be an admirable retreat from the hustle and bustle of the capital of the Colony. Here, also, is a pleasant hotel—one which may be considered unique, for does not the Equator run through the centre of its bar? Its owner, Commander L. Hook, determined to impress the fact on visitors, has drawn a red line across the counter, so that all can tell at a glance in which direction the Equator runs. Mine host is also very proud of a sun-dial placed in the gardens of the hotel, from which, by a calculation beyond the ordinary mortal, I am assured that he can tell the time by moonlight! The fact that it is exactly on the Equator apparently enables this feat to be achieved, but the explanation I leave to readers to figure out for themselves. Yet another feature is that at sunrise the ensign is hoisted at the entrance and at sunset it is struck. Commander Hook served in the Royal Navy for many years—during the War he was in the submarine service—so his little nautical touches are entirely appropriate.

How Seven Lions were Captured.

The main occupation of the settlers is stock-farming, though from the wild animals I found kept as pets I may be pardoned for suspecting that lion taming and buffalo raising are the second occupation! On one farm I discovered seven lions, which spend their day in a tree, with only a wired enclosure separating them from the garden. These animals, which are owned by Mr. J. Cleland Scott, are at present quite harmless, and I have been assured by Mr. Scott that their ugly growls and ferocious demeanour are just make-believe. Still, when he invited me into the cage—carefully bolting the door inside, "just to stop them getting out"—I kept that door in the corner of my eye; his confident assurance that they would not harm a fly was comforting, but so was knowledge of the exact position of the exit! There has long been discussion in East Africa as to whether lions will climb trees. The photographs I was able to take establish the fact that they do. At feeding time—and they are by no means inexpensive animals to feed—these youngsters come down to the ground and feed out of Mr. Scott's hand; sometimes he lies on the ground, and then they just come round and take whatever he has to offer.

The manner of their acquisition provides an interesting story. In August last Mr. Scott and a friend were on *safari* when in the distance they saw two lionesses and seven cubs approaching. It being obviously dangerous to retreat, all they could do was to await developments. The animals came closer and closer, and eventually the two men decided that they must shoot. Both lionesses dropped dead, and the settlers then started to find the cubs. They were found by a stream, but immediately the humans got close, the cubs ran into dense bush. Mr. Scott decided that the only way to capture them was with a blanket. Suddenly one ran out. Following rapidly, he drew level, picked it up and rolled it in the blanket. As a reward he was badly scratched, but he returned to his companion, placed his capture in a sack which they happened to have in their equipment, and started to catch another of the animals. Not having another blanket and sack, he did not succeed that day, so he returned to his bungalow, took out a supply of boys, blankets, and sacks, on the



TANA RIVER NEAR NYERI.



DO LIONS CLIMB TREES? MR. SCOTT'S CUBS ANSWER THE QUESTION.

morrow, and caught the other six cubs during the next day or so. They were brought back to Nanyuki, where they have been ever since, perfectly happy and contented.

Buffalo among the Cattle.

On another Nanyuki farm is a tame, full-grown buffalo, which was captured some little time ago by Mr. Raymond Hook, brother of Commander Hook, and now lives with the cattle on the farm. He is obviously of a nervous temperament, for even at the click of the camera as I took his photograph he jumped suddenly back—a fact which relieved me, for I had visions of his jumping forward. Mr. Hook's offer to drive the animal forward to my car, in order that I might secure a picture of "a mad buffalo charging a motor car," was declined with thanks! Mr. Hook, one of the first settlers to take up land in Nanyuki, has also with his cattle two full-grown eland. His experiences with wild animals on the slopes of Mount Kenya would make most interesting reading.

Nanyuki is well known throughout this part of East Africa by reason of its Co-operative Creamery, which last year marketed some £10,000 worth of butter. Inaugurated as recently as 1928, the creamery has grown so fast that new machinery is now on its way out from England. When these new methods are in operation, it is anticipated that Nanyuki settlers will be in a position to export butter to the Home market.

From the small but rapidly growing township and the surrounding farms it is obvious that Nanyuki is going ahead, and when the railway reaches the town—as it is expected to do towards the end of this year—development seems likely to proceed at a faster pace than hitherto.

AN AFRICAN ORDER OF CHIVALRY.

Advocated by Sir Phillip Richardson.

Special to "East Africa."

FEW members of the House of Commons have travelled as widely as Sir Phillip Richardson, Bt., Unionist member for the Chertsey Division of Surrey, who recently returned to England from a second extensive tour of East and Central Africa, during the course of which he travelled from Nairobi to the Victoria Falls and back, and also visited Uganda and the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo.



In the four years that have elapsed since his previous visit, immense developments have taken place. Sir Philip has told *East Africa*: "In all the territories splendid work has been done. Planters and farmers are breaking new ground, increasingly substituting labour-saving appliances for more primitive methods, and consolidating their positions. Though Kenya had had three poor years prior to my visit, the first two through poor rainfall and the third through poor rainfall plus the locust visitation, I found a general spirit of optimism, a wider realisation that as world production of commodities increases and prices are therefore likely to fall, improved methods and economy in production are consequently essential on East African estates.

"A thing that struck me as being of particularly good augury is that there is much less inclination to regard the territories as mere transient places of residence from which quick profits can be snatched, to be spent at home. Not only in Kenya, but in Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia, I found repeated proofs that settlers regard the country as the permanent home of themselves and their children: in Kenya I came across at least one very good school for white boys run by English University graduates. That outlook can do a great deal to help East African progress, for it broadens views, leads to foresight, and forethought, and encourages the idea of public service."

Public Service Insufficiently Rewarded.

"In the past public service in the Dependencies has not been rewarded as it deserves to be, and I do feel that some tangible recognition ought to be given to those settlers, business men, and missionaries who gratuitously give so much of their time to work designed to benefit the community. While no one would grudge officials recognition for their good work, it must be remembered that official work is paid for both in cash and honours; unofficial work is not paid for in kind, and, with a very few exceptions, has hitherto received the scantiest recognition in East Africa.

"The time has, I believe, come for the foundation of an African Order of Chivalry. India has two such Orders, and there is surely room for at least one for British Africa. But does not the Order of the British Empire suffice? I have sometimes been asked when developing this idea, I do not believe that it meets the case, for the great majority of those admitted to that Order must necessarily be people resident at home, on account of services hardly comparable to those rendered in a Colony.

In fact, very few Colonial non-officials do receive such honours. If, however, a definitely African Order were established, public service for our African Empire would have a far better opportunity of securing the recognition it merits."

Sir Philip Richardson feels strongly that the protracted delay of the Imperial Government in coming to some decision on the Reports of the Hilton Young Commission and Sir Samuel Wilson is detrimental to development in East Africa. Everywhere he found people, officials and unofficials, saying in effect, "We are tired of Commissions, inquiries, delays and uncertainties. Cannot the Government decide something and let us get on with our work?"

The road system has improved greatly since his visit of 1925, but must be extended and improved; indeed, in the present stage of East African advancement more and better roads struck him as far more necessary than new branch railways. A motor road particularly required is one to join S.W. Uganda with the Belgian Congo. Trunk railway development should, he urges, be made only after the closest examination of all the many factors concerned, not least of them being the course of mineral developments in Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and the Belgian Congo.

The General Standard of Living:

One criticism, obviously uttered with a keen desire to be helpful to territories in which he is especially interested, was made by Sir Philip.

"The general standard of living set for themselves by Europeans is," he said, "too high. There are, of course, plenty of exceptions, but in each of the territories, and in many different districts of them, I could not escape the conviction that thrift is not as highly rated a virtue as it ought to be. Some of the most successful settlers whom I have met in Africa—and in other parts of the world for that matter—have been men and women who, until their enterprise was thoroughly firmly established, have economised in luxuries and concentrated absolutely on their job. East Africa can show its quota of such wise pioneers, but individuals personally, and East Africa as a whole, would unquestionably gain by a simplification and modification of the general conditions of living and in the building up of reserves of cash capital.

"It is unnecessary for me to particularise further, except to say that the present high standard has led to an undesirable amount of trading on credit, to unduly high book debts and bad debts, and consequent high charges for monetary accommodation. High charges are fatal to business development and to a sound business position.

28% Discount for Cash!

"What would the man in this country think if he were offered 28% discount for cash?—I was offered it in a leading East African store on such an everyday item as an electric torch. The price asked by the storekeeper was 25s., but, when I mentioned that I wanted to pay cash, it was promptly reduced to 18s.1 It is hard to believe that East African residents fail to realise how dearly they are paying, as they must expect to pay, for the credit system: to reduce credit to normal proportions would benefit the consumer, and the trader there, as also the manufacturer and exporter in this country. Many of the older men and men in responsible positions that I met confirmed these views and spoke strongly upon them.

"There is a document, known as the Staff List, which gives particulars of the salaries of all Government servants. In my opinion its publication is

most invidious; it should be a private record accessible only to the heads of Departments, as in any ordinary business.

"I would further say that if Government would allow second-class passages to junior officials, who would probably travel in the cheapest class at home, and in exchange give them additional pay, they would effect a reform as reasonable and acceptable to persons with moderate salaries. Many a young Government servant, on his first tour, is taught by his employer, the Government, to occupy a position that his salary cannot justify, and one to which he should not aspire till he has reached a relatively high position in his career; and I include male and female employees alike in these observations."

Sir Philip Richardson is one of the best-known rifle shots in the Empire. In this interview he has certainly scored more than one bull's-eye, but there was nothing aggressive in his shooting; his statements were made by way of candid and friendly comment, offered with the hope that they might be helpful.

THE RETURN OF THE MASAI RAIDERS.

It came to pass, we heard the lowing of the kine
Beyond the fold of land,
And as we lay, a *tilo*,¹ from a sheltering pine,
Sang out on our right hand.

There came no sound of arming men within the kraal;
Our climbing steps fell soft;
A night-jar stirred the jungle with its raucous call;
A sweating reed-buck coughed.

We sped 'neath swaying cedar trees where branches link;
Then swiftly down the slope—
It was the hour before the dawn, when buffaloes drink;
A little lamb awoke.

The moon clouds flung their flying shadows as we rushed,
The moon ~~cloud~~ god!²
We stabbed beneath dark eaves; the sleeper's life blood gushed
Upon the trodden sod.

Awakening men in terror fled from our pursuit,
The ground ran bloody sneers;
They were as numerous as the unripe *Cordia* fruit,
And reddened on our spears.

It was our god, *Ngai*, who brought us home again.
Pour milk upon the ground;³
We scattered them like zebras' huts upon the plain;
Which no man ever found.

Blood-red the spear each warrior wields!
Blood-red the sign upon our shields!
C. BEVERLY DAVIES.

¹ *Tilo*, the omen bird. To hear it on one's right is a sign of successful enterprise. A Masai would turn back if he heard it on his left or behind him.

² *Ngai* is the god of the rain.
³ The Masai form of libation.

