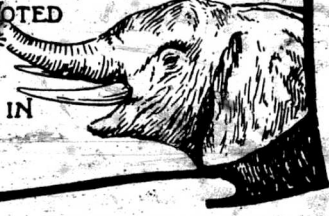


EAST AFRICA

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

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

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AN APPEAL TO EAST AFRICANS.

DWELLERS in the warmer and more unhealthy parts of the Empire owe an immense debt to the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, which was founded thirty years ago by the late Sir Patrick Manson, backed by that far-seeing statesman, the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Two-thirds of the British Empire lies within the tropics, and from all parts of it have come to Endsleigh Gardens those who are bearing the burden of our Imperial mission—Civil servants, from Governors to cadets, suffering from some disease encountered in the course of duty; planters inviolated from their gallant endeavours to wrest a living from the wild; sailors of the mercantile marine crippled by their strenuous life in tropical conditions; commercial men suffering from long residence in unhealthy coastal towns; botanists paying for their enthusiasm in the search for strange plants; entomologists infected by the very insects whose life history they have devoted their lives to unravel; prospectors, engineers, missionaries, nurses, doctors themselves, and others. All these have come for relief and cure to the Hospital for Tropical Diseases. Those who can afford it, pay; those who cannot are received and treated precisely as their wealthier comrades; no one is refused. Men, women and children in every walk of life and from every region within the tropics are afforded the services of its wards, its pathological laboratory, and its special departments.

In its clinical lecture theatre is imparted knowledge which enables medical men overseas to treat with confidence and success diseases which a short while ago were the despair of their science. These make a formidable list—malaria, dysentery, sprue, filariasis, beri-beri, bilharzia, blackwater fever, and sleeping sickness, to say nothing of anaemia and exhaustion from the climate. It is an Imperial

work conducted on Imperial lines, and with such success that foreigners, notably American doctors, come for instruction in yearly increasing numbers. A few years ago the victim of many an obscure disease was resigned to his fate; his trouble was beyond treatment and he knew it; now there is cure—and he knows that.

Progress during these three decades has been wonderful. Some settlers, missionaries, and officials can compare the conditions in which they began their work thirty years ago with the happier present; members of the younger generation need reminding, though they can hardly have failed to note the advance even during their briefer spell of service. Vital statistics from the tropics tell a vastly different story to-day from that of the year in which the Hospital for Tropical Diseases began its beneficent labours, and much of the improvement must be credited to that great institution. But its work costs money. When the Hospital gave birth to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, now housed in Keppel Street, four floors at Endsleigh Gardens became vacant, and these are to be turned into new wards for non-paying patients. The cost is estimated at £35,000—not a great sum for an Empire of 450,000,000 people! There must be a small army of grateful patients who owe their lives to the H.T.D. and remember Endsleigh Gardens with gratitude; a hint (if it can reach them) that this sum is needed will suffice for them; a broader hint may be given to the still larger army who may need the aid of the Hospital at some time and who have indirectly benefited in the past by its concentration on the cure of tropical diseases. £35,000 is not much, but it is badly wanted by an institution which has saved the life of many an East African. East Africans will honour themselves and a deserving cause if they give far more than their quota.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Within a few days the Secretary of State for the Colonies is expected to make a pronouncement on the subject of Closer Union in East Africa. From inquiries made by us in authoritative Parliamentary circles there seems no doubt that as we fore-shadowed exclusively some considerable time ago, the Cabinet, divided among itself, will seek still further to postpone decision by the appointment of a Joint Committee of both Houses; some believe that that Committee will be instructed to take evidence, in order that delay may be more protracted. Evidence enough has already been accumulated; what is now required is a decision on that evidence. The House of Commons was promised a statement of Government policy before Christmas. Nearly four months have since passed, but there is no reason to think that any real progress has been made in that period. Meantime East Africa is suffering from the indecision which is holding up development.

Some quaint articles and comments on the visit of the Prince of Wales to East Africa have appeared in the London Press, one organ of which now claims that "H.R.H. has created a new sport that might well be called the Sport of Princes. It consists of shooting wild game with a cinematograph camera." We are quite sure that the Prince would be the first to disclaim having "created" anything of the sort. Photographing and cinematographing wild African animals have been done for years by many devoted sportsmen, a few of whom have described the not inconsiderable dangers and immense difficulties of the practice in their books and from the public platform. The Prince's credit is that, by personally taking up the sport, he has given it a prominence and a cachet which it would otherwise not have had; for His Royal Highness has an influence, due no doubt partly to his exalted station as Heir to the Throne, but far more to his record as a true sportsman of the best British type, possessed by no other young man of his generation in the wide world. In word and deed he has proved himself a sportsman whom East Africans have been delighted to honour.

Captain H. C. Druett, Editorial Secretary of *East Africa*, who has spent the last five months in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar on behalf of this journal, has just embarked on his homeward voyage. It will be remembered that in October last he flew from London to Nairobi with Mr. Campbell Black, managing director of Wilson Airways, and was the first fare-paying passenger to travel by air between Great Britain and Kenya. It had been planned that, after touring the northern territories by car, he should motor through the southern highlands of Tanganyika Territory into Northern Rhodesia, pay a visit to the mining and settlement areas, continue into Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and then return home from the Cape. Unfortunately, the abnormally heavy rains in Tanganyika have compelled the abandonment of the latter portion of his programme. We greatly regret this enforced departure from the pro-

jected itinerary, but our friends in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will, we are sure, understand that the circumstances are beyond our control. We would take this opportunity of expressing our grateful thanks to the many East Africans who have shown courtesy and help to our representative. His journey will, we hope and believe, redound to the best interests of the Dependencies which we seek to serve.

As a contribution to the question of the possibility of European children living and thriving in the tropics, the good work of the American Presbyterian Mission at Kasai, in the Belgian Congo, deserves notice. According to *L'Essor Colonial et Maritime*, there are no fewer than seventy children in the missionary families there, and thanks to the strictest application of modern principles of tropical hygiene, to correct construction of houses—our contemporary specially mentions the screening of verandas—and to intelligent care of the children, it has been found that the youngsters can manage tours of three years without their health being affected in any way. Education is provided at a school 2,500 feet above sea level.

During the past two or three years public suggestions have been repeatedly made to the Kenya Government that some small regular payment should be made to Matthew Wellington, the sole survivor of Livingstone's African followers, of whose life in Mombasa East Africans first learnt through the pages of this newspaper. Now, when the need for such action no longer exists, Sir Edward Grigg has informed his Legislative Council that he will propose a State gratuity for Matthew Wellington, and the formation of a small committee to consider the best means of helping him in his old age. As we reported last week, an appeal through the columns of *The Times* brought within a few days sufficient promises to assure at least £1 a week for the rest of his life to the great explorer's aged servant. Red tape regulations of the Imperial Treasury and the Colonial Office are said by the Governor to have prevented the Kenya Government from gratifying its desire to provide the small amount of money necessary for this desirable object, but the Kenya Administration can certainly not be accused of having shown undue haste or energy in seeking to obtain the requisite dispensation. The matter has now been prominent in public affairs for some two and a half years, and if sufficiently prompt, strong, and reiterated official arguments had been put forth from Nairobi, it is to be presumed that the rulings in question would have been waived long ago, instead of at so late a date as to be unnecessary. The impression of the man in the street will, we think, be that the Kenya Government has been ungenerously dilatory in following a strong public lead. Its belated willingness to provide something for a man who not only served this country's greatest African explorer, but also Kenya's own Public Works Department for many years, has been rendered unnecessary by private subscriptions in England.

AN EXPRESSION OF THANKS.

THE SPIRIT OF KENYA'S SETTLERS.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE HIGHLANDS.

By Captain H. C. Druett,

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."

KENYA'S critics at home would do well to come to the Colony, and, among their other tours, include one from Nairobi to Kisumu. Between those two towns can be seen many forms of industry, carried on, with distinct success in many cases, by men who had previously had no experience in their present job in life, and who still to-day modestly describe themselves as amateurs.

In one go-ahead district, for instance, is an ex-Naval Commander who has established and is himself conducting a small local newspaper; assisting him is a professional conjurer, who combines with journalism visits to out-of-the-way townships as an entertainer. House-building is generally regarded in older countries as the task of the specialist; here it has been done—and done well—by ex-Naval officers, retired Army officers, R.A.F. men, clergymen, and some whose names are household words in England. They show you over their bungalows with permissible pride. It is the house of their dreams—set in many cases in a position from which wonderful scenery is visible. You are told of the building of the house; of the cutting of the timber from their own forest land; of how they learned from a kindly neighbour to roof a house, and of the way they picked up little pieces of information from visitors.

East Africa holds Men fast.

The life stories of these people would make intensely interesting reading. Many have found success by cultivating a certain plant in what was previously waste land, though others have made to try two and sometimes more crops before finding the right one; others have turned from farming to business, and now run successful commercial concerns supplying their farmer friends with modern equipment; and some have forsaken business for agriculture. These farmers, who were doctors, barristers, missionaries, cotton spinners, financiers, and some who were just men about town, and not one I have met would return to the old life. East Africa holds them fast.

In so young a country the great variety of products and cultures amazes the visitor. Coffee, sisal, fruit trees, tea bushes, great areas under maize, wheat farms, geranium plantations, cattle and sheep ranches, and dairy farms are among them, and one can delve into the mysteries of bacon curing and of a canning factory, and inspect saw mills, sugar mills, flour and grain mills, tea, coffee, and sisal factories, modern engineering repair workshops, and distilleries.

Settler Versatility and Enterprise.

Having seen them, the outstanding impression is one of admiration at the versatility, enterprise, and determination of Kenya's settlers and business men and of their constant efforts to make the most of the country's resources and to overcome the many difficulties which they encounter as they experiment. Their trials have been many, and behind each industry, and, indeed, behind almost each individual enterprise, are romantic and inspiring stories which prove that the Briton still possesses the grit and courage which laid the foundation of the Empire. The croaker who believes that our national heritage as pioneers is weakening can be recommended to come

to Kenya; he will leave with renewed cheerfulness and optimism.

Leaving Nairobi for Kisumu, the first township of importance is Limuru, to reach which the motorist has the choice of four roads. Each was reported to be in rather poor condition, and the one on which I travelled—that via Parklands—proved to be distinctly bad. This highway passes through many large coffee *shambas*, rows upon rows of bushes being visible as far as the eye can see, until, as one nears Limuru, one passes an amusing notice by the roadside indicating that water is available there "for thirsty motors"! Some ten miles further on Limuru is reached, the station being some 7,346 feet above sea-level and surrounded by hills.

The delightful scenery is reminiscent of the highlands of Scotland. No wonder the township is quickly gaining for itself a name as an ideal holiday resort, and that an increasing number of Nairobi business men are finding it a quiet retreat, far removed in spirit from the business hustle of the capital. From the agricultural aspect, Limuru is probably best known on account of its tea plantations, tea-growing in the Kenya Highlands having begun here. Fruit also flourishes, plums, peaches, and apples being the most successful.

Uplands.

Half a score miles away is Uplands, known far and wide for its bacon factory, under the control of Mr. A. C. Heath. First opened twenty-three years ago—and in East Africa a business of that age has every reason to be regarded as an old-stager—its plant and equipment have recently been brought up to date, and to-day a surprising range of commodities is produced. Behind the enterprise is Colonel W. K. Tucker, one of Nairobi's keenest business men, by whose courtesy I was able to inspect the factory. As an indication of the way in which the business has grown, it may be mentioned that whereas ten years ago they used to kill sixty or seventy pigs a month, they are now able to handle up to 140 pigs each week from farmers, in addition to the pigs bred on their own land. A great advantage is that the works are situated practically on the railway station, pigs being thus taken straight from the railway to the pens, from which they are driven to the factory. An interesting point about the machinery is that the boiler used for the whole plant, including the canning department, is an old Kenya and Uganda Railway locomotive boiler, which, purchased some years ago, is still going strong.

After the bacon has been cured and smoked, it is taken to the canning factory, which is under the management of Mr. G. F. Bird, who is assisted by his son, Mr. Bird, who has the advantage of thirty years' experience of canning factories in England, finds his hardest task in East Africa has been that of training the Natives in the art of canning ham, sausages, and other products. But the output of the factory proves how successful he has been.

The hams are received from the curing room and rolled, a case being adjusted round them to keep them to the shape of the tin. They are then placed in a steam cooker, after which the casing is taken off; the ham is placed in a 4 lb. tin, sealed with a small machine, and again placed in the steam retort, thus sterilising it and once more cooking the ham. Following the second cooking process it is taken out, and a hole punched in the tin to allow the air to escape, then it is immediately re-sealed. Each tin is tested separately, after having been kept for ten days; then they are placed in store, ready for despatch to hundreds of retail stores all over the

Colony and neighbouring territories. Tins and other receptacles utilised in canning are all made on the spot by Native labour.

Government Water Boring.

In a neighbouring field I found a Government water-boring plant, which is sent to different parts of the country for the benefit of farmers, who pay a small fee for the service. Only a few days previously the plant had been finding water in the Masai Reserve. Sometimes the machine has to bore 600 feet or more before reaching water, but in this instance water had been found at 235 feet. The official in charge, Mr. W. S. Cairns, told me that he always forwards to the Laboratory in Nairobi a sample of the soil through which the bore passes, thus enabling accurate records of the different soil strata in the Colony to be kept up to date.

From Uplands I journeyed back to Limuru, and then along to the main Nairobi-Nakuru road, at the junction of which is a signpost pointing out that it is 4,020 miles to Cape Town from that point, while in the opposite direction, Cairo is 3,143 miles distant.

A mile or so in the direction of Naivasha and one reaches the top of the Escarpment, overlooking the famous Kedong Valley—one of the most impressive scenes to be found in East Africa. Stretched out far down below is the floor of the Great Rift Valley—the great parting in the earth's surface, which stretches from Nyasaland to the Red Sea. From the top of the Escarpment can be seen Mount Longonot, the crater of which teems with wild animals. The surface of the road down to the valley is strewn with large and small stones and the track memorable for its ruts and holes, but from the foot of the hill the road runs perfectly level until Naivasha is reached.

Naivasha—famous for its Lake and duck shooting, and likely in the near future to win renown for its fishing facilities—has in recent years assumed increasing importance from the settler's point of view, and, indeed, from its attractions as a residential area, for round the Lake are many charming homesteads, nestling amid delightful surroundings close to the shore.

Pioneers.

The most interesting personalities in the district are probably Messrs. James, Andrew, and Robert McCrae, three brothers who have established a sisal plantation second to none in size in Kenya. Their success in this form of agriculture is one of the romances of the country. While on a visit to Kenya in 1912 they decided to make their homes in the Colony; and the two brothers, James and Andrew, founded a furniture-making business in



MR. ANDREW MCCRAE.



MR. JAMES MCCRAE.

Nairobi—which soon won such prestige that even to-day furniture "by McCrae" is regarded as a hall-mark of household equipment. In 1918, however, they decided to start farming, and put their all into purchasing 30,000 acres of what was regarded as waste land, stretching from the shores of Lake Naivasha to Mount Longonot. The whole area was then swarming with wild animals, lions, zebra, leopard and giraffe among them. They decided to grow crops; the animals thought otherwise, and again and again the young growth was trampled under foot during the night.

Sisal would, they felt, grow well, though there was nothing definite on which to base their faith. Still they persevered, and, by enclosing a small area with barbed wire, they were able to see the plant grow successfully. That was only ten years ago. Now they have nearly 10,000 acres under this cultivation, with over double that area in reserve. More than seven hundred Natives are employed on the estate, on which permanent stone lines have been erected for them. There is an estate hospital, a Native school, and other welfare works.

In Delightful Country.

The early houses of the three brothers—Robert came out after the venture was started—have now been replaced by modern structures on the Lake shores, and in front of the dwellings are natural rockery gardens in which flowers of all descriptions flourish. A motor boat is moored alongside a small pier. While walking through the garden with one of the brothers, we were surprised to find a pelican strutting round the paths; it was the first time one had been seen so near the house, but as it could be seen shortly afterwards swimming out in the Lake, the element of surprise was evidently mutual.

As I passed through the township I called at the Naivasha Hotel, now under the management of Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Lea, who have recently taken over the hotel after devoting several years to a poultry



Photo: R. Beyd.



MAJOR RAMSAY HILL'S RESIDENCE NEAR LAKE NAIVASHA.

farm in the neighbourhood. The hotel, with tennis court, is not far from the Lake, and can certainly be recommended to those in search of a quiet spot in which to spend local leave. I found cars available for hire, and some interesting trips can be made to the Lake and to the hills on the far side of the Rift Valley. Several settlers have farms in those hills, affording magnificent views of the surrounding country. Incidentally, it was interesting to see with what care settlers must have selected the sites for their homes; I was struck by one in particular—that of Mr. W. Pickford, who has an uninterrupted view of the plains below, with the still waters of the Lake in the background.

Elmenteita's Flamingoes.

From Naivasha the route continues along the base of the Rift Valley, through the township of Gilgil, and onwards to Nakuru. On either side of the road are wide stretches of plain, while at Gilgil the farms of settlers can be seen leading up to the hills beyond Keringet. A small escarpment has to be climbed as one nears Lake Elmenteita, a comparatively small sheet of water with literally thousands of flamingoes, which from a distance appear to be just patches of pink in different parts of the Lake; I recalled that when we flew over them with Captain Campbell Black on our way to Nairobi from England, the noise of the propellers frightened them, so that the patches of pink immediately became dark specks, as the flamingoes separated and flew away.

While motoring along this stretch I noticed from the road two solitary silos, and, on going to inspect them, found Mr. A. H. Fraser Allen busy superintending the operation of filling them with maize, which, after being chopped and blown up through a pipe into the silo, is stored therein as cattle food for two or three months. These are, I believe, the only silos of the kind in Kenya, and are the property of Sir John Ramsden, one of the largest landowners in this district.

Nearer Nakuru the road develops into one of the best stretches of highway I have yet seen in the Colony. One reason it has such an excellent surface is that running parallel is another road for the use of lorries and ox-waggons. Nakuru town cannot be seen until the traveller is within a few miles, for it lies behind a hill, with the giant Meningai Crater towering behind it.

" 'East Africa' is the most interesting publication of its kind I know, and it contains a fund of information on all topics for those living in the tropics."

—A Medical Officer in Malaya.

A NEW PALACE FOR THE KABAKA.

Presented by His Subjects.

Special to "East Africa."

ONE of the most imposing buildings yet erected in Uganda will be opened shortly, when Sir Daudi Chwa, K.C.M.G., the Kabaka, declares open the new Palace presented to him by Natives of the Kingdom of Buganda. Built at a cost of £17,500, the whole of which sum was contributed voluntarily by the Native population, the Palace has been offered to His Highness as a mark of appreciation of his services to his country.

The new residence is situated on the crest of Mengo Hill, a short distance from Kampala, and from its commanding tower can be viewed Lake Victoria, Rubaga and Namirembe Cathedrals.

The front of the Palace is a modern rendering of English Renaissance; crowning its centre is a cupola and lead dome, above which is a flagstaff on which His Highness's flag will be flown when he is in residence. Attention may be drawn to the long front veranda, from which folding steel and glass doors lead to a suite of rooms, among them a dining room and a spacious drawing room, the former furnished in dark Jacobean oak, with blue curtains and carpet, while over the fireplace appears a picture of the Kabaka and his family crest of a lion's head. The drawing room contains a gold, black, and blue lacquered fireplace with covered rococo lime wood gilt mirror, while the furniture is black and gold Chinese lacquer, with blue and silver silk upholstery.

British Goods Only.

On one side of the building are His Highness's private study and the office of his private secretary, while on the other are the Council Chamber and Robing Room, furnished in black ebony with gold enrichments. The throne is supported on two gilt lions, armchairs and forms in similar design being provided for Ministers and others. Scarlet and purple carpets, cloth of gold dais hangings, and royal purple curtains are other features of the Council Chamber, which will be partly illuminated by floodlighting from the ceiling. Upstairs are the Kabaka's bedroom, dressing rooms, two smaller bedrooms and nursery; the staircase is lighted by a stained glass window, on which is the personal crest of His Highness in the shape of a bushbuck's head. The whole of the woodwork has been carried out in local *mule* wood.

His Highness's keenness for British workmanship is evident from the fact that nothing but British goods have been used in the Palace, in the building of which some of the leading East African houses have participated. The architect for the building, Mr. C. M. Giles, is certainly to be congratulated on the design of the Palace, in his choice of the furnishings, and in the way the work has been carried out.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

NATIVE COURTS IN TANGANYIKA.

The Principle of the new Ordinance debated.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

In your issue of January 16 Mr. Leechman, in the role of *advocatus diaboli*, lends support to the recent legislation in Tanganyika on the grounds, *inter alia*, that District Officers and Provincial Commissioners speak the language of their peoples and know their customs. Nothing could be further from the truth. The average District Officer and Provincial Commissioner speaks Swahili and no other African language. The tribal Natives to whom the new Ordinance is specially intended to apply, and who constitute the vast majority of the inhabitants of the Territory, do not speak Swahili, the use of that language being confined to Natives of the coastal areas and those living in the vicinity of a few of the large towns.

District Officers and Provincial Commissioners have no special knowledge of the customs of the numerous tribes. They know a few customs common to all or nearly all tribes, and those customs which particularly obtrude themselves on the notice of strangers; and that is all. The widespread ignorance of Native customs was recognised by Professor Huxley on his short visit to East Africa (see page 577 of your issue of January 16). When officials visit the tribes they almost invariably provide themselves with an interpreter and in some cases they may require two. They are fortunate, indeed, if their interpreters are both competent and honest. What hope, then, of justice to the Native? Is it easier to check the Sultan Saidi's administration of justice than the Sultan Saidi's cash book?

The controversy was centred on the question of the relative fitness of the Governor and the High Court to exercise supreme authority over Native Courts. If the possession of a little knowledge of Native custom be the criterion, the High Court is *hors concours* before the race begins. Of the three judges of this Territory, two have spent the greater part of their official lives in East Africa and the third has been in East Africa a great deal longer than the Governor. If there be any judicial virtue in a knowledge of Swahili, all three judges speak this language and the Governor does not.

Your correspondent apparently objects to the High Court Judges exercising appellate jurisdiction on the ground of the unsuitability of trial by jury to Native peoples; but there is no such thing as trial by jury in this Territory, and there never has been. He attempts to discredit part of the opposition to the Ordinance by ascribing mercenary motives to professional lawyers; but professional lawyers never have had the right of audience in Native Courts in Tanganyika Territory, and the new law in these respects leaves things as they were. Then why these red herrings? The devil's advocacy should be made of subtler stuff.

The official speeches during the Legislative Council's discussion of the Bill contained some talk of judges of the High Court knowing nothing about Native law. It is extremely doubtful whether the Natives of this Territory (with the possible exception of one or two tribes) had, at any time, evolved a system which could be dignified by the name of law, or which, in its main features, could be accepted or administered by a civilised power. The history of Native rule in Africa is one long chapter of horrors—of oppression, witchcraft, torture, and murder—all within the pale of the Native "law."

But in so far as any Native law which could be accepted by a British Government may exist, the judges know a great deal more about it than does the Governor, who is now the final court of appeal. The Governor cannot personally exercise his appellate jurisdiction in all, or nearly all, Native cases, and the real court of appeal will be an obscure member of his staff. Was not the prosecution of Sultan Saidi "sanctioned" by someone who had no sort of business to interfere? And at best the Native is deprived of his right to have his appeal heard in open court, a right which he appreciated to the full.

Your correspondent finds it difficult to understand the unanimous opposition of the unofficial members to the new law. The professional lawyers he has disposed of to his satisfaction. May I suggest that the other members based their opinions on a truer knowledge of the facts than your correspondent appears to possess, and that they shared the view of an eminent English jurist that the good of the people is best served when subordinate legislatures confine themselves within the frontiers of the powers conferred upon them by the statutes which created them.

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory. CIVIS ROMANUS SUM.

Mr. Leechman's Reply.

[Mr. Alleyne Leechman, to whom the above letter was submitted in proof, replies:—

"May I remind 'Civis Romanus Sum' of the functions of an *advocatus diaboli*? He was, in the days of the Schoolmen, an insignificant person, a low fellow, as it were, of the baser sort, who was put up, with the object of promoting discussion, to defend a hopeless or unpopular cause in the sure and certain knowledge that he would get all the kicks and none of the happiness. It was his good deed for the day. Like Aunt Sally, he was there to be shot at by all and sundry; and I, who have impetuously, perhaps, assumed the graceless rôle, find that in attempting to tackle Major Walsh I have drawn the fire of 'Civis Romanus Sum.' Well, it is all in the day's work.

"I asked Major Walsh whether he had read the full report of the Proceedings of the Tanganyika Legislative Council when he wrote his letter. I have refreshed myself by reading 'C.R.S.'s' letter which appeared in *East Africa* of June 20, 1906, and I believe that he at least—a veritable Boanerges—has, I, too, have carefully read these Proceedings, so we start level.

"First, as to my facts. It is now over six years since I left Tanganyika Territory, and I should indeed be unwise to depend upon my own memory and experience for details which have probably altered since I retired. So I relied entirely upon the facts contained in the official Proceedings. A reasonable policy, what?

"I find, then (p. 30), that the Attorney-General said: 'Above the District Officer it introduced the Provincial Commissioner, with complete powers of transfer, revision and repeal. He is an officer who lives among the people concerned, who is acquainted with the circumstances of their lives and knows their language, and is known by them and is easy of access to them. Does not the *onus probandi* lie with the learned Mr. Attorney?

"As I read the discussion in the Council, I do not agree that the controversy has centred round the relative fitness of the Governor and the High Court to exercise supreme authority over Native Courts. Rather was it argued that the Governor is, logically, the supreme authority in Native eyes. He is (p. 31): 'Looked upon by every Native as the source of all authority in the Territory and to whom they appeal even now in matters affecting the administration of justice as well as in other matters. And he again acts in the exercise of his executive authority and has all the machinery of the Territory at his command to help him to ascertain the truth and to do justice in accordance with it.'