The Rev. Herbert Barnes, who is compiling a life of Archdeacon Johnson, will be grateful for any reminiscences and other material that may assist him. His address is c/o The Secretary, U.M.C.A., 35, Wood Street, London, S.W.1.

MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S IMPRESSIONS.

After his East African Tour.

Special to "East Africa."

EAST AFRICA wants more friends, especially in the House of Commons and in the Press, and that the Dependencies have won a new and a firm friend in the Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, P.C., M.P., is the definite impression left by an interview which he has been good enough to grant to *East Africa*.

Few people know that he was himself a planter in the West Indies in his early life, but that fact is not without an important bearing on Mr. Chamberlain's recent tour of Kenya, Uganda, and parts of Tanganyika Territory, for it meant that he was able to see things, not only through the eyes of a statesman and administrator, but also those of a planter with personal experience of the day-to-day difficulties of the agriculturist in the tropics.

Asked whether he had seen anything to justify the attacks so constantly made on East African, and especially Kenya, settlers, he replied: "I do not believe that you will find anywhere in the world a higher average type of white settler than in the Kenya Highlands. There are splendid fellows among them, who have had to face incredible difficulties, but yet have never lost their pluck or their determination to win through. No one who has travelled among them and heard their ordinary conversational references to the African can believe that their attitude towards the Native is unsympathetic or unkindly. Indeed, their supply of labour depends on the maintenance of good relations; and I saw plenty of evidence of a mutual liking between the white employers and their labourers.

The Native.

"Taken as a whole, the East African Native is a very lucky individual. He lives in a most fascinating land, on soil generally of amazing fertility, which produces most of his needs with a minimum of effort on his part; by the establishment of the *Pax Britannica* he has been protected from the tribal raids which for hundreds of years had robbed life of its security; he is being taught elementary hygiene; he can get free medical attention; he is given improved seeds of various kinds; he has increasing opportunities of general and vocational education; and in all the territories efforts are being made to enable him to exercise the first responsibilities of local Government.

"Education of the Native up to a certain standard is, I believe, essential for the moral, physical, and material progress of the individual and of East Africa as a whole. I was greatly struck by the work being done by Native medical assistants and dressers, who can carry out inoculations, make and diagnose blood tests, dress wounds, and treat simple, but often widespread, diseases; as medical assistants, surveyors, teachers, clerks, and in other capacities there is and will be increasing scope for educated Natives. It is probable that in time they will come to fill many places now occupied by Indian craftsmen, but after all this is only a natural development which must be expected to follow on the growing capacity of the indigenous race."

Indian Demand for a Common Roll.

What, the ex-Minister was asked, do you think of the Indian suggestion of a common electoral roll?

"Why the Indian spokesmen should suggest, as they do, that the present communal rolls are an evidence of Indian inferiority I cannot understand," was the reply. "Because Europeans vote on a com-

munal roll no European imagines himself to be under a stigma, and I see no reason why an Indian should think himself stigmatised. There can obviously be no common roll, except by common consent, and there is not the remotest possibility of European agreement at present to such a suggestion. There is a widespread conviction that the vast majority of the Indians have no real interest in these political and academic discussions: what they want is to be allowed to trade without let or hindrance, and in that no one can suggest that they are handicapped. The Indians in East Africa have played a very useful part in the development of the country with considerable benefit to themselves, and it is a pity that feeling should be stirred up amongst them about political claims, which, if they were granted, could bring them no solid advantage.

Closer Union should come quickly.

"Some form of closer union must come, and should come quickly. There have been repeated postponements by the Socialist Government of any declaration of their decision on the proposals which have been made, and these endless delays are very injurious to the territories, for development plans are obviously held up until private individuals, companies, and Governments know what changes are to be made.

"There is another point; I am not one of those who fear for the permanence of the British Mandate in Tanganyika, but it is clear that many people still harbour doubts, and that those doubts are hampering the progress of the Territory. Nothing would demonstrate more clearly the baselessness of such fears than the interlocking, under a High Commissioner, of services common to Tanganyika and the territories efforts are being made to enable him that on this ground, as well as that of the general interest of East Africa, some form of closer union is urgently required."

The great floods in Central Tanganyika and the heavy rains in the southern districts unfortunately made it impossible for Mr. Chamberlain to traverse, as he had hoped to do, the areas served by the Central Railway, including the Iringa highlands.

In the matter of future railway development he is especially keen on the thorough exploration of the possibilities of a railway connecting the mineral areas in Northern Rhodesia with the Central Tanganyika line, and emphasises that in this connexion time is of the essence of the contract, since if anything is to be done, it must be done before the traffic from those mines forms the habit of finding its way to the world's markets through other channels of communication. If only a portion of the traffic could be secured, it would, he emphasises, be of the greatest importance to East Africa generally, and to Tanganyika particularly, from the economic and political standpoints. That is obviously a project which, if practicable, would require financial assistance from Imperial resources, but that should not prove an insuperable barrier if the project can be justified on its merits.

Misunderstood in Dar es Salaam.

"Just before I left Dar es Salaam," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "I addressed a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and in the course of my remarks I said we had to undertake the trusteeship of the Native races and the non-Native races as well. Some people seem to have treated this observation as a declaration that this trusteeship must be vested indefinitely with people in Great Britain. I neither said nor intended anything of the kind, my point being simply that there is ample room in East Africa for justice to be done to the aspirations of the Native and non-Native, and for both communities to flourish

side by side. My advocacy of the appointment of a High Commissioner proves that I consider that more responsibility might be given to the men on the spot, but until self-government for East Africa as a unit is achieved—and I met no one who suggested that it can be achieved for a long time to come—the final responsibility must obviously remain with the Imperial Government.

"East Africa has given my wife, my daughter, and myself a wonderful holiday, and we have been the recipients of amazing and delightful hospitality. It has been a real tonic to see the spirit in which the settlers are tackling their tasks, and I have the very deepest sympathy with them in the disappointment which they must feel that this season, when, after successive years of drought, they have had splendid rains and bumper crops, world prices of coffee, sisal, maize, and wheat are at such low levels.

"However, in spite of disappointments the country is increasing in wealth and population year by year, and though no one could confidently say that East Africa is through her troubles, I have no doubt that there lies before her an assured and influential position in the British Empire."

DINOSAURS IN EASTERN AFRICA.

Mr. Migeod returning to the Search.
Special to "East Africa."

A MORE extensive programme has been arranged this year for the British Museum East Africa Expedition than was possible last year. Mr. F. W. H. Migeod continues as leader, and with him will be Mr. F. R. Parrington of the Museum of Zoology of Cambridge, who goes out for the first time.

After some digging at Tendaguru, where the possibilities of good finds of dinosaur remains are far from being exhausted, and where parts of a great number of different species have already been excavated, the ground will be examined between Tendaguru and Liwale and thence to Songea. This line of march will pass over Cretaceous deposits. From Songea the Expedition will proceed to Manda, on Lake Nyasa, which will be reached about September 1. Here the Lake will be crossed and Florence Bay on the opposite side made the base. Dr. F. Dixey, the Government Geologist of Nyasaland, will, it is hoped, be able to meet the Expedition here.

A line of beds exists on the west side of the Lake which have already yielded bones of dinosaurs. All the specimens collected have hitherto been sent to South African museums, and it is now desired to have a representative collection in the British Museum to compare with the Tendaguru bones. There are also beds in the neighbourhood containing mammalian fossils which will be excavated.

After two months' work in Nyasaland the Expedition will return to Tendaguru, making use of the motor road through Songea and Tunduru, and the season's work will be brought to an end with the beginning of the rains.

A considerable collection of plants has already been sent home from Tendaguru, a number of new species and possibly one or two new genera having been found. As opportunity offers this will be added to, and certain plants which are specially wanted looked for. A botanical collection will also be made in the highlands of Songea. In addition, it may be possible to make a small zoological collection, chiefly as regards small mammals.

Mr. Migeod and Mr. Parrington leave London today to join the s.s. "Malda" at Marseilles.

THE CASE FOR EAST AFRICAN INDIANS.

Mr. Sastri's Report on his Visit.

THOSE who had hoped that Mr. Sastri's visit might assist in the settlement of Indian claims in East Africa will be disappointed by his report on his mission to East Africa, the full text of which we have now received from the Government of India Press, Delhi. The report, though only just published, is dated August 31 last.

"Though I made earnest efforts to induce the Indian community in Kenya to abandon the non-co-operation policy, I produced but little impression, especially in view of the recommendation of the majority of the Closer Union Commission in favour of the common roll," writes Mr. Sastri, who says that his fellow-countrymen "value a common roll as the only safe basis of Kenya citizenship and guarantee of the progress of the welfare of the Colony as a whole; furthermore, they realise only too clearly that the present communal arrangement is meant to secure their inferior status in the affairs of the Colony by making it impossible for their numbers or importance to tell on the elections.

"No one who visits Kenya can fail to be struck by the utter lack of mutual understanding in political outlook between the Indian and the European communities. I admit that my stay was brief, and my opportunities for ascertaining European feeling were necessarily limited. Nevertheless, it was clear to me that the predominant view of that community was that they should be arbiters of the destiny of Kenya, and that Indians should be allowed only a very subordinate voice in the administration of the affairs of the Colony, irrespective of their numbers, wealth, capacity, or contribution to the taxation.

Tolerance.

"During the discussion alike of policy and grievances which took place one circumstance became apparent. The extreme anti-Indian view no longer occupies the field so exclusively as before. A more tolerant attitude finds expression here and there. Even where our assertion of equal political status is not welcomed, the disparity between the two communities as to the essential conditions of well-being, education, medical relief, etc., is regarded as a blot on the administration. A few ardent spirits regard even a common electoral roll as not hopelessly beyond the range of practical politics.

"And I have brought away the impression that, if the healthy opinion, now incipient on the spot, should be fostered by the firm and clear enunciation from the headquarters of the Commonwealth of principle and policy consonant with its real character, the next few years may witness in Kenya the beginnings of a common citizenship full of promise for the future.

"By sad experience we people know how the real character and ideals of the Commonwealth are obscured to the vision of local authorities, derived exclusively from one race and in touch with the sentiments and wishes exclusively of that race. Naturally the Indians in Kenya will oppose by all constitutional means open to them not only the abandonment but even the relaxation of the control now exercised by the Colonial Office. And as the moral custodian of their interest, the Government of India, in my humble judgment, cannot acquiesce in any arrangements calculated to transfer final responsibility even in part from London to Nairobi."

Recommendations.

The whole of Mr. Sastri's report, minus the appendices, occupies only five pages. His recommendations are that the Government of India should:—

- (a) Press for inquiries as to the basis of a civilisation franchise, which shall be common to all races alike;
- (b) invoke the good offices of the Colonial Office and of the Government of Kenya in securing the consent of the European community to the establishment of a common roll;
- (c) oppose the grant of responsible government to Kenya or of any institutions leading up to it;
- (d) oppose the establishment of a Central Council on the lines proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson;
- (e) demand, in case of the establishment of some such body, that the unofficial representatives from each province should include an adequate number of Indians;
- (f) advocate the continuance of the official majority in the Legislative Council of Kenya;
- (g) demand that the representation of Natives in the Kenya Legislative Council should be by Natives or by Europeans and Indians in equal proportions.

THE PRINCE AMONG THE PYGMIES.

Facts about the Little People.

Special to "East Africa."

THE Prince of Wales is on his way to make the acquaintance of the pygmies of the great Congo forest, the oldest race of human beings in the world, who have maintained their racial characters, their habits, customs, and mode of life unchanged for thousands of years.

On tombs at Sakkarah, in Egypt, dating from the Fifth Dynasty (about 3360 B.C.) there are representations of pygmies which faithfully reproduce in detail the very features of the present-day pygmies of the Ituri and Semliki forests. The Pharaohs set great store by these little people, who played a prominent part in their court functions as mimics, dancers, and entertainers; and there is extant a letter from a Pharaoh who lived about 3,000 B.C. in which the most precise instructions are given to his agent, one Herkhuf, for the protection, comfort, and health of the precious dwarf he was bringing with him to Egypt. "My majesty," wrote the Pharaoh, "desires to see this dwarf more than all the gifts of Sinai and Punt." The Prince's visit to these little people will, then, renew a connection with Royalty which on incontrovertible evidence has extended over a period of more than five thousand years.

The pygmies inhabit a wide belt of tropical Africa extending west of the Great Lakes for about three degrees on each side of the equator. While true to type, "local races" can be distinguished, differing slightly in colour—the Akka of the Upper Nile and Niam Niam and the Wambuti of the Ituri forest being a deep chocolate red, and the Batwa of Kivu and the Upper Congo tending to black. In every where they are quite distinct from the Bantu races who are their neighbours and who have driven them, in the course of the ages, into the forests where they now live. They are, indeed, as strange to the Bantu as to the white people who now take so great an interest in them.

Physical Characteristics.

They are purely nomad hunters, living on game, roots and fruits, supplemented by the garden produce they obtain from their big neighbours. They are monogamous, in contrast to the Bantu; are never cannibals; have a horror of stealing; and, in the opinion of Sir Harry Johnston, show a greater intelligence than any Negro race. Far from being "Nature's slum children," as some have averred, the pygmies are vivacious and adroit; quick to imitate and to learn languages, cleanly in their habits, with a natural sense of modesty and refinement, have a real sense of humour, and are marvellous mimics. Small they are, but not midgets. In height they vary from three to four and a half feet, and in weight from 53 lb. to 77 lb.

Of clothing they have no need in the sultry air of the virgin, moist tropical forest, but, curiously enough, they usually wear some kind of head-covering—a cap, often quaintly shaped, of straw or leaf. Their weapons are the bow and poisoned arrow, the latter of reed "feathered" with leaves; and so adept are they as archers that they will loose three arrows so rapidly that all three are in the air at the same time and all will hit the mark.

Woodsmen of the highest skill, they move through the tangled undergrowth of the forest without making the slightest sound. They flit through the gloom like shadows, climb great trees with the agility of the monkeys who share the forest with them, and even their huts of branches and plantain leaves—four feet high, with one small opening for

door, through which they crawl on all fours—so resemble their surroundings that it is possible to pass within a few yards of one of their tiny villages and yet not see it. As hunters, even the lordly elephant is not safe from their attacks; aiming first at its eyes, they pour volleys of arrows at the great beast and follow it untiringly until it falls dead, just as prehistoric man did to the mammoth, and with equal courage and success.

There is little doubt that the pygmies originated in Asia, the birthplace of humanity, and migrated in the very earliest times to Africa. Undoubtedly, too, they retain some simian characters, as they are clearly simian in appearance, with broad flat noses, short legs, intumed feet with the big toe widely separated from the four small digits, and a covering of body-hair. Emin Pasha records of the Wambuti that this fell is composed of stiffish, greasy, short hairs; H. M. Stanley describes his dwarf of the Aruwini forest as having a fell of furry hair, half an inch thick.

Have they a Language?

They appear to have no language of their own, such speech as has been recorded being a modified form of the language of their Bantu neighbours, but while hunting they have their own cries. T. A. Barns wrote that the speech of the pygmies of the Semliki resembles the calls of animals, especially monkeys, more than a language; they use intonations rather than words, particularly when calling loudly to each other in the forest. Their appetites are enormous, leading to that protuberance of the abdomen which adds to their ape-like appearance. One pygmy has been known to eat at a meal sixty full-grown bananas "with other things."

Their relations with their Bantu neighbours are on the whole good, a system of barter having been established between them. A pygmy who takes a fancy to a bunch of bananas growing in a Bantu *shamba* marks it by shooting an arrow through the stem; when the fruit is ripe he gathers it during the night and leaves a present of game meat in exchange. Stealing, as already mentioned, is abhorred by them.

Pugnacious and quick to revenge slight or injury, they are held in respect by the Bantu, and it is an interesting point to consider how far the pygmies are responsible for the widespread legends of "little people" which are current among European races. The Scandinavians have their trolls, the Germans their gnomes, the Irish their leprechauns—all with a curious resemblance in size, mode of life, and customs to the pygmies of to-day; and skeletons of a small race of human beings have been discovered in the north of Europe which may lend support to a fascinating if, perhaps, a fanciful theory.

We owe to G. A. Schweinfurth the re-discovery of the African pygmies. Homer in the "Iliad" sings of a race of tiny folk in a far southern land whither cranes fly in the winter months, and the battles of the cranes and pygmies were celebrated in song and story; Herodotus is more definite about the pygmies than about much of his history. But Schweinfurth, in 1870, was the first of the moderns to pay them a visit, and Stanley, in his expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha (1887), gave fuller and more intimate details. Since then many travellers have had some thing to say about the little people, and for many years the Church Missionary Society has had a mission among them under the care of the devoted Canon Apolo Kivubulava.

Americans have succeeded in making cinematograph films of the pygmies in their native forests, and have found them born-artists in the quickness with which they "feature" the sensational episodes—quite foreign to their real habits—in which they must figure to satisfy the American "movie" taste.

Bill on Leave.

No. 4.—Buying a Suit.

"ALL handsome men are slightly sunburnt," the newspapers declare; I was sunburnt. But having observed that the better dressed do not wear brown boots with a blue suit, or affect a large felt hat, turned down at both ends, as headgear, I hied me to a tailor.

I knew he must be an exclusive tailor, for there was nothing in his window to show his trade other than a piece of sombre cloth draped over a chair. Only really exclusive tailors can afford this; the lower down the grade, the more do the windows brighten with figures of Adonis-like young men appalled in the last word in "Gent's Suitings."

A plump little man received me and asked my pleasure with an obsequiousness that would drive the head waiter of any West End restaurant out of business. But I noticed a slight hudder pass through his frame as he regarded my outer coverings.

"Now, sir," he began, "something in a striped worsted, I think—most fashionable this year, most fashionable, sir. How would you consider this, sir?"

I glanced at the material. It looked all right to me, but I don't know much about suits. Khaki drill is more in my line.

"How much?" I asked.

He looked at me in shocked surprise. Obviously his clients (one could not call them customers in this place) did not worry about such trivialities as money. I was prepared, however, to be asked to compensate him somewhat for those more casual ones who so ignore the existence of money as not to pay his bills.

"I want to pay cash," I said.

His face lit up.

"Yes, sir. Certainly, sir. Suppose we say ten guineas—for cash?"

"Suppose we say nine," I rejoined.

"As you like, sir," he answered resignedly, "nine and a half guineas for cash, sir."

"Oh! all right," I said. "Take my measurements."

I will pain myself no more than by stating that when I had received the last of the various suits, overcoats, and other garments, he considered necessary, I found that I had paid him something over £75.

Correctly Carbed.

The arrival of the first suit, together with an overcoat, brought, I admit, a feeling of pleasure to me. A trial showed it to advantage, and I ventured abroad with a feeling that, even if I did look like a tailor's dummy, it was at least better than desecrating the streets of London with my shabby old tweeds. Now I had everything—a bowler hat (how I hate the thing!), wash-leather gloves, several pairs of shoes (that seemed to fit when I bought them, but are now so tight I can barely walk), a less blood-thirsty walking stick, and a pair of spats, the last complement of a gentleman.

I was not a little rattled, then, when I heard two female voices behind me criticising my appearance.

"Coo! look at 'im," said one. "Lummie! Owen Nares ain't in it. Wot d'yer think 'e is—an actor?" They dress like that."

"Naaw," was the reply. "'e ain't a nactor; 'e's some sort of a bloke wot's just 'coom oop' from the country. Can't you see 'is clothes 'is all noo?"

Look at them shoes, 'e can 'ardly walk wot with them bein' so tight!"

"Funny lookin' chap, am't 'e? Look at 'is neck; it's all wrinkles, like it was made of rubber."

I could stand it no longer; I crossed over the road.

At the Sports Club.

I sauntered on to that famous meeting place for East Africans, the Sports Club. The hall porter looked at me doubtfully; then his face lit up with a smile of recognition.

"Good morning, sir," he said, "lovely day. Major Derwent is in the Club, sir. He was inquiring for you just now."

I managed to wriggle out of my perfectly fitting overcoat without splitting either it or my suit, and walked into the little side room (the one with the stuffed fish in it), where I knew I should find Derwent. He was there, sitting around a table with "the school."

He rose at my approach.

"Well, I'm '!'," he ejaculated. "Jambo! Bwana Maradadi! Look at Bill, you fellows. Did you ever see anything like it? Where d'you raise 'em from, Bill?"

I replied suitably, and, I trust, with dignity.

By the time I had sat down to drink, cool and fizzing, was at my elbow. Is this the only institution in London where the staff really understands the Colonial temperament? If you are too busy talking, drinks seem just to be brought—goodness knows by whom, or on whose order.

Soon I was telling a story, and had the attention of all. It was about an elephant hunt Derwent and I had been on some years ago, and I rose to demonstrate a point. I was in the middle of showing the way in which one of the characters was behaving, when, with a sickening, tearing noise, the seam of my coat gave way, leaving a gaping hole from my waist to the back of my neck.

When my anger had abated somewhat, and Derwent and his idiotic friends had ceased laughing, I took off my coat to survey the damage. Close inspection revealed the cause. The cloth was of such poor quality that it could have held no seam for any length of time, no matter how loose fitting the coat.

"Good-bye," I said. "I'm going straight back to that tailor, and if he doesn't make me a new suit free I know just what will happen to him."

"My boy," encouraged Derwent, "you just repeat to him a selection of the emphatic remarks we have recently been privileged to hear from your lips, and you'll get a new suit all right."

I went. I saw. I spoke. And I got a new suit. But I'd rather be wearing shorts and a bush shirt.



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PERSONALIA.

Mrs. M. M. Makins is on her way back to Tangaland.

Dr. and Mrs. F. Dixey are returning to Nyasaland.