"The objection to the High Court is that the bridge between it and the Supervisory Court is impassable for the Native in addition to its procedure being utterly foreign and incomprehensible to the Native. As to the accomplishments of the present judges and the alleged linguistic limitations of Sir Donald Cameron, all that is accidental: particular instances should not enter into a general argument.

"I did not assert that trial by jury existed in Tanganyika Territory. My statement was quite general, and when I wrote 'even in Colonial courts' I had in mind another British Dependency more (shall I say?) legally advanced than Tanganyika in which the jury system does

exist. Nor did I say that professional lawyers have right of audience in Native Courts in Tanganyika. Again I must quote from the Proceedings (p. 45):—

"The Hon. Mr. Howe-Browne: "I think that the opportunity should be taken in introducing a fresh Bill like this to allow an advocate or legal practitioner to appear before the Court for the purpose of defence, and I really must express surprise that they are continued to be excluded by this Bill."

"The Hon. Major Lead: "It would appear that under this Ordinance, as matters are at present, the legal practitioners are excluded automatically, therefore it is your intention I take it to exclude for all time these practitioners from Native Courts."

"His Excellency: "The Courts are Native Courts. The chiefs and magistrates in those Courts are not acquainted with the procedure belonging to the British Courts. The Courts, roughly, are not equipped for the admission of advocates."

"I had also in mind the fact, which will be admitted, that by the defeat of this Ordinance, the Native would have to appeal to the Supervisory Court and so on up to the High Court (for that appears to be the essence of the unofficial opposition) in all of which professional lawyers have the right of audience; which would bring grist to the legal mill. The expression 'mercenary motives' is hardly fair. I did not use it; but I am in good company, thinking that lawyers, as a class, have a keen eye to the main chance. And I, for one, cannot blame them."

"As to whether Native law does, or does not, exist in the Territory, there again I must fall back on my authority, the Proceedings. The whole Bill is based on the existence of Native law; and if there is no such thing, then the whole Bill is a futility and the debate on it a mere heating of the air."

"I can only plead that to me, a disinterested reader, the study of the Proceedings in the Legislative Council dealing with this matter, conveyed the impression that this Ordinance was the logical outcome of the policy of indirect rule, and that it was most ably introduced and convincingly debated by the Attorney-General and the Secretary for Native Affairs. But, of course, I may be wrong, and I am open to correction."

A REMARKABLE ELEPHANT PHOTOGRAPH.

Trapped in a Bog.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

With reference to the more or less recent correspondence in your columns on what becomes of elephants, I thought you might like to reproduce the accompanying remarkable photograph taken by Mr. H. J. Fliegner at Kwa Mtoro Farm, P.O. Kondoa Irangi.

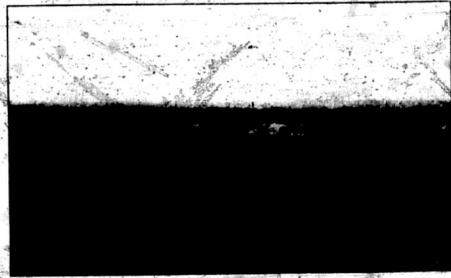
Mr. Fliegner informs me that he took it on February 27, 1929, at Kipara, in Usandawi, more or less north of Saranda, on the Central Railway. There are some mud springs in otherwise hard ground, and the welling up of the mud has been going on for many years. The grass about the mud is salt-grass, and attracts game, while the mud forms a veritable trap for unwary animals. The Natives say that many rhinoceros and elephant perish in this way.

Mr. Fliegner eventually shot the subject of the photograph from humanitarian reasons. It was quite impossible to approach it to recover the ivory, and shortly afterwards the whole animal disappeared in the morass.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR LOVERIDGE.

Iringa,
Tanganyika Territory.

[The unique photograph sent us by Mr. Loveridge is of very great interest. A week or two ago we published a quotation from Mr. D. D. Lyell's book on African game sport in which he says, "When an aged or badly wounded elephant instinctively feels his days are numbered, he will naturally go away alone; and the animal will certainly make for water in fairly flat country, for some rivers can only be reached by going down steep banks. Therefore, marshy low ground will likely be chosen, and there the elephant will likely get bogged, and being too weak to struggle out will eventually go under and disappear completely."



THE PHOTOGRAPH SENT BY MR. LOVERIDGE.

Sir William Gowers (*East Africa*, August 1, 1929) has expressed the same opinion; and on the left bank of the Victoria Nile about six miles above the junction with Lake Albert he actually came on a dead elephant—a huge, very old tuskless bull—which had died while crossing the river. "To this animal," he wrote, "it may have seemed easy to cross the Nile where he did, but the effort of getting himself through the muddy bottom and then making the last effort of hoisting himself up to about six feet to get from the bottom of the shallow water on to the bank proved to be too much for him and he collapsed and peacefully died. . . . He seemed dignified even in death."

This most interesting case differs somewhat from Mr. Loveridge's example, but is exactly paralleled by the Siberian mammoth which is mounted in the St. Petersburg (Petrograd) Museum. This remarkable specimen was discovered in a perfect state of preservation—the dogs belonging to the discoverers eagerly ate of the flesh, preserved for centuries in the frozen ground!—and had evidently died, just as Sir William Gowers's elephant had, in trying to pull itself up out of a river bed. It is mounted in that position. The late Captain F. C. Selous records coming across a herd of elephant bogged in a marsh—an incident utilised by Sir Rider Haggard in *King Solomon's Mines*—which is a parallel case to that pictured by Mr. Loveridge.

These records give rise to several interesting speculations. Anyone who has seen elephants landed from shipboard must have been struck by the extreme care the animals take to ensure that their footing is safe. They seem to know the danger of their great weight, and they test minutely the gang-plank before they will trust themselves upon it. That being so, how do they get themselves bogged, as in Captain Selous's and Mr. Loveridge's examples? And does this bogging theory really account for the scarcity of dead elephants and the stories of elephant cemeteries? It may be that in the above photograph we are seeing the first stage in the making of a fossil elephant; for it is likely that among the vast collections of fossil remains of huge "prehistoric" beasts (such as occur in the U.S.A.) to their being trapped in marshy ground. Can any of our readers cite instances similar to that recorded by our correspondent?—Ed. "E.A."]

DESTRUCTION BY LEOPARDS.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

A leopard in South Africa is reported to have killed an average of two animals a day for the last three months. He wound up his record by exterminating sixty-three sheep in one afternoon, having accounted for thirteen goats and a cow on a previous night. This seems to be a fair record. Apparently local authorities are convinced that only one leopard is doing the damage; he had not been caught when the last mail left. It is possible that, instead of the marauder being a leopard, a *rooi kat*, or lynx, is the culprit, for these animals, once they get the taste for domestic animals, can cause almost as much havoc, and in the same time, as a machine gun. History does not relate the views of the unfortunate farmer whose beasts have thus been destroyed, but no doubt he has many. What are some of the worst cases of destruction by leopards within the knowledge of *East Africa's* readers?

Yours faithfully,

Uganda.

"CHUI"

HOW NOT TO GET BUSINESS.

Will Manufacturers Please Note ?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I have just received a letter from my son—not a new settler, but one of ten years' experience—from Tanganyika, in which he gives the following illuminating example of how difficult it is to do business with British firms. He writes:

"I am having the greatest difficulty in buying machinery because the makers send out only bits of their catalogues and will not quote any prices. It costs several pounds to get the cost of each machine by cable. And all this talk about 'Buy British'! Why, you can't do it. What are the manufacturers afraid of? They even send their own agents catalogues only. They just deserve to sell in England only.

"Here is a picture of the first of my new machines. I want to order some more, but the idiots will not tell me the price. They send out a catalogue marked 'prices on application' after my ordering this machine and cabling for full details of all their machines. Do they think I shall cable for each price separately? I have already placed an order for about £120 worth of saws with another firm because they sent a catalogue with prices in it. The goods are not so good as —'s but I wanted them quickly."

Supplementary to my son's complaint may I add one of my own?

In Mombasa in 1925 we received a beautifully got-up folder advertising cranes for motor garages—but again "price on application." Six weeks delay, awaiting reply and price. It came. It said: "We always send out advertising matter like this, because it creates inquiries." And still no price was enclosed. Can you beat it?

Yours faithfully,

London, N.12.

ERNEST MORISON.

"The importance of quoting prices cannot be too strongly emphasized. Why should any company hesitate to state the cost of its goods? Because, we are sometimes told, 'we don't want to disclose such information to our competitors.' That attitude strikes us as ill-founded; for any business man or business concern worth the name can always discover the prices charged by competitors. Then why should potential customers be lost through needless secrecy?—ED., "E.A."]

WATER STORAGE IN BAOBAB TREES.

A Natural Phenomenon?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

As the writer of the Camp Fire Comment on water storage in baobab trees referred to by Mr. Beeby Thompson in his interesting letter published by you on April 3, I feel that some defence of my position is called for.

Mr. Thompson says that I am "apparently under the misapprehension that it is a natural secretion or storage. In reality the trunks of large baobab trees are often hollowed out by the Natives and water is artificially inserted during the rains." In the case I quoted of Mr. John Boyes and his safari finding water in a baobab, it is clear that neither he nor his boys noted any artificial hollowing of the tree, and he—a very cute and careful observer—makes no mention of it. It is fair, I think, to conclude that the storage was natural. From all the evidence available I believe that Tanganyika Natives do not as a rule hollow out the baobabs "artificially," and that in that country the storage of water is purely accidental, whatever it may be in Kordofan.

May I add that Mr. Beeby Thompson's wonder that "these incongruous and deformed vegetable monsters continue to thrive after the trunks have

been hollowed" is unexpected. Very many big trees in the tropics are hollow inside, and in England it is not difficult to find old trees as hollow as a drum and yet alive and well. "Heart-wood," as any text-book will confirm, is practically dead tissue and acts merely as support for the tree; water and food material are conducted along the sap-wood. Has Mr. Thompson never seen high tropical forest cleared by fire, or witnessed a real bush conflagration? If he has, he must have observed that quite a number of the big trees were so hollow that they acted as chimneys and drew a draught which sent sparks high into the air like a gigantic "Roman candle."

Yours faithfully,

Huntingdon.

"AN OLD TANGA RESIDENT."

IS A BLOOD DIET ESSENTIAL TO TSETSE?

Two Replies to Mr. Lyell.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

There are several points in Mr. Lyell's letter in your last issue to which I must reply:—

(1) Mr. Lyell seems to have forgotten that my point, about tsetse feeding on a freshly killed wart hog, was to emphasise my statement that these animals can help to support a fly population, when the big game has left the area. The question of tsetse feeding on dead meat never came into the discussion.

(2) The common house flies and bluebottles do belong to the order of Diptera, and, granted, will feed on rotting fruit; but chemically a rotten fruit is entirely different from a living one. A bluebottle could not be called a blood-sucking fly because it feeds on dead meat. Similarly, such flies could not be said to feed on plant juices because they suck the surface juices of dead, decaying fruit, whose vegetable tissues have been broken down by bacteria.

It would be impossible for house flies or bluebottles to feed on the juices of living plants, because their mouth parts are only adapted for sucking surface fluids; and not for piercing; hence, they could not penetrate the living epidermis of a plant or fruit, in order to suck its juices.

(3) To the trained scientist vegetable matter is as easy to identify as blood.

Yours faithfully,

Richmond.

"TSETSE ENTOMOLOGIST"

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

In reply to Mr. Lyell's question, there would be no difficulty in recognising vegetable matter in the tsetse-fly; whether this would be more or less easy than the recognition of blood must depend on the observer's accustomed field of work.

I will not deny that house flies and bluebottles may eat vegetable juices, because this is a question in which I have not interested myself; nor, again, will I deny that Mrs. Lyell's cocker spaniel will eat gooseberries, for the same reason; but I would remind Mr. Lyell that the correspondence appears under the heading "Is a Blood Diet essential to Tsetse?" and that the Editor has requested us to be brief. I have bred and reared large numbers of tsetse, and found regular feeding on animal blood essential to success. If Mr. Lyell has accomplished this on a vegetable diet it would lend more support to his opinions than mere denials that tsetse require blood.

Yours faithfully,

Cheltenham.

J. B. DAY

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A WANDERER.

Major A. Ratslyffe Dugmore's New Book.

A LIFE of adventure, as with other forms of life, is made infinitely more interesting if the ambition is realised by the conquest of the seemingly unsurmountable difficulties that invariably, in the way, Major A. Ratslyffe Dugmore has lived his life as I am sure he would have wished, and in his latest book, "The Autobiography of a Wanderer" (Hurst and Blackett, 18s. net), he tells of the procession of adventurous happenings that have been his.

Adventure has not been thrust upon him; rather has he sought it in all its forms, in spite of many difficulties, and the memory of his struggles is obviously a happy memory to him. Lack of money was his constant handicap, and one can admire the man all the more for his determination to live life as he has wished, despite the ever-gnawing necessity of combining business with pleasure. His early days in America, when he ran away from his father, his natural bent for animal photography, of which he may truly be said to be one of the pioneers, and the realisation of his dream to visit East Africa all make fascinating reading.

He was one of the first men to study the game through a photographic lens instead of through the sights of a rifle, and the photographs reproduced in his book, although taken when photography was in its infancy, are a remarkable tribute to his skill. Of hardship he has had his fill, and his narration of these episodes proves him to have the saving grace of a sense of humour. A dreamer by nature, it was not easy for him always to face realities, but in his narrative there is little trace of the natural shrinkings he must have had, and his stories are told with a dry and appealing whimsicality.

The descriptions of his early days in East Africa are interesting; of a rhino hunt in 1909 he says:—

"No sooner had we finished our first successful attempt at rhino photography than we ran into several more of these strange beasts, and throughout our stay in that region (Olgere) we saw altogether twenty-six. What a contrast to the conditions existing to-day! On my last trip seven years ago I only thirteen in five months during which I covered nearly 2,000 miles of country. I fear the rhino will be one of the first of the larger animals to be killed off in Africa. Their stupid habit of blundering into people gives an excuse for shooting—an excuse that is by no means always justified."

One of the best parts of the book is a description of France during the Great War and of the trying conditions in England during that period. That chapter brings back very realistically the mud and the blood, the air raids, sugar rations, saccharine, and other horrors, which the passage of years makes it only too easy to forget. After the War came another short (and ill-fated) expedition to East Africa, during which a visit was paid to the Ngorongoro Crater, called by Major Dugmore Ngora Ngora; then followed a filming expedition into the Sudan, during which time he never fired a single shot either for meat or in self-defence.

The final chapter is tinged with sadness, and its suppressed pathos will appeal to many an old East African pioneer, now retired from his life's work, and fretting away the last remaining years in the obscurity of an English, or Continental, village. "Africa calls loudly," concludes Major Dugmore, "but I fear the call will have to go unheeded. If I were rich, I would ask nothing better than to go there and paint the wild-creatures without the necessity for hurrying that has always handicapped my work. But that is a dream I fear will never be realised."

R. T.

THE MILL HILL MISSION IN UGANDA.

Strange Stories of Two Trees.

UNDER the title of "The African Chronicles of Brother Giles," the Rev. F. M. Drevcs, of the St. Joseph's Society, gives a sympathetic account of the Mill Hill Mission in Uganda, which since 1903 has done heroic work among the Native tribes. Full credit is given to the Rev. Mother Kelvin, who has been the head and the inspiration of the Franciscan convents from the start.

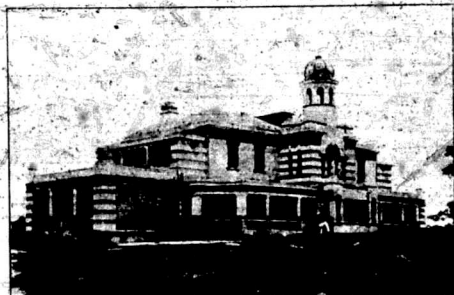
A curious story is related by the author which deserves a wider publicity. When on September 16, 1926, Mother Kelvin and her companions arrived to begin the work of their new foundation, they found the site occupied by a giant lightning-blasted tree, called *Nkokonjeru* by the Natives and considered by them to be the residence of *Lubale*, the great spirit to whom offerings of goats, beer, and white hens were made. The very next day, "The Feast of the Stigmata of Blessed Francis," as the author notes, the tree fell with a crash, although its roots were still strong and there seemed no cause for the fall. The nuns promptly began to cut up the giant for firewood, to the horror and dismay of the Natives.

So far, so good. But in the "bananary" close by was another large tree which had been lying on the ground for some years, dried up and lifeless. Much to the astonishment of a sister, she, on going out in search of firewood, found the lifeless tree raised up some six feet from the ground, though it was estimated that it would take about thirty men to accomplish this. "The incident," writes Father Drevcs, "had to be kept dark, or the Natives would undoubtedly have flocked there to offer sacrifice once more to the *Lubale*, in the belief that the 'Spirit of *Nkokonjeru*' had of a truth returned."

One can hardly blame the Natives or wonder at the policy of the sisters in keeping the incident "dark." Further details would be interesting.

A. I.

MANY East Africans on leave want to visit the Continent, but, as we know from the requests for information addressed to us, they are often undecided whether to make Belgium, France, Switzerland, or some other country. The travel agencies and railway companies are publishing an increasing amount of useful and enticing data on such questions as costs, train services, etc., and for those who want some idea of the "atmosphere" of different holiday resorts, the Southern Railway's new book "Come Abroad With Us" can be recommended. It is splendid value for 2s. 6d., for apart from its attractive word-pictures, it has many excellent illustrations.



THE KABAKA'S NEW PALACE.

(Described on p. 973 of this issue.)

Bill on Leave.

No. 7.—Rich at Last.

*O England is a garden,
The fairest ever seen
They say men come to England
To learn that grass is green.*

No, I didn't write it, but the little birds twitter in the trees, crocuses blossom gaily in the sunlight, and the cry—crysan—well, anyhow, there are lots of other flowers too. (Let me see, do those crys. things show themselves in the spring?) The B.B.C. have not heard of a depression over Iceland for weeks, and I doubt if they would recognise one now if they saw it.

All this, however, has little to do with my weekly chronicle. When I first arrived from East Africa, met Mr. Jackson, the Editor of *East Africa*, and found myself committed to write a weekly page, I hadn't an idea in my head. Now they come in shoals, and if I got more money for it, I would spin this out to two or three pages instead of one. That, unfortunately, is a subject of delicacy.

Momentous Negotiations.

Well, what with the spring and everything, life is very rosy, and I think—no, I *know*—that my fortune is made at last. My mining claims in Tanganyika are to be floated into a big company, and I am to be recompensed for my foresight in paying claim licences, year after year, against the advice of all my friends. I always knew that I was ahead of my time.

Before proceeding I should mention that all references to territories, and definite sums of money, are fictitious. I have been sworn to secrecy, and it will be appreciated that what with the huge amounts involved and the high standing of the parties concerned, I can say little at this juncture.

It happened this wise. You will remember the man of whom I wrote last week, my partner Jack's brother—the man you remember, with all the money, a Captain of Industry, and all that? Well, he asked me down to his place in the country last week-end, and during the course of conversation I brought up the subject of my mining claims in Tanganyika. I told him about the "stiff" I met a little time ago who asked me to lunch at his club, and then, because I wouldn't part with £500, turned me out foodless. I could see Jack's brother grew interested.

"You see," I explained, "I *know* these claims are good. I've held on to them for five years, and all the reports I have had are excellent. There are other mines opening up in the neighbourhood, and there is more ground to be had that is worth investigating."

He said he thought he might be able to do something, and asked me to come and see him later in the week.

Getting down to Figures.

On arrival at his office I found him sitting with two other men, obviously financiers of equal opulence to himself. "Now, let's get down to figures," he said, "what can the property stand?"

"What do you mean by 'stand'?" I asked, wondering.

"Why, how much capital can it stand? You see, it's no use trying to float a small syndicate for fifty or a hundred thousand these days. People want big propositions, and the general public won't look

at anything under half a million—and it is easier to get a million than half."

I felt my brain reel. Half a million! I had never dreamed of this.

We went into details, and, by estimating the output of the embryo mine on the average value so far proved, it was decided that a dividend of ten per cent. might be possible if the capital were raised to half a million pounds. To do that we should have to work on a huge scale from the start. I pointed out that no one yet knew how much payable ore there was in the mine, as it had not been proved, but my fears were pooh-poohed. Their view was that the first thing to do was to get a large mining company interested, and get them to prove it for us. Failing that, we might send out our own engineer to do some work.

Then came a maze of financial terms, debentures, commissions, promoters' shares, underwriting fees, advertising, prospectuses, and the names of eminent peers who were to go on the board of directors, until I was lost in a crazy dream in which I wallowed in golden sovereigns, and haughtily refused invitations to dine with peers, dukes, and, almost, kings. Eighteen years wasted, I thought. Eighteen of the best years of my life have I been wandering about Africa doing nothing but make a mess of things, and soon I shall be rich, rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

The next thing was to draw up an agreement. For the sake of creating an impression in the necessary quarters, I gave them a three months' option on the property. For this they were supposed to have paid me £500, and in the event of successful flotation I am to receive in all £200,000 in cash and shares. They are to do the promoting and underwriting of the issue. There is another secret agreement of which I need give no details.

An Eye on "East Africa."

The interview was over—the most momentous hour I have ever had: I came out into the street. The sun was shining, as it ought to shine, for soon I shall have two hundred thousand jimmy-o-goblins all of my own. I feel like going and spending a bit of it in advance, but I must keep my head until it is all over.

The financiers are to let me know in a week or two, and I must hold myself ready to be interviewed by the big capitalists they are to approach. What I shall do with the money I have not yet decided, but I think that, for a start, I shall buy a controlling interest in *East Africa*; then, if I want to tell you all about it, and it runs to two or three pages, I shall jolly well do so.

[Our cheery contributor has yet to learn that money, tons of it, even though flowing from a mine in Tanganyika, to which Territory we admit sentimental attachment, will not enable him to satisfy the only wish he expresses. We appreciate his complimentary interest in this journal, even though his desire to acquire a financial interest apparently springs solely from disagreement with the editor's judgment as to the space warranted by his cheery weekly feature! An interest, controlling or otherwise, in *East Africa* is not to be bought—at any price. The journal has always been, is, and will continue entirely independent. But we wish our correspondent a successful issue out of all his troubles.—ED., "E.A."]

The following officers have been elected by the East African Kennel Club: President, Major H. V. Pirie; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. F. W. Greswood-Williams, J. Isherwood, R. F. Mayer, and Mrs. G. Tuson; Committee, Mr. K. Mackenzie, Mr. R. Mac Watt, Mrs. Downing, Captain T. I. Farrar, Lady Sidney Farrar, Lord Hugh Kennedy, Mrs. P. J. Grist, Lady Violet Conduitt, and Mr. E. C. Crewe Read.

AERIAL SURVEYS IN BRITISH EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

An interesting lecture by Colonel H. L. Crosthwait.

Specially reported for "East Africa."

A COMPARATIVELY large gathering attended a lecture by Colonel H. L. Crosthwait, C.I.E., R.E. (Retd.), at the Royal Society of Arts on April 2 on Aerial Surveys in East and Central Africa. Sir Humphrey Leggett, who presided in the absence, through illness, of Lord Buxton, stated that he had received a letter from Sir Reginald Wingate expressing his sympathy with the cause of air survey.

In the course of a very interesting lecture, which was illuminated by a collection of excellent slides showing the work of the Aircraft Operating Company, Colonel Crosthwait said that proper surveys were the basis of all sound colonial development, but the old methods of survey were very slow, and consequently it was often many years before detailed maps were available. In future all important surveys must be aerial.

Benefits of Air Survey.

"I advocate air survey, as opposed to the older methods," he said, "for two principal reasons: first, it is much more rapid, in fact from three to four times as quick; secondly, for development purposes it gives far more information about the resources and economic possibilities of a country than any ordinary map could, as it provides, in addition to the map, an actual photographic picture of the ground from which it is possible for experts to make an estimate of the agricultural, forestry, and, to some extent, mineral potentialities.

"A great deal of geological information can be obtained from photographs and they can afford great assistance to the geologist in carrying out his survey; the state of rivers at different seasons of the year can be gauged, as has been done in the case of the Zambesi survey; all the topographical features which appear on the ground are recorded, only some of which can be shown on ordinary maps. In this connection I may mention that tenders for surveys usually now call for a mosaic photograph sheet as well as the ordinary map, as was the case in the map we did for the Iraq Government.

"Certain classes of country are very difficult and slow to survey by ordinary methods, such, for instance, as tropical forest regions, and deltas, intersected by waterways, but it is just as feasible to photograph these from the air, as it is to deal with open ground. In fact, I think it is safe to say that there exist areas which, though of considerable economic value, owing to the natural difficulties they present would never be surveyed by ground methods at all. Then again, the location surveys for railways and roads can be carried out much more rapidly by means of air survey than would be possible by older methods."

Dealing with the Hilton Young report, Colonel Crosthwait said that the time had surely arrived for some of the schemes and reconnaissances advocated to be dealt with, and that the only means of accomplishing many of these within a reasonable time was by aerial survey.

Government Operation opposed.

On the question of East African Governments inaugurating their own air survey, and transport systems (which was commented upon in *East Africa* last week), the lecturer stated:—

"I may, perhaps, be looked upon as a prejudiced person in view of my connection with an air survey company, but I do not advocate the carrying out of these air surveys by local Governments themselves. I think it would be a most expensive way of doing it, especially when a private company exists with trained staff and equipment in Africa. It has been an extremely expensive business equipping, training and acquiring valuable experience in different parts of the world, which has now extended over several years. Any Colony which took up this work itself would have to go through the same process, and face the necessarily heavy expense, to say nothing of the time required. This has already been done by private agency. At the same time there is plenty of scope for co-operation with local survey organizations to keep them busy in the years to come."

Of his company's Northern Rhodesian survey Colonel Crosthwait said:—

"We have not been unmindful of other aspects of the work besides photographing and mapping. We have with the expedition an expert forestry officer, formerly in the Imperial Indian Forest Service. At our suggestion also the Colonial Office has attached a geologist and a botanist to the survey. It will be their duty to study the economic problems of the country in their respective spheres."