Mr. Alec Basford, of Derby, is on leave from Kenya Colony.

Mr. G. L. Maitland Warne is, now District Commissioner of Ankole.

The Marquess of Waterford has left Ireland for a hunting trip in East Africa.

A recent engagement is that of Mr. A. O. Boddy, of Iringa, to Miss Hilda Hoy.

Mr. F. C. Gamble, Resident Magistrate of Mombasa, is shortly proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. G. N. Ogilvie, formerly of Nairobi, has begun practice in Mombasa as an architect.

Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy is on his way back to Northern Rhodesia from leave.

Sir James Currie was a passenger for South Africa on the R.M.S. "Windsor Castle" last week.

Major J. D. Leonard expects to arrive back in London from Kenya at the beginning of June.

Archdeacon Glossop is discharging the duties of the office since the death of the Bishop of Nyasaland.

Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson-Houston, Chief Secretary of Nyasaland, recently visited Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. M. Robertson, the manager of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), Dar es Salaam, has returned from leave.

Mr. F. J. Coudrey, well known in the Nakuru for his enterprise, may be in England about the end of the year.

Mr. E. D. Rutherford has been appointed a member of the Nairobi District Council in place of Major R. W. Munro.

Prince Alfred Leichterstein and Princess Shelah recently arrived in Khartoum en route for the southern Sudan.

Mr. M. G. de Courcy Ireland, Superintendent of Education at Mwanza, Tanganyika, has been transferred to Uganda.

The Uganda Legislative Council has voted £1,000 to Mrs. Dyson Blair, widow of the late Director of Lands and Surveys.

Mr. G. Stokes has been appointed Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Tanganyika Province of Northern Rhodesia.

Dr. Norman Green, of the African Inland Mission, Kisumu, recently spoke in Liverpool on missionary work in Kenya.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Russell-Johnson, C.B.E., D.S.O., formerly of the K.A.R., is on his way out to Tanganyika via the Cape.

The Earl and Countess of Selborne, who have been visiting South Africa and Southern and Northern Rhodesia, have just returned to England.

Mr. H. J. Siemssen, who is known to many of our tobacco planting readers, is again on his way out to the Rhodesias, and perhaps Nyasaland, via the Cape.

Mr. J. H. Venning, until recently Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, and for many years previously D.C. at Abercorn, is on leave prior to retirement.

The oath was administered to three new members—Messrs. E. C. Richards, H. Wolfe, and J. Cumming—at the recent session of the Tanganyika Legislature.

We regret to announce the death of Colonel J. F. Williamson, who accompanied Lord Roberts on his march to Kandahar in 1878 and later saw much service in Somaliland.

The executive committee of the Empire Industries Association has recently been strengthened by the addition of Mr. Amery, Lord Lloyd, and Sir Robert Horne to its members.

The Challenge Cup offered to the Aero Club of East Africa by Mr. L. D. Galton Ferzi will be awarded to the winner of an Aerial Derby to be held annually in the territories.

Sir Louis Souchon, who will be remembered by those who were frequent visitors to the East African Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, arrived on Monday from Mauritius.

The marriage took place last week in Dar es Salaam between J. E. McCann, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. McCann, Calcutta, and Constance, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Newbigging, Manchester.

Among those who left London last Friday for Mombasa by the "Malda" were Capt. E. M. Duff, Mr. G. R. Gribble, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. G. Hart, Mr. J. W. MacGillivray, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. E. Norburn, and Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Stark.

The Archbishop of Harde, better known to East Africans as Bishop Hinsley, has recently been on a tour of the Sudan. Bishop Hinsley, who has travelled extensively in East and Central Africa in connexion with Roman Catholic mission work, returns to Rome in April.

Those who leave Marseilles on Saturday for East Africa by the "Malda" include Major R. N. Aylward, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Ellaby, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard d'Erlanger, Lady Victoria Fielding, Mr. N. S. Haig, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. C. Gill, Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Marshall, Mr. F. W. H. Migeod, and Mr. H. Selig.

The engagement is announced between Stanley Arthur Larrett, of the Public Works Department, Tanganyika Territory, youngest son of the late J. W. Larrett and of Mrs. Larrett, of Chelmsford; and Elizabeth Mabel (Betty), second daughter of J. S. Hoyle and Mrs. Hoyle, of Sorrelsykes Park, Leyburn, Yorkshire, formerly of Bury, Lancashire.

The following have recently arrived from East Africa: Mr. E. C. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Drysdale, Mrs. A. F. Fenwick, Mr. F. Hamilton-Gordon, Mr. G. Kauffman, Miss J. M. Leakey, Mr. A. G. Lomax, Mr. R. Loy, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Major, Mr. and Mrs. F. Maxwell, Commander F. Millar, Rev. J. Murray, Mr. H. L. Petherick, and Mr. R. F. Turner.

The following officers have been elected by the Convention of Associations for 1930: Chairman, Mr. J. F. H. Harper; Vice-Chairmen, Mr. C. K. Archer and Captain Patmore; Hon. Treasurer, Captain H. E. Schwartz; Executive, Major J. Ashford, Mr. E. H. Wright, Mr. W. Murray, Sir Robert Shaw, Bt., Mr. F. W. Weller, Mr. W. Dunn, and Major F. de V. Joyce.

The Nairobi Association has elected the following officers for 1930: President, Mr. A. H. Spencer Palmer; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. H. Bargeman and J. Mortimer; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. J. Dobson; Committee, Messrs. G. Tanner, A. Gwinnet Bompas, Duncan Beaton, E. Hutchison, A. Davis, F. Raper, R. Oxford, Ernest Carr, T. A. Wood, D. Newark, H. H. Clifford, and S. S. M. Craig.

The following officers have been chosen for 1930 by the Nairobi Branch of the British Legion: President, Colonel Driscoll; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Brigadier-General Rhodes, Colonel Donald Macleod, and Lord Francis Scott; Chairman, Colonel Durham; Vice-Chairman, Captain B. Burnam; Hon. Secretary, Captain E. Lester; Hon. Treasurer, Captain G. Tanner; Committee, Captain J. Dobson, Captain E. Hutchison, Mr. F. Raper, Mr. Spencer Palmer, Mr. Bartholomew, Mr. T. A. Johnstone, and Mr. W. N. MacKenzie.

Mr. George A. Tyson, who left London a few days ago for Genoa on his way back to Kenya, has taken a prominent part in the commercial public life of East Africa since his first arrival in Nairobi in 1926, when he joined his brother, Captain W. Tyson, at the East African end of their produce, agency, insurance, and real property business. Mr. G. A. Tyson has been Honorary Treasurer of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce and of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, both of which bodies have had reason to appreciate his broad views, grasp of detail, and outspokenness when criticism seemed necessary.

The appointment as Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory of Mr. Ernest Harrison is of good augury, for he has won public confidence in Kenya during his nine years' service as Deputy Director. He has travelled much in the settlement areas and in the Reserves, has always shown himself willing to listen to reasonable critics of his Department, and is personally popular. For the past year and a half he has had charge of anti-locust measures in Kenya, and had previously done much work on economic surveys in connexion with branch railway projects, and had prepared schemes for developing Native agriculture in the Reserves. From Edinburgh University he went to the State College of Iowa, U.S.A., and, after a short time on the staff of an agricultural college in England, joined the South African Department of Agriculture as lecturer on agriculture and livestock. Two years later he was appointed Principal of the Cedara School of Agriculture, Natal, resigning to accept the managership of a private company owning some millions of acres in the Union.

THE PRINCE REACHES LAKE ALBERT.

DURING the last week the Prince of Wales has travelled hundreds of miles across Kenya and Uganda, until now he has reached the fringes of the great Belgian Congo. Much of the journey from Nairobi has been accomplished by motor car, the Prince himself taking the wheel for long stretches. It is certain that His Royal Highness appreciated the wonderful roads in Uganda, rightly considered amongst the best in Africa.

A few days at Entebbe, including a flight with Sir Pierre van Ryneveld, the first man to fly from England to Cape Town, showed him the Government headquarters of Uganda and Victoria Nyanza. Then came the drive to Masindi along mile after mile of brick-red road, fringed with verdant pasture land. At Masindi the Prince stayed with Mr. Ashton Warner, the Provincial Commissioner, before proceeding to Butiaba. His hunting expedition on the west of Lake Albert is in the hands of Captain Salmon, formerly known as "Bwana Samaki"—the well-known Uganda Game Warden who undertook the arrangements in connection with the safari of the Duke and Duchess of York in 1925.

Butiaba, the present site of the Prince's operations, will provide plenty of interesting material for his cameras, but it is the pygmy country that focuses his interest. The pygmies are recognised as one of the earliest races in existence, and it is fitting that the Prince should thus round off his tour through the more primitive portions of Africa by a sojourn with a people who are the very embodiment of primeval life and primitive custom. An interesting article on these little people appears elsewhere in this issue.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AFRICAN BUFFALOES STAMPEDING.

Experiences in the Bush.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Your correspondent with the peculiar pen name of "Not a Scarecrow for Buffalo" evidently doubts a statement I made in my book, "The Hunting and Spoof of Central African Game," that buffaloes will swerve if one does not show oneself until they are close. I have had this occur with elephants as well as buffaloes, and although neither are common incidents, they do occur.

For instance, there was a correspondence in *The Field* of October 21, 1922, referring to herds of game charging—which they very seldom do *en masse*, though they may run towards the hunter in their efforts to escape. Amongst those who wrote on the subject Sir Alfred Sharpe was one, and he said: "This happened to me on one occasion, and, seeing I might be trampled, I stood up and waved my arms, when the herd divided to right and left and passed well clear of me."

I think it would be more polite for a correspondent who wishes to give a statement of fact to sign his name when doing so, particularly when he treats a matter as a subject for ignorant ridicule. It is extraordinary that people inexperienced in a subject will often doubt proved facts, and on the other hand believe statements that the experienced know are palpable absurdities.

Yours faithfully,

Belmont, N.B.

DENIS D. LYELL

DISPATCHING GOLD FROM THE LUPA.

What the Post Boys carried.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

In the early days of South Africa, when the first diamonds and gold were found, "hold-ups" and other such irregularities were seldom heard of, but it is safe to say that if these discoveries had been made in civilised America it would have been necessary to provide a miniature army to safeguard the treasure. Now, after forty years of gradual civilisation, there comes an account of the extraordinary precautions necessary to prevent pilferage at Alexander Bay, the South African Government diamond diggings. Barbed wire entanglements surround the area; armed patrols keep ceaseless watch; in fact, the whole place is guarded like a munition dump in war time. In passing let it be said that some £6,000,000 worth of diamonds were obtained here in eleven months, at a cost of under £100,000, much of which went in the upkeep of troops and the maintenance of an aeroplane service to carry the diamonds (an overland service would have been held up).