The Financial Aspect.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, Sir Philip Richardson, Sir John Sandeman Allen, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, Major Blake Taylor, and Mr. C. W. Hopley having spoken of the wonderful future of air surveys, Sir Robert Hamilton asked the comparative costs of aerial and land survey. In reply, Colonel Crosthwait stated that the company's contract with the Northern Rhodesian Government for the survey of 63,000 square miles was at £1 per square mile. It did not include contour maps, being for a purely vertical survey; if contours had been desired the price would have been in the neighbourhood of thirty shillings per square mile. An aerial survey of Tanganyika Territory based on 365,000 square miles, would, he added, take between three and four years, compared with at least twenty years by ordinary methods. The survey of the Gold Coast had begun in 1902; if he could remember rightly, and he thought it was not finished yet.

An interesting point raised was that aerial surveys, being accomplished in such a comparatively short time, were a source of embarrassment to Governments, inasmuch as they had now to pay for their surveys almost in a lump sum. Instead of having the cost spread over a number of years, and Colonel Crosthwait suggested that aerial surveys should be considered legitimate works to be provided from loan funds. Surveys were as essential as roads, railways, and other large undertakings, and should therefore be provided by loan funds, not from current revenue.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, in moving a vote of thanks to Colonel Crosthwait, said that he would like to associate the name of Sir Gordon Guggisberg with aerial survey. He had probably done more than any other official in promoting air surveys in whichever Colony he had been stationed.



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PERSONALIA.

Major C. Steele, of Ngong, has arrived in England.

Mr. J. Jardine has been appointed a Game Ranger in Uganda.

Mr. and Mrs. Rutter are recent arrivals in England from Zanzibar.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Galton Fenzi on the birth of a son.

Major A. E. Brummell recently lectured in Newcastle on East Africa.

Captain A. B. Trewin has been posted to Toro as District Commissioner.

Mrs. Forbes Managan, of the Trans-Nzoia, has left Kenya for England.

The death has occurred at Makuyu, Kenya, of Mr. Cleveland Simmons.

Sir Philip and Lady Brocklehurst have returned to England from the Sudan.

Viscount and Viscountess Furness have returned to London from East Africa.

The Queen of Roumania and Princess Ileana were recent visitors to Wadi Halfa.

Mr. R. Davis, Hon. Secretary of the Kenya Rifle Association, is at present on leave.

The Bishop of Mombasa reached London on Tuesday by the s.s. "Llandaff Castle."

We regret to announce the death in Nairobi, from a motor accident, of Mr. Ernest Parke.

The Postmaster-General of Kenya and Uganda, Mr. T. Fitzgerald, has returned from leave.

Mrs. Elinor Mordaunt, the novelist, has arrived back in England from a visit to East Africa.

Congratulations to Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone, of Nairobi, on the birth of a daughter.

Lady Gowers, the wife of the Governor of Uganda, has been visiting Southern Rhodesia.

The Countess of Shrewsbury and Talbot has recently returned to England from East Africa.

Sir Nigel Davidson, Legal Secretary to the Sudan Government, is shortly retiring from the service.

The Prince of Wales has sent a string of ivory beads from Kenya to his niece, Princess Elizabeth.

Mr. Justice Sheridan, Chief Justice of Tanganyika Territory, was visiting Nairobi during mail week.

Viscount and Viscountess Brentford have returned to 70, Queen's Gate, S.W., from the Sudan.

The Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, P.C., M.P., addressed the Constitutional Club last week.

Mr. Bridgeman and Mr. S. M. Macdonald, of the Sudan Public Works Department, are about to retire.

A recent visitor to Kenya Colony is Mr. Wm. Shillaber, formerly a part owner of *The New York Globe*.

The Rev. C. J. Morton, of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, has returned to England from a visit to the Sudan.

Mr. L. R. Russell has been appointed a Councillor of the Municipality of Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Crombie, late of the 4th King's African Rifles, has joined the staff of the Kampala Township Authority.

Mrs. R. Leatham has presented, Eton College Museum with two lioness' heads shot by herself in East Africa.

Mr. G. H. Warren, general manager of Menzo Planters, Limited, Kampala, is shortly expected in this country.

We greatly regret to announce the death in Mombasa of Mr. Charlesworth, manager of the Tudor House Hotel.

Mr. Edward Goodall has been nominated an official member of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.

During the absence on leave of Mr. Gamble, Resident Magistrate of Mombasa, Mr. Pedraza is discharging his duties.

Mr. Hopkin Morris, M.P., recently lectured on East African tribes to the King's Cross Literary Society, Manchester.

During the absence on leave of Mr. Weatherhead the Eastern Province of Uganda will be administered by Mr. Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Wigglesworth are passengers by the "Carnarvon Castle" for Cape Town, en route to East Africa.

We learn with regret of the death in Beira of Mr. R. G. Hammersley, a well-known sportsman and business man of that town.

A recent arrival in London from Nigeria and the Sahara is Mrs. Patrick Ness, who has travelled extensively in East Africa.

Mr. Edward Drummond Murray, who will be well remembered by many of our readers in Kenya, is now in business in Manchester.

Mr. P. P. Baxter, an ex-Governor of Maine, U.S.A., and Mr. G. Chadbourne, also of the U.S.A., have been visiting East Africa.

Mr. R. S. Foster, formerly of the Tanganyika Administration, has been transferred to Uganda as Deputy Director of Education.

Canon E. S. Daniell has been appointed Bishop's Commissary during the absence from the Protectorate of the Bishop of Uganda.

Mr. C. J. Charlewood, Port Officer, and Mr. H. Waterland, Assistant Director of Agriculture, have returned to Zanzibar from leave.

Among Kenya officials on leave are Mr. H. P. Robertson, Superintendent of Prisons, and Mr. R. W. Hempstead, Senior Commissioner.

Mrs. R. B. Turner has been elected as President of the East African Women's League, with Miss Seavior as Secretary and Treasurer.

Messrs. G. Maclean, Sleeping Sickness Officer, and A. A. Oldaker, Assistant District Officer, recently returned to Tanganyika from leave.

We regret to announce the death from blackwater fever of an old Uganda resident, Mr. L. Burton, who recently passed away in the Eastern Province.

The Sultan has conferred the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar on Dr. B. Spearman, Deputy Director of Sanitary Services in the island.

The engagement is announced of Mr. H. C. Bristow, of Medehamsted, Peterborough, and Miss R. Waterman, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Waterman of Nairobi.

Sir Trevredyn Wynne, a member of the Advisory Committee of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London, has just returned to England from a visit to India.

Mr. Alan Butler, chairman of the Aircraft Operating Company, who is flying to Cape Town the air survey biplane specially designed for work in Northern Rhodesia, reached Tabora on Saturday.

A telegram received in London a few days ago states that Lord Delamere's health has so much improved that he has accepted the Chairmanship of the Kenya European Elected Members' Organisation.

At last week's annual general meeting of shareholders of the National Bank of India, Ltd., Sir Charles C. McLeod, Bt., the Chairman of the Bank, touched briefly on the East African trade and crop positions.

Sir Edward Denham, formerly Colonial Secretary of Kenya, and now Governor-designate of British Guiana, was the guest of the West Indian Club at a dinner held last night at 4, Whitehall Court, S.W. Sir Edward Davson presided.

Commandant Augusto Cardozo, a well-known pioneer of Mozambique Territory, who planted the Portuguese flag in northern Mozambique, and accompanied the Serpo Pinto expedition to Lake Nyasa in the early days, has passed away.

By a typographical error we were made to say last week that Mr. J. H. Honey, of the Liverpool Uganda Co., Ltd., has been visiting Uganda. The note should, of course, have referred to Mr. J. H. Coney, J.P., the Chairman of the company.

Viscount Cranborne, heir of the Marquess of Salisbury, who has just arrived back in England from South Africa, paid a visit to the Victoria Falls, accompanied by his son, the Hon. R. Cecil, and his mother-in-law, Lady Moyra Cavendish.

Mr. William Stewart, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory, was married in Glasgow on March 31 to Miss Elizabeth Marion Macdonald, younger daughter of the late Peter Macdonald, sometime Secretary to the Bank of Scotland.

The following officers have been elected by the European Association of Tanganyika: Chairman, Major Brown; Vice-Chairman, Major R. Napier Clark; Council, Messrs. Howe-Browne, Lehmann, Plinthopoulos, Horst, Menkin, Wynne, Sinclair, Wulff, and Major Read.

The engagement is announced between Victor Malcolm McKeag, District Officer, Kenya Colony, third son of the Rev. Hugh McKeag, D.D., of Belfast, and the late Mrs. McKeag, and Kathleen Dorothy, youngest daughter of the late Edward F. Vicars and Mrs. Vicars, of Hartley Wintney, Hampshire.

A son has been born to the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Arthur, at Kikuyu, Kenya. Dr. Arthur, it will be remembered, recently resigned from the Legislative and Executive Councils of the Colony because his missionary views on the subject of female circumcision were at variance with those of the local Government.

Amongst those now on the water for East Africa are Mr. P. H. Clarke, Mr. S. R. Fairburn McPhee, Miss M. C. Hendry, Mrs. M. Hunt, Miss A. Jensen, Mrs. V. Pellew Wright, Mr. I. Shields, Mrs. A. B. Skinner, Miss J. Skinner, Mr. A. McDonnell, Mr. and Mrs. B. Richardson and children, Mr. J. Taylor, Mrs. B. Waite, Mrs. E. Crennon, Mr. Carlsen, Mrs. and Miss Kebbell, and Mrs. I. Porter.

Mr. W. J. T. Leeman, who left Genoa on Saturday on his way back to Tanganyika Territory, is well known to many of our readers, for he served during the East African Campaign with the 4/4 King's African Rifles, and after demobilisation was for some time a coffee planter in the Arusha district. Then he was for a while engaged in sisal planting near Lindi, and for the last four or five years has been in business on his own account in the Songea district.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

April Meeting of the Executive Council.

Special to "East Africa."

The April meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P. (in the chair), Major H. Blake Taylor, Lord Cranworth, Colonel W. H. Franklin, Sir Hubert Gough, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Mr. C. B. Haasburg, Mr. G. C. Ishmael, Mr. Rees Jeffreys, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. C. Ponsonby, Sir Philip Richardson, Bt., M.P., Mr. A. Wigglesworth, and Miss Harvey (Secretary).

The Convention of Associations of Nyasaland was elected to membership.

East African Roads.

Mr. Rees Jeffreys, Chairman of the Roads Improvement Association, attended by special invitation to give his views on the subject of East African roads and the co-ordination of rail and road facilities in the Dependencies, a subject under consideration by the Board.

He was of the opinion that the subject is of a double nature, having an Imperial aspect which might be fostered in London, and local aspects with which it would be undesirable for the Board to interfere. In his travels in Africa, East and South, he had been struck by the fact that transport questions were regarded by all the Governments in water-tight compartments. The salient fact is that no authority concerns itself with African transport as a whole, and there was no indication anywhere in British Africa of an attempt to co-ordinate transport problems generally. He therefore felt that the initiative and vision must come from this side, and thought it would be wise for the Board to suggest that the Imperial Conference should place upon its agenda the question of the co-ordination of road, railway, and air transport throughout British Africa—a suggestion which the Council decided to consider.

Two more Committees might be appointed, one in London, the other in Africa, the former dealing with the general matter of publicity, aerial surveys, finance, etc. The chief difficulty was that it was almost impossible to get anything but parochial views in any of the African States, whose settlers, business men, and officials were too near to their tasks to see them in proper perspective. The policy would, he felt, have to be more or less guided from London, where power and money are, though the selection and execution of the work must rest with the local body.

One important point almost always overlooked was that what is known in Africa as "blazing a trail" is a very costly business, for that trail is practically never properly located, and therefore entails enormous expenditure in the maintenance of a road built in the wrong place. The great advantage of modern road-making machinery was that the engineer could properly grade and drain his land over a carefully located route, so that subsequent maintenance becomes a very small matter.

Sir Philip Richardson strongly supported the idea that some guidance must come from London. In East and Central Africa there was a danger of considering the immediate local needs rather than the broad good of the territories as a whole. For instance, the question of a railway to south-western Tanganyika could not be considered apart from the question of mineral developments in Northern Rhodesia, and roads were dependent on railways, present and proposed.

Sir Humphrey Leggett's Views.

Sir Humphrey Leggett pointed out that much had been done in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika, and that an elaborate organisation of District Road Boards was in being and functioning actively, and that the three Governments were evidently quite alive to the importance of the subject. He suggested that the Board should maintain general watchfulness and publicity; that proposals for the expenditure of public funds on branch railways should always be accompanied by a report showing that the transport needs of the district in question had also been considered from the road point of view; that a complete aerial survey of the three territories should be pressed for; and that the influence of the Joint Board should be offered to responsible Associations in East Africa, in support of requests which they might put forward that loan funds might be made more freely available to finance road construction and maintenance. Lord Francis Scott had informed the Executive Council a few months ago that District Road Boards in Kenya were in financial difficulties because loan funds were not considered available for certain necessary purposes, and that settlers would be glad of London support in the matter. He (Sir Humphrey) thought that road-making machinery, such as road graders, scarifiers, and mould-boards, might well be purchased from loan money, since there would never be adequate work unless such machinery were made available, and it could not possibly be bought out of revenue.

Major H. Blake Taylor thought that control of inter-colonial road-work should be with the proposed High Commissioner.

The Chairman, in thanking Mr. Rees Jeffreys for attending, explained that the whole question was one which called for careful study, and although certain provisional memoranda had been submitted to the Board, the matter had not yet had full consideration. He agreed that the first step to take was to consult the Associations in East Africa as to how the Board could be of assistance to them in these important problems. The Board should also keep in touch with the Colonial Office in the matter, and the suggestion of submitting the question to the Imperial Conference would have consideration. He felt that the general question of roads in the territories was a local matter, but there was the broad Imperial question of through routes of every description which called for study so that proper co-ordination should exist from the start. It was here that he felt that the Board could be of considerable help, but until the details had been submitted it was useless to proceed further with the discussion.

The Council decided to communicate with the Associations in East Africa, and appointed a Committee consisting of the Chairman, Sir Philip Richardson, Sir Hubert Gough, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Major Blake Taylor, and Mr. Wigglesworth to study the whole question.

East African Game.

It was reported that Lord Onslow and Mr. C. W. Hobley, representing the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, and Lord Cranworth, Mr. Ponsonby, and Mr. Wigglesworth, representing the Joint East African Board, had been received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to whom they had suggested that a highly experienced authority should be sent out by the Fauna Society to East and Central Africa to confer with the local Governments on the general question of game policy, and the possible establishment of National Parks. Lord Passfield was understood to be sympathetic.

Uganda's Director of Agriculture.

The Secretary reported receipt of a letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies announcing that no action will be taken on the subject of the removal of the Director of Agriculture from Kampala to Entebbe until after personal discussion of the matter with Sir William Gowers, Governor of the Protectorate, who is expected in this country in the early summer.

Port on the Kagera.

A letter was read from the Colonial Office stating that a copy of the Board's recent letter on this subject had been forwarded to the Governor of Tanganyika, who had been asked to consider, in consultation with the Governor of Uganda, what arrangements could most suitably be made for the administration of the port and for the control of the river.

Initiation Rites in East Africa.

Lord Cranworth raised the question of initiation rites in the Kikuyu and other tribes. After discussion, in which Mr. Campbell Hausburg, who has just returned from Kenya, took part, it was decided to examine the subject further.

Colonial Office Conference.

The Chairman announced that an agreed report of the Conference held on April 1 with the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies would shortly be available for publication.

Zanzibar Currency.

The importance of this subject was discussed and a Committee was appointed to study the question in view of present conditions.

THE K.C.B. FOR KENYA.

Coffee Planters win Recognition.

The inaugural banquet at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, on April 3, of the Coffee Board of Great Britain—the formation of which was commented upon in *East Africa* last week and in previous issues—was marked by a large attendance of members of the coffee trade; there were representatives of every section, from the producing countries to brokers, wholesalers, and retailers. The guests were received by Lord Cunliffe, and Miss Parnell, daughter of the Chairman, Mr. Alexander Parnell.

The objects of the board are to raise a fund for the purpose of an advertising campaign to stimulate coffee drinking in Great Britain. An unusual and very appropriate, innovation was the drinking of the toast of "The Immortal Beverage" in coffee prepared from a blend made from coffee from each of the twenty-five countries chiefly interested in its production. It was stated that the annual consumption of coffee in Great Britain is only 12 to 14 ounces per head per annum, compared with 12 to 16 lb. per head on the Continent and in other countries. The slogan "Drink More Coffee" is not to be used in the advertising campaign, since there are now so many similar slogans.

Sir William Furse, Director of the Imperial Institute, in responding to the toast of "The Coffee Producing Countries," said that at present Kenya Colony produces only 3% of the world's total crop, compared with Brazil's 70%. This, however, was nothing to go by, for Kenya is making rapid advances. He suggested that if the Board had not yet made up its mind about a suitable slogan he could supply one. "No better slogan could be adopted than the initials K.C.B.—Kenya Coffee Best!" (Laughter.)

The Coffee Board of Great Britain is now seeking co-operation from all sections of the coffee industry, especially from the Governments of the coffee producing countries. By this means it is hoped to raise £50,000 a year for five years with which to carry out the propaganda campaign.

A RECORD COFFEE CROP ANTICIPATED.

The latest report on coffee in Kenya issued by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London states:—

"There are somewhat conflicting opinions as to outturn, some districts reporting that the rains at the end of 1920 simply increased the pulp and not the cherry, so that the outturn was about 700 *debes* picked to yield a ton of coffee, instead of the usual 600; on the other hand, other districts report an outturn of something over 500, showing that the cherry has benefited. Speaking collectively, however, the Colony average is probably running somewhat higher than usual and the cherry is somewhat smaller than normal, though this deficiency, of course, does not necessarily reflect upon the quality.

"The rains at the end of 1920 and during January again caused a certain amount of trouble, particularly in drying, and have shown that, again speaking generally, artificial drying facilities are not sufficient to save trouble in an abnormally wet season. The congestion at the mills and drying plants means that coffee has to wait longer than it should before preparation and it may 'sweat,' with resultant disadvantage to quality.

"The issue of predatory insects from the recently established insectaries has begun. It can be said, with even greater confidence than hitherto, that if only the long rains during the present year are favourable, then a record coffee crop is undoubted."

By alighting in Zanzibar on Monday Mr. Campbell Black established a record, an aeroplane having never previously landed on the island.



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Children who are healthy are so joyously alive. They use up their energies in spendthrift fashion. That is why a healthy child has such a good appetite—for every ounce of energy spent has to be made good by the energy-building nourishment obtained from food.

Delicious "Ovaltine" should be the daily beverage for every child. Prepared from malt, milk and eggs, it is complete in the elements which create energy and glorious health.

Particularly for weak and backward children is "Ovaltine" so invaluable. In such cases the digestive functions are probably weakened and from the daily dietary sufficient nutritive elements cannot be obtained. "Ovaltine" is so easy of digestion that every particle is assimilated by the weakest digestion.

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SOPEX: A Shampoo for curing lice and improving the coats
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Camp Fire Comments.

Language Difficulties in Abyssinia.

Foreigners often complain that the pronunciation of many English words is very different from the spelling, but according to Mr. H. Norden, who has recently visited Abyssinia, Amharic can give English a long start and a beating: "A 'Court of Arbitration,'" he says, is called *danna* in formal terminology, but in the vernacular is *kerikker*—pronounced *chick-a-chick!*

As Others See Us.

"Most of the African game laws," writes Dr. J. M. Béchét in his book on African fauna, "are inspired by English colonial legislation, for whenever the British flag floats in the world game has increased in number. The true sportsman does not destroy the game; he is interested only in trophies. However paradoxical it may appear, it is amongst hunters themselves that we find the most fervent, the most precious auxiliaries in the campaign for the protection of the indigenous fauna."

"Arabian Sheiks" in Dar es Salaam.

An American Negro journal which considers itself an authority on African affairs gravely informs the world that at the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held some time ago in Dar es Salaam there was a large attendance of "Natives in white, Indians in colours, Arabian sheiks, and white Europeans." Our contemporary, which is of the fixed conviction that East African Natives get less than a fair deal at the hands of Great Britain, might offer a prize for a photograph of any "Arabian sheik" taken in the Exhibition grounds. The risk would be less than that entailed by the offer of a reward for the photograph of an "Arabian sheik" in a Detroit motor factory.

The Speed of the Elephant.

While on the subject of the speed attained by African wild animals, it is as well to quote as many opinions as possible if one is to arrive at the truth. Dr. J. M. Béchét, an authority on the fauna of the Congo, definitely states that the African elephant can charge for three hundred yards at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, and can keep up a speed of ten miles an hour for a whole hour. The Indian elephant, according to him, is capable of a charging speed of fifteen m.p.h. for only two hundred yards, and then falls off to six or eight m.p.h. The rates given seem much below those generally credited to the elephant, and Dr. Béchét does not say how they were measured; but he is a scientist of distinction, and is not likely to be careless or inaccurate in the figures he publishes.

A Lesson for Motor Car Hunters.

APROPOS of the so-called "sportsmen" who have now and again hunted herds of game at night with motor cars, East African magistrates may care to know that drastic action has just been taken by the French Courts for this same offence. Last autumn game preserves at Bon-Secours-en-Etables, Brittany, were ravaged by a number of "sportsmen" who rushed about at night in motor cars, with headlights and spotlights turned on, and ran down or shot the hares and birds which were bewildered or attracted by their lamps. At last a flour merchant was caught in the act and handed over to the police. He has now been sentenced to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 300 francs, and his motor car has been confiscated. A friend who participated in the "hunt" was fined 100 francs.

Substitutes for the Parrot.

Many people whose equanimity has been disturbed by tales of psittacosis, or "parrot disease"—as a result of which parrots are a drug in the market just now—may be on the look-out for some other birds which have a talent for mimicry. The Indian mynah is, of course, well known, but there must be birds in East and Central Africa which would be worth a trial. Captain C. D. Priest, a correspondent reminds us, has recorded that a crimson-breasted shrike has been heard to mimic the notes of a black-headed bulbul, a wattled plover, a blacksmith plover, a Shelley's partridge, a drongo, a hawk, and finally a roller, all within ten minutes and in sequence. A bird with a talent like that deserves attention; with care and training it should rival a whole orchestra. Drongos are said to be even cleverer mimics.

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 line for 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.

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THE END OF A TRAGIC LIFE.

Death of the Empress Zauditu.

THE Empress Zauditu of Ethiopia died in Addis Ababa from paratyphoid on April 2 in her fifty-fourth year; some reports state that her death, was partly due to the shock of learning that Ras Gugsa, her former husband, had been killed in an engagement between a rebel force which he was leading and the troops of the King, Tafari Makonnen, who now becomes King of Kings and Emperor.

Zauditu (the Abyssinian rendering of the name Judith) had not had a happy life, for from the time of her first marriage at the age of ten years she was again and again a pawn to political intrigue, as a consequence of which she spent much of her life either in captivity or as a virtual prisoner in her palace. A daughter of Menelik II, the maker of modern Ethiopia, she was first married to the son and heir of King John, Ras Arca Sellasje, who died two years later. She next married Dejaz (General) Ubie, from whom she was divorced, and later Ras Gugsa, a brother of the second wife of Menelik. From 1910 to 1916, during the reign of Lij Yasu, Zauditu was confined in the palace, but when Lij Yasu was formally deposed in September, 1916, on account of his anti-Christian and pro-Turkish attitude, she was crowned Empress and her cousin, Tafari Makonnen, the present king, appointed regent. Eighteen months ago the Empress crowned him as "King Tafari Makonnen, Heir to the Throne of Ethiopia, and Regent Plenipotentiary."

A FLYING VISIT TO ABYSSINIA.

THE Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* cables:—

Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Sibour have arrived in Kenya from Abyssinia, where they have made an extensive flying tour in the Gipsy Moth aeroplane in which they had previously made a world flight. Leaving the Nile at Atbara, they flew to Port Sudan and thence to Jibuti, the capital of French Somaliland, where Vicomte de Sibour helped the authorities to prepare an aerodrome.

Permission to enter Abyssinia was at first refused, but was finally given on condition that the Ethiopian flag was painted on the wings and fuselage and that the machine be offered to the Regent should he wish to purchase it. At Addis Ababa the Regent was taken on a flight, with which he was so delighted that he gave the de Sibours permission to fly anywhere in the country. At this period the Negus Tafari was conducting a campaign against rebels near Lake Tana, in which 30,000 troops were engaged. Vicomte de Sibour was invited to accompany the Regent's own French pilot, M. Maillet, in a flight over the troubled area. On this flight M. Maillet dropped bombs and Vicomte de Sibour dropped pamphlets.

When the time arrived for the de Sibours to leave, the Regent raised the question of purchasing the machine. As the de Sibours were not anxious to sell, they placed a high price on the aeroplane, which was readily accepted, but Vicomte de Sibour was allowed to fly to Jibuti so that he could say that he had not used the railway for four years.

From Jibuti the de Sibours came to Kenya by sea. They have brought a gold medal specially struck by the Regent in commemoration of their visit. It shows the head of the Negus, crowned, on one side and on the other a beetle-like reproduction of the aeroplane in flight.

GREAT BRITAIN'S WORK IN AFRICA.

In his last week's address as Grand Master of the Primrose League, Mr. Baldwin quoted Sir Harry Johnston's summary of British colonial achievement as a corrective to present-day pessimists. Sir Harry, said the Unionist leader, wrote:—

"Who were the first to turn the alfa grass of North Africa to the practical use of making paper? Englishmen. Who first created palm oil as a trade product? Englishmen—the sneered at 'palm oil ruffians,' who did

more than anyone else unconsciously to abolish the slave trade by providing a commerce more lucrative and infinitely more honourable. Who started to develop the trade in rubber and gums on the East and West Coasts of Africa? Englishmen. Who first discovered diamonds and gold? Englishmen. And the nitrates which it is hoped may yet add to the export of Egypt? Englishmen. Who first stimulated the cultivation of groundnuts in the Gambia, which now produces nearly all our finest olive oil? Englishmen. Who introduced the tea plant into Natal? Englishmen. Who were the first coffee planters in Central Africa? A band of rugged and dour Scotsmen. Who constructed the first railways in Africa, which brought prosperity to Egypt and turned Cape Colony from a little red patch on the southern extremity of Africa into a vast Empire? Englishmen. Who encircled the whole continent with telegraph cables and conceived the carrying out of the bold project of traversing Africa from south to north by telegraph wires? Englishmen. Who put the first steamers on the Niger, on the Zambezi, on the Congo, on the Nile, on the Gambia, on almost every navigable river? Englishmen.

NATIVE UNREST IN KENYA.

MAJOR CHARLES STEELE, of Ngong, has written to *The Times*:—

"May I, as a settler just home from the Kikuyu district of Kenya Colony, reply briefly to the points raised by Johnstone Kenyatta, of the Kikuyu Central Association, from whom you recently published a letter?"

(1) He says that the Wa-Kikuyu wish to obtain a legal right to the tenure of the lands held by the tribe before the advent of the foreigner. Before the advent of the foreigner there was no tenure of the land, the unfortunate Kikuyu being continually at the mercy of the raiding Masai. Consequently, this point has no substance. It may be added that a Bill to ensure the tenure in perpetuity of the present Reserves is now under consideration by the Colonial Office.

(2) Educational facilities are being provided by the East African Government, so far as practicable, but it is obviously impossible, even if funds were available, for the necessary personnel to be obtained for the wholesale increase of schools. This fact has been recognised by the Phelps-Stokes Educational Commissioners. The settlers are thoroughly alive to the desirability of proper educational facilities of the right kind, have constantly brought it to the attention of the local Government, and are in many cases providing at their own expense schools on their estates for their Native labourers.

(3) As to the claim for the abolition of the hut tax on women, it may be stated that there is no hut tax on single women living with their parents, and none on married women, except in the case of a man who has more than one wife, in which case the tax is payable on second and other wives, which does not appear inequitable.

(4) The proposal for the representation of Native interests on the Legislative Council by Natives elected by Natives has been considered outside the bounds of practical politics by the Hilton Young Commissioners and by Sir Samuel Wilson, who was deputed by this Government to advise on the practicability of closer union of the East African territories.

(5) The suggestion that the Kikuyu should be allowed to retain their many good tribal customs infers that there is an attempt to deprive them of such good customs. I am unaware of any attempt by the Government, missionaries, or settlers in any such direction.

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"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 Name and Address sent to:

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THE FUTURE OF THE PORT OF BEIRA.

Port Improvements to Cater for Hinterland Traffic.

From a Correspondent.

THAT the port of Beira and those responsible for its equipment have little fear of any important diversion of traffic from the Rhodesian hinterlands to the West Coast is evident from the vigorous policy of port improvements, costing hundreds of thousands of pounds, which is being pursued.

The initial stage of the modernisation programme, which was completed with the opening of the first section of deep-water wharf last July, together with the railway protection works across the Pungue flats, have cost over a million sterling. Yet the growth of traffic through the port—the cargo movement increased from 885,000 tons in 1928 to 1,062,000 tons in 1929—has continued at such a rapid pace that a further instalment of the wharf construction programme has had to be put in hand.

Wharf Extensions.

The lighter wharf on the right bank of the Chiveve Creek is now being extended by 160 feet with two additional cranes. This prolongation will bring the wharf to the mouth of the creek and to the line of the deep-water wharf in the Pungue itself. The Pungue deep-water wharf, at present 520 feet long, is being lengthened by 126 feet in the direction of the lighter wharf. There will then remain a gap of 927 feet between the deep-water wharf and the end of the lighter wharf. This is to be filled in shortly to give two more deep-water berths, making four in all, and eight more electric cranes will be installed.

Reclamation of the tidal flats behind these wharf extensions will be begun in a few months' time, a dredging float for the purpose capable of pumping 150 cubic yards of solid material an hour being due for delivery in June. Mooring buoys for five additional vessels of the largest size likely to visit the port are being provided in the Pungue anchorage. The Capitania Department of the Companhia de Moçambique has also added to its equipment new vessels and plant costing £72,000.

The port area now has its own electric power station, equipped with two Diesel-driven generators of 200 k.w. each, for the lighting of the wharves and the working of the electric cranes and capstans.

An oil fuel depot is to be established by the Shell Company at a cost of about £350,000. This will include large storage tanks and a filling station for petrol and paraffin. Beira Works, Ltd., have agreed to build a jetty for oil steamers at a cost of £30,000. It is expected that work will be begun as soon as the negotiations which are now in progress at Lisbon have been concluded.

Future Traffic Assured.

Apart from the advantages that Beira possesses in respect of the volume of shipping visiting the port and looking for heavy cargoes for the return voyage, there are several important factors which operate to ensure that Beira will continue to handle the bulk of the traffic to and from Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The mines in both these territories are largely under the control of the group which also owns the Rhodesian Railways. In the case of the Northern Rhodesian mines, with the exception of one area in the extreme north, traffic agreements exist guaranteeing the freight to the Rhodesian Railways for eight years, and, although the agreements are not yet signed, for a further period of seven years, making fifteen years altogether.

Nor should the determining influence of the Wankie coalfield be underestimated. This also applies in some measure to Katanga, for the Northern Rhodesian and Katanga mines require Wankie coal for coking purposes, and the upward coal traffic must draw a certain amount of the products of the Northern mines southwards purely on economic grounds, this factor being to a considerable extent a set-off to the shorter sea voyage from West Coast ports. Again, even in the case of Katanga traffic agreements exist guaranteeing a large tonnage to the Rhodesian-Beira route until 1935.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Rhodesian Railways and the authorities at the Port of Beira have ample justification for their confidence in the future ability of the port to maintain and expand its position as the principal gateway for the larger part of the vast hinterland which it now serves almost exclusively.

A NATURALIST ON THE CONGO.

Dr. J. M. Béchet's Exhaustive Work.

FOR a treatise on the flora and fauna of the Belgian Congo, readers of *East Africa* may be recommended to Dr. J. M. Béchet's excellent book, "*Etudes d'Economie Coloniale sur la Grande Faune et sur l'Elephant du Congo Belge*," published by the Librairie Paul Bruck, in Luxembourg. The author proceeds on thoroughly scientific lines, discussing the geography of the Congo with relation to the biological complex, the geology as it affects the cover of vegetation, the botany in its bearing on the distribution of the fauna, and then gives a full treatment of the animals, their habits, haunts, natural food, the dangers or otherwise of hunting them, and their culinary value when killed. A complete list of the animals known to occur is given and the bibliography is long and exhaustive. Eighty photographs in half-tone of typical animals are included, and a number of maps, plans and diagrams. The whole of the second part of the book is devoted to the Congo elephant and its domestication, a review of this portion having already appeared as a special article in *East Africa*. Dr. Béchet's book is packed with information and his chapter on game preservation should be read by all who are interested in the big game of Africa. A. L.

Two women taxi-drivers have left Cape Town in a Morris-Oxford touring car to motor to Cairo.

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THE ENGLISH CLUB, ZANZIBAR.

The English Club, Zanzibar, has elected the Hon. B. C. Johnstone as President, Mr. A. R. Stephens as Vice-President, Mr. C. Mansoorjee as Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. G. Bumpus as Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. William Addis as Hon. Librarian. The Committee consists of Mr. C. A. Bartlett, Dr. B. Spearman, Mr. L. E. Skinner, Mr. D. C. Hodgson, and Dr. R. S. Taylor.

SHARKS IN SEYCHELLES' WATERS.

The Government of Seychelles announces that it will consider applications for licences to hunt sharks for commercial purposes in Seychelles waters. All machinery and outfit will be admitted duty free to successful licensees, but an export duty of one rupee per hectolitre of shark oil, and one rupee per ton of fertiliser product, will be levied. An export duty will also be levied on shark skins.

KENYA WANTS TO EXPORT POTATOES.

Efforts made by the Department of Agriculture of Kenya Colony to stimulate an export trade in potatoes from Kenya, particularly to the Indian market, have lately been seriously hampered by a rise of 10s. from 25s. to 35s. in the freight from Mombasa to Bombay. The Department has taken up the question with the Conference Lines in the hope that the decision will be reconsidered.

UGANDA'S COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

Major E. H. T. Lawrence, O.B.E., Commissioner of Police in Uganda, is, *East Africa* learns, shortly leaving the Protectorate on retirement. After serving in South Africa with the Connaught Rangers, he went to Uganda in 1907 as a District Superintendent of Police; he was Assistant Commissioner of Police and Prisons when the War broke out, and served in the Uganda Voluntary Reserves and then in the Uganda Police Service Battalion, being mentioned in dispatches. He was promoted Commissioner of Police and Prisons in 1922.

ELECTIONS TO THE ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Empire Society the following were among the Fellows, Associates, and Undergraduates elected: The Hon. Lady Bailey, D.B.E.; Mr. Wm. A. Clarke, of Fort Jameson; Mr. Joseph W. P. Clack, of Bulawayo; Mr. A. G. Bailey, of Nairobi; Major H. Noel Davies, O.B.E.; Mr. Hugh C. M. Potts, and Dr. G. A. Williams, all of Dar es Salaam; Mr. Reginald J. Mason, of Mpwapwa; Messrs. Thomas R. F. Cox and C. W. Switzer, of Uganda; and Messrs. W. A. Cole and T. R. Walkington, of Nyasaland.

ARRIVALS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The following passengers from East Africa have recently arrived in England: Mr. W. Beattie, Mr. A. Bester, Mrs. J. Brambridge, Mr. F. Brett, Mr. D. Cain, Mr. W. P. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. P. Davies, Colonel A. Fawcus and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. Foster, Mrs. M. Featherstonehaugh, Mr. and Mrs. S. Harcombe, Mr. T. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Hubble, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Major and Mrs. P. McMaster, Mr. M. McMaster, Mr. A. Mitchell, Mr. E. Nightingale, Mr. George Noble, Mr. and Mrs. E. Nicholl, Mrs. Sir George Noble, Mr. and Mrs. E. Nicholl, Mrs. W. Pargeter, Mr. T. Parnell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Percival, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. T. Rutter, Mr. H. Sankey, Mr. P. Stanning, Major A. Symes-Thompson and family, Rev. W. Sson, Mrs. J. Selby, Mr. and Mrs. Toomer, Mrs.

THE PIONEER'S MISSION.

Hast thou no mission, Pioneer?

Shall strength and will belong
To bold ambition, caring nought
For moral right or wrong,
Nor counting price?

As blind and ruthless as thy axe—
All undiscerning thou
Who cut this ancient spirit tree
Where lovers bind their vow
With sacrifice.

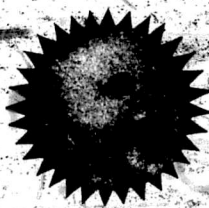
At dawn there came a Native maid,
By anxious love distraught,
This vessel held the sacred food
Which from her home she brought
In trembling arms.

Invoking low the spirit's aid,
With bowed head on the ground,
She sought an omen from small sticks
Laid wisely on a mound,
With magic charms.

To-morrow with the dawn's white light
She'll come with eager eyes;
The tree is fallen, and in twain—
Like a rough cross it lies,
Its message dumb.

This be thy mission, Pioneer!
Plant thou the golden wheat,
And let the tares, if tares they be,
Still nestle round thy feet
Till harvest come.

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BEIRA RAILWAYS
ROSY FUTURE

APROPOS of my remarks last week on the subject of foreign geologists and mining engineers in Northern Rhodesia, it is good to learn that Sir Henry Birchenough, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, and Mr. C. B. Kingston are taking the situation in hand. Mr. Kingston, who was formerly chief consulting engineer in Northern Rhodesia to the Anglo-American Corporation and their associated companies, is reported to have propounded a scheme whereby youths born in Africa will have the advantage of the best technical education possible. This is to be arranged by the donation of scholarships to those of marked ability. The successful ones, we are told, will first go to the University of Cape Town for four years, and will then finish off at Cambridge, if they are to become civil engineers, and McGill University, if mining engineers or geologists.

One is tempted to ask, Why McGill? McGill University is no doubt very excellent in every way, but, for one thing, the student will have to go all the way from Africa to Canada for his training, and, secondly, there are at least two, and possibly three, Schools of Mines in Great Britain that can offer a training in every way as good. Mr. Kingston is, I understand, a Canadian, and has been closely associated with Dr. Bancroft, consulting geologist to the Rhodesian Anglo-American Corporation, which company employs numbers of ex-McGill students as geologists. Possibly their success has influenced him, but it cannot be denied that the English Schools of Mines, especially those at South Kensington and Camborne, have produced equally successful men.

A MAN of affairs has asked me to explain my somewhat cryptic paragraph stating that when, and if, certain Northern Rhodesian copper companies declared a dividend, the shares would immediately find a lower level. It should be the other way about, he said. Not now that the future has been so heavily discounted. If, for instance, Rhodesian Congo Border Concessions were to announce the payment of their first dividend, the distribution would probably be between a minimum of 5% and a maximum of 20%. The £1 shares now stand at approximately £15. Allowing for the speculative value of nearly all mining shares, and the fact that dividends for these must always be looked upon as not only interest, but a part return of capital, a return of 10% is the least that can be considered adequate. 10% on Congo Borders would place the share value at par, 20% at £2, and so on. Thus the present price should mean an annual dividend of no less than 150%. Those who are prepared to believe that such a return is probable, and are prepared to wait some few years before it materialises, are presumably now holding the shares. Many similar instances, although of not quite such magnitude, can be cited in Northern Rhodesia.

First there was the difficulty of treatment: the ore contained three different metals in large quantities—zinc, lead, and vanadium—and a satisfactory method of extraction had to be evolved. Then came pressure from the United States, which made well-nigh impossible the export of vanadium to that country, the chief consumer. Now, apparently, these have been overcome, and a large increase in production is recorded for February. The price of the metal prohibits its extensive use in the steel industry, but if Broken Hill can so far undercut its competitors, a reduction in price will no doubt tend to increased consumption, with beneficial results to everybody.

A COMPANY of which little is heard these days, and one that should occupy more attention in the public eye, is the Zambezia Exploring Company. A correspondent has asked me for details of his holdings, and as these may be of interest to other readers, I reproduce them. Figures are taken from the last balance sheet:—

Treasury Bonds, £250,000; Colonial Government Securities (unnamed), £33,100; Tanganyika Concessions, 354,184 £1 shares (latest price £2 5s.); Benguela Railway Co., 2,688,240 5% Debentures; Rhodesia Railway Co., £10,000 3% Debentures; Rhodesia-Katanga Ltd., 318,510 £1 shares (now about £2); Angola Estates, £10,000 7% Debentures; Angola Estates, £12,000 7% Debentures, 70% paid; Benguela Estates, 48,000 £1 shares; 5s. 6d. paid. Capital issued, 865,083 £1 shares.

The last dividend declared by this company was 20%, and the present price of the £1 shares is approximately 39s.

THE contribution published elsewhere in this issue on the agreements reached by the Rhodesia and Beira Railways and the Northern Rhodesian copper mines should set at rest those who have been diffident as to the future of these systems and of the Port of Beira itself. Sir Henry Birchenough foreshadowed the policy that had been adopted in his address last month to the shareholders in the Beira Railway, and it is now evident that complete agreement has, or is about to be, reached. The consequent effect on railway traffic and on stevedore and lighterage companies in Beira will, of course, be very large, and an era of prosperity is undoubted.

IT is much to be hoped that Sir William Gowers's memorandum in favour of the adoption of the pound sterling as the unit of East African currency will not be lost amid the dusty archives of the Colonial Office, but will receive the attention it deserves, and that within a reasonable time. From local accounts the banks and larger merchants are in favour of the change, and naturally so, for it would certainly simplify matters if large amounts were quoted in pounds sterling instead of in shillings.

The death is announced of Captain Austin King, for many years Commissioner of Mines in Mozambique Territory.

"BWANA FEZA."

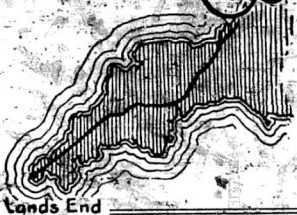
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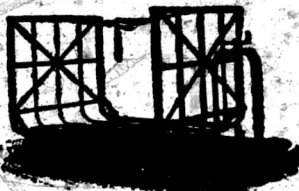
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"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, 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.

Sudan trade increased by £E1,259,810 during 1929.

Mombasa's new fire-engine recently arrived from England.

A District Council has been constituted for the Trans-Nzobia.

The foundation stone of the new Wad Madani Church has been laid.

Tanganyika's imports and exports have trebled in value in the last six years.

The 2nd Battalion the Royal Warwickshire Regiment has reached Khartoum.

The membership of the European Association of Tanganyika increased by 150 during 1929.

Seven hundred cases of petrol were recently lost by fire on a lighter at Kigoma, Lake Tanganyika.

27,000 tons of groundnuts were exported from Mozambique Territory during the past twelve months.

Uganda imports £30,000 worth of cigarettés and £60,000 worth of other manufactured tobacco annually.

The Liverpool Uganda Co., Ltd., has moved into new offices at Lombard Chambers, Ormond Street, Liverpool.

A recent fire at a Dar es Salaam cinema caused damage valued at over £6,000. Eighty films were destroyed.

The East African Women's League has within the last few years grown in membership from about two hundred to over one thousand.

The re-presentation of colours to the 5th King's African Rifles, on the re-establishment of this battalion, was recently celebrated in Nairobi.

The Musoma district, and a portion of the Arusha district west of the Rift Wall, have been declared a Game Reserve by the Tanganyika Government.

Earnings of the Kenya and Uganda Railways during January totalled £235,083, compared with £187,000 in the last year.

Ninety-four European immigrants entered Tanganyika in December; fifty-three were British and twenty-five German. Of forty-five visitors, twenty-one were British.

The Government of Eritrea, the Italian Colony on the Red Sea, has issued its own set of postage stamps in place of the surcharged Italian stamps previously in use.

Particulars of all schemes submitted on behalf of the East African Dependencies for assistance under the Colonial Development Act are shortly to be published as a White Paper.

The Customs agreement between Northern and Southern Rhodesia, providing for the free interchange of the products and manufactures of the two countries, was unanimously approved last week by the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly.

According to the New York Coffee Exchange, the world's visible supply of coffee on April 1 was 5,254,000 bags, which compares with 5,322,000 bags on March 1, and 4,983,000 bags on April 1, 1929.

Water-boring in the Kamasai Reserve, six miles from Rongai station, on the Kenya and Uganda Railway, has resulted in tapping a spring at 203 feet, which now produces 50,000 gallons of water per day.

The Royal East African Automobile Association has accepted an invitation from the Auto Cycle Union of Great Britain for one representative from each of the East African Dependencies to compete in the Tourist Trophy Races in England in June.

The Central Road and Traffic Board of Kenya has been examining proposals for assistance in road construction and conversion from the Colonial Development Fund, but no definite proposals are likely to be formulated by the Board for another month or two, on account of the necessity for consultation with the local road authorities.

Maize planters along the branch lines in the Kenya highlands are reported to have approached the Railway authorities with a view to the waiving of the branch line charge at 3d. per bag during the present crop season, and the Kenya Farmers' Association is stated to have advanced 8s. per bag to constituent members, largely for the purpose of enabling them to hold their crops.

Residents in the Iringa Province, and motorists travelling between the Tanganyika Central Railway and the Northern Rhodesian frontier, have reason to appreciate the newly opened steel and concrete bridge over the Ruaha River, on the Dodoma-Iringa road. It is about 100 yards long, and although not wide enough to accommodate two motor cars at the same time, a lorry can cross comfortably.

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Ref. AJL/GHP

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Your letter to the Friends Foreign Mission Association, Friends House, Euston 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 balance in such places where wood is used.

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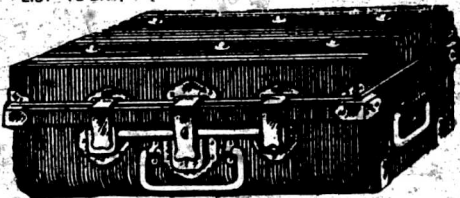
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

A BOOK FOR THE SETTLER'S LIBRARY.

Dr. H. Godwin on Plant Biology.

COFFEE.

Good to fine qualities continue to sell well, but some of the other grades were in slow demand and part had to be retired.

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"B" "	62s. od. to	86s. od.
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Peaberry	78s. od. to	133s. od.
London graded—		
First sizes	83s. od. to	95s. od.
Second sizes	55s. od. to	65s. od.
Third sizes	44s. od. to	50s. od.
Ungraded	40s. 6d. to	51s. 6d.
Uganda —		
First sizes	64s. od. to	75s. od.
Second sizes	51s. od. to	66s. od.
Peaberry	75s. 6d. to	76s. od.
Brown	61s. od.	
Robusta	47s. od. to	48s. 6d.
Toro —		
First sizes	66s. 6d. to	72s. 6d.
Second sizes	62s. od.	
Third sizes	51s. 6d.	
Peaberry	70s. 6d.	
London graded—		
First sizes	63s. 6d.	
Third sizes	50s. 6d.	
Peaberry	70s. od.	
Tanganyika —		
London cleaned—		
First sizes	77s. od.	
Second sizes	57s. od. to	60s. od.
Third sizes	46s. od.	
Peaberry	55s. od. to	60s. od.
Kilimanjaro —		
London cleaned—		
First sizes	106s. od. to	121s. od.
Second sizes	73s. od. to	80s. 6d.
Third sizes	56s. 6d. to	65s. 6d.
Peaberry	106s. 6d. to	133s. 6d.
Usuhara —		
London cleaned—		
First sizes	90s. od. to	95s. od.
Second sizes	58s. od. to	64s. 6d.
Third sizes	45s. od. to	56s. od.
Peaberry	63s. 6d.	
Belgian Congo —		
Kivu —		
Bad dull greenish	71s. od.	
Greenish mixed	55s. od.	

London stocks of East African coffees on April 2 totalled 75,821 bags, compared with 46,445 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Beeswax—East African is quoted at 125s. to 130s., on a generally quiet market.

Castor Seed—Prices have slightly declined in the absence of demand, and now range round £14 15s.

Chillies—The market is quiet. Zanzibars and Mombasas still stand at 55s.

Cloves—There are spot sellers of Zanzibars at from 114d. to 114d. on a firm market. March-May shipments are quoted at 1s. c.i.f.

Copra—East African has improved slightly to £10 15s.

Cotton—East African cotton has been quiet, but prices are up slightly to from 6/9d. to 10/23d. per lb.

Cotton Seed—No business is passing. Present quotations are £5 per ton.

Groundnuts—Prices remain at £15 10s. for April-May.

Gum Arabic—The market is lower, with sellers of new crop natural for April-May at 77s. and cleaned at 80s. c.i.f. Spot values are 80s. and 85s. for natural and cleaned. Talk is on offer for April-May shipment at 34s. 6d. c.i.f. but spot is quoted 50s.

Hides and Skins—East Africans are quiet. Mombasas have been offered at 64d. per lb. for 30/50/20% selection.

Matte—The latest quotation on a very erratic market is 38s. c.i.f. for East African No. 2 white flat in bags.

Siam—Prices have fallen slightly, being now £16 for white and/or yellow, and £15 10s. for mixed.

Sisal—Steady, with £34 5s. c.i.f. quoted for good marks No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya and buyers of 1/4c. at 10s. less.

Tea—98 packages of Nyasaland tea realised an average price of 0/17d. per lb. last week. In the corresponding week of last year the average figure paid at the sales was 13/8d.

EAST AFRICAN planters of an inquiring turn of mind who may have been stimulated by such practical books as Mr. J. H. McDonald's volume on "Coffee Growing" to ask for further information as to the principles underlying plant activity and structure will do well to get Dr. H. Godwin's "Plant Biology" (Cambridge University Press, 8s. 6d.). The author, a Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, and Demonstrator in Botany in the University of Cambridge, has a great reputation as a painstaking and illuminating teacher—"great at the exposition," as a Scots Minister might say. The language he uses is simple and clear, and the vital processes of plant nourishment, growth, and reproduction are explained in a way which will appeal to the layman who is intolerant of technicalities. The better a planter understands the plants he cultivates, the more likely is he to make a success of his plantation; and Dr. Godwin can help him to this better knowledge. This book should find a place on the settler's library shelf. A. L.

LAST WEEK'S RAINFALL IN KENYA.

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE in London has received cabled news that the rainfall in Kenya for the week ending April 5 was as follows: Limuru, 5 inches; Meru, 3.5; Kericho and Nanyuki, 2.4; Machakos, 1.5; Ngong and Kori, 1.3; Fort Hall, 1.2; Thika, 1.1; Kampi ya Moto and Moiben, 1 inch; Nairobi, .9; Lumbwa, .8; Eldama Ravine, Rumuruti, and Kitale, .5; Nyeri, .3; Eldoret, .15; and Nanyasha, 1.

Delicate Children and Invalids need VIROL

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

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THE S.S. "Llanstephan Castle," which left London on April 3, and is sailing via Tenerife, Ascension, and St. Helena, carries for—

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Miss C. B. Bacon	Master J. Watkins-Pitchford
Mrs. L. G. Jones-Williams	Miss M. Watkins-Pitchford
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Master R. Usher	Mrs. H. B. Watney
Dr. and Mrs. H. K. Wallace	
Miss D. Wallace	
Master J. Wallace	
Mrs. B. Wise	

AMALGAMATING THE RHODESIAS.

A motion last week by Captain Bertin, leader of the Opposition, that the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly should urge the Government to take more active steps to achieve the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia was defeated. The Prime Minister, Mr. Moffat, expressed the sympathy of the Government with the object of the mover, but said that over-anxiety and eagerness would defeat that object, and that the motion could therefore not be accepted. In the course of the debate the Minister for Agriculture stated that the recent Customs negotiations had strongly emphasized the need for amalgamation.

The Messageries Maritimes announce big reductions in fares by their steamers to Naples, Piræus, Istanbul, and Izmir, thus affording the best possible opportunity for those desirous of visiting Italy, Greece, and Turkey.

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA.