Compare all this with the dispatch of gold from, say, the Lupa River, Tanganyika Territory. The amount involved is far less, but it is doubtful whether increased value would have affected the issue. Before motor transport ran continuously from Kilosa or Dodoma to Tukuyu, all mails were carried by Native runner, taking about seventeen days. Gold was packed by prospectors in empty cigarette tins, holding about 50 oz., which were sent individually to Tukuyu post office, a boy, earning about twelve shillings a month, carrying anything from £100 to £500 in golden nuggets! On arrival at the P.O. he would be given a receipt for a registered package,

and would then walk back again to the Lupa. Meanwhile the P.O. runners would collect their mails and trek gaily along to the Central Railway with anything up to £30,000 worth of gold between them.

Nothing ever happened! No gold was lost, and no post boy was ever held up. It is safe to say that had any European appeared suddenly from behind a bush, and said "Boo!" to any one of them, the whole entourage would have dropped their mail bags, and would have departed with a vigour greatly in advance of that exhibited in their professional duties.

It is to be hoped that the amenities of civilisation, with which East Africa is so rapidly being served, will not bring the necessity for protecting private property with barbed wire, bombs, and armed pickets, now in vogue in other and more "civilised" countries. A strict enforcement of the immigration laws will obviate this by excluding undesirable.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.1.

AN OLD LUPA DIGGER.

SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Point which Members might note.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Your issue of December 19 reports the speeches of Mr. James Marley, M.P., and Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., who approach the whole subject of the African from a European point of view so entirely at variance with the facts that it is astounding that no one in the House corrected the deplorable impression created.

Those gentlemen were thinking of the exploitation of peoples all through the ages, and, in sincere anxiety for the Negro, doubtless imagine that such exploitation is being perpetrated to-day. They might read, in your same issue, General Smuts's characteristic sketch of Negro mentality.

All too few people recognise that the male Native says women, gloriously called "wives," to do his work; old men may have "wives," but only two or three are anything but domestic slaves, except in name.

To raise the standard of living, the men must work for themselves or for others, but all this talk of treating them like convicts is contrary to fact. In my own district the average boy works for one month to get the taxes for his whole year and his whole family. Not infrequently he stays on after two such visits, gets extra pay for having learnt something, and begins to buy a blanket, a hat, or a pair of shoes.

There is no surer way of raising the standard of the Negro generally than to start with the wretched women. The contention that the Native gains a different outlook from contact with the white settler is borne out by General Smuts's first speech at Oxford, and no one can accuse that liberal-minded statesman of being partial to the settler; still less can anyone attack his want of knowledge.

There may be room for improvement in our treatment of the Native, but let no one start by implanting in loyal Britons the idea that his kinsman overseas has a different notion of honour from that obtaining in the breasts of honourable men, even sincere Socialist orators, in England.

Yours faithfully,

Iringa,

C. D. V. CAREY-BARNARD,
Tanganyika Territory. Brigadier-General.

IS A BLOOD DIET ESSENTIAL TO TSETSE? CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

A Question to Mr. Lyell.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Mr. Lyell's observations on his cat in Rhodesia and on his wife's spaniel are very interesting.

But I put a plain question to Mr. Lyell and he has not answered it. Will he, I ask again, tell me his interpretation of the presence of blood in the alimentary tract of wild tsetse flies, as recorded by the several (scientifically trained) field observers mentioned by Prof. Newstead in his monograph?

Mr. Lyell need not doubt the assertion of "Entomologist" that tsetse fly will feed on a freshly killed wart-hog. It is quite true. Many others besides "Entomologist," and myself must have observed it. This is only another example of the fact that persons with a scientific training in any subject will see many things bearing on that subject which others, given the same facilities, will miss.

After all, scientific training is largely directed to improve the powers of observation. A geologist or a botanist would notice many things relating to his subject which Mr. Lyell and I, travelling over the same ground, would miss. The expert, moreover, would be in a position to realise their importance or otherwise. But perhaps Mr. Lyell will regard this statement as "absolute impertinence."

Yours faithfully,

Cheltenham.

J. B. DAVEY.

REPLY OF A TSETSE ENTOMOLOGIST.

Scientific Investigators are also Field Observers.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

There would appear to be little point in my continuing this discussion with Mr. Lyell, since there seems to be no chance of convincing him that tsetse are blood feeders. He will base his arguments on such astoundingly incorrect statements. For instance, he says: "It is extremely unlikely that tsetse do not eat vegetable matter, as all flies do." All flies do not eat vegetable matter. To be exact, no blood-sucking flies are known to be vegetable feeders. Out of the huge order of the *Diptera* to which tsetse, and all the insects commonly known as "flies," belong, there are no known cases of adult flies that suck plant juices.

Mr. Lyell will not realise that the scientific investigators of the tsetse fly are also field observers, and that the connection of tsetse and big game can be studied by the scientist on the spot, just as well as by the big game hunter.

Mr. Lyell states that he "very much doubts Entomologist's assertion that, when wart hog was shot, many fly were found feeding on it." Since he now takes the attitude of disbelieving the statement of a scientific investigator, it seems to be profitless for me to continue trying to convince him that all evidence points to tsetse being blood feeders.

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika.

TSETSE ENTOMOLOGIST.

Their Attitude to Native Customs.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

With the vitally changed attitude of British Colonial Governments towards Africa and her peoples, it was inevitable that the question of the attitude of Christian missions to those changing conditions should arise. The policy of indirect rule has many implications; it aims at the development of African culture as such, the preserving of everything genuinely Native that does not clash with humanitarian principles, the encouragement of the Native to continue on his own lines and to attain, at last, what shall be a distinctive and indigenous civilisation. So far as I am aware, there is no stipulation that that civilisation, from the administrative point of view, shall necessarily be Christian.

How far, then, can the Christian missions go with the Government? Naturally and inevitably they place Christianity first and foremost, but is their policy consistent with the preservation of customs and traditions which the Native has held and practised from time immemorial? That, I take it, is the crux of a difficult and very delicate problem. Do they realise, as Professor Julian Huxley has asked on his return from East Africa, that to destroy a particular Native custom often means the upsetting of the whole balance of Native life? Are they prepared to insist that their missionaries shall study anthropology and comparative religion as well as theology and medicine? In the mission field, is missionary zeal alone enough?

In one respect these queries may be answered in the affirmative. The fact that such prominent part-takers in missionary enterprise as the Rev. E. W. Smith and Fathers Dubois, Schebesta, and Schmidt are members of the Executive Council of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures is proof enough. The U.M.C.A., under the expert guidance of the late Bishop Weston, allowed quite a proportion of Native custom as ancillary to Christian ceremonial. At Magia I have seen the quadrangle of the mission filled with a wedding party behaving joyfully in Native fashion after the service in the church. That such behaviour was carefully "edited," as it were, so as not to clash with missionary sentiment is beside the point; a genuine effort was made to preserve Native custom while avoiding heathen rites.

But it must regretfully be admitted that the greatest obstacle to the success of the missions is sectarianism. Almost from the beginning, the Native mind must have been puzzled by the multiplicity of Christian sects all claiming to be in possession of the sole truth; and with the spread and advance of education that aspect of the problem will become more acute. Should some solution not be arrived at, it is not unlikely—and the event may be nearer than many think—that many a bewildered Native, precociously "politically minded" and half Europeanised, will cut himself adrift from the mission connection altogether.

Yours faithfully,

London, W. 4.

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An "Abolition of Slavery Demonstration" held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on Tuesday night was addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Viscount Cecil, Lady Simon, and Mr. C. Roden Buxton, M.P. A report will appear in next week's issue of *East Africa*.

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East Africa in the Press.

SIR NEVILLE PEARSON ON KENYA.

WRITING in *The Morning Post*, Sir Neville Pearson says of Kenya Colony:—

"Life out there is still pleasantly unhampered by many of the social stupidities which our older civilisation has evolved, and, above all, there is always sunshine and fresh air. Those who travel round the other Colonies and Dominions will agree that in none of them is there a finer type of settler to be found.

"Little wonder is it that those who are out there so bitterly resent the carping criticism which is continuously levelled at them from this country, and I for one sincerely hope that as time goes on they will tend more and more to shoulder their own governmental responsibilities and cease to be the sport of every political cheapjack who cares from this safe distance to disparage the very arduous task which they have undertaken.

"By this means alone will they be able to maintain that supremacy of the white man which is undoubtedly essential for the continued development and prosperity of Eastern Africa."

THE LATE BISHOP OF NYASALAND.

WRITING in *The Nyasaland Diocesan Chronicle* of the late Bishop Fisher, Archdeacon Wilson says:—

"The Bishop was sadly hampered in his pastoral work by his inability to learn Bantu tongues. This was the more to be regretted, as he was particularly gifted in conducting retreats and the like. All his European staff looked forward to his retreats. He put a great deal of work into preparation and he was always inspiring and practically useful. He was hindered by his lack of language from getting into close touch with his Native flock, but his confirmation addresses, in spite of this, were nearly always effective and, sometimes, extraordinarily good. I fear that these addresses often suffered by interpretation. It is not easy for the most skilful linguist to interpret sentence by sentence, when as yet he does not see whither the argument is leading.

"As an organiser the Bishop did the diocese an inestimable service. This is work which will stand. It may well be that the Bishop's part will be forgotten, but we of this generation, who saw it being done under our own eyes and who remember earlier conditions, are able to realise something of what we owe to him."

SALARY TWENTY-THREE YEARS IN ARREARS.

We recently complimented *The Livingstone Mail* on the candour and good humour with which it aired some of its private troubles when deciding to publish two issues a week. We now regret to learn that advertisement revenue has not increased sufficiently to warrant the continuance of the Saturday edition except as a temporary measure. The proprietor is, however, still cheerful, as is shown by the following extract from a leader entitled "Our Frankenstein":—

"Rarely are we favoured with readers' or subscribers' opinion. Since the new issue appeared we have heard three comments; two were to the effect that readers preferred the single issue, and the third was: 'For the love of Mike, include a children's comic strip.' Even for these we are grateful. Let no one infer that we crave bouquets. *The Livingstone Mail* is a public institution, and so long as it performs efficient service, no comment is called for. In attempting to extend that service, however, there may be pitfalls and the most dangerous is that of finance. The paper absorbed its total revenue until quite recently, when a hope began to be entertained that the editor's salary, twenty-three years in arrear, might some day be paid. All hopes of that have been extinguished by the frigid reception of the Saturday issue. Our 'Frankenstein' has swallowed it all—and more."

CYCLING INTO A LEOPARD.

How many—or, rather, how few—men have ridden into a leopard and got away with it? The question is raised by a letter written to *Cycling* by Mr. C. Oxley, of West Hartlepool, who says that he and a South African friend left a farm seven miles from Kisumu one night about 10 p.m. to ride into the township. It was apparently during the War, and the two bicycles which they managed to borrow were old; his, a lady's machine, had only one brake and no lamp, while his friend, who rode ahead, carried a lamp.