"Madura" left Marseilles homewards, April 4.
 "Matiana" arrived Zanzibar homewards, April 6.
 "Malda" arrived Aden for East Africa, April 6.
 "Karoo" left Bombay for Durban, April 6.
 "Khandalla" left Durban for Bombay, April 7.
 "Karapama" left Zanzibar for Durban, April 8.
 "Karagola" left Kilindini for Bombay, April 4.
 "Eilora" arrived Bombay, April 5.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"City of Dunkirk" arrived Mombasa, March 31.
 "Collegian" left Birkenhead for East Africa, April 9.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Randfontein" arrived Amsterdam for East Africa, April 4.
 "Nykerk" left Beira for East Africa, March 31.
 "Meliskerk" left Port Sudan for East Africa, Mar. 30.
 "Jaggersfontein" arrived Hamburg for South and East Africa, March 31.
 "Heemskerk" left Mombasa for Antwerp, March 20.
 "Aldabi" left Beira for East Africa, March 20.
 "Springfontein" arrived Durban for East Africa, March 20.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Leconte de Lisle" arrived Majunga outwards, April 5.
 "General Duchesne" arrived Réunion for Mauritius, April 4.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Bampton Castle" arrived Genoa for East Africa, April 7.
 "Carlow Castle" arrived London from Beira, April 3.
 "Durham Castle" left Natal for Beira, April 6.
 "Gloucester Castle" left Cape Town for London, April 5.
 "Grantully Castle" left Lourenço Marques for Beira, April 5.
 "Llandaff Castle" arrived Southampton, April 8.
 "Llandovery Castle" left Genoa for London, April 7.
 "Elangibby Castle" arrived Natal from East Africa, April 7.
 "Llanstephan Castle" left London for Beira, April 3.
 "Ripley Castle" arrived Walvis Bay for Beira, April 4.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

April 10 by the s.s. "Bernardin de St. Pierre."
 "12" s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind."

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 April 11 by the s.s. "Llandovery Castle," on April 11 by the s.s. "Ville de Strasbourg," and on April 26 by the s.s. "Rawalpindi."

An Italian steamship company, the Navigazione Libera Triestina, is inaugurating a four weekly passenger service between Venice and Dar es Salaam from April 16.

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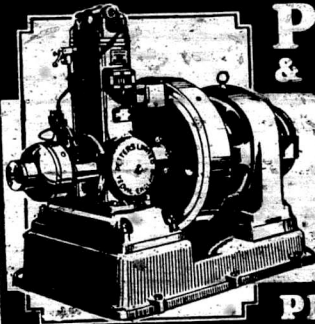
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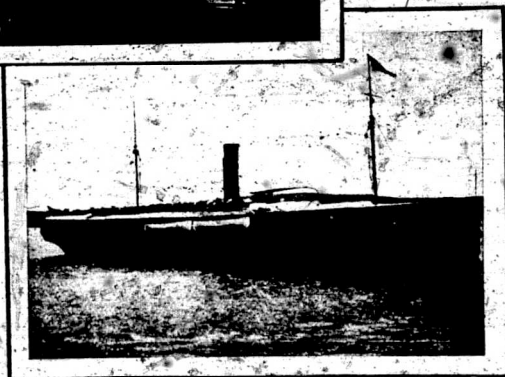
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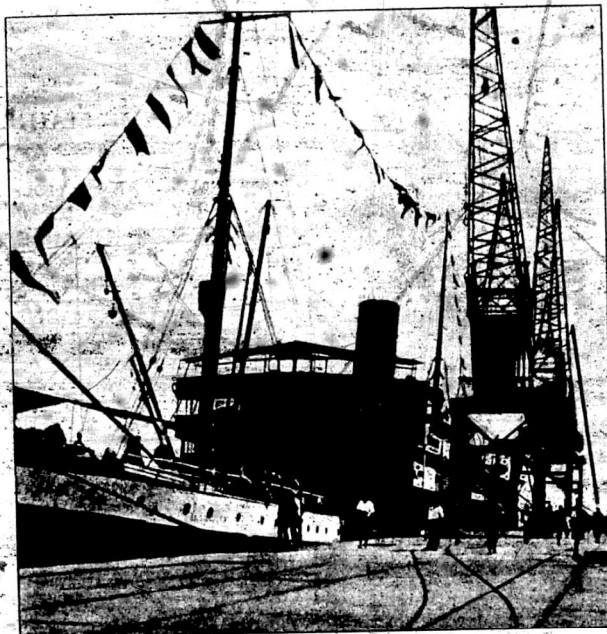
S.S. Clement Hill on Lake Victoria

For information apply to:—

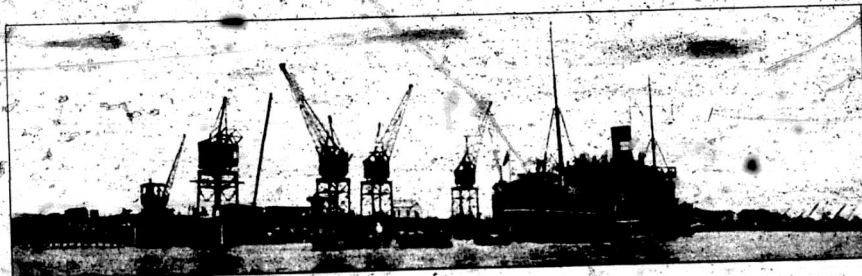
H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur Street, London, or the General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Headquarter Offices, Nairobi, Kenya.

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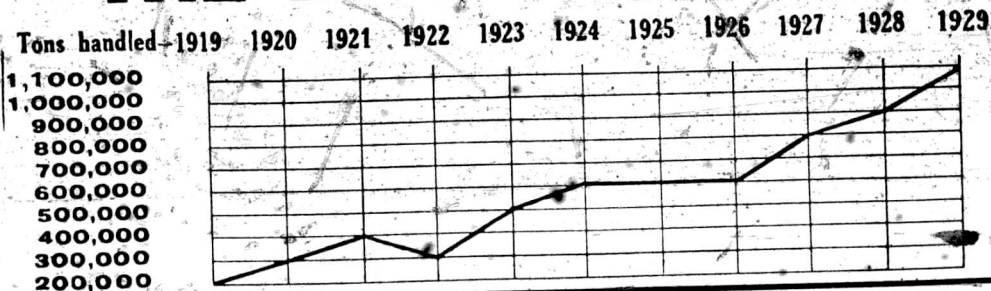


Portuguese Liner "Lourenço Marques" alongside the deep water wharf at Beira, 1929.



The new deep water wharf with British India Liner "Khandalla" alongside seen from the Pungue anchorage.

THE PORT OF BEIRA.



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

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BETWEEN
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A Storming Army of Foam

floods out and kills the myriads of tooth-enemies you can't brush out. That is how Kolygnos Dental Cream preserves teeth.

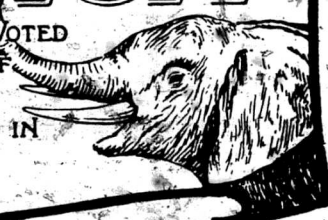
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1930.

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Official Organ in Great Britain

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

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TO EAST AFRICANS ON LEAVE.

It is a laudable custom in the United States of America for every man to "boost his home town" whenever he takes a trip outside its boundaries, and if the Briton is constitutionally disinclined to the louder and more blatant forms of advertisement which delight and appear to profit the citizens of "God's Own Country," there is still a lesson, and a useful one, to be learned from the habit. The Spring of the year sees very many East African officials and colonists on leave or on business in the Old Country, and it is no impertinence to remind them that an amazing amount of ignorance about our East African Dependencies still exists in Great Britain. Apart from the small but noisy political section which perverts its energies in damning its fellow countrymen abroad, and which has recently had a wider stage and more publicity for its diatribes, there is a mass of opinion which can only be described as ill-informed. The reading of almost any daily newspaper will bring home this fact to East Africans, and we suggest that when they note an obvious error or a patent mistake they should promptly write a brief correction to the paper in question. Even if the journal is known to be hostile, and whether their letter be published or not, good will have been done, for no editor ignores, or can afford to neglect, correspondence from responsible and well-informed sources. Newspapers—and we speak professionally—are acutely sensitive to sound criticism, even if they do not immediately show it, and unpublished letters have often influenced an editorial standpoint.

Then in the course of conversation in hotels, in trains, at the seaside, and elsewhere opportunities occur for judicious and timely talk about East

Africa. Our experience is that the subject is of perennial interest to those who have never had the good luck to travel, and that a real gratitude is expressed by home-staying folk for reliable information on colonial topics. For those who have the taste, talent, and time, addresses to patriotic societies and to schools can be recommended—and any intending lecturer would be well advised to get into touch with H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London, which is always willing to lend suitable lantern slides; the wise amateur lecturer need thus not neglect apt illustration's artful aid. Again we speak from experience, for we have ourselves used the method and have been surprised and gratified at the interest shown by British audiences at modest lectures on East Africa illustrated by those very slides.

Coming to more commercial aspects, inestimable good could be done by East Africans, making a point of asking at hotels, restaurants, and stores for East African coffee, and for Nyasaland and Rhodesian tobacco and cigarettes; general inquiries into the use of East African products are helpful, but such specific insistence is of real business importance. When an enterprising tradesman specialising in Empire products is discovered, be he hotel manager, tobacconist, or storekeeper, encourage him by giving him custom, and tell him why. Money talks. We believe that every East African at Home can be, and would like to be, a missionary for the land of his adoption, and that the result of a combined effort would be incalculable. To resolve while on leave to combat error, to refute misstatement, to propagate the truth, to give sound advice to the inquirer, and to encourage the enterprising is to play the part of a true patriot. We commend such a course with confidence to our home-returning and returned-exiles.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Though Zimbabwe is in the south of Southern Rhodesia, almost on the borders of the Transvaal, and therefore near the limits of what **THE MYSTERY OF ZIMBABWE.** we connote by the term "East and Central Africa," its interest is more than local; it embodies in itself the whole mystery of African history. East Africans at Home will be grateful to the Trustees of the British Museum for the opportunity they have given to the Government of Southern Rhodesia to display until the middle of May, in the Assyrian Basement, antiquities to the number of five hundred from Zimbabwe and other ancient sites in Southern Rhodesia, and particularly the objects recently excavated by Miss Gertrude Caton-Thompson, on behalf of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The exhibition, having had the co-operation of the South African Museum, Cape Town, the Rhodesian Museum, Bulawayo, and the Queen Victoria Memorial, Salisbury, is thoroughly representative; and the romantic, who associate Zimbabwe with an immense antiquity and Eastern dawn-folk, as well as the prosaic, who are convinced of its far more recent rise and fall, can view the evidence and envisage the facts. It is a great opportunity.

Without claiming the slightest pretence to be expert in the matter, we may be allowed to note some points. Miss Caton-Thompson **THE FACTS EPITOMISED.** burrowed beneath the "Conical Tower" of the Great Zimbabwe and the untouched floors of the Maund ruins, and proved that the people who (with a delightful Hibernian touch) have been dubbed the "Ruin Builders" were not the first occupiers of the site. Before them came an iron-using and even iron-melting tribe, who possessed foreign glass beads such as were made, or traded, in South India in the eighth century A.D. and are found at Pemba and Zanzibar. Above the floors and right down to floor level occur pieces of mediæval Chinese, Persian, and Arab pottery; and the inevitable conclusion is that Zimbabwe dates at some period between A.D. 800 and A.D. 1200. De Barros, in 1552, recorded that Zimbabwe was already old and believed to be "the work of the devil." The buildings were erected on the bare earth, without any attempt at foundations, are of squared granite without mortar, and present a unique type of architecture, with characteristic rounded doorways and recessed, stepped thresholds. All the walls are curved; and the absence of regularity in the curves, of precision in their junction, of clarity in the arrangement of the passages, and, above all, of straight lines, is compellingly reminiscent of the Bantu kraal. There remain the remarkable soapstone "beams," placed upright and in some cases carved into the semblance of seated birds; but as the only soapstone carving which resembles a human being represents an undoubtedly Negroid type with what are almost certainly tribal markings, and all the animals depicted are of local type—long-horned cattle, zebras and baboons—the absence of any exotic culture is surely demonstrated. All the human remains, moreover, which have been discovered in any of the Rhodesian ruins are purely Bantu. Such are the facts, which anyone can see for himself at the British Museum, but they leave the exact determination of the "ruin builders" still unsettled.

We would emphasise one point which tends to be overlooked: Zimbabwe must not be taken by itself. The whole country is studded with **A PROBLEM OF FASCINATION.** ruins of a similar type—over five hundred have already been counted—and many of them are in the form of contour walls extending for miles and miles over the country. That the population must at one time have been great and industrious is patent; but who were they? Agriculturists of skill and resource, no doubt; peaceful folk and living in peaceful times, to judge from the extent and permanence of their stone work; and they present a fascinating problem. Within a space of about four hundred years they rose, flourished, and fell; and apart from their buildings and a few fragments they have left no trace: no writing, not even a cemetery. Were they an indigenous African race, improved, perhaps, by a strain of Arab blood, who developed a culture of their own? And cannot their fall be ascribed to that eruption of lower-type Congo Negroes of which we have definite evidence in the Wazimba whose raids ravished the East Coast in the seventeenth century and which culminated in our own times in the devastation wrought by Chaka and his Zulu hordes? How much and of what quality was thus destroyed we shall never know; but the culture centering in Zimbabwe may well have been a victim of that disastrous period.

Although so far as it affects certain parts of the Empire, such as India and the West Indies, the forthcoming report of the Colonial **FILMS IN NATIVE COUNTRIES.** Films Committee may prove to be a locking of the stable door after the horse has been stolen, its effect in East Africa may be beneficial. The Committee was appointed a year ago to consider the desirability of developing the use of the cinematograph as an instrument of education in the widest sense, not only in schools but also among adults; the desirability, on political as well as economic grounds, of encouraging the supply and exhibition of British films, including such as have distinct educational value; and the desirability of securing everywhere an efficient censorship of films; and it hopes to produce a report to be laid before the Colonial Office Conference in June. Without going so far as some of our Belgian and French contemporaries, which express the conviction that there exists a deep-laid plot encouraged by influential agencies in the United States to discredit Europeans in Africa by means of the cinematograph film, it must be admitted that the average American film can have no useful effect on the Native mind. At its best it holds up the United States as the "boss" country of the world; at its worst its influence, subtle and malign, is to defame the white man and his civilisation in the eyes of the ignorant and susceptible Native.

The great damage already done has been exposed by many a publicist, Sir Hesketh Bell foremost among them. Fortunately the "picture palace" in East Africa is still in its infancy, and it is probable that only the relatively small number of town-dwellers has yet come into frequent contact with it.

RESISTING DANCERS.

The responsibilities of the censorship, too, have been recognised in East Africa, and films of the more flagrant type have been stopped in time. Nevertheless, danger exists. It is useless to disguise the fact that the film industry is controlled by American organisations of immense wealth and enterprise, more thrifty than people in their methods, always able to get ahead of the slow-moving processes of Government, and undeterred by thoughts of possible deleterious effects on untutored minds. Ethics and colonial well-being are not matters for their consideration; the box office is their sole criterion of values. East Africans, however commercially minded they may be, have other standards; they do not make profits by selling alcohol or drugs to Africans, and we do not believe that one would wish to show to Natives a picture likely to diminish the prestige of the white race. American colonisation is a development of yesterday; ours is a growth of centuries and necessarily embraces experience which our trans-Atlantic friends lack. So it is for East Africans, and other Britons oversea, who realise the danger of the American film in our Dependencies to stand firm and back any sound proposals of the Committee.

The quota system might be developed—and we might do much worse than emulate the Germans, who insist on a 50% quota of German films in German cinemas. **IS THE QUOTA SYSTEM POSSIBLE?** 5%—or is it 10%? It may be argued that any such insistence in East Africa is rendered impossible by the "freedom of trade" regulations embodied in the Mandate for Tanganyika and in the Congo Basin Treaties, but our resources are not thereby exhausted. An informed and courageous censorship could ensure without discrimination on national grounds the carrying out of the intentions of the Colonial Films Committee, if they follow the admirable lines laid down in its terms of reference. Is it unreasonable to suggest that British pictures should be made for British Colonies? We have an immense fund of knowledge and experience on which to draw, an endless number of devoted students of Native psychology who would gladly lend their help, and innumerable fields for cinematography under almost perfect conditions. A little more energy and self-reliance is our chief need, and a little less readiness to take ready-made whatever someone else chooses to offer us.

We learn from Kenya that arrangements have been made by Wilson Airways to transport to Nairobi every six months the gold output of the Karungu Mines. **CARRYING GOLD BY AIR.** The idea is that carriage by air will save insurance and other transport charges. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, and is the first such contract to be placed in Kenya. It is the intention of Imperial Airways, when their trans-Africa service begins later this year, to cater especially for this class of freight, and the transport of bullion, specie, and diamonds from the Union of South Africa to England in some eight days, instead of the eighteen and a half now taken from Johannesburg, will not only provide the service with cargo able to stand an increased freightage, but will amply repay the gold and other mines by reducing their insurance charges. Bulawavo, one of the stopping places on the route, may also pro-

vide a substantial revenue from this source; diamonds and, possibly, gold from the Shinyanga and Musoma districts may be picked up at Kisumu; whilst Butiaba, the junction with the Congo, will be the natural outlet for the enormously rich Kilo-Moto gold mines. Apart from these more or less minor sources, however, the Rand can, if it wishes, provide almost sufficient cargo in itself, for it produces over one ton of gold per day, even a moderate share of which output would help very materially toward the financial success of the new undertaking.

The clearly written and forcibly expressed paper on the Empire canning industry which Sir E. R. Jones, the Chairman of the Empire Canning Council, read at the Royal Society of Arts last week, ought to stimulate interest in a subject of importance to our tropical Dependencies.

He showed canning as the saviour of a surplus crop; as the reducer of cost to the local inhabitants of the canning district; as the stabiliser of an industry financially, for, said he, "the financial handling is simplified, as canned goods are good security and can be financed like non-perishable commodities"; as an improver of the crop canned; and, of course, as bringing to a population far away new foodstuffs of fresh flavour and tempting quality. Though the lecturer made little direct reference to the canning of tropical fruits, our readers will easily bring to mind some of the possibilities.

The mango is the most obvious suggestion; it has firmness and flavour and is grown in great quantities, but the market for it is restricted.

WHAT THE TROPICS COULD PROVIDE. Anyone who has bought a mango in England will agree that, though it travels fairly well, it is not the fruit it is in its own home. Canning would keep both soundness and flavour, and, as Sir Edgar Jones points out, since safely in the can, a perishable product is independent of time and space; it may be marketed years hence and unlimited miles away. That canning would improve the quality of mangoes generally is also clear, for such delicious varieties as the Bombay would soon oust the commoner "cotton wool" and turpentine types. The field not yet having been much exploited—though we have eaten mangoes tinned in India and the West Indies—there are many problems still to be solved and much scope is left for experiment. There is the Avocado pear, for which fruit many people develop a real passion; they would be hugely interested in tins of it at a reasonable price. The delicately flavoured, but "pippy," grenadilla is already on the British market, and makes a fine addition to a fruit salad; guavas, especially the small but scented Japanese guava, should can well; the mangosteen, which many consider the queen of tropical fruits, should not be impossible; while of the incomparable durian we can only say that we should wish to be present when a devotee of the fruit, home returned from the East, fell with enthusiasm on the tin and opened it; what joy would be his, but what the dismay of his untravelling relatives! Pineapples might perhaps be canned in East Africa to compete with Singapore, Hawaii, South Africa, and other established producers, and even sweet corn to compete with the United States. The prospects are at least worth of careful examination.

FROM NAKURU TO MAU SUMMIT.

PERSONALITIES AND PROGRESS.

By Captain H. C. Druitt.

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."

NAKURU is one of the most enterprising towns in Kenya. Its citizens show a keen desire to impress the visitor with its undoubted attractions, and among its commercial residents are some of the keenest business men in the Colony.

The finest sight in the district is, of course, the vast Menengai Crater, whose forests are inhabited by thousands of wild animals of almost all descriptions. The steep lips of the crater—the view obtained from the top of which is reminiscent of that obtained from an aeroplane—turn the observer's thoughts to the gigantic upheaval thousands of years ago which was the cause of the formation of the crater. A track leading to the top of Menengai enables the motorist to climb with ease, and, if the journey is made in the early morning, various kinds of buck and other animals can be seen close to the top.

Lake Nakuru's Flamingoes.

Immediately below the town lies Lake Nakuru, a beautiful expanse of water covering an area of nearly twenty-six square miles. Though the water contains a strong soda solution, it is the home of myriads of flamingoes, the delicate shading of whose wings tinge the lake shores with a beautiful pink. The birds, which breed on Lake Hannington some fifty miles to the north, have such keen vision that they fly from the shore with a loud whirring of wings when they perceive mankind five or six hundred yards away.

An interesting building on the edge of the township is that which housed the Governors' Conference of 1927, in which year the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, the British Resident from Zanzibar, and a representative from the Sudan all came to Nakuru on the occasion of the Agricultural show. The Prince of Wales's *baraza* enclosure in front of the Provincial-Commissioner's office is also interesting as being the first of its type to be put up in the Colony.

Mr. E. Crewe Read, the Provincial Commissioner, than whom few officials in the Colony are more trusted by the settler community, came to East Africa from the West Coast some twenty-three years ago, and has been in the Nakuru district for twenty-one of them. He was in Kisumu during the famine of 1908, when men and women were thrown into the Lake by their fellow-tribesmen, who thus reduced the number of mouths to feed. He is one of the few men who have been attacked by an enraged elephant and lives to tell the tale. The incident happened some years ago, when, in seeking to shoot his thirteenth elephant, the bullet only wounded the animal, which sprang forward, seized Mr. Crewe Read with its trunk, crushing and breaking his ribs. Meantime his boy had run back to camp to warn his *safari* companion, who immediately rushed to his assistance, to find his friend unconscious on the ground. For eighty miles he was carried to the nearest township to receive medical attention.

As a township Nakuru undoubtedly has a great future. Its recently formed Municipal Board—the first to be established in the Colony—is doing good work, and its energetic Town Clerk, Mr. F. W. Gray, who has been in Kenya only four years, is

evidently keen to make Nakuru an even more important township; his live interest in its general development is spoken of by many residents. One feature of the two-story building housing the Municipal Offices is a marble staircase made from Kenya marble. It is a staircase of which Kenya may well be proud, for it certainly equals anything of the kind to be found in many modern London office buildings. Mr. Gray—brother of Mr. J. V. Gray, one of the leading sisal experts in Tanganyika—is, in addition to his position as Town Clerk, secretary to practically all the public organisations of Nakuru, and, to use his own words, is generally regarded as the "Pooh-Bah" of the town!

The War Memorial Hospital.

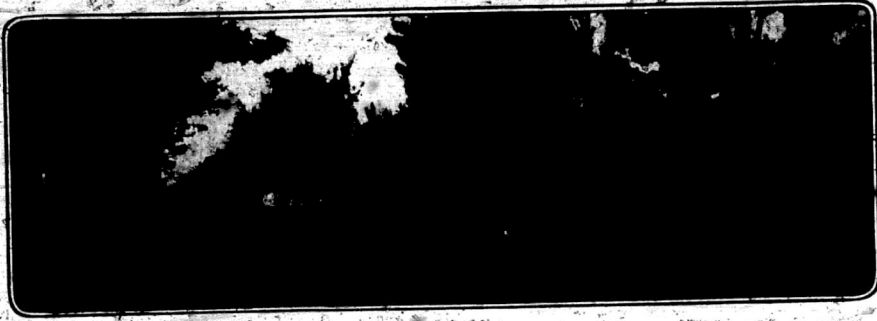
Description of Nakuru would be complete without reference to the War Memorial Hospital, which was begun a few years ago on the outskirts of the town, and has recently been enlarged and equipped with the most modern surgical and medical apparatus. A tour of its precincts with its resident surgeon, Mr. J. H. Tennent, F.R.C.S., has left a deep impression of what has been done to make the hospital one of the most up-to-date institutions of its kind in the country. Mr. Tennent, who has had considerable tropical experience, in both surgical and administrative work, has designed many hospitals in various Colonies, and his store of knowledge and experience has thus proved a boon to residents in the Nakuru district.

He plans to have a hospital with fifty beds (at present there are twenty), more permanent sisters' quarters, and a new isolation ward, the cost for the two latter items being estimated at some £5,000; he and the Board of Management hope that one or more East Africans who have the interests of the sick at heart will come forward and assist substantially in this good cause. It may be mentioned, incidentally, that the hospital has its own insurance scheme, by which, on the payment of about 3s. per week, any person may insure himself against medical and hospital expenses, and a little brochure on the subject is obtainable from the Secretary, Mr. T. W. Gray, at P.O. Box 21, Nakuru.

Since the War Nakuru has developed with extraordinary rapidity. As recently as ten years ago the main street, Donald Avenue, housed only two or three tin buildings. Now there are many permanent stone shops, some of which are branches of enterprising houses with headquarters in Nairobi; there are two or three good garages for motorists; there is an excellent club in the Rift Valley Sports Club, whose building is one of the features of Nakuru; there are excellent athletic grounds; and an agricultural show ground second to none in Kenya. No wonder that an increasing number of



MAIZE TRAFFIC IN THE NAKURU DISTRICT.



By courtesy of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Office.
AN AVENUE IN NAKURU.

settlers in the Thomson's Falls area are finding the township a valuable shopping centre.

Horse Breeding.

The district is also well-known for its horse-breeding, its racecourse being one of the most important in the Colony. From a purely personal point of view, I shall long remember Nakuru racecourse, for in the last lap of our flight from Croynon to Nairobi Mr. Campbell Black, our pilot, took the opportunity to display to his Nakuru friends his undoubted skill as a pilot; thus it happened that over the racecourse he gave them a miniature aerial tournament, which must have rivalled some of the sights seen at the annual R.A.F. display at Hendon. As an occupant of the plane I felt that it excelled that pageant. Literally hundreds of people could be seen watching us from the ground, thrilled by the skilful flying of the settler airman. When I visited Nakuru as a mere motorist many of those who had watched our aerobatics explained what their feelings had been in the matter, and some had apparently expected us to pay dearly for the gymnastics; I confess that, after having flown over six thousand miles with him, I was quite confident the man at the helm would make no mistake.

As the district is mainly agricultural, I expected to find the main topic of discussion that of the slump in the price of maize, and my anticipations were fulfilled; in more than one quarter I heard it suggested that attempts might be made to establish a market in Egypt, which each year imports vast quantities of maize from Australia. Wheat, sisal, and other crops are also grown in the neighbourhood, in which a great portion of the land is devoted to the grazing of cattle.

The Kenya Farmers' Association.

Because maize and wheat farming are so successful in the district, the township is the headquarters of the Kenya Farmers' Association, Ltd., a body which, started as recently as 1918, already has a membership of some 750 farmers; the growth is even greater than appears at first sight, for in 1920 its members totalled only 91, in 1925 the figure had increased to 159, while two years later, by amalgamation with the Plateau Maize Growers' Association, it grew to 650. Since then the Association has amalgamated with the Kenya Wheat Growers' Association.

The Association now has fifteen depôts, to which members living in different districts send their maize; from the depôt the grain is dispatched either for export or for home consumption. Last year the Association handled 24,000 bags of maize, which were sold at an average price of 11s. 50 cents per bag; the total turnover for the current year is estimated at not less than £1,000,000. The Association does

more than sell maize for its members, who by a special arrangement can receive advances on their crops; it also sells *posho*, barley, wheat, and other commodities to the public. Its members are located in all parts of the Colony, some being in the Athi Plains, others in Rumuruti, and even as far as Meru, and arrangements are now being made whereby farmers in the neighbouring East African territories, particularly in the Kilimanjaro district of Tanganyika, may be admitted to membership. Colonel C. G. Griffiths is now in charge of the Nakuru headquarters of this most successful and progressive co-operative organisation.

Continuing on the main road towards Kisumu, the next township is Njoro, which can perhaps boast of more varied occupations than any other single place in Kenya. Its industries include saw mills, moulding mills and joinery works, a pencil slat factory, distilleries, flour mills, wheat mills, engineering works, essential oil distilleries, rice mills, an experimental wheat station, a plant breeding station, racehorse stables, a forestry station and dairy farms. It has a most comfortable Country Club, at which the settlers in the district gather for "sun-downers," and at which many visitors are surprised to see the genial Secretary, Mr. Murphy King, engaged in his self-imposed daily task of hauling down the flag at sunset. Njoro's golf course is one of the prettiest in the Colony, and its other sporting organisations include a polo club, tennis clubs, and excellent trout fishing in the Njoro River.

Njoro and the Mau Escarpment.

High up behind Njoro is the East Mau Escarpment, which I was able to visit in company with Mr. W. J. Beeston, one of the most popular settlers in the district. Our route lay along the old caravan track used hundreds of years ago, and through a thick forest in which cedar and eucalyptus trees reached high up to the heavens. As we climbed higher and higher, eventually reaching an altitude of over 9,000 feet, the temperature fell very quickly.

Here it was interesting to see that the Forestry Department of the Colony is busily engaged in re-planting thousands of trees, eucalyptus being the most numerous on account of the great height to which they will grow. Blocks which have been cut down are left for a couple of years, during which time Native maize is sown. When two years have expired, cedar is planted intermittently with a certain shade tree, which protects the cedar until it reaches a moderate height, after which it outgrows its own shade tree. Thus, though vast areas of forest have been cut out, re-afforestation is being actively practised in this part of East Africa.

The flour mills at Njoro are naturally a feature of the landscape, for the tall wheat silos, which have

capacity of no less than 2,000 tons, are visible for many miles. The company, formed by Lord Delamere some twenty-two years ago with the object of encouraging wheat-growing in the Colony, has recently made rapid progress. The Njoro mill was not opened until 1919, and now, under the aegis of Unga (1928), Ltd., it mills regularly each month more than 5,000 bags of wheat, and about the same quantity of maize. The company is now run by the Kenya Farmers' Association, with Colonel C. G. Griffiths as Chairman, and Colonel W. K. Tucker, Mr. A. J. Carlyle, Captain H. Sayer, and Mr. E. W. Pardoe as directors.

I had an opportunity of going over the mill with its manager, Mr. L. Vernon, and was able to see the various phases through which the wheat passes before being converted into flour. The bagged wheat is brought by a siding into the mill, is weighed, and taken to the top of the silos by an elevator. At the top of the building is an endless band, on to which the wheat is thrown from the elevator, and from the band it is guided to a hole at the top of the bin which it is desired to fill. At the bottom of the silos, under each bin, is a mixing machine, which releases a certain amount of wheat from each bin on to a conveyor, the amount from each bin being previously calculated, in order that the proper mixture may be obtained. It is then taken into the milling department, automatically weighed, and then driven through milling machines until it finally emerges in different grades of flour. The importance of this mill is evident from the fact that it is running every day and night throughout the week!

A little further along the road I was interested to see masses of green plants, which, in the distance, appeared to be coffee *shambas*, but which I found to be geranium plants, from which essential oils are distilled. Oil is also being distilled from cedar sawdust in Njoro, where experiments conducted by the Molo Timber Company have proved it to be a commercial proposition.

Water Divining.

Njoro will also remain in my mind by reason of the fact that it was there that I first saw a water-diviner at work. Visiting Mr. F. J. Couldrey's estate near the Elburgon Forest, I found a fellow-guest to be Mrs. H. Montgomery, wife of the popular Provincial Commissioner of Mombasa. Mrs. Montgomery has the strange gift of being able to "divine" the presence of water underground, her mode of procedure being simply to pluck a twig off a tree, and walk round holding the two ends of the twig firmly by each hand. Immediately an underground stream is beneath her the third end of the twig begins to revolve entirely of its own accord!

Many people have this strange power in some form, and to my astonishment I found, on walking round the garden holding a twig, that it made a complete round movement entirely of its own accord at a certain point. Notwithstanding that fact, I

make no claim to be a water diviner; I am mindful that to make one mistake at such a job is to lose one's reputation for ever! I recall vividly being on a certain coffee plantation just outside Arusha, and seeing there a well which was then some thirty-nine feet deep, with no sign of water at the bottom. A well-known local settler had, however, divined water at forty-one feet, and the watchers were very hopeful that another two feet would give them a good supply. I dread to think what will happen—or will have happened ere this—to that settler if the liquid did not happen to be at that depth!

Lord Egerton of Tatton's Example.

While in Njoro I visited Lord Egerton of Tatton's estate at Ngata, where, under the control of Mr. E. H. Wright, there has been established an up-to-date engineering workshop, one striking and most pleasing feature of which is that every piece of machinery is of British manufacture. Lord Egerton's patriotic desire to do all in his power for British trade is manifest on all his estates, and his splendid lead in this direction must be admired by all who have the interests of Empire Trade at heart. Mr. Wright is also well-known on account of his keen interest in public affairs, particularly as President of the Njoro Settlers' Association. Mrs. Wright, be it noted, is one of the few ladies in the Colony who manages her own farm, hers being situated in Rongai, a few miles from Njoro.

From Njoro the road winds round the slopes of the Mau Escarpment, through the Elburgon Forest, and on to Molo and Mau Summit, the highest point on the Kenya and Uganda Railways, from which, through a gap in the hills surrounding Lumbwa, can be seen on a clear day the islands on Lake Victoria, some 140 miles distant. At Mau Summit I learned that the wheat harvest has been one of the best for many years past, one of its earliest settlers, Major J. J. Drought, telling me that on one part of his estate he had obtained the extraordinary yield of fourteen bags to the acre!

Major J. J. Drought.

Major Drought will be remembered by all who served in the East African Campaign as the originator and commander of the famous Skin Corps, and also for his work in the Intelligence Department. I have heard it said that his information regarding the movements of enemy troops was never wrong, and have been told that on many occasions he was able—by some uncanny gift—to give the exact number of the enemy at certain points! Anyone who has had to rely on Natives for numbering anything, whether men or cattle, will at once realise the greatness of such an achievement. I can picture Major Drought as the ideal man for the job, for I tried to get information about the doings of which I had heard so much, and failed completely—but he was as pleasant as if he was satisfying my desires! That, I take it, is evidence of his worth as an intelligence officer.



MR. J. H. TENNENT,
F.R.C.S.



MR. W. J. BEESON.



COMMANDER F. J. COULDREY,
R.N. (Retired).



MR. E. H. WRIGHT.



MAJOR J. J. DROUGHT,
D.S.O., M.C.

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

MR. ALLISTER MACMILLAN'S BOOK.

Pansies of Praise for All and Sundry.

Last year Mr. Allister Macmillan spent many months in East Africa in connexion with the publication of a book which has now appeared under the title of "Eastern Africa and Rhodesia." He must, I am sure, at least have satisfied his artistic eye for this 493 page volume is presented on good art paper and is adorned with a profusion of well prepared photographs of most aspects of East African life and endeavour. Each page has its own gilt edge, and the whole is bound in an attractive and expensive cover. It is published by Messrs. W. H. and L. Collingridge, Ltd., and is apparently priceless, for neither inside nor outside the cover is mention of so sordid a matter to be found.

The book is presumably intended to be a business guide, but its compiler is no ordinary collector of cold fact, statistics, and outputs. Unlike Peter Sim, to whom a primrose was a primrose, and nothing more, to Mr. Macmillan a business house is very much more than a business house; it is a Real Live Palpitating Human Experience. Every wholesale or retail store, every hotel, and every *duka* that he deems worthy of mention spells ROMANCE.

Panegyrics.

If you, gentle reader, have imagined the life of a butcher in a small East African town somewhat unromantic, disabuse your mind of such errors, and listen to Mr. Macmillan's panegyric on the noble work of the purveyor of meat:—

"Good, pure meat should mean good thoughts, and good thoughts good character. The latter is the basis of all personal, family, social, and national welfare; so that if intelligent analysis is made of the relative causes of things that matter most, gentlemen like Mr. — (the butcher under eulogy) are worthy of all encomiums, for are they not engaged in work that is much more important and influential for good than rarely, if ever, enters into the conscientiousness of the average individual?"

About larger concerns Mr. Macmillan is equally enthusiastic. Usually the references are couched in terms of business and romance, but in connexion with one large East African quasi-banking firm the reader is warned that "it is controlled by a small number of directors—gentlemen chosen by the shareholders, and usually men of position and trust, as well as of unquestioned probity, are selected." (These are those of the reviewer.) What will the directors think of such guarded commendation?

In writing of such institutions as hotels the author is at his best. Listen to this:—

"What happy memories must be aroused by contemplation of that well-known and popular place (an hotel on the East Coast), with its alfresco tables, where people still sit as of yore in the lovely evening air and drink their beverages of all kinds. Unchanged are the charming acacia trees about the building, and unchanged, too, is the picturesque Anglican church with chimneys that tell sweetly of the passing hours, and which on Sundays must awaken, in the minds of many, memories of dear, dead days gone beyond recall, and the goodness of early days in the homeland far away."

Have these Puffs any Use?

Ecstatically we are taken store by store and hotel by hotel through the greater part of East and Central Africa. Have these "puffs" any use? One possible benefit occurs to me: anyone—if there be anyone—who finds it possible to absorb but a portion of the author's tremendous enthusiasm might picture himself as happy as the merest wage-slave in one of these picturesque *dukas* as if he were the managing director of a large and responsible firm—which, on account of the limitations of the English

language, can scarcely be described in more flattering terms than the aforesaid *duka*. Which is unfortunate. For an established house with a capital of scores or hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling and immense ramifications to be eulogised in terms very, very similar to those employed to picture a quite unimportant concern may be most satisfactory to the latter, but it will scarcely please the former or pacify the unbiased reader. R. T.

"I COMMEND THIS PUBLICATION,"

Written by Major Charles Gaitskell,

Secretary of The Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa.

THERE could be no better-informed critic of a book on coffee growing in East Africa than the Secretary of the Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa, and we are therefore extremely pleased that Major Gaitskell should have found our recently published volume on the subject worthy of a special circular letter to the members of his Union. This is what he says:—

"My first act on receipt of a copy of 'Coffee Growing with Special Reference to East Africa' (published by East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London W.1. Price 2/6, 10d. post free), was to turn to the index at the end to see if there was any reference to the Coffee Planters' Union. I found there was: Page 136. I turned to page 136 and found it part of a chapter on 'Insect Pests'."

"At that moment Mr. H. F. Bargman, of the Nairobi Coffee Curing Company, was shown into my office. He saw the book before me and called my attention to page 155, on Hulling, and page ix, the advertisement of his company. So far as Kenya coffee is concerned, the bulk of the crop is hulled in the Colony—either on the plantation or in one of our curing mills—and also graded: apart from any other consideration, the question of freight favours this practice. We had a good laugh at the way the Union had been classed as an 'insect pest' and at the paragraph on hulling, suggesting that there is no adequate provision for such service in Kenya; but we both appreciated that no offence was meant and that, in the future editions of this work, these two criticisms will not be necessary. I have one more criticism to make: 'Author's Foreword' should have been 'Compiler's Foreword'."

"I know for the appreciation. As an 'author' Mr. McDonald would have carried more weight; as a 'compiler' I wish to offer him my heartiest congratulations."

"He has, in less than 200 pages, collected and condensed a vast fund of authoritative information. All of this information has been published—Mr. McDonald enhances the value of his book by giving full references—and much of it has been circulated to planters (and lost by them). Here, in one handy volume, is the result of thorough and careful compilation of available knowledge. The condensation of Mr. Kirkpatrick's Bulletin on the Common Coffee Mealy Bug (see pp. 130 *et seq.*) is a particularly fine piece of work."

"I thoroughly commend this publication to all established planters as a ready means of reference to all the facts that they know, or have known and forgotten; and to all new settlers who contemplate the growing of coffee. I get numerous inquiries from prospective settlers as to the cost of growing coffee in Kenya. My answer to them in future will be: 'Buy "Coffee Growing," published by East Africa, and read Chapter VII.'"

"All praise is due to the publishers for the excellent manner in which this work is presented. The binding is subdued and adequate; the paper and type are worthy of the contents; and the illustrations and diagrams are clearly reproduced."

"Planters should buy two copies: one for the bookshelf for the interest and information of visitors, and one for the office table for ready reference: the latter will soon get dirty through constant use and need replacement."

As frank as we would wish, and as favourable as any writer or publisher dare hope. The book was written and published for the use of East African coffee planters, present and future, by whom copies may be obtained from this office at 2/10 post free. Planters, have you ordered your two copies?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"ARABIAN SHEIKS" IN DAR ES SALAAM.

Our Reply to a Criticism.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

As a regular reader of *East Africa* it is seldom that I see reason to quarrel with your comments, but surely you have erred in holding up to derision a paper that reports the presence of Arab sheikhs at the Dar es Salaam Exhibition.

One of the most distinguished Arabs in East Africa, namely, Sheik Suliman bin Nasser-el-Lemki, is a large property owner in Dar es Salaam and its environs and can be relied on to have visited the Exhibition. Probably another distinguished Arab known to all East Africans, viz. Sir Ali bin Salim, or Sheik Ali bin Salim, as he is known to Arabs was also there, and doubtless a number of other Arabs resident in East Africa who are generally recognised as entitled to the title of Sheik did not fail to put in an appearance.

Possibly an offer of £5 per photograph of the nature you suggest would draw quite a number.

Yours faithfully,

Billiter Street, E.C. F. P. CHANDLER.

[In our note, published last week, the term "Arabian sheik" was used four times; and the term "Arab sheik," used by our correspondent, not once. Surely we were entirely correct in suggesting that "Arabian sheiks" are very unlikely to have visited the Dar es Salaam Exhibition. We presume "Arabian sheiks" to mean sheiks from Arabia. Is there one of our readers who would describe the well-known Arabs to whom Mr. Chandler refers as "Arabian sheiks"? Would they not be "Arab sheiks" to every East African?—Ed., "E.A."]

MR. RODEN BUXTON ON KENYA.

"If the Native received proper Aid"

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

In the report in your issue of March 27 of the meeting on slavery there is a summary of my speech which I regret to see does not reproduce either the details or the substance of what I said. In the first place I gave some facts about direct forced labour as it exists in Kenya Colony. The reality of such labour is attested by the Native Affairs Department's annual report for 1928, where, on page 113, a "summary of labour ordered under the Native Authority Amendment Ordinance, 1922" is given. It appears that 12,807 men were requisitioned in 1928 for an average of one week's forced labour.

I then described other forms of indirect pressure, which had the effect of forcing Natives out of their Reserves to work on settlers' farms. The chief method is the poll tax. If the Natives received a proper share of aid (educational, agricultural, veterinary, and through the development of transport facilities), they might be able to pay this tax without going out to work. But they do not receive such help. I gave a number of other examples of methods which undoubtedly constitute direct or indirect pressure.

I may add that in speaking on this subject I have never suggested in any way that the settler in Kenya is any less virtuous a person than the rest of us. My only objection is to his having too much influence, seeing that he is an interested party in the case, in determining the Natives' conditions of life.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES RODEN BUXTON.

House of Commons,
London, S.W.1.

[Our report (p. 919 of our issue of March 27) does not reproduce the details, but does, we consider, give the substance of Mr. Buxton's speech at the Anti-Slavery meeting, at which his statements followed the general line usually adopted by him in speaking of Kenya. *East Africa* has reported such statements on several occasions, and they are therefore quite well known to our readers.

As to the 12,807 men requisitioned in Kenya in 1928 for an average of one week's forced labour each, Mr. Buxton's use of Appendix D of the last Native Affairs Department's Report tells only part of the story. Most people at Home who read the one fact he extracts will probably be inclined to say in their hearts: "Those settlers again!—There is documentary proof that they have made more than a thousand Natives a month turn out to work for them. We need greater official vigilance." The appendix is a valuable corrective to such thoughts, for it shows that of the 12,807 men, 11,320 were called out for work by the Administration, 886 by the Department of Agriculture (presumably for anti-locust work), 184 by the Forestry Department (possibly for anti-locust measures or in cases of forest fires), and so on. Not one was engaged in forced labour for private enterprise. Is it Mr. Buxton's view that labour should under no circumstances be called out by the authorities, or does he suggest that Appendix D attests abuses?—Ed., "E.A."]

PYGMIES: SOME INTERESTING POINTS.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I was particularly interested in your article on the pygmies of the great Congo forest. They are a little known race, and I cannot recall so good an article on the subject in any other periodical as that published by *East Africa*.

It, as seems incontestable, pygmies were the aboriginal inhabitants of Africa south of the Sahara, some interesting conclusions follow. The Bantu, working south some four thousand years ago, as Professor Theak, a great authority, believes, would occupy the more favourable lands, driving the pygmies away into desert or forest areas or up into the hills and broken country, where there would be established "islands" of the little people which would persist in some cases for long periods of time.

Are there any traces of these "islands"? Are there, moreover, any indications that the pygmies played a part, subordinate perhaps, but nevertheless important, in industrial processes in ancient days—is slaves or workmen, it may be, of more advanced races who came to Africa in search of mineral wealth? Africa is full of such fascinating problems, which will no doubt be solved in time and as scientific research is brought to bear on them. Already, as pointed out by Mr. Stenhouse in *South Africa*, a rare race of pygmies was known in 1910 on the Angwa river, Lomagundi, Southern Rhodesia—a tribe of thirty persons, averaging four feet in height and differing altogether in type from their Bantu neighbours. The Natives (Mashona) called them Feshang, "the little people," and described them as living in holes in ant heaps, having no cattle, not tilling the land, and living on roots, fruits, and rats. A few years ago there was a settlement of pygmies at Que Que, in S. Rhodesia, but they have disappeared.

As for the second point, many of the ancient mines in Mashonaland show "stopping" only about a foot wide—so narrow, in fact, that no human being of normal size could have used tools or ever have turned round in so small a space. The conclusion seems inevitable that they must have been worked by a pygmy race. The size and complexity of the workings and the amount of ore extracted exclude the notion that the pygmies worked the mines for themselves (they have, indeed, never given any indications of having any use for metal); and there seems no doubt that they functioned as workmen or slaves of some civilised race from overseas.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.4.

"INVESTIGATOR"

THE FIRST EAST AFRICAN "TALKIE."

Mr. R. Holmes Interviews Wild Animals.

Impressions of an East African at Home.

Let me confess that I was prejudiced against the "talkie." "Canned music" has never appealed to me, and from what I had heard of "talkies" I gathered that the canned human voice in the theatre was the limit. So I was glad that my introduction to the new gadget was to be that of hearing Mr. Racliffe Holmes "Interviewing Wild Animals," and that the said animals were the wild life of East Africa which I know and love.

Mr. Holmes talks English, not the slang of the Bowery crotch; he has a voice which is evidently of the right *timbre* for effective reproduction; he knows his subject; he has a gift of quaint humour; and he knows when to pause for his laugh, so that no point is missed. I know nothing of "talkie" technique: "synchronisation" and similar cacophonies are beyond me; I only know that to me the effect was excellent and that I enjoyed every minute of the film. And so, I gathered, did all my neighbours in the stalls of the London Pavilion at last week's private view.

There, and in the dress-circle, were hundreds of East Africans; it was like an East African dinner to see so many familiar faces. It had been very sporting of the cinematographer to say, through the columns of *East Africa*, that any of your readers might attend the *premiere* as his guest. I wonder if he bargained for such a wholesale acceptance of an unusual invitation? These something-for-nothing shows are generally dud; this was certainly not. It was an excellent way of spending the afternoon.

The Intimate Life of Game.

The film was true to title. Mr. Holmes achieved what to me was a triumph and what the much advertised film man usually fails conspicuously to do—he showed us the intimate life of the animals. Even the shy and elusive Grant's gazelles went about their lawful occasions under our very eyes as if no human being was within miles of them. That takes some doing. We saw no lions. For that I was thankful for the *simba* business is a bit overdone nowadays. The flamingo pictures were really wonderful; and, as one who agrees with you on the subject of ex-Sultan Saidi, I was glad to see that Paramount Chief photographed in the full enjoyment of his heyday; we are not likely to see that again. Or are we? Having given him £30 a month, will the Tanganyika Government restore his chieftaincy? But my job is that of an amateur film-critic, not an amateur politician.

Mr. Holmes, if I may say so, has performed a difficult task with remarkable success. He gives the British public a real idea of *safari* life in East Africa, its trials, its joys, its tremendous appeal to the adventurous, and its humours. His generous tribute to the "good old African porters" is well deserved; and he hits the happy mean of expounding a novelty to the British public while interesting sophisticated East Africans.

Now to be critical. The Swahili jarred on me; it was not the Native language, but the genuine "Kisettler," which, Mr. Holmes might retort with truth, is what is usually spoken on *safari*. Still—and I'm neither a missionary nor an educationalist—I believe that the language ought to be learnt well by every European resident. For an experienced naturalist, too, the lecturer did not seem to be aware that flamingoes feed on the blue-green algae which are to be found in quantity in the mud of the lakes the birds inhabit.

A Suggestion.

I understand that the film is to be served to cinemas in doses, one chapter a week for six weeks, an arrangement which should sustain the interest, and will, I trust, be financially successful, as it deserves to be. Would it be impertinent to suggest that the money which accrues should be reinvested by Mr. Holmes in another trip to East Africa with the object of making another, longer, and more elaborate "talkie" which will avoid the errors and sensationalism of the American African films as these "Interviews" have done? We can do with some more good East African films. *Haya, bwana Kiva Keri!*

East Africa learns that "Interviewing Wild Animals" has already been booked by the largest British cinema circuit, and that it is to appear on the first bill of the largest picture theatre in Scotland, which is to be opened in Edinburgh on April 28. A great compliment has been paid to Mr. Holmes by the selection of his production to appear with "Journey's End" at the London Tivoli.

THE PRINCE IN KHARTOUM.

7,000 feet of Film taken.

Luck in seeing great herds of game and in being able to secure really good photographs of them has at last come to the Prince of Wales. In Kenya his luck was reported mediocre, in Uganda and the eastern Congo he was better favoured, but now, toward the end of his tour, His Royal Highness appears to have obtained an almost unique film. This was taken near Bor, on the voyage down the Nile. Some three hundred elephants were seen crossing a ravine, at the bottom of which was a swiftly flowing stream. In the crossing two cows got into difficulties, and the Prince was fortunate enough to be able to get within forty yards and photograph other members of the herd endeavouring to extricate their two comrades.

The Prince and his suite arrived in Khartoum by air on Sunday, and on Monday he received thirty Native notables. Yesterday he left the Sudan capital by air for Cairo.

It is estimated that the Prince and his equeries have taken over seven thousand feet of film in the course of this East African trip. Will the public have an opportunity of viewing this record after the return to England of the Royal traveller? Perhaps the film may be shown in aid of the British Legion, or some such splendid work in which the Prince takes a deep personal interest. We hope so.

A MASAI FAREWELL.

(A free translation from the Masai.)

"The call of home is come within my heart;
Behold, now I am ready to depart!"
The elders of the kraal make grave reply:—
"So be it. Then farewell! Pray to Eng-ai,
Accost no thing that is not safe designed;
Meet none upon thy way except the blind.
Deep comes the answer to the warning trine:—
"I go. Lie down with milk and honey-wine!"

C. BEVERLY DAVIES.

¹the god.

EXPERIENCED E. AFRICAN DESIRES POST.

SCOTSMAN, University Tropical Agriculture Diploma, many years' experience in Estate and Office work in East Africa, desires position. Good labour connexion in Kenya. Excellent references. Write Box 204, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield St., London.

PERSONALIA.

Captain F. H. Bustard has returned to Zanzibar.

Lady DeJamere has arrived in Europe from Kenya Colony.

The Earl and Countess of Denbigh have left London for Cannes.

The Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond has returned from her visit to Africa.

Lord Woolavington is spending Easter at Lavington Park, Petworth.

Sir William Hambury has returned to Manchester from the South of France.

Mr. Robert Foster, of Voi, and Miss Mary O'Connell have been married in Nairobi.

H.H. the Maharaja of Surgaja has returned to India from Tanganyika Territory.

Dr. F. V. Small, of the Uganda Medical Service, has been transferred to Somaliland.

The death is announced at Blantyre of Mr. E. A. Collard, an old Nyasaland tea planter.

Archdeacon Hallett recently addressed the Guernsey Rotary Club on "Life in Zanzibar."

The wedding recently took place at Nakuru of Mr. W. J. Price and Miss Violet Earl.