He recounts the adventure thus:—

"About half-way down the escarpment I heard my friend shout something, but could not hear distinctly. Releasing my brake, I shot forward and ran smack into (and over) a full-grown leopard! Neither my friend nor myself was armed. I landed in a heap, and the leopard, with a blood-curdling snarl, leapt into the undergrowth and vanished!"

Mr. Percy Macdonald writes to the Press from 70, Market Street, Manchester:—

"As delay in delivery of letters from overseas may cause inconvenience and loss of commercial opportunity, I would like to draw public attention to an extraordinary case. On the homeward voyage from South Africa we touched at Mombasa, where I posted a number of letters to home addresses. These were delivered only on March 3, whereas I, travelling overland from Genoa, reached Manchester on February 21. In the event of a Kenya buyer posting inquiries to Italy and England by the same mail, it is easy to see that the Italian house could have its quotation in the hands of the buyer before the English house received the inquiry."

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 7s. per insertion towards cost of forwarding replies. Advertisements reaching "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, after Tuesday morning will not appear until the following week. In Memoriam announcements can be inserted for five or ten years at special rates.

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AGENCIES AND FINANCIAL CONNECTIONS.

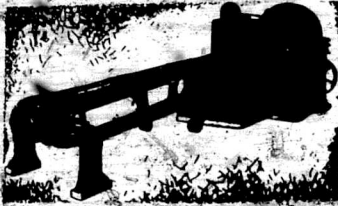
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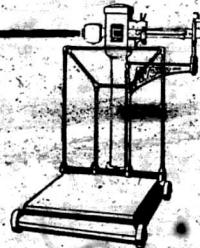
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IN EVERY WEIGH A PROFIT

THE ECONOMY OF RESEARCH.

Dr. H. H. Storey Points the Moral.

It is probable that no East African planters in these days question the value of research into the problems of tropical agriculture, but some at least do not realise that such research is really economical—that is to say, that it represents a real saving of money in actual cash.

Dr. H. H. Storey, the Plant Pathologist on the staff of the Amiani Institute, in an address to Nyasaland planters, recently, put the matter so clearly and well that the relevant portions of his speech are here given in full. Dr. Storey was dealing with tea, but his remarks apply to all agricultural produce.

He said, *inter alia*—

"An improvement in the quality of your tea, reflected in an increase in price of only one halfpenny a pound, would on your present production of 2,000,000 lb., mean an increase in the industry's income of some £4,000. Half of that would pay the salary and expenses of a chemist. Am I too optimistic in thinking that a research chemist, devoting his attention to an overhaul of your manufacturing process, might be able to help you to such an improvement in quality? I don't think that I am unreasonable. I can hardly think that money spent on a research chemist would fail to be repaid well.

"And when you are considering the cost of research, I would remind you that almost all of you are spending or risking money on research—very inefficient and very extravagant research. Some of you will gaily risk twenty acres of established tea upon an experiment in a new method of pruning. Really your temerity makes me shudder. You risk twenty acres of tea worth perhaps £40 an acre. An experiment, station, could have told you exactly what you might expect from such pruning treatment. And the cost of getting the information would have been trivial.

"Furthermore, the planter's risky experiment will probably not give information which is entirely reliable, which may be applied to other gardens with any certainty of getting similar results. Experiments at a station would have given information of a definite reliability and would have considered factors, which the planter's experiment will almost certainly have overlooked.

"Many of you spend large sums upon importing and experimenting with new varieties of tea. This is extravagant experimentation; in the original cost of the seed and, perhaps more important, in that you are planting up and cultivating large areas of land with some varieties which will in the end prove to be unsuitable and have to be replaced. An experimental station would have done this preliminary experimental work, and you would have been planting out varieties known to be valuable in this country. True, that work takes a long time, and in the present situation you have no alternative but to do what you are doing. But that is no reason why you should not take the steps to prevent such extravagance in the future.

"Probably the tea industry spends some £4,000 a year on artificial fertilisers. The good results which follow are obvious. But what proportion of the total expenditure is really producing these results? In other words: How much of the expenditure is waste? A good proportion, I think—partly through applying at the wrong time. Fertiliser trials are essentially work for a trained experimental officer who can lay them out correctly to draw

correct conclusions from their results. If such trials were in progress in the tea-area, you would effect great economy in your fertiliser bills.

"The formation of your Research Association shows that your members are alive to the need for research in your industry. But I wonder if you realise that centralised research is ultimately going to be an economy for you. I think that you should very carefully consider whether you cannot, as an industry, support in some measure research which will assuredly pay you back more than you expend."

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN TROPHIES.

COMPLAINTS having been made that the East African Campaign is insufficiently represented at the Imperial War Museum, Major Charles J. Ffoulkes, O.B.E., F.S.A., has issued a statement in the course of which he declares:—

"The Imperial War Museum possesses a few drawings made in East Africa and a collection of over one thousand photographs taken by individual officers; forty-one books and pamphlets, including eleven personal narratives and seven regimental histories, and a certain number of maps, both German and British.

"In 1910 a colossal bronze statue of Hermann von Weissman, with a recumbent lion, was sent from Dar es Salaam to the Imperial War Museum, and also a large bronze bust of Bismarck. As it was considered that these were not in any respect War trophies, they were both returned to the German Government in 1921. It is understood that the statue of von Weissman has been re-erected in front of the University of Hamburg. One of the 4.5 cm. guns of the German cruiser "Koenigsberg," on an improvised land mounting, was also deposited in the Imperial War Museum, but as it was too large to be accommodated in the present building it was transferred to the R.N.V.R. Headquarters at Hove. Beyond these, with the exception of a few obsolete flint-locks and other weapons, no important trophies or exhibits have been received from the East African field of action."

TORO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION MEETING.

COFFEE prospects were stated to be good at the recent annual meeting of the Toro Planters' Association. Many estates have suffered damage by *Anestia*; the Agricultural Department's recommendation to spray all trees with arsenite of soda and jaggery has been adopted, but it is considered doubtful if this will be successful in Toro owing to the excessively heavy rainfall. Hope was expressed that the Government would assure the Association that their project to encourage Natives to grow arabica coffee in Toro would be dropped, since the proximity of Native *shambas* might result in an increase of coffee stealing, already prevalent.

Grants to missions for Native education in Kenya had been increased by £5,940 in the 1930 estimates.

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A FRENCH DINNER.

A dinner is to be held in Dar es Salaam on the fourteenth of each month. French will be the only language spoken, there will be no "dress" or speeches, and any European may attend.

A BISHOP SURPRISED.

In a recent address in Portsmouth Dr. Chambers, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, said that at one of his services in the Territory five Britons, two Greeks, and two Africans attended, while the climax was reached at another service when an Italian Jew turned up.

£750,000 IN STORE IN NAIROBI.

How many of our readers would be prepared to admit off-hand that Nairobi has a commercial establishment worth £750,000? Probably few, if any; yet the Nairobi Coffee Curing Company, according to a message from Nairobi, has in store at the moment cured and uncured coffee to the value of three-quarters of a million sterling.

AN UGANDA TOURIST AGENCY.

Drysdale's Auto Tours (Uganda) have issued a further booklet dealing with the attractions of touring through Kenya, Uganda, and the lower Sudan. The pamphlet is attractively printed and well illustrated, and provides detailed information as to the cost of various tours and the best seasons in which to undertake them. The London agents are Messrs. Richman Symes & Co., 39, Charterhouse Square, E.C.1.

COFFEE ESTATES ABANDONED.

East African coffee planters will be interested to hear that the latest reports from Brazil state that millions of coffee trees in the interior of the State of Sao Paulo are being abandoned. The 1929-30 crop in that State has exceeded the official estimate by roughly 3,000,000 bags, the total being about 18,000,000 bags. The President of the Paulista Agricultural Association, however, does not believe next season's crop will exceed 6,000,000 bags.

HEAVIER STAMP DUTIES ON EXTENDED BILLS.

The Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce is again urging that the Tanganyika Government should purchase certain supplies from the local agents of British firms instead of through the Crown Agents in London; in many cases the local supplier can deliver his goods at a cheaper price than the Crown Agents. Another recommendation is that a heavier stamp duty should be payable on lengthy or extended bills, in order to discourage the present system of long term credit.

AN INVITATION TO EAST AFRICANS.

The first East African "talkie" to be made and exhibited in this country will be that produced by Mr. F. Ratcliffe Holmes, selections from whose pictures are shortly to be released as a series of six single-reeler travel episodes in East and Central Africa. *East Africa* is authorised to state that the private view will take place at a West End theatre one morning at the beginning of April, and that Mr Holmes will be very pleased to send invitations to witness it to any readers of this newspaper who care to write him c/o the International Cinematograph Corporation, 101, Wardour Street, W.1.

TANGA AND THE JOINT BOARD.

Who shall represent Tanganyika Chambers of Commerce on the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board? According to minutes of a recent meeting of the Tanga Chamber, three different gentlemen have been nominated by Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Moshi. Tanga has therefore decided to ask the other Chambers to come to an early decision, and to give favourable consideration to her own nominee, Major C. L. Walsh, on account of "what he has already done in and for Tanganyika, the energetic manner in which he has supported East African interests, and because, by reason of his frequent visits to East Africa, he is up-to-date and au fait with current affairs."

AGITATORS LIKEMED TO HYENAS.

The phraseology of the Hon. W. F. G. Campbell, Senior Commissioner at Machakos, Kenya Colony, in his address to the headmen of the Wakamba on the subject of Native agitators, could hardly have been happier. He opened his address by stating that he spoke to them more as a friend of long standing than as an official. He continued:—

"Two meetings have been held in the district which were meant to be the basis of political propaganda in the Native Reserve. The people who came did not come in the day time, as honest men should, but arrived with stealth by night. Their methods resemble the hyena, and I advise the Wakamba to chase them off as they would these animals if they came to disturb the peace of their flocks."

Such words will do more to create a favourable impression in the Native mind than any amount of high-falutin' speech, for such apt similes strike root immediately in a mentality that illustrates a large portion of its speech by simile.

"Mr. J. H. McDonald's book on Coffee Growing will fill a long-felt want, and will be welcomed by coffee planters throughout the world."—An Arusha Coffee Planter.

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THE general geological characteristics of most portions of Africa are now known to science. In detail, however, there remain vast areas worthy of the attention of prospecting companies. Perhaps the most likely of these are the upper reaches of the Congo, Abyssinia, and portions of Mozambique Territory. These three territories belong to foreign Powers, which is perhaps the reason that insufficient attention has in the past been paid them by British mining engineers, who must always fear that in dealing with a foreign Power, whose legal documents are in a language only imperfectly understood, there is the risk of misunderstanding on both sides, with possibly disastrous results to both.

Of these three countries perhaps Zambia is the most promising at the moment. The Portuguese Government, which once distrusted the "peaceful penetration" methods of British subjects, cannot now be said to harbour such misgivings, though xenophobia is constantly manifested by nationalistic groups. The Administration, however, is fully alive to the needs of the country for capital, and is also perfectly able to look after its interests without fear of being "caught."

Minerals found therein, in small quantities, are gold, iron, coal, tungsten (wolframite and scheelite), copper, cobalt, and fragments of agate and jasper. Ancient workings abound in the territory, which prove that payable minerals existed at one time. It is possible from this to deduce that they still do so.

If some large group of mining companies could obtain concessionary areas on the same principle as in Northern Rhodesia, and if they prospected such areas with the thoroughness now employed in Northern Rhodesia, it is at least likely that valuable discoveries would be made, which would amply compensate the discoverers and at the same time establish a flourishing industry in Portuguese East Africa. Sufficient primitive prospecting has been done to prove the potentialities of the country, but, as far as I am aware, no thorough investigation has been made on a large scale.

THE Kafue Copper Company, whose Crystal Jacket and Silver King mines were once worked economically, are now likely to return into the limelight of Northern Rhodesian mining. These mines, which are in the Mumbwa district, are again being drilled, and it is hoped that further areas of payable ores may yet be found. The same applies to the South African Copper Trust, whose properties in the Lusaka district are being drilled by Rhodesian Minerals Separation, Ltd. Values encountered here twenty years ago were then considered unpayable, but in the light of modern extraction methods these may now be found to be payable.

PROFESSOR J. G. LAWN'S appointment as President of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy will be well received in mining circles. Professor Lawn has held many important posts, including the professorships of mining at Camborne School of Mines (where he was formerly a student), and the South African School of Mines. He became

consulting engineer to the Barnato Group in 1910, and is now an authority on Northern Rhodesia, from which he recently returned.

THE policy pursued on this page is not to "tip" or otherwise advise readers on the speculative chances of a rise or fall in the price of shares, and I am thus unable to answer the several letters addressed to me by readers of *East Africa* who have requested information or advice regarding shares. Should any registered subscriber of *East Africa*, however, desire information which is not to be found within the usual reference books concerning mining or other companies operating in the East African Dependencies, I shall be pleased to render any assistance in my power, provided a stamped addressed envelope accompany the request. All inquiries will be treated as confidential, and no replies will be printed on this page.

MR. H. A. HUNTLEY, who has failed for nearly £100,000, had been associated as a company promoter and director with several East African ventures. He was largely interested in Malayan and Burmese tin properties, and the filing of his petition is partly attributed to the recent fall in the price of tin, with its effect on the producing companies.

Mr. Marcellus, construction engineer of the Roan Antelope Mine, Northern Rhodesia, has resigned, and proceeds shortly to the U.S.A.

Mr. H. S. Munn, consulting engineer to the Rhodesian Anglo-American Corporation at Broken Hill, is expected to retire at the end of this year.

Mineral production in Northern Rhodesia has risen from £375,000 in 1927 to nearly £1,000,000 in 1929. This is largely due to increased zinc and lead production.

Mr. C. E. E. Pargeter, general manager in Uganda of Kagera Tinfields, Ltd., is attending the Empire Mining Congress, to be held at Cape Town on March 24. Mr. Pargeter is proceeding to England after the Congress, and is expected here during May.

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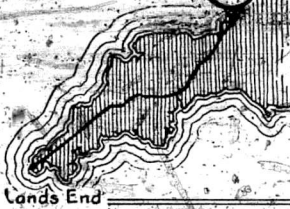
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THE STANDARD BANK MONTHLY REVIEW is sent post free on application. It gives the latest information on all South East and Central African matters of Trade and Commercial Interest.

BERTRAM LOWNDES, London Manager.

"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.

Muani Estates, Ltd., Kenya, is being wound up.

Petrol prices are shortly to be reduced in Tanganyika Territory.

Beira is agitating for a British resident clergyman to be stationed there.

The Kenya Tender Board has appointed Mr. W. N. Urry as its Secretary.

The first show of the Abyssinian Cat Club was held in London last week.

Over 5,000,000 acres are held by European residents and companies in Kenya.

An elephant with tusks weighing 120 lb. each was recently shot near Rhino Camp.

Traffic returns for the Tanganyika Central Railways for 1929 are £40,511 in excess of 1928.

The total imports into Tanganyika Territory for 1929 are £548,594 in excess of the 1928 figures.

A new launch is being built in the Dar es Salaam dockyards for administrative use on the Kilombero River.

Mr. O. Benz, until lately manager of Messrs. L. Besson & Company's Dar es Salaam branch, has resigned, and has left for Shanghai.

Mr. Tom Lloyd, formerly manager of the Imperial Hotel, Kampala, has taken over the management of the Pioneer Hotel, Eldoret.

The mechanisation of the King's African Rifles has already led to an order for four light six-wheeled motor vehicles being placed with a Manchester company.

Over one hundred and fifty people were waiting in Dar es Salaam during mail week to go up-country and over forty had been there for a month. Train services have now been resumed.

The latest cables from Uganda estimate this season's cotton crop at not more than 120,000 bales. The price now being paid in Buganda (135.60 cts.) is 7s. per 100 lb. under last year's figure at the corresponding date.

H.M.S. "Effingham," now under refit, is due back in East African waters during May, and will be under the command of Rear-Admiral Fullerton. H.M.S. "Enterprise" will also cruise independently along the East African coast at the same time.

Sir Donald Cameron has intimated that he will ask the President of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce to act as an extraordinary member of the Tanganyika Legislature when the decisions of the Governors' Conference on protective tariffs are discussed.

To prevent further washaways on the Tanganyika Central Railway it has been proposed to confine all water on the north side of the line between Kimagai and Kilometre 293 by canalisation and rock cutting through the hills. Other schemes are being examined.

An agreement is reported between the Ethiopian and Sudan Governments in connexion with the Lake Tana dam project. Engineers of the White Corporation are to investigate the area in October, when the question of building a road from Addis Ababa to the lake will also be considered.

The Labour Commissioner for Tanganyika has issued the bi-annual labour statistics for the last six months of 1929, during which rates for unskilled labour fluctuated between 20s. and 30s. per month in Dar es Salaam and Tanga and 6s. to 8s. in the Rungwe district. Monthly rates for artisans varied from 60s. to 180s. in Bagamoyo to 20s. to 40s. in Kilosa.

AIR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA.

THE Air Estimates just issued by H.M. Stationery Office provide for an additional grant of £60,000 to Imperial Airways, Ltd., for the inauguration of the Trans-Africa Air Service. The opening of the first section, that from Alexandria to Mwanza, has again been postponed, the date being inaugurated in the summer of this year, autumn is now the date. The section between Mwanza and Cape Town will not operate until the spring of 1931.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO START ON YOUR OWN.

With a capital of less than £100 you can start a business on your own which should be highly profitable, especially in hot climates.

Thanks to Flugel's simplified method of manufacturing Mineral Waters, whereby the water is automatically filtered and aerated at the same time, you can produce the finest, crystal-clear sparkling Soda Water, Ginger Ale, and any other flavoured Mineral Water at a cost of only One Penny per dozen large Bottle of Soda Water and Sixpence per dozen sweet drinks.



Full instructions given; no technical knowledge necessary.

Complete machines from £9 9 0

Write for illustrated list and state what output required, when we will quote for complete plant, including bottles, flavours, c.f.f. your nearest port.

FLUGEL MACHINE "B" WITH CROWN CORK BOTTLER

FLUGEL & CO.
225, ACTON LANE,
LONDON, W. 4.

"the only thing that will resist the white ant"

Messrs Solignum Limited,
205, Borough High Street,
London, S.E.1.

PEMBA.

Ref. 271/097

Dear Sirs,

Your letter to the Friends Foreign Mission Association, Friends House, Easton Road, of July 12th has been forwarded on to me. The two lots of Solignum which you sent out I received in good condition and it was used to the last drop. It will no doubt interest you to know that I find Solignum the only thing that will resist the white ant. I have used it on all woodwork where there has been any possibility of a white ant getting to it, and this is in most places where wood is used.

Last November I was building a small working house at sea some work and every bit of wood used in the construction was coated three times with your Solignum.

Solignum will be used on all woodwork I do in Pamba.

Yours faithfully,

William J. C. White

In addition to its unequalled value as a preservative Solignum is an attractive stain for wood. The Red, Blue, Brown, Green, Yellow and other shades in which Solignum is made enable it to take the place of paint for decorative work, both inside and outside, at an enormous saving in initial cost and upkeep.



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Agents for Kenya: Messrs. Gailey and Roberts, Ltd., Nairobi, B.E.A.

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A Monkey Winch pulled this big beech out by the roots. Frankly, it's exceptional, but it shows what this portable hand power machine will do when it comes to clearing land. It will cut your costs drastically and speed up your land clearing in a way that will please you greatly.

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OR

GAILEY & ROBERTS, NAIROBI, KENYA.

BLANTYRE & EAST AFRICA, Ltd., Blantyre, NYASALAND,

SAMUEL BAKER & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., Dar es Salaam, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.



EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

THERE is a demand for really good quality coffee, and good prices are being paid for such parcels, but for the lower grades prices are irregular.

Kenya			
"A" sizes	110s. 6d.	to 147s. 6d.	
"B" sizes	73s. 6d.	to 115s. 6d.	
"C" sizes	58s. 6d.	to 72s. 6d.	
Peaberry	90s. 6d.	to 147s. 6d.	
Ungraded and brown	47s. 6d.	to 62s. 6d.	
Uganda			
"A" sizes	65s. 6d.	to 73s. 6d.	
"B" sizes	48s. 6d.	to 67s. 6d.	
Peaberry	60s. 6d.	to 76s. 6d.	
Brown mixed	35s. 6d.	to 48s. 6d.	
Robusta	45s. 6d.		
London cleaned			
First sizes	62s. 6d.	to 80s. 6d.	
Second sizes	51s. 6d.	to 60s. 6d.	
Third sizes	34s. 6d.	to 51s. 6d.	
Peaberry	53s. 6d.	to 87s. 6d.	
Togo			
First sizes	57s. 6d.	to 63s. 6d.	
Second sizes	52s. 6d.	to 53s. 6d.	
Peaberry	50s. 6d.		
London cleaned			
First sizes	62s. 6d.		
Second sizes	62s. 6d.		
Peaberry	73s. 6d.		
Tanganyika			
Arusha			
First sizes	66s. 6d.		
Second sizes	76s. 6d.		
Third sizes	67s. 6d.		
Peaberry	70s. 6d.		
Kilimanjaro			
London cleaned			
Third size	51s. 6d.		
Usambara			
London cleaned			
First sizes	107s. 6d.	to 108s. 6d.	
Second sizes	61s. 6d.	to 85s. 6d.	
Third sizes	70s. 6d.		
Peaberry	100s. 6d.	to 105s. 6d.	
Nyasaland			
London cleaned			
First size palish green	72s. 6d.		
Second sizes	60s. 6d.		
Third sizes	40s. 6d.		

London stocks of East African coffees on March 12 totalled 55,603 bags, compared with 47,034 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Beeswax.—The market is lower. Spot value of fair block is about 125s. per cwt.