Lord Lloyd has reached Turkey and is going to Chanak to visit the British war cemeteries.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie-Cooke, of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, have arrived on leave.

The death is announced of Julia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. de Bruyn, of Limbe, Nyasaland.

Mr. Eric Sweatman has been appointed private secretary to the British Resident in Zanzibar.

Mr. Goodall Bloom, the well-known Arusha coffee planter, has been visiting Dar es Salaam.

The Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, M. Filkens, is expected to leave Belgium for Africa on May 1.

Mr. T. Lockhart Mure has been appointed Dar es Salaam representative of the Aero Club of East Africa.

We regret to announce the death of Major R. W. E. Kenrick, who had travelled extensively in East Africa.

The chief metallurgist at Bwana M'kubwa Mine, Mr. Van der Poel, has left Northern Rhodesia for England.

The Town Clerkship of Nairobi has been declined by Mr. F. R. Morgan "on purely personal grounds."

Major L. A. Notcutt, M.C., who has just arrived in London, does not expect to return to East Africa until the autumn.

The death has occurred at Ikoma hospital of Mr. H. H. Waters, of the Ngodi Gold Mines, Tanganyika Territory.

We regret to announce the death from lightning of Mrs. E. H. M. Fetch, of Matambo Estate, Zomba, Nyasaland.

Mr. K. E. Wright, the manager of the Eldoret branch of Barclays (D.C. & O.) branch, expects to arrive home in May.

Major Court Treatt's new talking film, "Stark Nature," is reported to be nearing completion at the Welwyn Studios.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. Sim are expected back in London from their visit to East Africa during the first week of next month.

Among recent arrivals from Zanzibar are the Countess de Vilches, Miss Said-Ruete, Dr. Mrs. and Miss Brock, and Mrs. and Miss Peto.

Mr. H. Snell, who has shown much Parliamentary interest in East African affairs, has been appointed a member of the Imperial Economic Committee.

A dinner to welcome Mr. Neville Chamberlain on his return from East Africa was given last week in the House of Commons by Sir Henry Page Croft.

Messrs. H. F. and G. Witherby are, we understand, shortly to publish a book entitled "The Dinosaur in East Africa," by Mr. John Parkinson, M.A.

The Governor of Nyasaland, Mr. F. S. W. Thomas, has been visiting Tanganyika to discuss the reorganisation scheme for the King's African Rifles.

Mr. D. O. and Lady Evelyn Malcolm arrived back in London at the beginning of this week from their visit to South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

The Njoro Settlers' Association has elected Mr. B. H. Wright as Chairman, and Major G. Grant and Mr. J. Kinsley as additional members of the Executive.

The Director of Education, Mr. S. Rivers-Smith, has recently returned from leave to Tanganyika Territory, as has Mr. M. J. Stewart, Assistant Treasurer.

Mr. E. Daincey Tongue has been appointed Director of Labour, Uganda, in succession to Mr. Pellew-Wright, whose retirement we recently announced.

Lieutenant G. N. Eeles, B.Litt., M.A., Superintendent of Education in Tanganyika Territory, and Mrs. Eeles are returning to the Territory by the "Modasa."

The Hon. William and Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore have left London for Wootton House, Kempston, near Bedford.

Mr. D. C. Edwards has been transferred from Sierra Leone to the Agricultural Department of Kenya Colony, and will be stationed at the Scott Agricultural Laboratories.

Messrs. H. J. O'D. Burke-Gaffney, Acting Deputy Director of Laboratory Services, and S. O. Dasent, Acting Deputy Comptroller of Customs, are on leave from Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Henry Birchenough, the President of the British South Africa Company, and Chairman of the Beira Railways, Ltd., and Lady Birchenough are at present in the south of France.

The Poetry Society of London has awarded the first prize for verse reading and speaking in foreign languages to Sir Rennell Rodd, who in 1893 was in charge of the British Agency in Zanzibar.

Mr. Amery presided at last week's annual meeting in London of the South African Chamber of Commerce Mission, which does such excellent work in South Africa and Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

Colonel Denys Reitz, whose book on the Boer War, entitled "Commando," has met with a very favourable reception, intends to publish his reminiscences of the German East African Campaign.

Recent arrivals on leave from Uganda are Mr. H. F. Workman, Assistant Commissioner of Police; Mr. H. O. Saville, Supervisor of Technical Education; and Mr. J. B. Griffin, Registrar of the High Court.

Commander E. W. Money, who has relinquished duty at the Admiralty prior to retirement, served on H.M.S. "Hyacinth" in East African waters during the War, and was present at the destruction of the German cruiser "Königsberg."

The engagement is announced between Sub-Lieutenant H. C. W. Head, Royal Navy, son of the late B. W. Head and Mrs. Head, of Roseacre, Godalming, and Alice, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bromhead, of Nairobi.

We regret to announce the death in Cannes of Colonel Fitzstephen French, who was present at the bombardment of the Sultan's Palace in Zanzibar in 1866, and had taken part in the Suakim campaign. He was attached to the Intelligence Department of the Navy, and was a qualified interpreter in Russian, German, and Spanish.

The engagement is announced from Northern Rhodesia of Mr. Geoffrey Vincent, of Barclays Bank, Nchanga, and Miss Evelyn Kersley, of Broken Hill.

A recent visitor to East Africa was the Marquis Bremond d'Ars, who is reported to have purchased the Thika Sisal Estates from Messrs. Swift and Rutherford. He later proceeded to Abyssinia in connexion with mineral concessions in that country.

We understand that Mr. J. A. Cable recently addressed the Commonwealth Group at the House of Commons on East African affairs. There was a large attendance of M.P.'s, including several members of the Cabinet. The proceedings were private.

Major Alan R. F. Lucas, M.C., late R.A., of Karamon, Narro Moru, Kenya, eldest son of the Rev. F. G. L. and Mrs. Lucas, of Morestead Grange, Winchester, was married a few days ago in Limuru to the widow of the Rev. Guy Seymour Back.

The journey by air from London to Southern Rhodesia of Mr. Alan S. Butler, chairman of the Aircraft Operating Company, is reported to have been uneventful, except that the machine sank to the depth of its wheels at Tabora, where the aerodrome was waterlogged.

Mr. F. Aratoon, well-known in Uganda business circles as a live wire and a keen public worker, is, we hear, coming home by the "Matiana," which is due in Marseilles on May 11. Mr. Aratoon, who is the present Secretary of the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce, has been in East Africa for the past sixteen years.

Among the "Modasa's" outward-bound passengers are Dr. and Mrs. E. V. Cowdry, Capt. and Mrs. B. R. Durlacher, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Eeles, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. G. McDougal, Mr. G. D. Poplewell, Father W. J. Rogan, Dr. J. D. Robertson, Dr. D. S. Scott, Mr. T. T. Stockdale, Mr. and Mrs. V. Stothard, Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Tomis, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. R. V. and Mrs. C. W. Wishart, and Capt. H. L. R. Watt.

To-pre-War East Africans Lord Dewar, who died suddenly last week at the age of sixty-six, was widely known as "Tommy" Dewar, for in those days he repeatedly visited the territories, made a point of meeting everyone he could, and earned popularity by his *bonhomie*, his evident liking for East Africa, and his unostentatious kindness to those who had struck a bad patch. At one period he was a member of the London County Council, was later a Sheriff and afterwards a Lieutenant of the City of London, was a Member of Parliament for six years, knighted in 1902, received a baronetcy in 1917, and raised to the peerage in 1919.

"EAST AFRICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER.

The undermentioned Hotels welcome East African Visitors and have undertaken to endeavour to make them comfortable and satisfied.

BEAVER—ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL.

Inclusive charge 18/- per day.

EXETER—HOLMBUSH HOTEL. Withypool, West Somerset. Has 1,000 ft. in 12 acres, facing south. Electricity, central heating, h. and c. water in bedrooms. "Pike" trout fishing. Hacks for riding.

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BEAUMONT HOTEL 17-19, Princes Square, W. 2. Sing fr. 24 gs. Dbl. fr. 42 gs., according to rooms.

LONDON.

CROYDON, Surrey—Eglin Court Hotel. Luxurious and ex. food. Golf, Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. Cars meet steamers, trains. 158 Addiscombe.

KINGSEY—Hart St., Bloomsbury Sq., W.G.1. Bedroom and Breakfast from 8/6.

NEAR KENSINGTON GARDENS—Pembroke Gardens, W. 2. Luxuriously furnished. Arm. Amer. Plans. Sing fr. 24 gs.; dbl. 42 gs., inc. Brkfst., Bath, attend., Cen. Heat, Sound Eng. and Cont. exp.

LONDON.

LAURISTON HALL, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead. Ex. comf. 15 mins. West End. 3 gns. inclusive.

PORTMAN—Portman St., Marble Arch, W. 1. Room & Breakfast from 8/6. Pension from 24 gns.

SOUTH KENSINGTON—St. Beldon Gardens. First class Family Hotel. From 3 gns.

WITNESS—Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W. 1. Rm. & Brkfst. from 8/6. Pension from 3 gns.

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We regret to announce the death in Cannes of Colonel Fitzstephen French, who was present at the bombardment of the Sultan's Palace in Zanzibar in 1896, and had taken part in the Suakim campaign. He was attached to the Intelligence Department of the Navy, and was a qualified interpreter in Russian, German, and Spanish.

The engagement is announced from Northern Rhodesia of Mr. Geoffrey Vincent, of Barclays Bank, Nchanga, and Miss Evelyn Kersley, of Broken Hill.

A recent visitor to East Africa was the Marquis Bremond d'Arès, who is reported to have purchased the Thika Sisal Estates from Messrs. Swift and Rutherford. He later proceeded to Abyssinia in connexion with mineral concessions in that country.

We understand that Mr. J. A. Cable recently addressed the Commonwealth Group at the House of Commons on East African affairs. There was a large attendance of M.P.'s, including several members of the Cabinet. The proceedings were private.

Major Alan R. F. Lucas, M.C., late R.A., of Karamono, Narro Moru, Kenya, eldest son of the Rev. F. G. L. and Mrs. Lucas, of Morestead Grange, Winchester, was married a few days ago in Limuru to the widow of the Rev. Guy Seymour Pack.

The journey by air from London to Southern Rhodesia of Mr. Alan S. Butler, chairman of the Aircraft Operating Company, is reported to have been uneventful, except that the machine sank to the depth of its wheels at Tabora, where the aerodrome was waterlogged.

Mr. F. Aratoon, well-known in Uganda business circles as a live wire and a keen public worker, is, we hear, coming home by the "Matiana," which is due in Marseilles on May 1. Mr. Aratoon, who is the present Secretary of the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce, has been in East Africa for the past sixteen years.

Among the "Modasa's" outward-bound passengers are Dr. and Mrs. E. V. Cowdry, Capt. and Mrs. B. R. Durlacher, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Eeles, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. G. McDougal, Mr. G. D. Popplewell, Father W. J. Rogan, Dr. J. D. Robertson, Dr. D. S. Scott, Mr. J. T. Stockdale, Mr. and Mrs. V. Stothard, Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Toim, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. R. Viddar, and Mrs. C. W. Wishart, and Capt. H. L. R. Watt.

To pre-War East Africans Lord Dewar, who died suddenly last week at the age of sixty-six, was widely known as "Tommy" Dewar, for in those days he repeatedly visited the territories, made a point of meeting everyone he could, and earned popularity by his *bonhomie*, his evident liking for East Africa, and his unostentatious kindness to those who had struck a bad patch. At one period he was a member of the London County Council, was later a Sheriff and afterwards a Lieutenant of the City of London, was a Member of Parliament for six years, knighted in 1902, received a baronetcy in 1917, and raised to the peerage in 1919.

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Bill on Leave.

No. 8.—Buying a Car.

My niece, Phyllis, had decided that I must buy a car. Spring, she said, has come, and in the spring a young woman's fancy turns to thoughts of motor cars. Moreover, I had promised to take her to Cornwall for Easter.

I know little of the inner workings of the genus automobile, and the jargon of mechanised modernity leaves me cold. But Phyllis knows all about them, so she led me to an emporium filled with expensive exhibits of the latest designs in stream lining and other arts of the modern motor builder. I looked—and thought of my dilapidated old box-body car, now enjoying a well-earned rest in a garage in Tanganyika; a heart of gold has that car, despite her lack of paint, rattling innards, rusty bonnet, and permanently boiling radiator.

A salesman, golden-haired and immaculate, broke upon my reverie, and ignoring me, completely addressed himself to Phyllis.

"A car, madam? Yes, certainly. Just one for yourself, I suppose. I have a topping little runabout here, just in this morning. A really snappy little bus she is. Come this way, please."

Together they departed, their heads bent in a complicated argument on gears, worm drives, accumulators, and other incomprehensible technicalities. Soon they returned and came towards me.

"Yes, of course, it's perfectly topping," agreed Phyllis; "but, you see, my uncle's buying it, and I think we ought to ask him first."

I am consulted.

I was glad that I was to be consulted. The young man looked at me coldly. Obviously I was not of such promising material as the now worshipful damsel at his side.

"Well, sir," he began, with a feeble attempt at cordiality, "madam has seen the car, and it is just the bus I would recommend for your purpose. At the price it is dirt cheap, and she is the best Flying Dudu model on the market. There's no smarter car on the streets to-day than the Flying Dudu, and if you don't take her, sir, you'll be missing a real snip. Everything is in order, and she is fitted with E.L. and S.S. and all that."

I stared at him.

"Electric lighting and self-starter," he explained.

It seemed that I should ask questions of some sort. One feels such a fool beside these knowing youngsters.

"What about the—the—I mean what is the petrol consumption?" I queried. It was all I could think of.

"Oh! petrol? She'll do at least thirty, and maybe more if you handle her carefully. Then there is the advantage of the staggered gearing, which you remember took the Show by storm last year."

I nodded assent; one must appear at least reasonably intelligent.

Phyllis came to the rescue.

"Oh! Uncle Bill," she cooed, "she's really too marvellous for words. You could get eighty out of her, I am sure" (I shuddered at the thought), "and just think of the pleasure it will give me to be seen driving with my rich Colonial uncle in a brand new Flying Dudu!"

To cut a long story short, we bought the car, and arranged to take it away in an hour's time under a trade number until it was registered in my name. Phyllis had a driving licence, and would navigate the thing until I obtained mine. A temporary insurance note was handed over at once, and I scribbled a cheque for the necessary amount—far more than I had intended.

The Flying Dudu.

An hour later the Flying Dudu was gliding noiselessly into the open street. A pleasurable sensation crept over me. My own car, I thought, and a beauty.

"By Jove! Phyllis," I began, "This is certainly the car for us. For Heaven's sake look out, girl!" I clung to the side as we missed a bus by a fraction of an inch.

"Uncle," admonished my niece, "if you are going to get nervous, you had better not let me drive. There is nothing worse than a terrified man in the car."

I shrank into my corner in silence. We were now speeding along the Euston Road. Cars, enormous red buses, and vans rushed by, around, and across us, skimming our sides and bonnet by an imperceptible margin. Presently a car stopped almost in front of us, and a crash seemed inevitable. "Look out!" I yelled, "put the brake on, or you'll hit that car." Perspiration stood on my forehead in beads.

Phyllis turned her eyes from the road and looked at me scornfully. "Oh! don't be such a funk!" she snapped; "Anyone would think I was a child in arms by the way you talk. I can drive a car as well as anybody, far better than a lot of the fools on this road, anyhow."

Just then a lorry swung round the corner. Phyllis, still fuming at me, was not looking. Our radiator crashed into the tail of the lorry, and we came to an abrupt standstill. Immediately a crowd gathered, and a policeman appeared as if from the skies.

"Name, please," he ordered of Phyllis. "Address? Is this your car, miss? Oh, your's, sir. Your name, please."

We gave the desired information. The crowd was not on our side, and Phyllis was white-lipped.

"Yes, I saw it," vouchsafed a man, "she weren't looking at the road, she weren't. She was talkin' to the bloke (pointing to me). She hit the lorry, as it come round the corner. There's too much of these 'fuffin' 'tiffin' people and nothin' bein' done about it; that's wot I say!" He spat on the ground in contempt.

"The lorry came round on the wrong side," explained Phyllis; "and I couldn't avoid hitting it, could I, uncle?"

I murmured something non-committal, but she was not content. The odds against us were too heavy, and it was no use making excuses.

"No," I said, "the lorry was alright. It was our fault, constable. You know our names and addresses and if a claim is made you know where to find us."

The crowd dispersed, and the lorry continued on its way unhurt.

Phyllis and I were left alone, so, tactfully, I suggested that I should drive our car back to the garage. It was not so badly damaged after all.

Gratitude.

"Drive it yourself?" stormed my niece. "And this is all the gratitude I get for helping you to buy a car. I didn't want to waste my morning in nasty, stuffy garages. I didn't want to drive the rotten car. And now I get the blame because that pig of a man on a lorry ran into us!" She started to weep.

"Never mind, my dear," I said soothingly. "It couldn't be helped. The radiator will soon be repaired, and then we'll have a topping trip down to Cornwall. Suppose we go back to the garage first, then have some lunch, and then go to a matinee?"

She smiled through her tears, and blew her nose in a ridiculous, small handkerchief.

"Oh! Uncle Bill," she sobbed, "you are a dear to take it so well. I've never really driven in London before, but when we go to Cornwall you will let me drive a little, won't you? Just when there is no traffic about, Uncle Bill? Oh! you are a nice thing!"

TRADE OPENINGS IN EAST AFRICA.

Encouraging Report of the Deputy Trade Commissioner.

THAT the East African commercial outlook is considerably brighter than for some years past is the conclusion drawn by Mr. C. Kemp, Deputy Trade Commissioner in East Africa, in his Report on the Economic Conditions in East Africa for the year ended September, 1929 (H.M. Stationery Office, 2s. 9d. net). Again and again he emphasises the remarkable recuperative capacity of the territories under review, namely, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, and N. Rhodesia.

The concluding words of the report are at one and the same time an inducement and a warning to British manufacturers, who are told:—

"If, as appears likely, the political superstructure of the territories becomes rationalised by some process of closer union, joint action can be applied to economic problems to a far greater degree than has hitherto been possible. Up till now it has been necessary to deal with what has been described in practical terms as a congeries of homogeneous and contiguous, but yet water-tight, units; whereas the future offers prospects of a United States of British East (and possibly Central) Africa, in which the basic factors are present for an economic development comparable in its repercussions to the historic industrial revolutions of the past century.

"The recent commercial recovery of Uganda in particular is no more than typical of the present, the promise of Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika equally indicative of the future; industrialisation, as so often pointed out, is on the whole so un contemplated, that, apart from increasing home consumption of foodstuffs, every extra pennyworth of disposable commodities produced spells extra import trade. Yet it cannot be too clearly understood that the East African Dependencies are for the greater part an open area under treaty rights and seem likely to remain so. In the circumstances no adventitious aid to British export trade, such as Tariff Preference, can be granted, and an increasing share of the import business available can be obtained solely through the merits—whether of quality or price, or both—of goods that can meet existing and prospective demand."

Credit Conditions.

Of credit conditions Mr. Kemp writes:—

"So far as the three northern mainland countries are concerned, the healthier conditions of the Mombasa, Uganda and Tanganyika bazaars, when compared with the situation for some years past; has brought about a feeling that the time is ripe for some readjustment of ruling credit terms, particularly in the direction of reducing the over-generous facilities that have been given by wholesale to retail dealers, and, while any definite improvement is difficult to discern, signs are not altogether lacking that a higher degree of mutual co-operation in this matter may be anticipated from wholesale dealers. Complaints of the grant of loose, or over-long, terms caused by the scramble for business offerings are still far too many to enable one to regard the situation with any equanimity, and enthusiasm on the part of those who would sponsor any forward movement is damped by the delays in establishing the mooted Trade Protection Societies and other forms of mutual agreement designed to restrict credit to a more reasonable level.

"There is only one prudent course for overseas merchants trading with East Africa to adopt, and that is to trust local representatives not to accept frankly bad business. It would, of course, be a fatal policy for shippers overseas to attempt to dictate any loose instructions that would encourage a scramble for a greater share of the amount of business available, and until the volume of local purchasing power is definitely so on the upgrade that the position of the wholesale seller is considerably stronger, there can be no doubt that it is preferable to let bad business go into the hands of those who are prepared to take far more than normal trade risks rather than to accept engagements which by no possibility can yield any margin on the right side. The British wholesale firms established on the East African coast seem very definitely to subscribe to this maxim, and their policy must prove successful in the long run, for even now there are indications that those of their competitors who grant extended terms of credit are becoming nervous as to the outcome if the era of cheap money, available through overseas connections to support the local credit structure, should suddenly end and outstanding debts have to be called in at a faster rate than the existing monetary situation could comfortably contemplate."

Colonel Franklin's Foreword.

The brief foreword by Colonel W. H. Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O., H.M. Trade Commissioner, is distinctly to the point. The imports, he emphasises, are at present valued at nearly £20,000,000 per annum, a figure "nothing to what it should be if development continues even at the present rate, but the pity of it is that only some 40% of these importations come from Great Britain. I respectfully suggest that the other £12,000,000 is well worth the manufacturers of Britain making every effort to secure."

The East and Central African territories have made remarkable advance in the last decade, and since they are likely to make much greater advance in the next ten years, there is every reason for British manufacturers to set themselves deliberately and systematically to study the requirements of these great markets, which are only too willing to exercise a definite, voluntary sentimental preference in favour of British goods suitable to their requirements and offered at anything like competitive prices with those from foreign sources.

Another point made by Colonel Franklin is the necessity for greater attention to reducing costs of production if East African products are to compete in the markets of the world. "It is encouraging," he writes, "to see that the necessity of careful watch on production costs and the cost of living is becoming a much stronger factor in the Dependencies; this I believe will show in future years not only in a curtailment of the importation of 'luxury' goods, but in a strengthening of the financial position generally."

From the detailed statements of the Deputy Trade Commissioner we quote the following:—

Vehicle Imports.

Motor Cars.—There are still no indications of British manufacturers securing any appreciable share of this market. British light cars are sold here and there, and the more popular makes are often imported by people returning to the Colony who have made their purchases whilst on holiday in England. Otherwise the trade is almost wholly one in American types, and no increase of Britain's share of the market can be anticipated until something is offered that will compete in price with the American manufactures.

Motor Lorries.—The same general remarks hold good under this heading. Price is almost always the deciding factor, although considerations of the weights that poor roads will bear must also be taken into account. As regards tractors, especially, British manufacturers have, of course, never really entered the market, and existing types are virtually all American. The mechanisation of agriculture in East Africa has probably reached its peak for the moment following three poor crop seasons, but, if the out-turn from crops this year is as good as is expected and similar progress is made next year, the market for tractors should expand rapidly.

Motor Cycles.—This trade is entirely British, but with motor cars available at so cheap a price, the demand for motor cycles is decreasing. An interesting development is a recent importation into Nyasaland of motors of 1 h.p. from Germany, which are delivered at Limbe at about £6 10s. to £7. They are intended to be fitted to good cycles and to retail at a total cost of about £20, or, say, the price of second-hand motor cycles. These new importations may find a transitory demand, but it is doubtful whether in the end they will compete against British motor cycles.

Tyres and Tubes.—The arrangement of additional direct agencies from the United States has reacted upon the British share of the trade for motor lorry and car tyres and tubes, but the news that one mark at least is now to be supplied from the English, instead of the American, factory of the firm should tend a little to right matters. In bicycle tyres there was some little time ago a large importation of a Dutch make at something like 50% under competing British prices, and German tyres have been imported and found favour at prices ranging about the British level. France has also gained considerably in this particular line.

(To be continued.)

"THE GOVERNOR A GLORIFIED CLERK."

Kenya Legislature's Appeal to Downing Street.

THE Kenya Legislative Council has unanimously adopted a motion to the following effect:—

That in view of the increasing economic and political difficulties in which the Colony is becoming rapidly involved, the Council earnestly trusted that the Secretary of State would take the earliest possible opportunity to make a comprehensive statement as to the intention of the Imperial Government in respect both to the reorganisation of the Governments of East Africa in general and of its future policy in regard to Kenya in particular.

Captain H. E. Schwartz, one of the elected members, who moved the resolution, said he believed that the flow of capital to Kenya was being seriously retarded by the uncertainty existing. This was indicated in the recent land sales, where there were practically no bidders from outside the country. Other questions, such as research, tariffs, railway problems, and military reorganisation, were all affected by the indecision and the absence of a common East African action.

Secretary of State's "Interference."

Referring to the importance of the appointment of a High Commissioner and the introduction of a policy of "trusting the man on the spot," Captain Schwartz said Kenya hoped that then there would be a cessation of Whitehall interference in local decisions. The position to-day in that respect was much less satisfactory than it was ten years ago. It was obvious that the confidence placed in the people of Kenya by the Colonial Office was becoming less every day. He instanced the Secretary of State's interference with the Budget vote for the Defence Force, the insistence of changes in the Native Lands Bill, and the delay in white settlement schemes, adding: "Generally one is forced to the conclusion that the Governor of this Colony is being treated not as the chief lieutenant of the Imperial Government, but as a kind of glorified clerk, whose duty it is to affix rubber stamps at the behest of the Colonial Office."

The Colonial Secretary announced that the Government wished to be associated with Captain Schwartz's motion, but that further delay was to be deprecated.

Native Lands Trust Bill.

One of the most important measures ever before the Kenya Legislature, the Native Lands Trust Bill, has passed its third reading. It provides for the Natives a charter guaranteeing their lands in perpetuity and vesting their control in a Central Board under the chairmanship of the High Commissioner, and makes provision for representation of Africans when they are capable of taking their part in legislation.

In December Lord Passfield ordered the recommittal of the Bill for the purpose of making certain amendments, the principal of which provided that where land was taken for a public purpose other land of an equal area should be given in exchange. The European elected members opposed the clause because they believed it impossible to carry it out, and because it exempted Natives from the fulfilment of the duty of releasing land for public purposes which is incumbent on the other communities.

Last week the Government laid on the table of the House a dispatch from Lord Passfield rejecting an addition to the Bill proposed by the Kenya Government to meet this objection. The addition made the grant of an equal area permissive, allowing cash compensation where it was more beneficial to the individual Natives, or where the benefits accruing from its conversion to public purposes were sufficient to compensate the Natives for the loss of the land.

Lord Passfield explained that if the dispossessed Natives chose to move to another part of the Reserve, then cash compensation could be given. He also pointed out that if the public purpose conferred direct benefits on the Natives, there appeared no necessity to take land, and a lease would meet the position. But where the purpose for which the land was required did not confer direct

benefit, then a lease was inapplicable, and the grounds for making good the land taken away from the Reserves would be strongest in such cases. He decided that separate legislation was necessary in each case involving the taking of land from the Reserves. Such legislation would not only be scrutinized by the Secretary of State, but would require the sanction of His Majesty, and therefore the Natives would realise that their interests were fully protected.

Elected Members' Opposition.

On the recommittal of the Bill this week the European elected members announced with great regret that they were compelled to oppose it on the same grounds as before. There was strong criticism of the Hilton Young Commission, whose interference, it was alleged, encouraged the Secretary of State to alter the agreement reached by his predecessor with the Kenya Legislature. Further, it was held that constant outside irritation of this kind was creating a festering sore. "It seems that because the Mother Country is unable any longer to chastise the Dominions, Kenya, only a youngster of the family, must bear the brunt of the floggings."

The elected members opposed a reduction of the period of the lease from ninety-nine years to thirty-three, contending that it was useless for industrial undertakings and that it nullified the intention that land not used by the Natives should be used for the benefit of the Colony. They resented the fact that their co-operation, which had all along been willingly offered, was now flung back in their faces, and they strenuously denied any intention now of in the future of exploiting the Natives. They promised every help in applying the principles of the Bill, but they conscientiously regarded it as unworkable. Two unofficial members, a missionary and an Indian, supported the Government; three European elected members voted against the third reading; and seven refrained from voting, though they had all voted against the amendments in the Committee stage.—Times

KING TAFARI NOW EMPEROR.

Chiefs expected to pay Homage.

THE Addis Ababa correspondent of *The Times* has telegraphed:—

"The most important of the chiefs in the interior, Ras Hailu of Gojjam, is reported to be on his way here to recognise King Tafari as the new Emperor. No trouble is anticipated from other chiefs, who are expected to come in to pay homage. The war with Ras Gugsa Olie near Dessie is officially declared to have ended."

The Empress Zauditu died at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of April 2 and was buried quietly at 8 o'clock the same evening in the tomb of her father, Menelik II. The Abuna (Archbishop) and Bishops met early the next morning and deliberated on the choice of the new Emperor. Tafari then came in and the Abuna announced that he had been chosen. Emperor Haile Selassie placed him on the Imperial throne. Later in the day the Abuna announced publicly the death of the Empress and that King Tafari had been recognised as Emperor. The following day, April 4, the Diplomatic Corps came to congratulate the new Emperor. Everything passed off quietly. Following Ethiopian custom, the coronation will not be for at least forty days, the period of mourning for the Empress. It may not take place till after the rains."

Broome Park, Lord Kitchener's seat in East Kent, has been sold.



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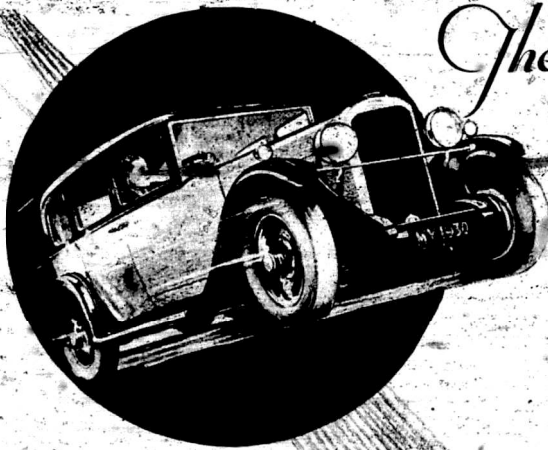
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LORD BRENTFORD ON THE SUDAN.**Danger of Untoward Concessions to Egypt.**

A RECEPTION was held last week at Claridge's Hotel by Mrs. Edward J. Marshall on behalf of the British Empire Union to hear Viscount Brentford speak of his visit to Egypt and the Sudan. The former Home Secretary, who was characteristically outspoken, said there was no doubt that Egypt wanted the Sudan back again, and that her eyes were fixed firmly on that horizon.

Giving a picture of Sudanese progress under British rule, he mentioned that in the Mahdi's time, before General Gordon, the Native population of the Sudan had decreased from, he believed, approximately twelve million to under two million. Thirty years of peaceful British rule had made a complete transformation. The Native population had again increased to nearly eight million, happiness and content abounded, and the irrigation of 300,000 acres of cotton land, made possible by the foresight of British engineers in damming the Nile, had altered the whole complexion of affairs. "It would be a thousand pities if any untoward concessions were made to the extremist Egyptian element now in power. The Government at present in office in Great Britain was only a minority Government, and should they go too far in their concessions to Egypt, the Conservative Party might feel justified in reviewing any treaty made by them with Egypt."

"You Cannot Bribe a British Official."

A point deservedly stressed was the character of the British officials administering the Sudan. "No finer body of officers could be found," said Lord Brentford, "than those who have administered in the past, and are now administering, the Sudan. The whole population, to the remotest village, knows it is no use trying to bribe a British official."

Before the meeting, warning letters had been sent to Lord Brentford stating that if he addressed the meeting on the subject of the Egyptian Treaty, he would be shot. In an interview with a representative of *East Africa*, his lordship said that he did not take these seriously; he had had many similar threats in the past, and had begun to take them as a joke.

AN INVITATION TO EAST AFRICANS.

London readers are reminded that a meeting of the Kenya Church Aid Association (Mombasa Diocese) is to be held at Church Missionary House, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4, on Thursday, April 24, at 3.15 p.m., when the Bishop of Mombasa and the Rev. W. J. W. Rampley will speak. Any East Africans will be welcome.

INCOME TAX WHILE ON LEAVE.**An Official Statement of the Position.**

By the courtesy of Sir Philip Richardson, Bt., M.P., *East Africa* is able to quote the following passages from a letter received by him from the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

"Officials and business men working in East Africa would incur no income tax liability by visiting this country unless their visits made them 'resident' for income tax purposes; residence is a question of fact and degree determined in each case by reference to its own circumstances."

"On the question in a general form, the presumption is that a person working abroad and having no house in this country who comes home on leave year after year for three months or upwards becomes resident here for income tax purposes. But normally he would not become resident until the visits had continued for four years. Nor does it follow that by becoming resident he would make himself liable to income tax in respect of the whole of his income arising abroad."

The partner in an East African firm would be liable only on such part of his profits as was remitted to this country; moreover, if the profits had already borne income tax in a Colony, he would be given double income tax relief. In effect, he pays tax normally only on his expenditure here and is relieved from the burden of double taxation."

That statement will be welcomed by many of our readers, who, as we know from the requests for information addressed to us from time to time, are often uncertain of the exact position.

FOR EAST AFRICAN POLO PLAYERS.

Polo players on leave from the East African Dependencies may be glad to know that the West Somerset Polo Club, whose grounds are the famous Dunster lawns, offers free stabling for a limited number of ponies during the non-tournament season, i.e., from April to mid-August; and that ponies can also be hired locally. There are practice games three times a week. All information can be obtained from Major J. Whitehead, Secretary of the Club, Minehead, and the fact that both Major-General Sir Edward Northey, late Governor of Kenya, and Mr. J. H. Sinclair, late Resident at Zanzibar, are members of the Club Committee will ensure a welcome to East African players.

Weekly broadcast talks from LO (Nairobi) on the produce markets are among the latest activities of Mr. W. Tyson, who is also acting as temporary Honorary Secretary of the newly-formed Nairobi Rotary Club.

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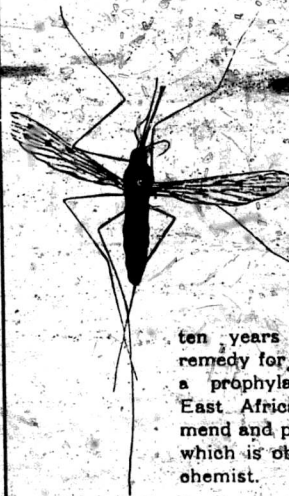
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A FOOLISH
PARAGRAPH—

MINERALS SEPARATION
PROGRESS

MINING, MEN, AND MATTERS

AN EAST AFRICAN
RUBBER FAILURE

RHODESIANS
IN PARTS

THERE are many small mines in various parts of East and Central Africa of which first-hand and reliable information can seldom be obtained. The publication of outputs is the best method of securing this publicity, and there is no substantial reason for withholding this information. The Southern Rhodesian Government, for instance, publishes a monthly return of the declared output of every gold mine and other mineral venture actually winning and selling minerals. The advantages of this practice are great; for not only does it give an accurate account of the progress or decline of every individual mine, but it is a tremendous advertisement for the country. Each month sees one page, and often two, in the local Press devoted to these statistics, which include the name of the mine, the owners, the amount of mineral won during the month, and the price obtained. Working costs of each mine are, necessarily, unavailable, as are net profits in the case of privately owned mines, but the larger mines, owned by public companies, publish regular profit and loss accounts each month.

In the Union of South Africa there is a somewhat similar proceeding, although individual results of the most important mines are the only ones published by the Press, and these form, very largely, the information on which Stock Exchange operations are based. Except Northern Rhodesia, East Africa has so far few mining properties that would influence the London, or any other, Stock Exchange to any marked degree, with the possible exception of Tanganyika Diamonds, Ltd., and Kagera Tinfields, Ltd. Nevertheless, the publication by the local Governments of the monthly outputs of each registered mine and alluvial worker would provide highly desirable information.

A JOHANNESBURG contemporary, *The Rhodesian Mining Journal*, publishes the following paragraph, *viz.*: "The rumoured discovery of diamonds in the Mwinlungu area of the Rhodesian Congo Border Concessions at present lacks confirmation, but one would not be surprised to hear that the story is correct." From inquiries made at the head office of the aforesaid company in London, I learn not only that there is no confirmation, but that all knowledge of any such discovery is disclaimed. In such circumstances it is regrettable that the journal quoted—to whom many of the unsophisticated doubtless look for market guidance—should have used phraseology that might well be construed as a "tip."

Too many groundless and unconfirmed rumours find their way into our mining and financial Press, some organs of which appear little disturbed by thoughts of the consequences of their paragraphs. Vague rumours, such as that above quoted, tend to cause, and are sometimes designed to cause, unwarranted market fluctuation. *East Africa*, which does not indulge in share tipping, would like to see mining journals sticking more closely to the description of mines, the faithful recording of company meetings, the publication of statistics, and the avoidance of statements for which the public often pays dearly.

A PROPOSAL has been circularised by the directors suggesting the voluntary liquidation of East African Rubber Plantations, Ltd. For over ten years no accounts of this company have been published, and what information has been available has been of a discouraging nature. The directors are Messrs. C. O. Moor, A. P. Pennell (Secretary), G. E. Lambert, and A. S. May.

Formed in 1909, the company has paid only one dividend, one of 6% in 1912, when the price of rubber was high. The property comprised 3,200 acres in the Pangani and Lushoto districts of Tanganyika Territory, of which 1,747 acres were planted with Ceara rubber in 1914. In 1917 operations were closed down, and in 1920 one estate was sold for £750. Presumably the remaining estates are now to be sold for what they will fetch. Judging by the prospectus, it is evident that the promoters were highly optimistic as to the future of rubber, for sales were based on the price of this being 4s. per lb! The decision to liquidate the company is the wisest course possible, for there seems to be no reason for keeping it on the list. A general meeting of the company is to be held on April 23 at 2, Idol Lane, E.C.3.

IT is good to read a report of a Northern Rhodesian mining company that is not filled with vague suggestions, "encouraging developments," oblique references to mysterious shareholdings, and a maze of intricate figures giving the relations of one interlocking company with another. Much credit, then, is due to Mr. Francis Gibbs for the clear, concise, and generally instructive address which he delivered at the annual meeting of the Separation, Ltd. This company, which shows an unbroken record of progress, has declared, for the second year in succession, a dividend of 25%, whereat shareholders will be highly gratified. Many important details were given of the company's shareholdings in Northern Rhodesian enterprises, such as Congo Border and N'Changa, and the absence of the sinister secretiveness of some of their associated companies was an unusual, and very much appreciated, note.

THE London market having become somewhat played out for the moment, two Northern Rhodesian copper mining shares have now been introduced to the Paris Bourse, Mr. Chester Beatty, the chairman of both companies, going over to France for the occasion. The London market raised its prices in anticipation, and the merry transfer of script across the Channel now adds to the gaiety of nations and brokers' commission accounts. The financial Press assures us that there is "intelligent anticipation of the possibility of Congo Borders issuing another cable of borehole results." So all is well, and perhaps a change of air will keep the balloon flying a little longer.

A scheme is afoot for the local manufacture of explosives in Northern Rhodesia.



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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

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

The Makuyu Hunt Club is to build a new clubhouse.

The Congress of Associations of Tanganyika is to meet in Iringa in June.

A Postal Agency has been opened at Mwatati railway station, Kenya Colony.

The next meeting of the Tanganyika Legislative Council is to be held on April 16.

An hotel has been opened at Masaka, Uganda, under the name of "The Outspan".

Coffee exports for Uganda in 1929 at £177,142 show an increase of £12,955 over 1928.

Mail trains now arrive in Moshi on Tuesdays and Saturdays, instead of on Thursdays and Sundays.

The next session of the Convention of Associations of Kenya is expected to be held early in June.

The first consignment of butter sent oversea from the Lumbwa Creamery realised the same price as Australian butter.

Messrs. A. H. Wardle, the well-known East African wholesale and retail chemists, are opening a branch in Dar es Salaam.

Gross receipts of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., for 1929 show an increase over the previous year of £21,040.

Wireless enthusiasts in Atbara, Sudan, are reported to hear the Nairobi, Chelmsford, Vienna, and Sydney stations with perfect clearness.

The number of Native students at Gordon College, Khartoum, has increased from 100 to 520 in ten years. Four-fifths of these are boarders.

The Imperial Airways survey party has been installing petrol filling stations and meteorological camps at the Moshi, Mbeya, and Dodoma aerodromes.

The Tanganyika Official Gazette announces that no trout may be fished for between April 15 and September 30, that the minimum size allowed to be kept shall be twelve inches, and that not more than five in one day, or ten in any one week, may be caught by an angler.

Among road development schemes in Mombasa soon to be carried out is the continuation of the Circular Road and the linking up of Hobley and Macupa roads.

Details of the total seed cotton marketed in Uganda during 1929 are now available, viz.: Eastern Province, 63,575 tons; Buganda Province, 49,527 tons; and Northern Province, 4,454 tons.

Crocodiles have been found to be infected with a form of sleeping sickness contracted from tsetse fly, according to Mr. C. A. Hall, of the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research, who recently visited Uganda.

The Nairobi Railway Club will hold its Amateur Athletic Meeting on June 3. The first cinder track in Kenya is being laid for the occasion, and good entries have already been secured from all parts of the Colony.

The large new block of flats being built in Nairobi by Mr. Hartz is expected to be completed next month. All of the seventy-two single bedrooms have already been booked, as have many of the larger suites and flats.

The Portuguese Government has opened a credit for £8,000 to indemnify Messrs. Duncan Stewart and Co., of Glasgow, for the cancellation of a contract to construct a sugar factory at Umbeluzi in Mozambique Territory.

We recently reported that ships had been chartered by the Kenya Farmers' Association to carry full cargoes of wheat and maize from Mombasa. The first has sailed for the U.K., and the second is for American Gulf ports. This is the first time a cargo of maize has been sold direct from Kenya to America.

Uganda Natives working in Kenya and paying their taxes in Kenya are, according to information supplied to the Executive of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, also taxed in Uganda on their return to that Protectorate. A memorandum on the subject is being prepared for submission to the Colonial Secretary.

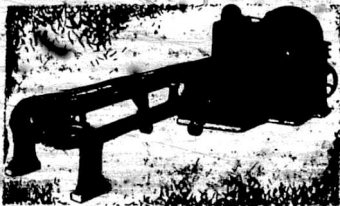
MECHANISING THE K.A.R.

Some months ago *East Africa* made the exclusive announcement that it had been decided to mechanise the King's African Rifles. It is now officially stated that the Crown Agents for the Colonies have placed a first order with a British company for four 20 h.p. six-wheeled vehicles, capable of travelling over practically any kind of ground, and fitted with trailers carrying tanks to hold extra supplies of petrol, oil, and water, so that long journeys may be undertaken in country without fuel dumps. It is understood that these vehicles are for use in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya.

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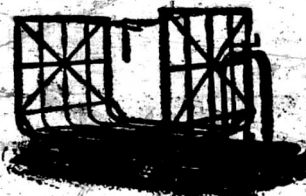
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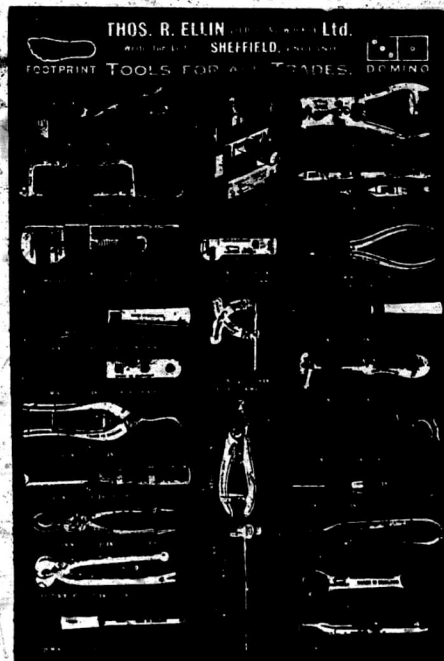
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

DEMAND is still irregular, and prices do not show much change. At the last auctions the following sales were made:—

<i>Kenya</i> —			
“A” sizes	91s. od.	to 133s. od.	
“B” ”	57s. 6d.	to 105s. 6d.	
“C” ”	48s. od.	to 70s. 6d.	
Peaberry	80s. od.	to 133s. od.	
Brown	41s. od.	to 75s. od.	
Ungraded	46s. od.	to 50s. 6d.	

<i>Uganda</i> —			
First sizes	65s. od.	to 76s. od.	
Second sizes	50s. od.	to 65s. od.	
Peaberry	55s. od.	to 78s. od.	
Robusta	41s. 6d.	to 48s. od.	

<i>Toro</i> —			
First sizes	70s. 6d.		
Second sizes	52s. 6d.		
Peaberry	60s. od.		
Mixed	38s. 6d.	to 44s. od.	

<i>Tanganyika</i> —			
<i>Arusha</i> —			
London cleaned—			
First sizes	90s. od.	to 99s. 6d.	
Second sizes	94s. od.		
Third sizes	43s. od.		
<i>Kilimanjaro</i> —			
London cleaned—			
First sizes	84s. 6d.	to 106s. od.	
Second sizes	51s. od.	to 75s. od.	
Third sizes	48s. od.	to 62s. od.	
Peaberry	91s. od.	to 96s. 6d.	

<i>Belgian Congo</i> —			
<i>Kivu</i> —			
Small medium	53s. 6d.		
Smalls	48s. od.	to 53s. 6d.	

London stocks of East African coffees on April 9 totalled 84,288 bags, compared with 49,307 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Castor Seed.—The market is a little firmer, and prices are quoted up to £16 for May-June shipments but no business is passing in East Africa.

Chillies.—Business in Mombasa has been done at 56s. spot, with 52s. 6d. offered for near arrivals.

Cloves.—Zanzibar cloves are steady at 114d. c.i.f. for spot and for May-July shipments.

Copra is higher at £20 15s. to £21 for East African.

Cotton.—There has been moderate request for East African, which is quoted at 7d. to 10-31d.

Cotton Seed.—There is a better tone in the market, and prices have risen to £6 5s. per ton.

Groundnuts.—No business is passing, but prices remain around £16 10s. for July-August shipments.

Hides and Skins.—The market is very quiet for East Africans.

Maine.—The price rose slightly to 28s. 6d. but has dropped back to 28s. on a flat market.

Palm Kernels.—£15 3s. 9d. is quoted for East African kernels for May-June.

Simsim.—There is little inquiry for East African, which is quoted at £16 5s. for white and/or yellow for June-July.

Sisal.—Steady, with good marks No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya quoted £34 for April-June, and f.a.g. at £1 lower.

Tea.—121 packages of Nyasaland tea sold last week, realising an average of 8-95d. per lb., against 9-17d. in the previous week, and 13-68d. in the corresponding week last year.

Wheat.—Nominal prices for East African wheats are as follow: Marquis, 40s.; Kenya Governor No. 1, 30s. 6d.; Equator No. 1, 38s. 6d.; and Equator No. 2, 36s. 6d.

Wool.—About 850 bales of Kenyas were offered and nearly all sold at the last auctions at average prices of 8d. for short and 8½d. for long and fine grades. All wools were lower than at the January sales. Kenya prices being down about 5%.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA.

- “Madura” arrived London, April 12.
- “Matiana” left Mombasa homewards, April 12.
- “Modasa” leaves Marseilles for East Africa, April 18.
- “Malda” arrived Kilindini outwards, April 12.
- “Ellora” left Bombay, April 11.
- “Khandalla” arrived Mombasa from Bombay, April 15.
- “Karapara” arrived Durban, April 16.
- “Karoa” left Bombay, April 9.
- “Karagola” arrived Bombay, April 12.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

- “Ville de Strasbourg” left Port Said for Marseilles, April 13.
- “General Duchesne” left Réunion homewards, April 13.
- “Aviateur Roland Garros” left Zanzibar homewards, April 13.

UNION-CASTLE.

- “Bampton Castle” arrived Port Said for East Africa, April 14.
- “Banbury Castle” arrived Cape Town for Beira, April 12.
- “Durham Castle” left Beira for London, April 12.
- “Kildonan Castle” arrived Algoa Bay for Lourenço Marques.
- “Llandovery Castle” arrived London from East Africa, April 14.
- “Llangibby Castle” arrived Cape Town for London, April 13.
- “Ripley Castle” arrived Algoa Bay for Beira, April 13.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

- “Klipfontein” arrived Hamburg for East Africa, April 7.
- “Jagersfontein” left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, April 7.
- “Grapskerk” left Marseilles for Dunkirk, April 5.
- “Aldabi” left Dar es Salaam for further East African ports, April 6.
- “Springfontein” left Lourenço Marques for East Africa, April 8.
- “Billiton” left Cape Town for East Africa, April 8.

LAST WEEK'S RAINFALL CABLE.

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES' TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE in London has received cabled news that the rainfall in Kenya for the week ending April 12 was as follows: Songhor, 10.75 inches; Kiambu, 5; Nairobi, 1; Kampi ya Moto, 4.5; Koru, 4.2; Kisumu and Thika, 3.4; Nanyuki, 3.1; Lumbwa, 3; Nakuru, 2.9; Kitale, 2.6; Ngong, Moiben, and Kericho, 2.6; Eldoret, 2.2; Nyeri, 2; Meru, 1.6; Limuru, 1.3; Naivasha, .9; Njoro, .75; and Rumuruti, .6 inch. The same cable states that good rains fell in Tanganyika during March, and that floods have destroyed considerable crops in the Rufiji district.

Messrs. Schweppes, Ltd., report the record profit of £180,000 for 1929.

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Can be erected on steel towers or at ground level, in sizes from 220 to over 2 million gallons.

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 *Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Anderson
 Mrs. G. M. Anderson
 Mr. W. J. Adey
 Miss B. Bawcutt
 Mr. J. Brook
 †Dr. R. C. Briscoe
 Mrs. Blanco-White
 Miss Blanco-White
 Lt. E. J. A. H. Brush
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 Mr. J. A. Palfreman
 Mr. F. E. V. Ross
 *Rev. Father W. J. Rogan
 Passengers marked * join at Marseilles.
 Passengers marked † join at Port Said.

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 *Dr. D. S. Scott
 Miss T. M. Skipper
 Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Sharp
 Miss M. Sharp
 Mr. F. M. Smurthwaite
 Miss M. E. M. Stent
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 Mr. J. White
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 Mr. F. G. Ward
 Mr. and Mrs. Wallace
 Mr. Wallace (Jun.)
 *Capt. H. L. R. Watt
 Mr. P. Whiting

Tanga.
 Mrs. Leslie Harris
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 *Mr. and Mrs. V. Stothard
 Miss D. P. Titterington

Beira.
 *Mrs. F. Boullaire
 *Miss G. Holschutz
 Mr. and Mrs. W. Pratt
 *Join at Marseilles.
 *Join at Port Said.

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Dar es Salaam.
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 Mrs. Buxton
 Mrs. T. W. Cash
 Mr. and Mrs. Mellese Carr
 Mrs. T. W. Cash
 Miss Clake
 Miss Cohard
 Mr. G. Collee
 Mrs. Crip
 Mr. Felix
 Mr. T. B. Fitzsimmons
 Mr. Hint
 Mr. Jamart
 Miss D. Jones
 Mr. Kennedy
 Mr. and Mrs. MacCrac
 Miss B. Malcolm
 Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Maxwell
 Mr. J. A. de Menezes
 Mr. C. G. Moor
 Mr. Mottouie
 Miss I. Murdoch
 Mr. J. Murdoch
 Miss Nielson
 Mr. and Mrs. Philp
 Mr. Pichot
 Mr. and Mrs. Pollard
 Mr. E. J. Porteous
 Mr. C. Satchu
 Miss Stevenson
 Mrs. C. Tomkinson
 Mr. Valenta
 Rev. Fr. Verheul
 Mr. A. R. Waugh
 Mr. Williams

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 Miss M. Alexander
 Miss J. E. Dutton
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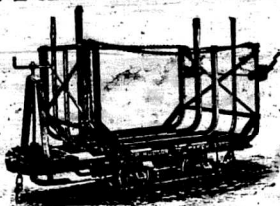
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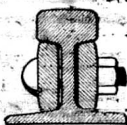
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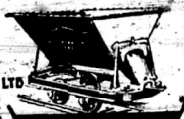


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