Castor Seed.—The market is a little steadier with prompt shipment quoted at £14 10s. to £14 15s. per ton, c.i.f.

Chilies.—There are spot sellers at 50s.

Cleves.—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot quoted 10s. 6d. and March-May parcels at 9s. 6d. c.i.f. Stock, 2,315 bales, compared with 4,266 bales a year ago.

Copra.—Prices have fallen about 30s. in the last month, and further reductions would not surprise the market.

Cotton.—There has been a moderate demand for East African cotton, but prices have declined slightly to 6.10d. to 6.50d. per lb.

Cotton Seed.—Prices have declined further to £5 10s. per ton ex-ship.

Flax.—Dew-retted East African on spot is worth from £43 to £45, according to quality. Tow is quoted £23 to £28.

Groundnuts.—The market is weak, and prices for East African have declined to around £14 10s. Further falls are expected.

Muss.—There is practically no demand for East African descriptions, but No. 2 white flat for April-May and May-June shipment is quoted at 26s. 6d. c.i.f. per 480 lb. in bags. The market outlook is not encouraging.

Rubber.—The market is rather easier. Spot quotations are: East African Manihot, 6d. to 7d.; Nyasaland and Uganda, 5d. to 6d.; and Mozambique, 6d. to 6½d.

Simsim.—A little business has passed at £15 for March-April shipment.

Sisal.—Steady, with good marks No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya quoted £34 for March-May. There are buyers of f.a.g. at £33 10s. at which price business has been done.

Tea.—487 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold last week at an average price of 6.40d. per lb.

Wattle Bark.—The market is quiet. East African chopped is quoted at £0 5s. to £0 7s. 6d., and ground at £0 8s. 6d. to £0 11s. 3d. per ton c.i.f.

OCEAN FREIGHTS ON SISAL.

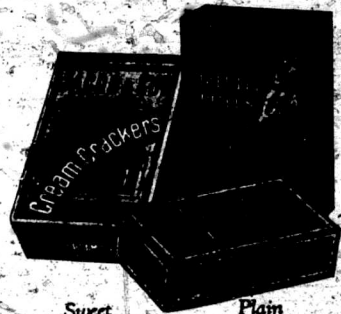
At Tuesday's meeting of the East African Sisal Producers' and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce it was announced that Lord Cranworth had been appointed to represent the East African Sisal Growers' Association.

In response to a request for a reduction of 10s. per ton for the next twelve months on ocean freights, the Conference Lines were reported to have offered 5s. per ton to the U.K. and Continental ports and 2s. 6d. to the U.S.A. for the next six months. Mr. Johnson urged that the shipping companies should be asked to adhere to the principle, initiated by themselves, of one standard all-round rate; it would, he considered, be fair to suggest that the 35s. rate for 40 c. ft. should apply to the usual European and American ports, in the former case less the usual 10% and in the latter case without rebate, whether for direct sailings or for transhipment. It was unanimously decided to put the proposal to the shipping companies.

The Chairman (Mr. A. Wigglesworth), commenting on a table of comparative rates for the carriage of sisal on the Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika Railways respectively, said that for short hauls the latter charges were about double the former; there was also a sharp differentiation between short and long hauls. Mr. Johnson pointed out that precisely the same principle obtained on the Kenya-Uganda system, which charged 10s. 2d. for carrying a ton of sisal 100 miles and 27s. 6d. for 300 miles.

If the washing of sisal in salt or brackish water were not checked, said the Chairman, it might lead to a great drop in prices. For instance, sisal from the Philippines which was washed in salt water could be bought to-day at between £17 and £22 per ton, compared with £33 paid for No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya. Planters should therefore see that the water used by them is not brackish.

It was announced that the Chairman would leave England in April to visit Africa and would be away three months; that the Deputy Chairman, Mr. Campbell Mausbury, would arrive from Kenya at the end of March; that Mr. H. Portlock was due back from East Africa on April 15; and that Mr. W. C. Hunter, secretary of the East African Sisal Growers' Association, was expected in London from Nairobi in May.



Sweet
Royal Afternoon Tea, Selected Assorted, Family Assorted, Orange Cream, Lemon Puff, Trumpeter, Maple

Plain
Cream Crackers, Water Biscuits, Butter Wave, Cream Assorted

JACOBS BISCUITS



PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE British-India liner "Malda," which left London on Friday last, and is due to sail from Marseilles on Saturday next, carries the following passengers:

- Mombasa.**
- *Major R. N. Aylward,
 - Mrs. A. E. Blackie
 - and two children
 - *Miss N. S. Berry
 - Mr. P. Berry
 - Mrs. Berry
 - Lieut. E. S. Brush
 - Col. S. Bingham
 - Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Black
 - Mr. W. M. Garnie
 - Miss M. V. S. Clarke
 - Mr. and Mrs. D. Cavers
 - *Mr. R. G. Darrock
 - Mrs. B. Daicoll
 - *Mr. Gerard d'Erlanger
 - Mrs. d'Erlanger
 - Capt. G. M. Duff
 - Mrs. C. Dixon
 - *Miss G. Ellis-Fermor
 - Lady Victoria Fielding
 - Mrs. S. Gourlay
 - Mr. G. R. Gribble
 - *Miss Gooseman
 - Mrs. C. M. Griffiths
 - Mr. N. S. Haig
 - Mr. and Mrs. A. R. G. Hart
 - Miss M. E. Kidd
 - Miss M. P. Lindsay
 - Mrs. E. MacMillan
 - Mr. W. F. Malden
 - *Miss Murray
 - Mr. J. W. MacGillivray
 - Mrs. Mitchell
 - Miss Mackay
 - Mrs. Mitchell (Snr.)
 - *Lieut. Comdr. J. L. ... R.N.R.
 - *Mr. F. W. H. Migeod
 - Mr. Momford
 - Mr. and Mrs. G. B. E. Norburn
 - *Miss E. E. Nash
 - Mr. E. H. Ohlson
 - Mr. J. Ogg
 - Mr. Walter Potheary
 - *Mr. F. A. Parrington
 - Mr. P. J. Rogers
 - *Mr. D. Reid
 - Mr. G. Rawsthorne
- Passengers marked * join at Marseilles.
- Mr. H. Selig
Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Stark
Miss H. F. Stark
Mr. J. C. Stronach
Mrs. R. C. Spencer
Mr. Spencer
Mr. F. Toman
Mr. T. W. Tweedie
*Miss I. Utley
Mrs. G. F. Vallings
Miss G. C. Vallings
Mr. R. T. K. Vison
Mrs. D. G. Walker
Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Whittle
- Miss J. E. Webster
Mr. P. Woodend
- Tanga.**
- Mrs. M. M. Makins
- Zanzibar.**
- *Miss K. M. Darragh
 - Mr. H. R. Harris
 - Mr. J. T. Riches
- Dar es Salaam.**
- Mr. T. W. Ashenden
 - Mr. W. E. Allinson
 - Mrs. D. E. Blaxland
 - *Mr. R. L. Browne
 - *Miss R. V. Daye
 - *Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Ellaby
 - *Mr. and Mrs. H. S. C. Gill
 - Mr. A. J. Gould
 - Mr. R. G. Hudson
 - Mr. J. Hetherington
 - Mr. and Mrs. J. W. ...
 - Mrs. C. R. Lockhart
 - Mr. and Mrs. K. MacLellan
 - Miss H. D. MacLellan
 - Mrs. D. MacInnes Shaw
 - Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Newby
 - *Mrs. H. A. Reynolds
 - *Miss Revnolds
 - Mr. H. J. A. Rea
 - Mrs. G. K. Streit
 - *Mr. C. L. Todd

LAST WEEK'S RAINS IN KENYA.

HIS MAJESTY'S EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE has received cabled advice that the rainfall in Kenya for the week ending March 15 was as follows: Koru and Limuru, 37 inches; Kitale and Kiambu, 32½; Songhor, 31; Kericho, 23; Lumbwa and Nairobi, 19; Meru, 15; Eldama Ravine, 14; Moiben and Naivasha, 11; Eldoret, 9; Ngong, 8; Njoro, 7½; Machakos, Nyeri, and Nakuru, 6; and Nanyuki, 4 inch.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA.

- "Modasa" arrived London from East Africa, March 16.
- "Madura" left Mombasa homewards, March 15.
- "Matiana" arrived Kilindini outwards, March 15.
- "Ellora" left Bombay for Mombasa, March 14.
- "Karoo" left Mombasa for Bombay, March 19.
- "Khandalla" left Mombasa for Durban, March 12.
- "Karagola" arrived Durban, March 19.
- "Karapara" arrived Bombay, March 15.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

- "Harmonides" left Birkenhead for East Africa, March 18.
- "Collegian" arrived Newport, March 16.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

- "Méliskerk" left Antwerp for East Africa, March 11.
- "Aldabi" left Cape Town for East Africa, March 11.
- "Billiton" arrived Rotterdam for East Africa, March 11.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

- "Leconte de Lisle" left Marseilles, March 14.
- "Ville de Strasbourg" left Réunion homewards, March 15.
- "Chambord" left Port Said for Marseilles, March 16.
- "Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Majunga homewards, March 13.

UNION-CASTLE.

- "Dunluce Castle" left Cape Town for London, March 13.
- "Durham Castle" left Tenerife for Beira, March 12.
- "Gloucester Castle" left Cape Town for Lourenço Marques, March 15.
- "Llandaff Castle" left Algoa Bay for London, March 16.
- "Llandovery Castle" left Beira for East Africa, March 15.
- "Llangibby Castle" left Port Sudan for East Africa, March 12.
- "Sandown Castle" arrived Southampton, March 15.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on

March 20 per s.s. "Morea."

" 27 " s.s. "Razmak."

" 31 " s.s. "Chambord."

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. every Friday.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on March 24 per the s.s. "Chambord," and on March 20 per the s.s. "Macedonia," and the s.s. "Watussi."

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EVERYTHING FOR THE FARMER
IN KEEPING STOCK HEALTHY.

COOPER'S IMPROVED CATTLE DIP
COOPER'S TIXOL CATTLE DIP
COOPER'S SHEEP DIP

INVALUABLE TO FARMERS IN ERADICATING ALL PARASITES
IN CATTLE, SHEEP, Etc.

KUR MANCH: A perfectly safe remedy of great value in curing parasite mange in horses, dogs, cattle, and to eradicate lice and cure ringworm.

SOPEX: A Shampoo for curing lice and improving the coats in dogs.

PULVEX: A powder for curing lice in horses, cattle, pigs and poultry.

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WOVEN WIRE
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Catalogues L269 and L450 sent on request.

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Gillette Blades.



Gillette blades are manufactured from hard Sheffield steel, and have the finest edge that steel will take.

And you may rely on every blade being perfect. Simply because out of every nine employees at the Gillette blade plant, four are assigned to the sole duty of inspecting blades.

Shave to-morrow with a Gillette blade.

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